

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLIII.—No. 5.]

MAY, 1935.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 25th March and 15th April, affecting most of the principal industries.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 15.7 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 16.5 at 25th March, 1935, and 16.6 at 23rd April, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 15th April, 1935, was 17.9, and for females 9.7. At 25th March, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 18.7 and 10.7, and at 23rd April, 1934, they were 19.2 and 9.7.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 15th April, 1935, there were approximately 10,320,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, this being the highest figure recorded during the period of over fourteen years for which comparable figures are available. The total was 120,000 more than at 25th March, 1935, and 175,000 more than at 23rd April, 1934.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 15th April, 1935, there were 1,676,623 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 69,654 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 52,619 less than at 23rd April, 1934. The total on 15th April, 1935, included 1,355,657 men, 54,447 boys, 217,253 women, and 49,266 girls. It was made up of 604,202 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 733,019 applicants for unemployment allowances, 202,605 other insured persons (including 20,351 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 136,797 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 15th April, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 191,729 men, 3,481 boys, 82,164 women, and 2,959 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 280,333 was 37,577 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 49,580 less than at 23rd April, 1934. It included 255,394 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,294 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 13,645 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 15th April, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 85,916 men, 61 boys, 1,526 women and one girl, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 87,504 was 2,179 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 1,536 less than at 23rd April, 1934. It included 67,287 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 19,672 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 545 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The industries showing the most marked improvement between 25th March and 15th April were building, coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service; but substantial improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, electrical cable and apparatus manufacture, dressmaking and millinery, the furniture trades, cotton manufacturing, printing and bookbinding, public works contracting, bread, biscuit etc. making, road transport, and shipping service. None of the principal industries showed any marked decline in employment.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an increase of £12,300 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 192,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £10,800 in those of 162,500 workpeople.

The principal increases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, pottery workers in North Staffordshire and other districts, brickmakers in various districts, workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills in the Midlands, and employees of the London Passenger Transport Board.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in Warwickshire, operatives engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, and hosiery workers in the Midlands.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 39 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st April, 1935, and 37 per cent. at 1st May, 1934. For food only the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 18, 19 and 16, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 34. In addition, 21 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 21,800, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 204,000 working days.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1934 are given below :-

Table with columns: Principal Causes, Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1934, Total. Rows include Wage increase questions, Hours of labour, Employment of particular classes or persons, etc.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1934 were settled are shown in the Table below :-

Table with columns: Methods of Settlement, Number of Disputes beginning in 1934, Number of Workpeople directly involved. Rows include By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives, By conciliation, etc.

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1934, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives—two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1934.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1934, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

Table with columns: Year, Number of Disputes beginning in Year, Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year. Rows from 1893 to 1934.

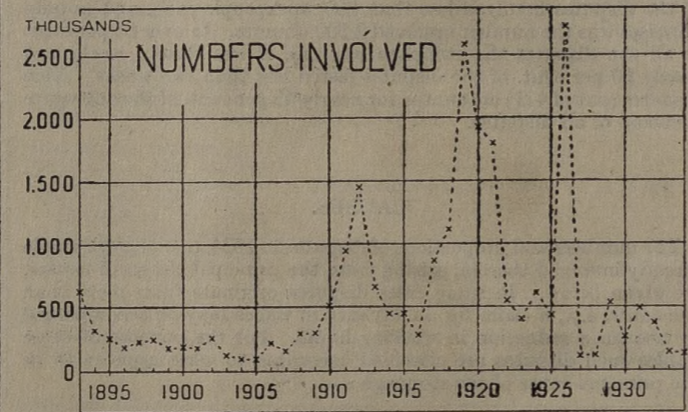
* Excluding one dispute, which remained unsettled at the end of April, 1935.
† Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year.
‡ These rates apply to drivers engaged after 8th June, 1932.

Table with columns: Year, Number of Disputes beginning in Year, Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year (Directly, Indirectly, Total), Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year.

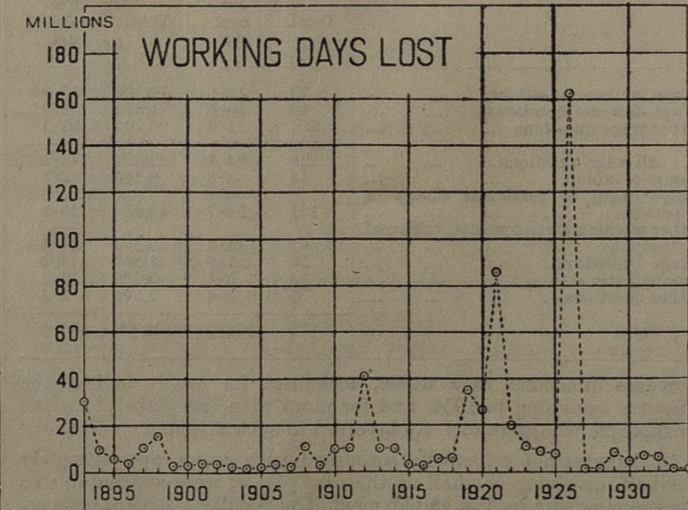
It will be seen that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost, which was highest in 1926, when a total of over 162 million days was recorded, and lowest in 1934, when the total was under one million.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1934, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the dots enclosed in the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year.



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order to assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles.

* See footnote † in previous column.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

UNDER the terms of the agreement of December, 1934, made by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods) relating to the wages and working conditions of drivers and assistants in the industry in England and Wales, (see the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pages 8 and 9), certain matters were referred to the ten Area Boards.

The agreement of the National Joint Conciliation Board provided for minimum rates of wages per week for (i) long distance and trunk services in England and Wales (other than London); (ii) all classes of transport in London and the Metropolitan Traffic Area; and (iii) services other than trunk and long distance services in England and Wales, but not applying to the London and Metropolitan Traffic Area.

Long Distance and Trunk Services.

The National Board's agreement fixed general minimum rates for long distance and trunk services (other than London), and provided that "the definition of long distance and trunk services as distinct from local and restrictive services shall be remitted to and dealt with by the Area Joint Boards." The West Midlands Board has defined these services as "all journeys beyond a radius of 65 miles from the place where the operator's vehicles are normally garaged."

London and Metropolitan Area.

The rates inserted for this area in the National Board's agreement were provisional, pending a settlement between the employers and the workpeople's organisations. An agreement arrived at by the Metropolitan Traffic Area Joint Conciliation Board on 6th March 1935, provided that the area should be divided for wages purposes into (a) the London area, (b) 30 other towns, and (c) the rest of the area.

"The Metropolitan Police District; the area within a line drawn at a distance of two miles parallel with each side of the River Thames from Gravesend and Tilbury inward to the border of the Metropolitan Police District (such area will include Tilbury, Gravesend, Rainham, Grays, Greenhithe, Northfleet, Purfleet, Swanscombe, etc., etc.); Dartford and Romford."

The weekly rates of wages applicable to the above area are fixed as follows :-

Table with columns: Drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of, Up to and including last pay day in June, 1935, As on and from first pay day in July, 1935. Rows include 10 cwt. and less, Youths: 1st year, 1st year thereafter, etc.

* These rates apply to drivers engaged after 8th June, 1932.
† These rates apply to drivers who were employed in these classes prior to 8th June, 1932.

Table with columns: Up to and including last pay day in June, 1935, As on and from first pay day in July, 1935. Rows include Daily men: Drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of, Under 1 ton, 1 ton, Over 1 ton up to and including, etc.

The 30 other towns specified in the agreement are Amersham, Beaconsfield, Berkhamstead, Boxmoor, Chesham, Dunstable, Dorking, Epping, Guildford, Harpenden, Hertford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, High Wycombe, Hoddesdon, King's Langley, Luton, Leatherhead, Reigate, Redhill, Rickmansworth, Slough, St. Albans, Sevenoaks, Thames Haven, Watford, Ware, Welwyn, Wrotham, and Westerham.

Provincial Areas.

The agreement of the National Board referred to above fixed the weekly wages (for other than trunk and long distance services) for three grades of districts as follows :-

Table with columns: Grade I, Grade II, Grade III. Rows include Drivers of vehicles: Carrying capacity: Under 30 cwt., 30 cwt. and not exceeding 2 tons, Over 2 tons and up to and including 3 1/2 tons, etc.

It was contemplated that the country would be graded into three classes, as follows:— Grade I: to cover important industrial centres and principal ports; Grade II: other industrial centres; and Grade III: rural areas.

The Northern Area Board decided on 8th January last that Grade II rates should apply to the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, North Yorkshire, and the Furness District of Lancashire, and Grade III to Westmorland, and that, where sub-areas considered that lower rates should apply to their area, they should make application to an appeals committee set up by the Board.

* These rates apply to drivers engaged after 8th June, 1932.
† These rates apply to drivers who were employed in these classes prior to 8th June, 1932.

DETAILED RETURNS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th April, 1935, showed an improvement as compared with 25th March. There was a considerable reduction in the number of persons temporarily stopped, principally in Yorkshire and Durham.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.4 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 24.8 at 25th March, 1935, and 26.8 at 23rd April, 1934.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 13th April, 1935, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1935, and of 2.3 per cent. as compared with 21st April, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 4.95, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935, and of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 13th April, 1935, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department.

Table with columns for Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books (13th April, 1935), Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines. (13th April, 1935), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, etc.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 0.84 of a day per week, of which 0.76 of a day was due to want of trade.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th April, 1935 (which included the Easter holidays), was reported to the Mines Department as 16,361,100 tons, as compared with 18,616,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd March, 1935, and 17,007,200 tons in the four weeks ended 21st April, 1934.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 15th April, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th March, 1935, and 23rd April, 1934, are shown in the following Table:—

* The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns.

Table with columns for Area, Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 15th April, 1935, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a, etc.

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,053,100 tons in April, 1935, as compared with 4,584,300 tons in March, 1935, and with 4,152,100 tons in April, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline and was bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 25.4 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 23.4 at 25th March, 1935, and 27.4 at 23rd April, 1934.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Table with columns for Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, etc.

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, by firms making returns was 2,021, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with March, 1935, but a decrease of 2.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 6.00 in April, 1935, as compared with 6.04 in March, 1935, and 5.87 in April, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change as compared with March. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.8 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 22.5 at 25th March, 1935, and with 25.8 at 23rd April, 1934.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 96 furnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1935, compared with 98* at the end of March, 1935, and 98 at the end of April, 1934.

Returns received by the Federation from 67 firms employing 13,347 workpeople at the end of April, 1935, showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with March, 1935, but no change as compared with April, 1934.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1935, March, 1935, and April, 1934:—

Table with columns for Districts, Total Number of Furnaces, Number of Furnaces in Blast, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

The production of pig iron in April, 1935, amounted to 526,300 tons, compared with 554,200* tons in March, 1935, and 496,300 tons in April, 1934.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued to improve, but still remained bad on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.5 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 23.1 at 25th March, 1935, and 26.4 at 23rd April, 1934.

At certain firms, employing 63,772 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 13th April, 1935, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.6 per cent., as compared with the week ended 23rd March, 1935, and by 6.1 per cent., as compared with the week ended 21st April, 1934.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, etc.

* Revised figures. † The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 808,700 tons in April, 1935, as compared with 841,900 tons in March, 1935, and 716,800 tons in April, 1934.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry, employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 38.9 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 38.5 at 25th March, 1935, and 35.4 at 23rd April, 1934.

There was also a slight decline in steel sheet manufacture, and employment continued bad. In the week ended 13th April, 1935, 85 mills were in operation, compared with 90 in the week ended 23rd March, 1935, and 81 in the week ended 21st April, 1934, at works for which information was available in respect of each of these months.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the three periods:—

Table with columns for Works, Number of Works Open, Number of Mills in Operation, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1935, amounted to 59,117 tons, or 9,987 tons more than in March, 1935, and 12,479 tons more than in April, 1934.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. There was an improvement in constructional engineering, but employment was still slack in that section.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all sections of the industry and in all geographical Divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th April, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Table with columns for Divisions, Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 15th April, 1935, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a, etc.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during April was good generally; it showed little change compared with the previous month, but was slightly better than during April, 1934.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed some improvement and was fairly good generally. In some centres, however, including London, Bradford, Leicester, Liverpool, Cardiff and Belfast, employment was reported as slack; whilst at Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth and Sheffield it was described as moderate.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.0 at 15th April, 1935, compared with 6.9 at 25th March, 1935, and 7.4 at 23rd April, 1934.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members:-

Table with 6 columns: Trade, No. of Members of Unions at end of Apr., 1935, Percentage Unemployed at end of Apr., 1935, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a, and Year before.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.9 per cent. were unemployed at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 32.7 per cent. at 25th March, 1935, and with 35.2 per cent. at 23rd April, 1934.

London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port:-

Table with 6 columns: Period, Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London, In Docks, At Wharves making Returns, Total, and Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during April was 877, compared with 830 in March, and with 846 in April, 1934.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports generally remained slack. At North Shields it was reported as quiet, and at the Hartlepoles it remained bad. Employment at Middlesbrough was fair during the first half of the month, but it declined later.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was fair to moderate. At Garston it improved slightly; it also improved somewhat at Salford and was moderate.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th April, 1935, was 11,093, compared with 11,273 in March, 1935, and with 11,341 in April, 1934.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff remained slack with transport workers. At Penarth it was moderate. At Swansea it improved and was fair with coal trimmers; it also improved with other dock workers during the first half of the month, but later it declined.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained fair. It was slack at Dundee, and poor at Greenock. At Burntisland it continued good; it was also good at Grangemouth, but at Leith it was bad. Employment at Belfast remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING April employment improved slightly but was still slack on the whole. There was a slightly better demand for men generally, but apart from temporary shortages of carpenters and seamen in one or two districts, ample supplies of all classes were available.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service was 30.0 at 15th April, 1935, compared with 30.8 at 25th March, 1935, and 31.2 at 23rd April, 1934.

The demand for men on the Thames was very slack until the last week when there was a slight improvement. On the Tyne there was a quiet demand, with slackness more marked in the first and last weeks; on the Wear there was a poor to moderate demand, with slack conditions in the last week.

The demand improved to fair during the first three weeks, but declined and was very slack thereafter. At Southampton there was a quiet demand, with more activity in the third week. Apart from some activity in the first week, demand at Bristol was very poor; at Avonmouth it was fair, except in the third week when it was slack.

The following Table shows the number of seamen* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April:-

Table with 6 columns: Principal Ports, Apr., 1935, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Four Months ended, Apr., 1935, Apr., 1934.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 186 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 15th April, 1935, of the composition of these statistics. Items 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while items 1, 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6 make up the number of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed.

Table with 6 columns: Item, Men (18 years and over.), Boys (Under 18 years), Women (18 years and over.), Girls (Under 18 years), Total.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 15TH APRIL, 1935, AND 25TH MARCH, 1935.

Table with 6 columns: Persons normally in Regular Employment, Persons normally in Casual Employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total, Total.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

Table with 6 columns: Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before, Number, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before, Number.

* The term "Employment Exchange" as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, both now embodied in Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 15th April, 1935. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Table with 6 columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 15th April, 1935, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with, 25th Mar. 1935, 23rd Apr. 1934.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 749 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, at July, 1934, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th April, 1935, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons excepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 185 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 185.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries* given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at each date in 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1934; while the figures for April, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, and 1932, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th APRIL, 1935.

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total, split into Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only.

* See however, footnote † on page 189 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total, split into Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only.

* Including 90,048 casuals (males, 88,484; females, 1,564).

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1934, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH APRIL, 1935, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 25TH MAR., 1935, 23RD APR., 1934, 24TH APR., 1933, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH APR., 1935.

For notes see page 189.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1934, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH APRIL, 1935, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 25TH MAR., 1935, 23RD APR., 1934, 24TH APR., 1933, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH APR., 1935.

* See last paragraph of text on page 186. † The percentages for all industries and services combined for April, 1933, and April, 1934, used for these comparisons, are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934, page 393. The percentages given for March, 1935, and April, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1934.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th APRIL, 1935.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Groups, Males, aged 16-64, Females, aged 16-64, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1935, differed from the figures for 25th March, 1935, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 25th March, 1935, Males, Females, Total.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935—continued.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Woollen and Worsted Spinning, Hosiery Manufacture, Textile Bleaching, etc., Hosiery Trimming, etc., Elastic Web Manufacture, Retail Bespoke Tailoring, Building, Public Works Contracting, Waterworks Undertakings, and Railway Electricity Generating Stations.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. † The principal districts affected are Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry. ‡ This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935—continued.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Coventry, Railway, Tramway and Omnibus Services, Marine Transport, Dock Wharf and Riverside Harbour, Port, Harbour and River Authorities, Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services), Skip and Basket Making, Wholesale Fish Distribution, Retail Distribution, Theatrical Employees, and Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935.

Table with 5 columns: District, Date, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Nottinghamshire, Agriculture, Port, Harbour and River Authorities, and Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).

* This increase applied also to the clerical, supervisory and salaried staff in general as from the 25th March, 1935; for these classes an additional deduction of 2½ per cent. on earnings in excess of £750 continues to operate. It has also been agreed that the remaining ¼ per cent. deduction still operating shall be discontinued as from the first full pay period in June, 1935 (in the case of salaried staff from 17th June, 1935). † In the case of the tramway shed and permanent way staff any further increases above the 1s. 6d. per week granted in January, 1935, necessary to bring wages up to the agreed standard rates, also operate as from the first full pay period in April. ‡ It was also agreed that the operator-in-charge, on a vessel carrying 200 persons or more, should be paid 18s. 6d. extra (in lieu of 18s. previously paid). § This change is consequent upon the reduction in the number of luggage ferry boats following the opening of the Mersey Tunnel, Queensway. ¶ The scheme adopted provides for the working of a seventh day or turn in rotation; when the seventh day falls on a Sunday wages are to be paid at the rate of time and half. The rates quoted are those for the 48-hour week of six days. See also under 'Changes in Hours of Labour.' †† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ††† These increases are the result of the adoption of the scale of rates recommended by the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. †††† See also under 'Changes in Rates of Wages.'

FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

In the engineering industry it has been agreed that the war bonus paid to adult male workers shall be increased by 2s. per week in two equal instalments, with effect from 13th May, 1935, and 15th July, 1935, respectively. In the building industry in England and Wales it has been agreed that there shall be an increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. for labourers, to take effect in two stages—on 1st July, 1935, and 1st January, 1936; but the extent of the application of the second part of the increase to 'depressed areas' in South Wales, the Northern Counties, and Cumberland is to be the subject of further consideration.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1914 to July 1935. Columns include Country, July 1931, July 1932, July 1933, July 1934, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Table showing percentage increase in the cost of food and other household requirements for various countries from July 1914 to July 1935. Columns include Country, Items on which computation is based, July 1931, July 1932, July 1933, July 1934, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1-44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in April, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 852,501, or 2.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.3 per cent. less than in April, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 513, 524 and 546 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April was 647,826, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with April, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 204,675, or 4.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. less than in April, 1934.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 83,628, or 5.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 8.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 768,873, or 1.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. less than in April, 1934.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, as compared with March; eleven showed increases; while in three areas there was no change. Compared with April, 1934, twenty-eight areas showed increases, of which the largest were at Kingston-upon-Hull (128 per 10,000), Aberdeen (114 per 10,000), and Sunderland (110 per 10,000); the other nineteen showed decreases, the most marked being at Sheffield (379 per 10,000), Glasgow (340 per 10,000), Manchester (144 per 10,000), and Derby (135 per 10,000).

Table showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief on one day in April, 1935, broken down by indoor and outdoor relief, and by county in England and Wales, Scotland, and the British Dominions & C.O.

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in April, was 137, as compared with 163 in the previous month, and with 143 in April, 1934. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 31, as compared with 75 in the previous month, and with 28 in April, 1934.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by industry: Railway Service, Factories and Workshops, Mines, Quarries, and Seamen.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 32; the total number of deaths* reported was 3.

Table showing industrial diseases: I. Cases (Lead Poisoning, Anthrax, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration, Other Poisoning); II. Deaths (Lead Poisoning).

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1935.

RETURNS have been received from 142* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April. The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,486,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1934, in respect of the same 142 Authorities:—

Table showing building plans approved by district, categorized by type of building (Dwelling Houses, Factories, Churches, etc.) and comparing April 1935 with April 1934.

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1935. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1934:—

Table showing building plans approved for the first quarter of 1935, categorized by district and type of building, comparing the first quarter of 1935 with the first quarter of 1934.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); North and West-Midland Counties (two); and Outer London (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

sion): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Gerrards Cross (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Gerrards Cross): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. International Telephone Exchange, London, E.C. (Provision of Test Racks); London Trunk Exchange (Two Frequency Signalling Equipment); Newcastle West (Auto Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Liverpool: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Sheffield; Leeds: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Alterations: Narberth P.O., Tenby: W. H. Phillips & Son, Tenby.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cartage (Edinburgh): W. C. Calderwood, Edinburgh.—Envelopes: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead and London, N.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—Paper: Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 937 (1935), National Savings Stamps; Telegram Forms: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Division V. (1935), Account Book Binding: Tee & Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C. Division VI. (1935), Account Book Binding; 52,000 Books, P.1022B.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Wessex Area: Salisbury Times Co., Ltd., Salisbury. 250,000 sets Fanfold S.D.315: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E. 4,000 Books "S.O. Book 122": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Arundel Telephone Exchange—Erection: West Sussex General Builders, Chichester. Aylesbury Head Post Office—Alterations: Fleet & Roberts, Ltd., Aylesbury. Bristol Station Sorting Office—Foundation work: Spackman & Sons, Swindon. Crumlin Employment Exchange—Erection: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Hastings Head Post Office—Counter, dado, panelling, etc.: G. Bainbridge & Son, Ltd., Eastbourne. Hatfield Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Honour & Son, Ltd., Tring. Kendal Employment Exchange, Inland Revenue Office and Repeater Station—Erection: J. Turner & Sons (Preston), Ltd., Preston. New Mills Employment Exchange—Erection: J. Clayton, Ltd., Macclesfield. St. Albans Branch Post Office—Erection: J. Dennis, St. Albans. Southport Postal Garage—Erection: J. Greenwood, Ltd., Bury. Tipton Employment Exchange—Erection: A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Dudley. Waltham Cross Post Office and Sorting Office—Alterations and Extensions: F. Hitch & Company, Ware. Wareham Post Office—Erection: E. E. Boughton, Lytchett Matravers. Engineering Services: Bush House, South-West Wing—Electric wiring: A. Watson & Dundas, Glasgow. Doncaster Automatic Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: England, Robinson & Co., Ltd., Harrogate. General Post Office West, Central Telephone Office—Film Projectors: Phillips Cine Sonor, London, W. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Heating apparatus installation, Photometry Building: Heath & Company, London, W. Wanstead Telephone Exchange Extension—Heating and Hot Water Service: Cannon & Hefford, London, S.E. Miscellaneous: Ankle Boots: Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough. Batten Racking: E. D. Pearcey, Ltd., London, E.C.; King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Fittings, Registered Letter: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Iron Founder and Smith Materials: McDowall, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C. Long Letter Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Long Lockers: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Plan Presses, Steel: Vickers - Armstrong, Ltd., Dartford. Racks, Filing: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Scourers: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Tables, Board Room: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Tables, Steel, Repetition, etc.: Sankey Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon, Ltd.), London, E.C. Table Tops: Papworth Industries, Papworth. Table Tops, Porcelain enamelled: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W. Typists' Tables: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Underframes for kitchen tables: Papworth Industries, Papworth. Uniform Suit Clothing: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bayer "205": Bayer Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bituminous Emulsions: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Blankets: A. Preston & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blasting Powder: Curtis & Harvey, London, S.W.—Bogie Flat Wagons: Birmingham Railway

Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bogie Oil Tank Wagons: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Caterpillar Tractor, etc.: Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Composing Room Equipment: Harrild & Sons, London, E.C.—Copper Wire: R. H. Symonds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Covered goods wagons: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Currency Notes: T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Dynamite and Detonators: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fire Engine, etc.: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fire extinguishers, etc.: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gauze: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—H.D. Copper wire: J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Khaki serge: Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Loco boilers: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Loco headlight equipment: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Manhole covers, etc.: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Marine Engine: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Motors, etc.: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Motor Lorries: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—M.S. Bars: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—M.S. Plates, etc.: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Oils: F. How & Co., London, E.—Paint: Docker Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—P.B. Poles: Callender's Cable & Constrn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petroleum Tanks: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Postage and Revenue Stamps: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.—Printing Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green.—Pumps and Spares: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rail anchors: Exors. of J. Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—Reinforcing steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Saloon Car: Bentley Motors (1931), Ltd., London, W.—Static condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Steel fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Steel pipes, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel tyres: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steelwork, etc., for aeroplane hangar, etc.: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steelwork for blacksmith's shop: Fleming Bros., Glasgow.—Steelwork for bridge: Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Motherwell.—Steelwork, etc., for Power Station: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stoneware Pipes, etc.: T. Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Superheater spares: Superheater Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tanks and Measuring apparatus for steam tugs: Alex. Hall & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Two tank shunting locos: Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Telephone Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—Trunk Main: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tyres: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Underwater bracings: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Valves, etc.: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Water meters, etc.: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—White metal: Hoyt Metal Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Chickens: Roehampton: Merritt, Ltd., London, W.C.—Laundry: Chestnut: West Park Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Meat: Cosham: W. D. Brabin & Co., Liverpool; Mossley Hill: G. Arnold, Liverpool; Roehampton: Currick & Co., London, W.—Milk and Cream: Roehampton: H. Edwards & Son, Ltd., London, W.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Windsor Estate: Tar spraying, redressing and repairing roads at Windsor, Berks: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.; Repairs at Blacknest Lodge, Windsor: W. Goddard & Sons, Windsor.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.*

Supply of Blue Cloth: Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Peel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford.

* March contract.

NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HADDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

Table with columns for years 1926-1935 and rows for Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average, Export Values of British Manufactures, Value at 1930 Prices, Index Number of Average Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average, Index Number of Rates of Wages, Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64, Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons, Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females), Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females), Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number, Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods, Percentage of 1924 Average, Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger, Percentage of 1924 Average, Postal Receipts, Percentage of 1924 Average, British Exports (Volume, all commodities), Value at 1930 prices, Percentage of 1924 average, Net Imports (Volume, all commodities), Value at 1930 prices, Percentage of 1924 average, Bank Rate.

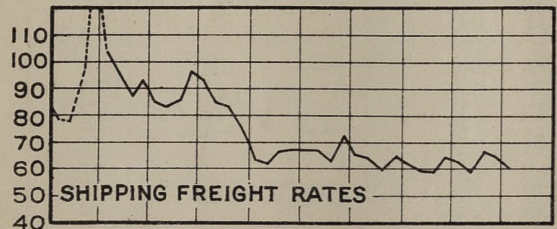
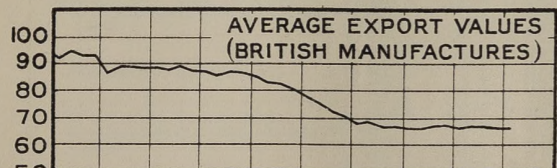
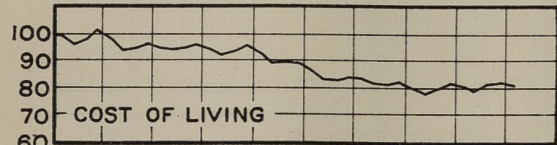
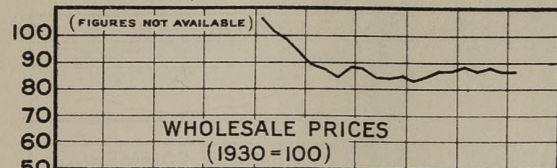
* Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited. † For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated. ‡ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade for the period 1923-34, with 1924 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting with 1934, new index numbers have been compiled, with a revised and extended basis, taking 1930 as the standard year. Particulars of the new index were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 28th March, 1935. The index numbers for 1934 on the new basis are as follows:—1st quarter, 105.5; 2nd quarter, 104.4; 3rd quarter, 103.0; 4th quarter, 111.7. § Figures not yet available.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

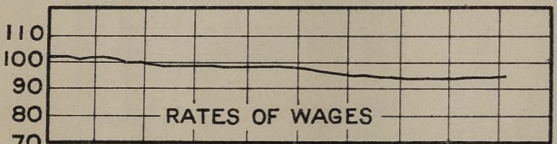
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

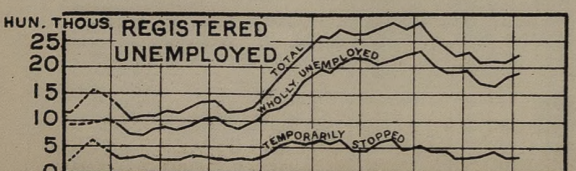
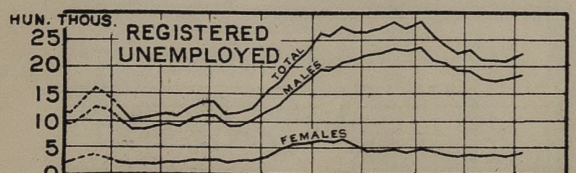
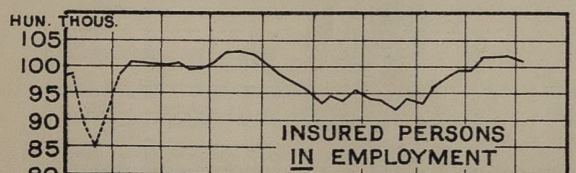
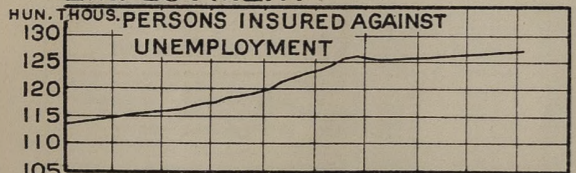
PRICES



WAGES



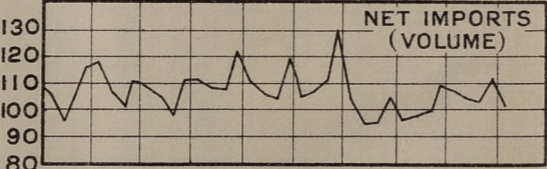
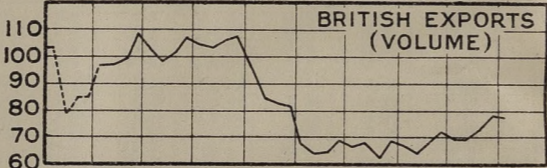
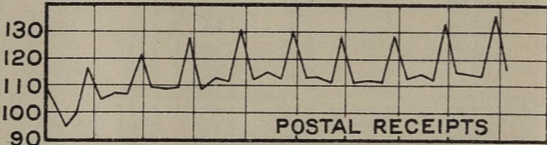
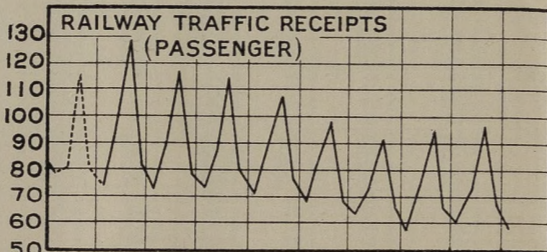
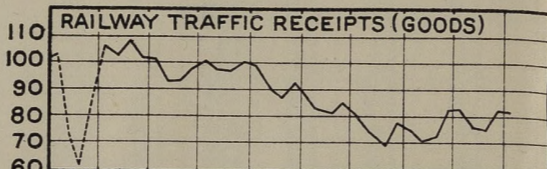
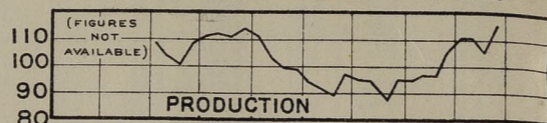
EMPLOYMENT



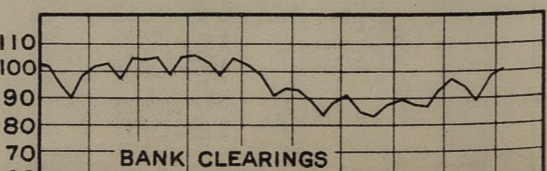
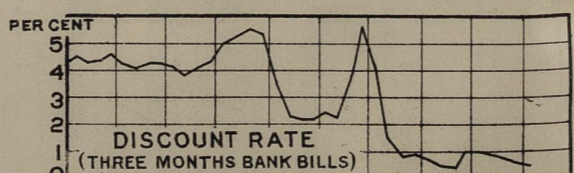
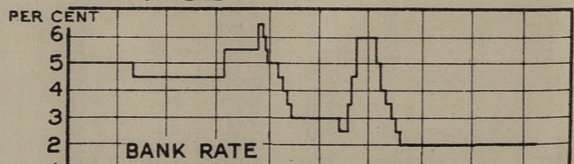
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



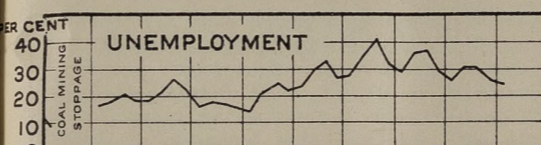
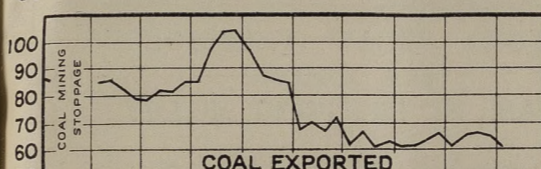
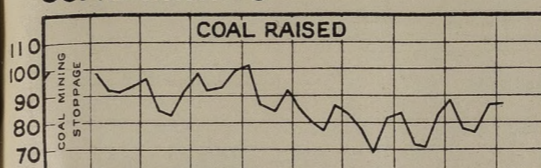
FINANCE



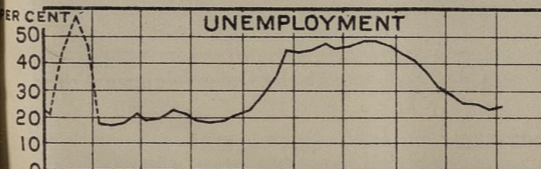
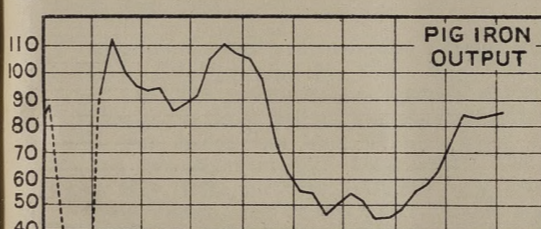
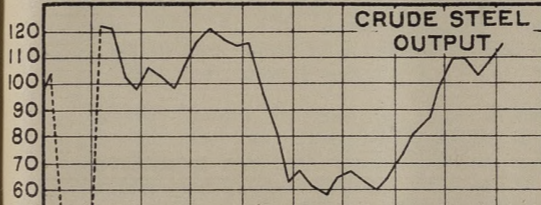
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

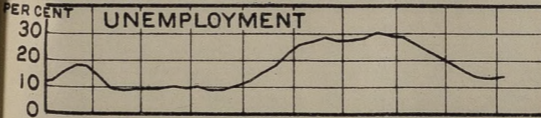
COAL MINING



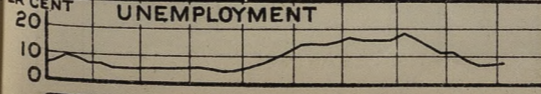
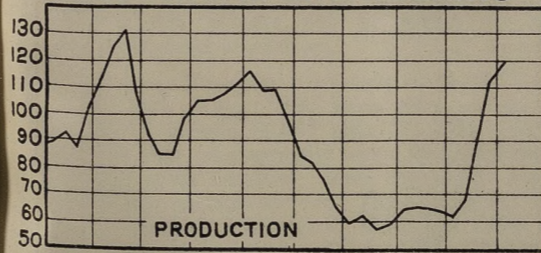
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



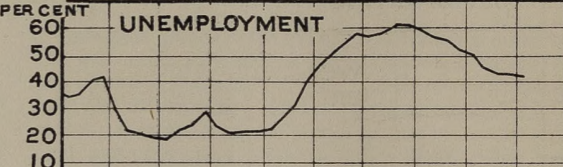
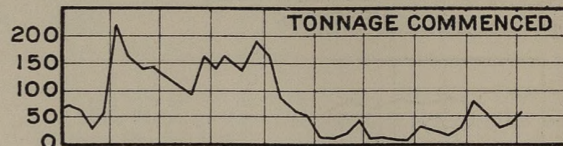
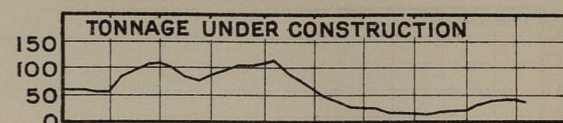
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



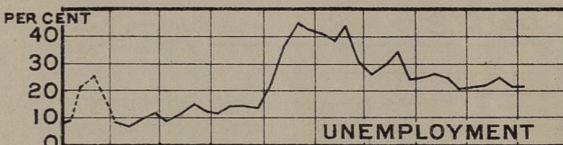
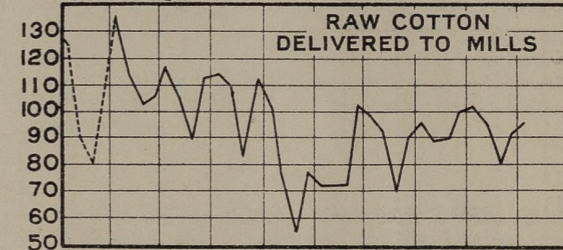
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

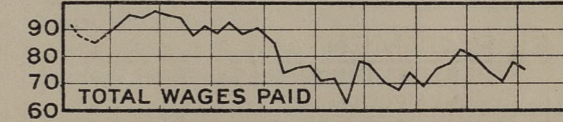
SHIPBUILDING



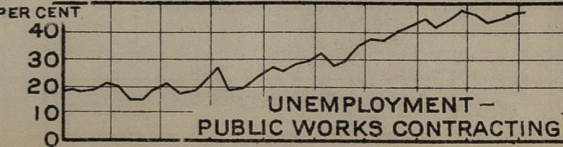
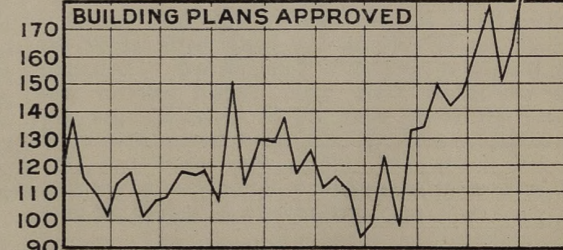
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935