



**THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1935**

Presents a concise but comprehensive review of the principal events and developments in the national market for industrial labour, together with many statistics.

Among the sections into which the Report is divided there are chapters on Employment and Unemployment, the work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies, the provision of Training Instruction and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed, Boys and Girls Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance, Industrial Relations and the Trade Boards.

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**THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR GAZETTE**

**CONTENTS.**

	PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in April .. .. .	159
<b>Special Articles, Reviews, etc.—</b>	
Report of the Ministry of Labour for the Year 1935 .. .. .	160
Strikes and Lock-Outs in 1935: Statistical Review .. .. .	161
Output, Costs and Proceeds of the Coal-Mining Industry .. .. .	164
Juvenile Employment in the Greater London Area .. .. .	164
International Labour Organisation .. .. .	164
Wages and Working Hours in Germany, 1935 .. .. .	165
Wages and Hours Movements Overseas .. .. .	165
Unemployment Insurance and Relief Measures Overseas .. .. .	166
National Economic Council in France .. .. .	166
<b>Employment in April:—</b>	
General Summary .. .. .	167
Unemployment Chart .. .. .	168
Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain .. .. .	168
Numbers on the Registers of Employment Exchanges .. .. .	168
Vacancies Notified to, and Filled by, Employment Exchanges .. .. .	168
<b>Employment in some of the Principal Industries—</b>	
Coal Mining .. .. .	169
Iron and Shale Mining .. .. .	169
Pig Iron .. .. .	170
Iron and Steel .. .. .	170
Template and Steel Sheet .. .. .	170
Engineering .. .. .	170
Shipbuilding .. .. .	171
Cotton .. .. .	171
Wool .. .. .	171
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	172
Pottery .. .. .	173
Brick .. .. .	173
Building .. .. .	173
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding .. .. .	174
Dock Labour .. .. .	174
Seamen .. .. .	174
Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns .. .. .	175
Juvenile Unemployment Statistics .. .. .	175
Unemployment in Insured Industries .. .. .	176
Insured Persons Unemployed at 27th April, 1936: Proportions in Various Industry Groups .. .. .	179
Principal Variations in Numbers Unemployed .. .. .	179
Insured Unemployed: Position as to Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances .. .. .	180
New Entrants into Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	180
Periods of Registered Unemployment: Analysis in respect of persons applying for Insurance Benefit or Unemployment Allowances .. .. .	180
Industrial Transference .. .. .	180
Unemployment Insurance: Adjudications by the Statutory Authorities .. .. .	181
Unemployment Fund .. .. .	181
Employment Overseas .. .. .	182
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in April .. .. .	183
Fatal Industrial Accidents .. .. .	187
Industrial Diseases .. .. .	187
Trade Disputes in April .. .. .	188
Changes in Cost of Living: Statistics for 1st May .. .. .	189
Retail Prices Overseas .. .. .	190
Poor Relief in April .. .. .	190
Building Plans Approved: Statistics for April, 1936, and for the First Quarter of 1936 .. .. .	191
Prices and Wages in the Iron and Steel Industries .. .. .	191
Legal Cases affecting Labour .. .. .	191
Official Publications Received .. .. .	191
<b>Official Notices, etc.—</b>	
Unemployment Insurance:—	
The Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1936 .. .. .	192
The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations, 1936 .. .. .	192
Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act 1936, Issue of Five Sets of Provisional Regulations .. .. .	192
Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee:—	
Notice of Draft Regulations .. .. .	192
Inquiry into the Question of the Inclusion of Employment as a Private Gardener among Insurable Employments .. .. .	193
Decisions given by the Umpire .. .. .	193
Trade Boards Acts .. .. .	194
Trade Boards Inspectorate (Great Britain) .. .. .	194
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 .. .. .	194
Coal Mines Act, 1911 .. .. .	194
Government Contracts .. .. .	194



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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 23rd March and 27th April, affecting most of the principal industries.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.8 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 14.4 at 23rd March, 1936, and 15.6 at 15th April, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 27th April, 1936, was 15.6, and for females 9.1. At 23rd March, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 16.2 and 9.6, and at 15th April, 1935, they were 17.8 and 9.7.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 27th April, 1936, there were approximately 10,712,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 82,000 more than at 23rd March, 1936, and 371,000 more than at 15th April, 1935.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 27th April, 1936, there were 1,498,579 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 61,995 less than at 23rd March, 1936, and 178,044 less than at 15th April, 1935. The total on 27th April, 1936, included 1,175,621 men, 58,558 boys, 209,594 women, and 54,806 girls. It was made up of 520,733 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 658,107 applicants for unemployment allowances, 178,322 other insured persons (including 19,712 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,417 uninsured persons. The number of boys and girls registered as wholly unemployed at 27th April, 1936, was 12,779 greater than at 23rd March, owing to the registration of juveniles who left school at Easter.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 27th April, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 176,072 men, 4,789 boys, 62,968 women, and 3,443 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 247,272 was 11,992 more than at 23rd March, 1936, but 33,061 less than at 15th April, 1935. It included 219,013 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 10,352 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 17,907 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 27th April, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 83,352 men, 149 boys, 1,854 women, and 24 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 85,379 was 298 less than at 23rd March, 1936, and 2,125 less than at 15th April, 1935. It included 66,218 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 18,548 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 613 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—The industries in which the improvement was most marked included building and public works contracting, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, metal goods manufacture, the tinplate industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, furniture manufacture, brick and tile-making, road transport, shipping, food preparation, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the coal mining industry, and there was also a slight setback in the wool textile industry and in hosiery manufacture.

### 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 nearly £34,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 332,500 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,900 in those of about 79,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the increases were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and the Cannock Chase district; pottery workers in North Staffordshire and other districts; men employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry; dock labourers; and workers engaged in the road-vehicle building industry. The most important decrease in wages affected workers engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades.

The changes so far reported in the four completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £275,000 per week in the full-time rates of about 1,908,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £1,100 in those of about 78,000 workpeople.

### 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 44 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st April, 1936, and 39 per cent. at 1st May, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 25, 26 and 18, 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 53. In addition 22 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 24,000, and the aggregate duration in April of the disputes was about 141,000 working days.



## REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1935.

In the twelfth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour\*, particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1935.

**Employment.**—In a general review of the state of employment during the year it is noted that the improvement which had been shown in 1933 and 1934 continued during 1935. The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed declined from 2,085,815 at the end of 1934 to approximately 1,869,000 at the end of 1935, a decline of about 217,000. The numbers in employment showed an even more encouraging improvement; the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain rose from 10,259,000 in December, 1934, to 10,599,000 in December, 1935, an increase of 340,000. This was the highest figure ever recorded during the period of twelve years for which comparable data are available.

The improvement was general, but there continued to be wide variations between the different industries and between the different administrative divisions. Unemployment in the three northern divisions and in Wales continued to be much heavier than in the southern divisions. The discrepancy was particularly marked in the numbers with long periods of unemployment; 83.7 per cent. of the men claimants to insurance benefit or unemployment allowances who had been unemployed for twelve months or more in December, 1935, were in the three northern divisions and in Wales.

The Report refers to the Minister's consultations with representatives of a large number of industries on the subject of proposals for the alleviation of unemployment. The discussions covered all aspects of the problem, including the possibility of a shorter working week, the elimination of avoidable overtime, the degree and kind of unemployment experienced by the industry, the recruitment and constitution of the industry's personnel, and the correlation of labour supply and demand in the industry.

The Report also refers to the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Special Areas, under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934.

**The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.**—The number of vacancies notified in 1935 was 2,910,928, nearly 300,000 more than in 1934, and nearly double the number notified in 1925. The number of vacancies filled in 1935 was 2,512,391, also nearly double the total for 1925. It is stated in the Report that the vacancies notified last year for certain kinds of skilled workpeople in certain industries, particularly in building and in engineering, were in excess of the numbers of qualified workers seeking employment.

In industry as a whole the Exchanges still fill only about a quarter of the total number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople, but the proportion varies greatly from one industry to another. The reasons for these variations are discussed.

Reference is made to the work of the special exchanges for the building and contracting trades, and for the hotel and catering trades, in London, and to the three special domestic employment offices opened during 1935 at Keswick, at Cardiff, and at Sunderland, with a view to encouraging unemployed women and girls in the Special Areas to seek private domestic employment. An account is also given of the various "clearing" arrangements, under which vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated to other Exchanges.

Particulars are given of the arrangements for advancing fares to workpeople to take up employment in other districts, and to the scheme of industrial transference. The Report also refers to the special arrangements made for supplying seasonal labour in agriculture, and for employment at holiday resorts; to the schemes of resettlement on the land of unemployed workers and their dependants from the Special Areas; to the placing of ex-regular sailors, soldiers and airmen, and of ex-service men, in employment; and to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, the King's Roll National Council, etc.

**Training and Instructional Centres; and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.**—At the Government training centres the number of training places provided increased during the year from 3,056 to 4,245; the engineering and building classes were extended and several new courses were started. A total of 7,059 men from the centres, representing 98 per cent. of those who completed a course, entered employment in 1935, as compared with 4,819 and 95 per cent., respectively, in 1934.

The number of men admitted to the instructional centres, for "reconditioning" courses, and to the summer camps in 1935 was 18,474, or 2,226 more than in 1934; and the number of men who passed from the instructional centres into employment was 3,085, or 610 more than in 1934.

The Ministry again provided a small number of physical training classes for the unemployed in areas of heavy unemployment, some of which were voluntarily taken over by voluntary organisations; it also collaborated with the Commissioners for the Special Areas in the provision of such classes.

The Ministry continued to support the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. The great majority of persons under training by the Committee during the year were girls under 15 years of age, most of whom went into domestic employment. The Ministry also continued its grant to the National Council of Social Service, to assist and stimulate voluntary efforts on behalf of unemployed persons in occupational centres, welfare centres, etc.

**Boys and Girls.**—Juvenile employment continued to be very good during the year. The average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles was 118,478 (of whom 63,676 were boys and 54,802 girls).

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There was a great difference, however, in the state of juvenile employment in the southern and in the northern divisions. In some districts, mainly in the South-Eastern Division and in the Midlands, there was an acute shortage of such labour, and three-quarters of the total volume of juvenile unemployment was concentrated in the three northern divisions and in Wales.

The Report refers to the arrangements for giving advice to boys and girls with regard to choice of employment, and to the placing of boys and girls in employment.

The juvenile transference scheme was extended during the year, and made available to all areas in which there was an appreciable surplus of young labour. A residential junior transfer centre for boys was established in Durham during the year, with a view to improving the boys' prospects of employment after transfer; also short courses of instruction at camps during the summer months.

In consequence of the changes introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, there was a great increase in the number of boys and girls attending Junior Instruction Centres and classes. The aggregate number of boys and girls who attended centres and classes during the year was about 169,000, the maximum number (30,248) being reached in the week ended 9th October, 1935.

**Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.**—Two Acts relating to unemployment insurance, and an Act relating to unemployment assistance, received the Royal Assent during the year. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, which consolidated the whole of the existing unemployment insurance legislation, became law on 18th March. The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) Act, which related to the crediting of contributions to boys and girls continuing to receive whole-time education after reaching the school-leaving age, became law on 2nd August. The Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, which was enacted on 15th February, 1935, was intended to meet certain difficulties which had become apparent in the working of the Unemployment Assistance scheme. The Report also refers to the various new Orders or regulations which were made during the year. These have been noted in the various issues of this GAZETTE.

The Report gives a summary of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Bill, which has since received the Royal Assent: see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 120. The Report describes the detailed administration of the unemployment insurance and of the unemployment assistance schemes under various headings; and refers to the proceedings of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. This Committee was constituted under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1934 "to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts," and to perform other duties specified in the Act: summaries of its Reports appear in the various issues of this GAZETTE.

**Industrial Relations.**—The improvement in the industrial position resulted in claims being made for the restoration of standards of wages and conditions which had been reduced during the long period of depression; but in general adjustments were made by joint agreement with little friction. The number of separate disputes recorded (553) was greater than in 1934, but most of them were of short duration and confined to individual firms. There was marked activity during the year in the establishment and strengthening of machinery for the joint regulations of wages and working conditions in sections of industry where such machinery had previously been lacking or inadequate.

The Report refers to the establishment of the London Theatre Council, representative of London theatre managers and artists; to the Court of Inquiry in a dispute in the Hull fishing industry, and the setting up of a conciliation board to deal with wages and conditions in that industry; to the Order issued by the Minister under the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, giving statutory effect to agreed rates of wages in that industry; to the proceedings of the Conciliation Boards in the road transport (goods) industry; to the new conciliation machinery for railways, and to the proceedings of the Joint Industrial Councils.

The Industrial Court issued 29 awards during the year; ten cases were referred by the Ministry for settlement by single arbitrators and there were 81 conciliation settlements, of which 41 were industrial settlements, and 40 were cases under the Road Traffic Act.

**Trade Boards.**—The numbers of Trade Boards and of district trade committees in 1935 remained unchanged at 47 and 27, respectively. The only change during the year in the trades covered by the Trade Boards Acts was an extension of the scope of the Toy Manufacturing Board, which brought in about 1,300 additional workers.

Twenty-two of the Trade Boards met during the year, chiefly to consider questions of minimum rates, though other subjects were also considered; thus, the Milk Distributive Board (England and Wales) circularised employers on the trade on the subject of the six-day working week. There were also 13 meetings of administrative or standing committees, 54 meetings of "permits" committees (which deal with applications for exemption from payment of the minimum rates to injured or infirm workers), and 14 meetings of special committees appointed to deal with particular subjects.

**International Labour Organisation.**—The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference, at five sessions of the Governing Body, and at the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference.

A conference of representatives of the factory inspection services of a number of European countries was also held during the year, under the auspices of the International Labour Office.

## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1935: STATISTICAL REVIEW.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (pages 6 and 7), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1935. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.\*

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1935 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 553, as compared with 471 in 1934. In these disputes about 230,000 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and 41,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 8,000 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began in 1934 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1935. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1935 was thus about 279,000, as compared with 134,000 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1935 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 1,955,000 working days, as compared with nearly 960,000 in 1934.

The number of disputes recorded in 1935 was the largest reported for any year since 1925. As in the two previous years, however, there was no dispute of outstanding importance, such as occurred in the cotton industry in 1931 and 1932; and, while the number of workpeople involved and the aggregate number of days lost in 1935 were more than twice as large as the totals recorded for 1934, they were considerably less than the corresponding totals for 1931 and 1932. There were only two disputes in 1935 in which the number of workpeople involved exceeded 5,000: both these disputes concerned coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The great majority of the other disputes affected only individual firms, and were of comparatively small dimensions. Disputes in the coal mining industry accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of the total number of disputes, and for 70 per cent. of the aggregate number of working days lost through disputes in progress in 1935.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1935 and 1934 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, all disputes in progress in each year:—

Industry Group.	1935.			1934.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1935.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1934.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	4	5,900	67,000	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	217	199,700†	1,368,000	143	73,300†	364,500
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	16	1,400	16,000	7	500	8,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	...	...	5,000	16	1,500	27,000
Engineering ...	...	7,900	44,000	23	4,900	13,500
Shipbuilding ...	14	800	7,000	21	2,800	41,500
Iron and Steel and other Metal ...	38	8,300	42,000	37	7,600	105,000
Cotton ...	22	4,100	36,000	16	5,000	20,500
Other Textile ...	42	10,100	76,000	41	10,800	67,500
Clothing ...	28	3,000	44,000	25	4,100	35,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5	200	2,000	5	200	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	28	2,700	40,000	38	1,600	19,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	46	3,500	37,000	44	8,000	172,500
Transport ...	36	24,000	82,000	31	10,600	43,500
All other Industries ...	24	6,600	95,000	24	3,200	39,500
Total ...	553	279,000†	1,955,000	471	134,100†	959,000

† Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 42,500 in 1935, and 25,300 in 1934, were indirectly involved.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1935.

As already indicated, the largest disputes, as regards numbers of workpeople involved, were two affecting colliery workpeople in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The first of these began on 30th September, and arose out of a question of trade unionism. The stoppage, which involved 14,500 workpeople, and caused a loss of over 90,000 working days, ended on 5th or 9th October in most districts, the workpeople claiming that the majority of the non-unionists had joined a trade union. In the second stoppage, which occurred in the latter part of October, about 55,000 employees ceased work in sympathy with the workpeople at one colliery, who had refused to leave the pit as a protest against the employment of

\* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† Workpeople are counted in the totals for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during the year. The resulting duplication during each of the above years was generally slight, except in the coal mining industry, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 144,000 in 1935, and 59,000 in 1934. The net number of workpeople involved in all industries was approximately 220,000 in 1935, and 115,000 in 1934.

non-members of a certain trade union. Work was resumed after a loss of over 200,000 working days.

Nearly 5,000 trawl fishermen at Hull were involved in a dispute which arose out of a proposed reduction in the price to be paid for cod-liver oil produced at sea. The stoppage began on 1st April and lasted until 20th April, after forming the subject of inquiry by a Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. After the resumption of work a conciliation board agreed upon a modified reduction in price. Over 60,000 working days were lost through this dispute.

There were several protracted disputes, causing a considerable loss of time in the aggregate, in each of which the employees of a single firm only were involved. With the exception of a dispute in the rubber industry, the larger of these disputes were confined to the coal mining industry. There were three disputes in each of which the total loss of time amounted to about 140,000 working days. One of these, in which 2,000 workpeople at a Monmouthshire colliery were involved, on a question concerning a proposed alteration in working arrangements, began on 25th March and lasted until 22nd June. Another, in which about 1,500 workpeople at a colliery near Worksop were involved in a dispute relating to certain piece-price lists, began on 13th August, and did not end until 14th January, 1936. The third stoppage, which involved about 1,800 colliery workers near Doncaster, was also prolonged into 1936, starting on 30th September and ending on 22nd January, the question at issue being the substitution of piece-work rates of wages for day-wage rates. Another large colliery dispute, in which 5,000 workpeople employed at a group of collieries near Pontefract were involved, caused a loss of 85,000 working days. The dispute in the rubber industry, referred to above, was connected with a question concerning the system of payment, and involved nearly 3,000 workpeople in a loss of 80,000 working days.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes involving stoppages of work which began in 1935:—

Industry and Locality.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.*
1935.			
FISHING:— Trawl fishermen, etc.—Hull	1 Apl.—20 Apl.	4,700	63,000
COAL MINING:—			
Colliery workpeople— Wrexham†	13 Feb.—16 Mar.	745	21,000
Treherbert (Rhondda)†	22 Mar.—13 Apl.	1,600	27,000
Blaenavon, Mon.†	25 Mar.—22 June	2,000	140,000
Worksop†	17 June—18 Sept.	1,227	65,000
Worksop (near)†	13 Aug.—14 Jan. '36	1,508	143,000
Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire (various collieries)	30 Sept.—9 Oct.	14,500	92,000
Doncaster (near)†	30 Sept.—22 Jan. '36	1,785	140,000
Stirling†	8/10 Oct.—18 Feb. '36	446	49,000
Ynysyddu, Mon.†	12 Oct.—2 Nov.	1,400	21,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire (various collieries)	14/21 Oct.—17/25 Oct.	55,000	210,000
West Fife†	15 Oct.—11 Jan. '36	550	39,000
Pontefract district (certain firms)	5/6 Nov.—3 Dec.	5,000	85,000
ENGINEERING:—			
Workpeople engaged in aircraft manufacture— Gloucester (near)†	7 Mar.—27 Mar.	598	11,000
Kingston†	14 Mar.—27 Mar.	584	7,000
Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of telephone etc. apparatus—Coventry†	22 July—24 July	2,739	6,000
TINPLATE:—			
Millmen, etc.—Swansea†	31 Jan.—8 Feb.	900	9,000
TEXTILE:—			
Blanket weavers, etc.— Dewsbury†	14 Feb.—11 Mar.	340	7,000
Workpeople engaged in artificial silk manufacture— Flint†	22 Aug.—26 Aug.	3,769	20,000
Cotton weavers, etc.—Bolton (near)†	23 Aug.—17 Sept.	910	17,000
WOODWORKING, ETC.:—			
Furniture trade operatives— West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield)	1 Oct.—13 Oct.	1,500	25,000
TRANSPORT:—			
Omnibus drivers and conductors—London Area (various districts)†	29 June†—2 July	4,986†	5,000
Omnibus and coach drivers and conductors—various centres in Home Counties†	25 July—28 July	2,635	5,000
Omnibus and tramway workers—Swansea, Neath, Llanelly and Carmarthen districts	18 Aug.—11/12 Sept.	1,600	35,000
Dock labourers, etc.—Glasgow	19 Nov.—21 Nov.	5,000	15,000
RUBBER:—			
Workpeople engaged in the rubber industry—Edinburgh†	7 Mar.—11 Apl.	2,900	80,000

\* Inclusive of duration in 1935 of disputes terminating in 1936.

† Disputes thus indicated involved only one employer.

‡ Only one garage was involved on 29th June, when 517 men ceased work; they resumed work on the following day, pending negotiations. A further stoppage occurred on 2nd July, when 4,986 men at 11 garages were involved.



MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below the disputes of 1935 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1935, and take account of time lost in 1936 through such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year; they therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 161.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1935.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Under 100 workpeople ...	255	9,900	90,000
100 and under 250 ...	102	16,400	93,000
250 " 500 ...	84	29,400	193,000
500 " 1,000 ...	54	35,100	234,000
1,000 " 2,500 ...	48	79,200	761,000
2,500 " 5,000 ...	6	21,700	178,000
5,000 " 10,000 ...	2	10,000	100,000
10,000 and upwards ...	2	69,500	302,000

Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved.

Under 100 workpeople ...	255	9,900	90,000
100 and under 250 ...	102	16,400	93,000
250 " 500 ...	84	29,400	193,000
500 " 1,000 ...	54	35,100	234,000
1,000 " 2,500 ...	48	79,200	761,000
2,500 " 5,000 ...	6	21,700	178,000
5,000 " 10,000 ...	2	10,000	100,000
10,000 and upwards ...	2	69,500	302,000

Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.

Under 1 week ...	364	139,900	270,000
1 and under 2 weeks ...	84	93,300	477,000
2 " 4 " ...	51	17,900	267,000
4 " 6 " ...	25	10,200	225,000
6 " 10 " ...	10	800	24,000
10 " 20 " ...	10	7,500	537,000
20 weeks and upwards ...	2	1,600	151,000

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

Under 500 days ...	307	29,800	54,000
500 and under 1,000 days ...	79	23,200	53,000
1,000 " 5,000 " ...	120	77,100	265,000
5,000 " 25,000 " ...	32	46,300	349,000
25,000 " 50,000 " ...	6	6,200	212,000
50,000 " 100,000 " ...	5	28,300	385,000
100,000 days and upwards ...	4	60,300	633,000

It will be seen from the above Table that the great majority of the disputes beginning in 1935 involved only small numbers of workpeople, and were of comparatively short duration. About 65 per cent. of the disputes involved less than 250 workpeople each, and in only ten cases was the number 2,500 or more. In about two-thirds of the disputes the stoppage was one of less than a week, and 80 per cent. of the disputes lasted less than two weeks. Fifteen disputes (out of 553) accounted for over three-fifths of the aggregate duration of all disputes.

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1935, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

Principal Causes.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1935.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
Wage increase questions ...	85	15.4	15,300	6.6
Wage decrease questions ...	42	7.6	8,000	3.5
Other wage questions ...	128	23.1	33,300	14.5
All wage questions ...	255	46.1	56,600	24.6
Hours of labour ...	11	2.0	4,500	2.0
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	148	26.8	39,800	17.3
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	84	15.2	34,500	15.0
Trade Unionism ...	36	6.5	20,100	8.7
Sympathetic action ...	16	2.9	72,300	31.5
Other questions ...	3	0.5	2,100	0.9
Total ...	553	100.0	229,900	100.0

Wage questions, as a whole, accounted for nearly half of the disputes beginning in 1935, and for about one-quarter of all the workpeople who were directly involved in such disputes.

Questions concerning the employment of particular classes or persons provided the cause of more than a quarter of the disputes; while disputes relating to other working arrangements, rules and discipline accounted for 15 per cent. Nearly one-third of all the workpeople involved in the disputes ceased work in sympathy with workpeople at other establishments, i.e., not as a result of a direct grievance of their own.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1935 arising from the principal classes of causes:—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1935.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting						
		Wages.	Hours of Labour.	Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Other Working Arrangements, Rules and Discipline.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathetic Action.	Other Questions.
Mining and Quarrying ...	168,200	17.1	1.4	17.4	11.1	10.2	41.6	1.2
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	13,400	45.7	...	28.7	11.2	10.1	4.3	...
Textile ...	8,400	44.4	...	39.7	12.7	3.2	...	...
Clothing ...	2,100	48.9	7.6	12.4	15.5	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3,200	58.7	1.7	26.8	1.7	8.0	3.1	...
Transport ...	22,700	21.5	8.8	6.3	56.3	...	7.1	...
Other ...	11,900	85.0	0.2	7.3	1.0	5.7	...	0.8
All Industries... ..	229,900	24.6	2.0	17.3	15.0	8.7	31.5	0.9

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups, except the mining and quarrying and transport groups. Two-fifths of the workpeople in the mining and quarrying group ceased work in sympathy with workpeople involved in disputes at other collieries. In the transport group the majority of the workpeople were involved in disputes arising out of questions as to "other working arrangements, rules and discipline."

RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1935, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromise."

Results.	Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
In favour of workpeople ...	149	27.0	113,300	49.3
In favour of employers ...	213	38.5	62,500	27.2
Compromise ...	191	34.5	54,100	23.5
Total ...	553	100.0	229,900	100.0

Although disputes settled in favour of the employers formed the largest number (nearly 40 per cent. of the whole), those settled in favour of the workpeople accounted for almost half of the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes beginning in 1935. It should be noted, however, that among the latter were several large disputes in the coal mining industry in which the workpeople took action, not primarily against their employers, but against other workpeople, with a view to compelling them to join a trade union; such disputes (including sympathetic stoppages) accounted for over 72,000 of the total of 113,300 workpeople directly involved in disputes terminating in favour of the workpeople.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1935, classified according to their results:—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1935.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1935, the results of which were		
		In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Employers.	A Compromise.
Mining and Quarrying ...	168,200	56.5	22.4	21.1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	13,400	14.4	30.0	55.6
Textile ...	8,400	17.8	55.7	26.5
Clothing ...	2,100	59.1	11.4	29.5
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3,200	23.0	63.2	13.8
Transport ...	22,700	45.0	43.9	11.1
Other ...	11,900	22.1	34.8	43.1
All Industries ...	229,900	49.3	27.2	23.5

From the above it will be seen that in the large mining and quarrying group a majority of the workpeople were involved in disputes terminating in favour of the workpeople. Comment on the nature of the disputes in which most of these workpeople were concerned has been made above. Disputes also terminated in the workpeople's favour for a majority of those involved in the transport group. In the other groups, apart from the small clothing group, the disputes ended either in favour of the employers or in a compromise for the majority of the workpeople involved.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1935 are given below:—

Principal Causes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1935, the results of which were			Total.
	In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Employers.	A Compromise.	
	Wage increase questions ...	5,600	1,600	
Wage decrease questions ...	1,000	1,700	5,300	8,000
Other wage questions ...	4,400	11,100	17,800	33,300
All wage questions ...	11,000	14,400	31,200	56,600
Hours of labour ...	2,700	600	1,200	4,500
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	15,700	10,400	13,700	39,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	10,800	17,400	6,300	34,500
Trade Unionism ...	16,400	2,400	1,300	20,100
Sympathetic action ...	56,600	15,300	400	72,300
Other questions ...	100	2,000	...	2,100
Total ...	113,300	62,500	54,100	229,900

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1935 were settled are shown in the Table below:—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1935.		Number of Work-people directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
By direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives ...	373	67.5	170,800	74.3
By conciliation ...	33	6.0	9,200	4.0
By arbitration ...	5	0.9	3,500	1.5
By return to work on employers' terms, without negotiations ...	108	19.5	29,200	12.7
By replacement of workpeople ...	25	4.5	1,000	0.4
By closing of works ...	3	0.5	200	0.1
Otherwise ...	6	1.1	16,000	7.0
Total ...	553	100.0	229,900	100.0

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1935, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, over two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1935.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1935, 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 beginning) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in this Table the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 161) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

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 (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1893 ...	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894 ...	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895 ...	728	205,000	54,000	259,000	5,700,000
1896 ...	905	142,000	50,000	192,000	3,560,000
1897 ...	848	165,000	65,000	229,000	10,330,000
1898 ...	695	199,000	53,000	252,000	19,260,000
1899 ...	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
1900 ...	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1901 ...	631	111,000	68,000	179,000	4,130,000
1902 ...	432	115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
1903 ...	380	95,000	23,000	118,000	2,320,000
1904 ...	345	55,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000
1905 ...	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000
1906 ...	479	158,000	60,000	218,000	3,020,000
1907 ...	585	100,000	46,000	146,000	2,150,000
1908 ...	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
1909 ...	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
1910 ...	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1911 ...	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912 ...	834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000
1913 ...	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000

\* For the purpose of these totals, workpeople are counted in the total for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during that year. The resulting duplication, which is generally inconsiderable in relation to the year's totals, is mainly confined to the coal mining industry, with the addition in 1926 of all other industries involved in the "general strike." In the coal mining group duplication was largest in the years 1919-21, amounting to 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921, which numbers should accordingly be deducted from the above totals to arrive at the net numbers of workpeople (i.e., number of separate individuals) involved in these years. Since 1926 the more considerable duplications in the totals for all industries have been as follows: 1931, 57,000; 1932, 70,000; 1935, 59,000 (see also note † in first column on page 161).

Strikes and Lock-outs, 1893-1935 (continued).

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 (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1914 ...	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915 ...	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916 ...	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917 ...	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918 ...	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	288,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000



## OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

STATISTICAL summaries\* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1935, and for the year 1935,† prepared by the Mines Department, have recently been published. These summaries are based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

### FOURTH QUARTER OF 1935.

The return for the quarter ended 31st December, 1935, relates to undertakings which produced 58,209,889 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 54,143,438 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £34,222,344, equivalent to 12s. 7-70d. per ton, of which 8s. 4-72d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £37,811,445, equivalent to 13s. 11-61d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £3,589,101‡ or 1s. 3-91d.‡ per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 713,697, and the number of man-shifts worked was 48,728,106. The average output per man-shift worked was 23-89 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3-91d. The average earnings ranged in the different districts from 7s. 11-33d. and 8s. 1-14d. in Northumberland and Durham, where there were allowances in kind as shown below, to 10s. 4-68d. and 10s. 5-91d. in Yorkshire and in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, respectively.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0-35d. to 4-23d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11-24d. and 1s. 1-38d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4-57d. per shift.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns:—

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.‡		No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.¶	Earnings per man-shift worked.¶	
			s.	d.			s.	d.
1932.	Per cent.	Tons.				Cwts.	s.	d.
31st Mar.	96	53,916,267	+0	6-46	800,921	21-98	9	2-13
30th June	97	50,090,452	-0	1-91	781,704	21-78	9	1-92
30th Sept.	96	44,480,618	-0	7-55	745,201	21-50	9	1-87
31st Dec.	96	52,985,962	+0	8-87	744,425	22-62	9	2-26
1933.								
31st Mar.	97	54,021,254	+0	9-69	755,964	22-67	9	1-83
30th June	96	46,452,845	-0	4-60	739,940	22-07	9	1-67
30th Sept.	96	45,518,209	-0	5-01	718,995	22-05	9	1-15
31st Dec.	97	54,170,916	+0	8-91	734,406	23-00	9	1-48
1934.								
31st Mar.	97	57,249,492	+1	0-32	751,463	23-32	9	1-79
30th June	97	50,628,787	+0	0-59‡	739,646	22-59	9	1-11
30th Sept.	97	49,830,526	-0	1-42‡	727,361	22-55	9	1-63
31st Dec.	97	56,051,751	+0	7-20‡	733,371	23-23	9	2-70
1935.								
31st Mar.	96	55,317,560	+0	8-53‡	731,640	23-40	9	2-66
30th June	96	51,330,185	+0	0-66‡	724,316	23-10	9	2-85
30th Sept.	97	50,086,605	-0	1-75‡	711,414	22-93	9	3-15
31st Dec.	97	58,209,889	+1	3-91‡	713,697	23-89	9	3-91

### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1935.

The summary for the year ended 31st December, 1935, covers undertakings which produced 214,944,239 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the year, of which 199,630,298 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £129,493,746, equivalent to 12s. 11-68d. per ton, of which 8s. 6-53d. represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £134,697,326, equivalent to 13s. 5-94d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £5,203,580, or 6-25d.‡ per ton. In Durham and in South Wales and Monmouthshire, there were debit balances of 3-59d. and 1-09d. per ton, respectively,‡ but in the other districts there were credit balances ranging from 1-14d. to 1s. 4-49d. per ton.‡

The average number of workpeople employed was 720,267, and the number of man-shifts worked was 184,143,881. The average output per man-shift worked was 23-35 cwt., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3-15d. The average cash earnings ranged from 7s. 10-88d. per shift in Northumberland and 8s. 0-55d. in Durham to 10s. 3-52d. and 10s. 5-74d. in Yorkshire and in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire respectively. Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0-34d. to 4-18d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11-20d. and 1s. 1-30d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4-51d. per shift.

\* Cmd. 5138 and Cmd. 5142. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. each net (1½d. post free).

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the periods covered are the quarter and the year ended 31st January, 1936.

‡ Owing to certain adjustments arising from the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the actual balance was less favourable.

§ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

¶ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

## JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREATER LONDON AREA.

THE first Annual Report of the London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, covering the period from November, 1934, to December, 1935, has been published.\* The Council was appointed on 18th November, 1934, and covers an area† considerably wider than the London County Council area, to which its predecessors were limited. The functions, scope and constitution of the Council are stated in an Appendix to the Report.

The Report states that during 1935 juvenile unemployment in the London Region was not only materially less than in 1934, but less than during the boom year 1928. The total number of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 18 in the industrial field during 1935 was substantially greater than in 1934, but the industrial demand for juveniles was so great that nearly all who registered at Juvenile Employment Offices in the area could be placed in suitable employment within a few weeks: there was, in fact, a growing difficulty, especially in the central and western districts, in meeting the demands of employers. At the end of September over 9,300 vacancies were available in the area as a whole, but only 6,480 juveniles were on the registers. At the same time there are certain areas, particularly in the eastern district, where there is a surplus of juvenile labour; and the Report draws attention to the high cost of travelling for many of these boys and girls, as a hindrance to their employment.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### SEVENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its seventy-fifth session at Geneva on 23rd-25th April, 1936.

The Governing Body adopted a budget for the year 1937 which provided for an estimated expenditure of 9,348,140 Swiss francs, the corresponding figure for the year 1936 being 9,160,600 Swiss francs. After the contributions of States which are members of the International Labour Organisation but not of the League of Nations are deducted from that total, however, the amount to be contributed by States Members of the League, including Great Britain, will be considerably lower than the average of the last ten years.

The Governing Body had before it a report on the work of the recent Regional Conference at Santiago de Chile, and considered the resolutions passed at that Conference. These resolutions dealt with the fundamental principles of social insurance, the conditions of work of women, young persons and children, and a large number of other subjects, including immigration, the living and working conditions of native populations, the relations of the American countries with the International Labour Organisation, unemployment, the cost of living in American countries, popular nutrition, the weekly rest, free legal aid services for wage earners, minimum wages, the effective application of labour legislation, the creation of employers' and workers' federations, calendar reform, the study of industrial relations, the publication of a cheap edition of the history of the origins of the Organisation, the co-ordination of the economic policy of States and protective labour legislation, private monopolies, the ratification and application of Conventions and Recommendations by the American States, the study of agricultural work in America, agricultural statistics in the American countries, and the truck system. After numerous speakers had expressed their appreciation of the services of the Chilean Government in arranging the Conference, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The Governing Body takes note with satisfaction of the report on the work of the Labour Conference of American States held at Santiago in 1936: that report shows the deep interest taken by those countries in the work of the International Labour Organisation;

instructs the Director to give effect immediately to those of the resolutions which merely propose that their text should be communicated to the States concerned for information; and, with regard to the other resolutions, requests the Director to bring them to the attention of the competent Committees, and to take them into account to the greatest possible extent in any proposals which he may have to make in connection with the matters dealt with in the resolutions."

The Governing Body discussed the procedure to be followed in dealing with the questions of the reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades and in the chemical industry, which have been included in the agenda of the 1937 session of the Conference. It was decided that in both cases a preliminary meeting of representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of the countries principally concerned should be held at the end of 1936 or the beginning of 1937 in preparation for the discussion of the subjects at the 1937 Conference. It was also decided that the reports prepared by the Office for circulation to the Conference should be drawn up in such a way as to enable the Conference, if it wished, to reach a final decision as to the adoption of Conventions on the subjects at that session.

It was also decided that the special session of the Conference which is to be held this autumn to consider certain maritime questions, including manning of ships and hours of work for seamen, should open on 6th October.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).  
† i.e., an area within approximately 15 miles of Charing Cross. A list of the Juvenile Employment Offices in the London Region is given in an appendix.

## WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN GERMANY, 1935.

The issue for 17th March, 1936, of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (the journal of the German Federal Statistical Office) contains the results of official inquiries into wages and working hours in the German chemical and metal and engineering industries at August, 1935. The inquiries, on this occasion, were extended to cover the wages and working hours of juvenile workers, who were not included within the scope of earlier inquiries; and this change in the scope, as well as changes in the method, of the inquiries precludes any comparison with the results of previous investigations.

### CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, AUGUST, 1935.

The inquiry of August, 1935, extended over 13 branches of the chemical industry and covered 123,249 workers, who were employed in 319 undertakings situated in 164 localities. Of these workers, who represented more than half of all manual workers employed in the chemical industry in Germany, 22,414 were skilled male workers, 69,354 were semi-skilled and unskilled male workers (predominantly factory workers) and 31,481 were female workers. Time workers formed 37-1 per cent. of the total; 23-8 per cent. were piece workers; and 39-1 per cent. were employed on the premium bonus system.

The following Table shows, for the 13 branches of the chemical industry and for the industry as a whole, the average gross hourly and weekly earnings at August, 1935, of skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers, and female workers, respectively. The averages include the earnings of juveniles.

Branch of industry.	Average gross earnings.					
	Skilled male workers.		Semi-skilled and unskilled male workers.		Female workers.	
	Hourly.	Weekly.	Hourly.	Weekly.	Hourly.	Weekly.
	Rpf.	RM.	Rpf.	RM.	Rpf.	RM.
Drugs ... ..	101-7	47-14	80-6	36-34	52-1	22-85
Ethereal oils and perfumes ...	95-8	41-41	77-0	33-05	48-4	21-31
Cosmetics ... ..	95-3	47-59	78-2	37-24	50-1	23-00
Photographic chemicals ...	105-1	47-69	86-1	39-02	54-0	23-25
Explosives, ammunition and matches ...	95-0	44-61	85-6	41-25	45-3	20-01
Paint and varnish ...	98-7	46-76	78-6	36-51	47-1	20-44
Chemical fertilisers ...	109-6	47-92	90-3	41-91	46-6	20-17
Artificial textile fibres ... ..	93-7	43-97	79-4	34-96	51-8	21-39
Soap and detergents ...	106-6	51-86	87-7	41-85	51-1	22-94
Rubber and tyres ...	100-8	45-39	92-6	39-49	54-3	22-33
Sulphuric acid, soda, etc. ... ..	103-2	46-24	86-1	39-54	50-9	20-77
Other heavy chemicals ...	103-4	45-80	87-0	38-82	51-7	20-92
Aniline dyes and by-products ...	106-6	48-93	92-7	39-10	52-2	21-94
All above branches ...	102-3	46-54	86-0	38-68	51-3	21-89

For all workers covered by the inquiry, average gross hourly earnings were 80-5 Reichspfennigs, and average gross weekly earnings were 35-82 Reichsmarks. Gross earnings were subject to statutory deductions on account of Federal and local taxation and contributions for sickness, invalidity and old age pensions, and unemployment insurance. These deductions amounted, on average, to 4-65 RM. a week, representing about 13-0 per cent. of average gross weekly earnings. The average number of hours worked in a week in the industry as a whole was 44-5; the average for skilled male workers was 45-5 hours, for semi-skilled and unskilled male workers 45-0 hours, and for female workers 42-6 hours.

### METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRY, AUGUST, 1935.

The inquiry of August, 1935, related to 542,798 workers, who were employed in 1,295 undertakings situated in 455 localities. Of these workers, who formed rather more than one-third of all manual workers employed in the metal and engineering industry in Germany, 275,271 were skilled male workers, 131,812, semi-skilled male workers, 68,060, unskilled male workers and 67,655, female workers. Rather more than one-third of all the workers were employed on time work, the remainder being piece workers. Ten branches of the industry were covered by the inquiry, of which general and electrical engineering and the production of iron and steel goods were the most strongly represented.

The proportions of skilled male workers and of female workers showed relatively wide divergencies in the various branches of the industry, and these variations were stated to have had noticeable influence on the respective wage levels. Skilled male workers formed from one-half to over three-quarters of all workers employed in shipbuilding, railway carriage and wagon building, vehicle and aircraft construction, general engineering, and the manufacture of optical and scientific instruments. The proportion of such workers was lowest in the manufacture of non-ferrous metal goods, where female workers formed more than one-third of the total. In electrical engineering and the manufacture of optical and scientific instruments and iron and steel goods, female workers were also largely represented. In constructional engineering and shipbuilding, female labour was not represented. The proportion of semi-skilled male workers ranged between 13-4 per cent. in optical and scientific instrument manufacture and 33-2 per cent. in boiler-making, etc.

The proportion of unskilled male workers ranged between 8-4 per cent. in shipbuilding and 21-8 per cent. in constructional engineering. The following Table shows, for ten branches of the metal and engineering industry and for the industry as a whole, the average gross hourly and weekly earnings at August, 1935, of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers and of female workers, respectively. The averages include the earnings of juveniles.

Branch of industry.	Average gross earnings.			
	Skilled male workers.		Semi-skilled male workers.	
	Hourly.	Weekly.	Hourly.	Weekly.
	Rpf.	RM.	Rpf.	RM.
Iron and steel goods ...	82-9	39-95	80-0	37-72
Other metal goods ...	82-2	39-05	75-8	36-62
General engineering ...	93-4	46-65	84-7	42-16
Boilermaking, etc. ...	89-1	42-06	82-3	39-65
Constructional engineering ...	83-1	42-12	74-7	37-26
Shipbuilding ... ..	94-2	46-49	81-3	40-60
Vehicle and aircraft building	102-4	49-01	92-4	43-78
Railway carriage and wagon building ... ..	87-3	41-63	77-4	37-21
Electrical engineering ...	104-0	50-16	91-8	43-60
Optical and scientific instruments ... ..	100-7	49-75	86-2	40-80
All above branches ...	95-6	46-63	85-1	41-24
	Unskilled male workers.		Female workers.	
	Hourly.	Weekly.	Hourly.	Weekly.
	Rpf.	RM.	Rpf.	RM.
Iron and steel goods ...	57-3	27-51	42-9	19-87
Other metal goods ...	58-9	28-34	43-0	19-99
General engineering ...	65-6	32-70	49-9	23-46
Boilermaking, etc. ...	59-8	28-95	50-6	22-92
Constructional engineering ...	62-6	30-79	—	—
Shipbuilding ... ..	61-4	29-55	—	—
Vehicle and aircraft building	72-3	35-06	52-6	23-50
Railway carriage and wagon building ... ..	54-8	25-96	47-1	21-50
Electrical engineering ...	73-1	34-94	54-5	25-00
Optical and scientific instruments ... ..	68-4	33-55	50-2	23-57
All above branches ...	65-7	31-98	49-4	22-80

For all workers covered by the inquiry, average gross hourly earnings were 83-8 Rpf., and average gross weekly earnings were 40-51 RM. Gross earnings were subject to statutory deductions in respect of Federal and local taxation and contributions for sickness, invalidity and old-age pensions, and unemployment insurance. These deductions amounted, on average, to 5-56 RM. a week, representing about 13-7 per cent. of average gross weekly earnings. The average numbers of hours worked in a week were as follows: skilled male workers, 48-8; semi-skilled male workers, 48-4; unskilled male workers, 48-7; female workers, 46-2; all workers, 48-4.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

*Forty-Hour Working Week.*—Working hours in the diamond cutting industry have been reduced to 44 a week (8 hours a day from Monday to Friday and 4 hours on Saturday) as from 1st May, 1936, and will be reduced to 40 hours a week (8 hours a day from Monday to Friday) as from 1st April, 1937. These arrangements are the result of a unanimous resolution of the Joint Committee representing employers and workpeople in the industry in favour of a 5-day week of 40 hours as a means of reducing unemployment, to which legal effect was given by a Royal Decree dated 30th March, 1936, the first instance in Belgium of the legal enactment of a 40-hour week.

### DENMARK.

*Collective Agreements.*—The dispute which arose out of a failure to agree on terms for the renewal of collective agreements, and which led to a wide-spread stoppage of work in February and March in many important industries in Denmark (see this GAZETTE for March, 1936, page 90), was brought to an end in April as the result of Government intervention. On 7th April, a special Court of Arbitration issued an award under which the agreements, in the majority of cases, have been renewed for two years, but may be terminated at the end of one year in the event of fluctuations of specified amount in the cost of living. Provision is made for increases in wage rates, especially in the case of certain classes of lower-paid workers in the iron and steel, textile, boot and shoe, building and certain other industries; and for holidays with pay in a few industries where such provisions had not previously existed.

In future, all collective agreements are to have a common date of expiry, viz., 1st March, and, unless notice of proposed revision is given at least three months before this date, the agreements will continue in force for a further year.

### FRANCE.

*Coal Mining Industry.*—A general strike in all French coal-fields, which was to have begun on 1st May, was averted by an agreement



covering the Nord, Pas-de-Calais and Anzin area, in which the dispute originated. The agreement took effect on 1st May, and was accepted by the workers on the understanding that the claims advanced in other coal-fields would receive satisfaction. No general wage change takes place under the new agreement; but improvements in the system of grading workers according to skill have been introduced. Underground labourers over 21 years of age in the lowest-paid class are guaranteed a minimum rate of wages (inclusive of bonus) of 28-50 francs a day, and minimum daily rates of from 22 to 27-50 francs are assigned to ungraded workers between 16 and 20 years of age. The employers undertake to enter into negotiations locally with a view to improving the conditions of surface workers.

## POLAND.

*Dispute in Textile Industry.*—The dispute which occurred during March in the textile industry in Lodz and other districts (see this GAZETTE for March, 1936, page 90) was settled by an agreement supplementing the collective agreement of 3rd April, 1935. The working week is fixed at 46 hours, including 6 hours on Saturday; a joint committee is to be set up to prepare a wage scale for workers not covered by the existing scale; and the employers' associations have undertaken to restrict the application of measures of rationalisation. The Government Inspector of Labour has promised that an endeavour will be made to bring the non-federated mills into compliance with the terms of the collective agreement.

## SPAIN.

*Reduced Working Hours.*—The normal maximum working time in the iron and steel, metal working, etc., and electrical and scientific apparatus industries throughout Spain has been reduced from 48 to 44 hours a week by an Order of the Spanish Ministry of Labour, dated 5th March, 1936. In iron and steel works where the three-shift system is in operation, working hours on continuous processes are to be 8 a day and 48 a week, and metal workers employed in an auxiliary capacity in industries not covered by the Order are to observe the hours normal in those industries; in both cases, however, work in excess of 44 hours a week is to be considered and remunerated as overtime. It is provided that wages for the working week of 44 hours are to be the same as those formerly payable for 48 hours. The reduction in working time took effect on 9th March.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

## BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government has instituted a scheme of assistance from public funds to approved voluntary labour centres organised by various societies for young unemployed persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are employed in a centre for not less than 15 nor more than 30 days in the year. During the period of their attendance at a centre, the unemployed persons are to receive 75 per cent. of their unemployment benefit, and a grant from public funds of 10 francs a day per person is payable to the centre. The scheme was instituted experimentally by a Royal Decree dated 30th September, 1935, and continued for the current financial year by a Royal Decree dated 15th March, 1936, with effect from 1st January, 1936. A sum of one million francs has been voted for the purpose in the Budget for the current financial year.

Public bodies organising relief works for unemployed persons are in future to be paid direct wage subsidies by the National Placing and Unemployment Office, at rates ranging from 1 franc to 1-50 francs an hour according to the classification of the commune. Previously, the subsidies were paid at rates fixed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare and were based on the amount of unemployment benefit payable in the locality in which the work was carried out. The subsidies are to be payable only in respect of insured persons recruited through the regional Placing and Unemployment Offices for employment on publicly useful works which would not normally be carried out by private undertakings. The employing authorities are to pay the workers at rates at least equal to the minimum rates fixed for work of the same nature by the unemployment insurance appeals authority competent for the locality in which the work is performed; previously these rates were fixed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. These regulations are contained in a Royal Decree dated 30th March, 1936, which amends an earlier Royal Decree dated 15th December, 1934, an account of which was given in this GAZETTE for February, 1935.

## FRANCE.

With the object of relieving unemployment in the coal mining industry, an Act dated 7th April, 1936, makes provision for the grant of provisional pension allowances to miners who voluntarily retire from employment before completing the normal qualification for retirement pensions at the age of 55 years. Eligibility for the allowances, which are fixed at 5,500 francs a year, is limited to miners who (i) have attained the age of 50 years; (ii) have been employed in mining for thirty years, twenty of which must have been spent on underground work in French mines; and (iii) undertake not to engage in any paid employment while in receipt of the pension allowances. The age-limit for eligibility for pension is to be 54 years in 1936, and is to be reduced by one year every year until the limit of 50 years is reached in 1940. In order to provide the requisite funds for the allowances, the Act increases the tax on home and foreign coal. The Act is to come into force one month after the issue of public administrative regulations for its application.

## GERMANY.

Undertakings in the boot and shoe industry (including ancillary undertakings) which employ, as a rule, at least 10 manual or non-manual workers, have been admitted, by Regulations dated 17th February, 1936, to the special system of short-time benefit governed by the Order dated 7th June, 1935, of which particulars were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1935 (page 416). The Regulations took effect on 23rd February, 1936.

The provisions of the Federal unemployment insurance legislation were extended to the Saarland, as from 1st January, 1936, by an Order dated 27th December, 1935. The joint contribution, which is borne in equal shares by the employer and the insured person, is fixed at 4 per cent. of the basic wage for the period 1st January, 1936, to 31st March, 1936, and thereafter at the Federal rate of 6-5 per cent.

The desirability of relieving unemployment through the provision of work was emphasised by the President of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board in Regulations and instructions issued in February and March, 1936, which laid down revised provisions for the financial assistance from the funds of the Board of supplementary schemes of productive work instituted in the depressed and other areas. For the assistance of works instituted in the depressed areas (in particular, in frontier districts), per capita grants up to 4 RM. a day may be made, and loans may also be issued. In other areas, the assistance, as a rule, is to be limited to the savings in benefit resulting from the employment on the works of recipients of unemployment benefit, and for this purpose the savings are to be uniformly assessed at 1-50 RM. a day for persons without dependants, and 2 RM. a day for persons with at least one dependant.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal subsidy to approved unemployment insurance funds has been reduced to 25 and 20 per cent., respectively, of the benefits paid by (a) the public funds and the funds administered jointly by employers and workers, and (b) the trade union funds. The former rates were 40 and 30 per cent., respectively. Additional subsidies bringing the percentages up to not more than 40 and 35 per cent., respectively, may be granted to funds in which unemployment, calculated according to a prescribed formula, exceeds 10 per cent. of the membership. Such Federal subsidies may be granted only if subsidies corresponding to their financial circumstances are also granted by the cantonal and communal authorities. These revised regulations were introduced by Federal Order dated 27th March, 1936, with effect from 1st January, 1936. For unemployment relief works instituted by cantonal authorities, the maximum Federal subsidies, hitherto fixed, as a rule, at 30 per cent., and exceptionally at 50 per cent., of the wages paid to unemployed persons recruited for the work, are to be increased to 45 and 75 per cent., respectively, under a Federal Decree dated 31st January, 1936. Provision is also made by the Decree for the grant of subsidies, up to 25 per cent. of the costs, in aid of construction, renovation, and repair works instituted by public undertakings, and also by private undertakings which have been seriously affected by the economic crisis.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IN FRANCE.

By an Act, dated 19th March, 1936, effect has been given in France to the provisions of the Finance Act, 1926, which stipulated that the National Economic Council, established experimentally by a Decree, dated 16th January, 1925, should be accorded full legislative sanction by an Act of Parliament determining its composition and functions. The Act prescribes that the Council, which is to function, as heretofore, in a purely advisory capacity, is to work in direct collaboration with the national legislative, administrative and executive bodies. Its duties are: (i) to study problems affecting the national economic system; (ii) to advise on projected legislation referred to it by the public authorities; (iii) to study the effect of such legislation; (iv) to propose measures for controlling and organising production and trade; and (v) at the request of the interested parties, to arbitrate in economic disputes. Copies of all draft legislation of national economic interest must be passed to the Council by the Government, and the Council has the right to examine, on its own initiative, all such legislation.

The Council, of which the Prime Minister is to be President, is to be divided into twenty sections representing the different branches of trade and industry, and comprising, in all, not more than 200 members appointed for three years to represent equally, in each section, heads of undertakings, on the one hand, and manual and non-manual workers, on the other hand. The sections are to be constituted by Decree issued after consultation with the Council, and with due regard to the numbers of persons engaged in the individual branch of trade or industry and to its importance in the national economic life. Within three months from the date of promulgation of the present Act, and at intervals of three years thereafter, a census is to be taken of all associations of employers and workers for the purpose of their representation in the different sections, seats on which will be apportioned among the associations according to their importance.

The General Assembly of the Council is to comprise, in addition to the members of the sections, a number of members representative of French territories overseas, consumers, co-operative societies, etc., and a few independent economic experts. The General Assembly is to meet at least once a year, or more frequently if so required by Parliament or by the Standing Committee which the Council is to appoint for the general management of its affairs. Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State or persons delegated by them have the right to attend and be heard at meetings of the General Assembly, the Standing Committee and the sections.

## EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL: GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was a further improvement in employment between 23rd March and 27th April, affecting most of the principal industries. The industries in which the improvement was most marked included building and public works contracting, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, metal goods manufacture, the tinplate industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, furniture manufacture, brick and tile making, road transport, shipping, food preparation, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc. service. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the coal mining industry, and there was also a slight setback in the wool textile industry and in hosiery manufacture.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at 27th April, 1936, was 10,712,000. This was 82,000 more than at 23rd March, 1936, and 371,000 more than at 15th April, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 27th April, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13-8, as compared with 14-4 at 23rd March, 1936, and with 15-6 at 15th April, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 27th April was 13-7, compared with 14-2 at 23rd March, and with 15-4 at 15th April, 1935.

At 27th April, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,498,579 wholly unemployed, 247,272 temporarily stopped, and 85,379 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,831,230. This was 50,301 less than a month before and 213,230 less than a year before. The total of 1,831,230 included 1,435,045 men, 63,496 boys, 274,416 women, and 58,273 girls. The total number of unemployed boys and girls at 27th April, 1936, was 12,666 greater than at 23rd March, owing to the registration of juveniles who left school at Easter.

The persons on the Registers included 805,964 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 180); 687,007 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 196,842 insured persons (including 19,712 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,417 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th April, 1936, was 1,895,122, as compared with 1,947,998 at 23rd March, 1936, and 2,113,851 at 15th April, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry employment again declined during April. The number of persons temporarily stopped showed a further considerable increase, especially in Yorkshire, between 23rd March and 27th April. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th April, 1936, showed a decrease of 0-5 per cent. as compared with 21st March, 1936, and of 0-9 per cent. as compared with 13th April, 1935. The average number of days worked in the week ended 25th April, 1936, was 5-14, an increase of 0-05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, and of 0-19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed some slight improvement, and was moderate. At the West Lothian shale mines it was fair. In limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment continued good, while in the Cleveland area it improved somewhat, and was fairly good. Employment in tin mines remained slack. At slate quarries in North Wales it showed a further slight improvement, and was good. In china clay quarries employment was fair; in chalk quarries it remained very slack. Employment in the East of Scotland whinstone quarries improved and was moderate.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a slight improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1936, was 112, as compared with 109 at the end of March, 1936, and 96 at the end of April, 1935. In iron and steel manufacture employment showed little change as compared with March, but was much better than a year ago. In the tinplate industry there was an improvement, but employment was still very bad. In steel sheet manufacture there was little change.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment continued to improve in all sections, and in all administrative areas except Northern Ireland, and was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, and fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, but slack in marine, constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded during the last few months continued in all divisions except Northern Ireland, but employment was still very bad.

In the other metal trades employment showed a further improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in the brass-work trade fairly good in the sheet metal, hollow-ware, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fair in the ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), edge tool, file, chain and anchor, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the wire manufacturing and tube trades.

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change from the previous month; it continued to be poor, but was much better than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment continued good on the whole, and was considerably better than a year ago, though it showed a slight decline at some centres, principally in the woollen section. Employment in the carpet section was again reported as good or fair in all the principal districts.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a decline, but was still fairly good. There was also a slight decline in the lace trade, but employment continued fairly good. In the silk manufacturing industry little change was reported, and employment remained fair; there was a slight improvement in artificial silk yarn manufacture, where employment continued good. In the linen trade employment showed little change, and continued slack; there was little change also in the jute trade, in which, employment was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment declined slightly, and continued very slack, with much short-time working.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a further improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was also a further improvement, and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a slight improvement, and was fair. In the glove and corset trades there was little change, and employment continued good in the former and fairly good in the latter. In the hat trade employment continued to improve, and remained fair to good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change, and was fairly good on the whole.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed little change, and was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair, on the whole, in the other sections.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement during April. During the month an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of skilled men was reported from some areas. In brick manufacture employment again improved, and was fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed a further improvement, and was fair; it continued to improve also with millawyers, and was moderate on the whole.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—In the paper-making industry employment declined slightly, but remained good generally. In the printing industry it continued fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders also employment continued fairly good, although it again showed a decline.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol it continued good; at Worcester it was very good, and at Derby it remained fair. In the glass trades employment showed little change; it continued very slack in the bottle-making section, and fair in other sections.

*Fishing.*—With fishermen employment showed little change and remained very bad.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—With dock labourers employment remained slack generally. Among seamen it improved slightly, but was still slack.

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 27th April, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 27th April, 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th April, 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.
London ... ..	8-5	5-5	7-5	- 0-6	183,440	- 11,004
South-Eastern ...	7-9	5-9	7-5	- 0-9	85,866	- 9,569
South-Western ...	10-9	6-1	9-8	- 0-9	98,829	- 6,699
Midlands ... ..	10-0	7-5	9-3	- 0-4	181,091	- 5,653
North-Eastern ...	20-4	8-4	17-8	+ 0-3	393,536	+ 9,572
North-Western ...	19-6	13-1	17-5	- 0-6	393,192	- 6,694
Scotland ... ..	21-9	12-8	19-5	- 0-8	288,419	- 11,968
Wales ... ..	33-1	15-0	31-2	- 1-4	205,857	- 8,286
Northern Ireland	24-5	19-4	22-0	- 0-8	63,892	- 2,575
Special Schemes	2-7	0-5	2-0	...	...	...
Total ... ..	15-6	9-1	13-8	- 0-6	1,895,122	- 52,876

Employment improved in all the administrative Divisions except the North-Eastern, where there was a substantial increase in the number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, and a slight setback occurred in the wool textile industry.

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from April, 1935, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons aged 14 years and upwards on

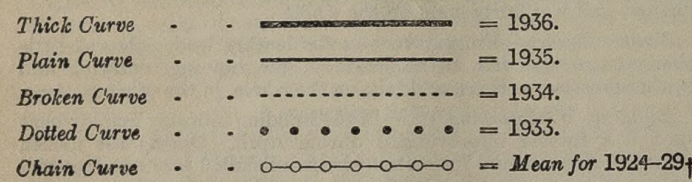


the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

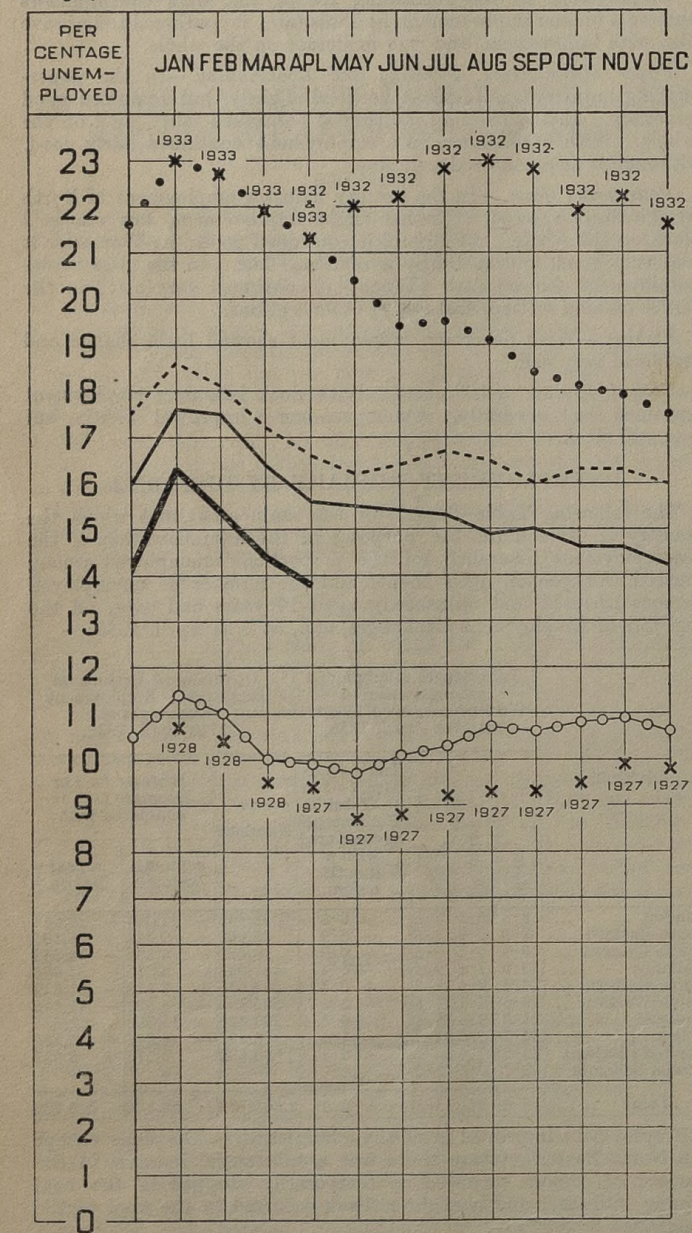
Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64: Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males and Females.					Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1935.							
15 April ...	17.8	9.7	13.4	2.2	15.6	2,113,851	2,044,460
20 May ...	17.8	9.5	13.1	2.4	15.5	2,113,996	2,044,752
24 June ...	17.6	9.2	12.5	2.9	15.4	2,068,152	2,000,110
22 July ...	17.4	9.5	12.2	3.1	15.3	2,045,383	1,972,941
26 August ...	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964
23 September ...	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610
21 October ...	16.6	9.0	12.7	1.9	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390
25 November ...	16.6	9.3	12.9	1.7	14.6	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December ...	16.3	8.7	12.6	1.6	14.2	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January ...	18.5	10.5	13.6	2.7	16.3	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February ...	17.3	10.3	13.4	2.0	15.4	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	16.2	9.6	12.5	1.9	14.4	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.6	9.1	11.9	1.9	13.8	1,895,122	1,831,230

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—



\* The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1935.



\* Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1936. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 176 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 27th April, 1936, 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.

	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)	Girls. (Under 18 years)	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,221,166	16,013	206,896	9,482	1,453,557
2. Claims under consideration ...	31,182	2,075	8,915	1,199	43,371
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances:—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	128,465	5,583	34,202	4,923	173,173
(b) " " 14 and 15 ...	—	10,073	—	9,639	19,712
4. Uninsured persons on register ...	54,232	29,752	24,403	33,030	141,417
5. Two months' file:—					
(a) persons aged 16-64 ...	35,906	2,416	30,402	3,109	71,833
(b) persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	2,975	—	4,155	7,130
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	2,726	8	230	4	2,968
Persons on Register (items 1-4) ...	1,435,045	63,496	274,416	58,273	1,831,230
Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed (items 1-3(a), 5 (a) and 6) ...	1,419,445	26,095	280,645	18,717	1,744,902

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 27TH APRIL, 1936, AND 23RD MARCH, 1936.

	27th April, 1936.				23rd March, 1936.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,175,621	176,072	83,352	1,435,045	1,482,442
Boys ...	58,558	4,789	149	63,496	55,800
Women ...	209,594	62,968	1,854	274,416	289,986
Girls ...	54,806	3,443	24	58,273	53,303
Total ...	1,498,579	247,272	85,379	1,831,230	1,881,531
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,214,075	177,314	85,683	1,477,072	1,526,453
Boys ...	60,436	4,808	150	65,394	57,614
Women ...	225,422	66,058	1,870	293,350	309,494
Girls ...	55,719	3,563	24	59,306	54,437
Total ...	1,555,652	251,743	87,727	1,895,122	1,947,998

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 27th April, 1936.		Period 16th April, 1935, to 27th April, 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	153,501	142,264	1,704,358	+ 275,076	1,588,534	+ 245,506
Boys ...	38,565	30,545	364,414	+ 78,681	288,596	+ 60,861
Women ...	70,396	53,147	735,000	+ 56,598	570,654	+ 37,099
Girls ...	35,208	28,459	329,052	+ 59,519	261,867	+ 47,950
Total	297,670	254,415	3,132,824	+ 469,874	2,709,651	+ 391,416

\* 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. 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 27th April, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,094 per week.

DETAILED REPORTS 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. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 176.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT again declined during April. The number of persons temporarily stopped showed a further considerable increase, especially in Yorkshire, between 23rd March and 27th April.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.3 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 21.7 at 23rd March, 1936, and 23.4 at 15th April, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.2 (from 16.8 to 17.0), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.4 (from 4.9 to 6.3).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th April, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 21st March, 1936, and of 0.9 per cent. as compared with 13th April, 1935.

The average number of days worked in the week\* ended 25th April, 1936, was 5.14, an increase of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, and of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th April, 1936, and the average number of days worked during the preceding week,\* as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
	25th Apr., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 25th Apr., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	44,188	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	5.41	- 0.10	+ 0.01
Durham ...	107,211	- 1.1	+ 0.3	5.25	+ 0.02	+ 0.25
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,960	+ 0.8	- 27.8	5.68	+ 0.01	+ 0.10
South Yorkshire ...	96,327	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	4.59	- 0.16	+ 0.04
West Yorkshire ...	42,421	- 0.1	- 2.3	4.77	+ 0.17	+ 0.26
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,702	- 0.1	- 1.9	5.25	- 0.02	- 0.01
Derbyshire ...	44,872	- 1.3	- 2.1	3.90	- 0.41	- 0.09
Notts. and Leicester ...	54,318	+ 0.2	- 0.6	4.46	- 0.08	+ 0.29
Warwick ...	16,582	+ 0.1	- 0.1	5.54	+ 0.05	+ 0.59
North Staffordshire ...	22,794	- 0.3	+ 0.2	5.48	+ 0.02	+ 0.41
South Staffs.†, Worcs. and Salop ...	28,658	+ 0.2	- 2.3	5.56	+ 0.27	+ 1.01
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,156	- 0.6	- 2.3	5.87	+ 0.07	+ 0.50
Kent ...	7,282	- 0.3	+ 1.9	5.56	-	+ 0.01
North Wales ...	9,344	+ 0.8	+ 8.1	5.68	- 0.04	+ 0.09
South Wales and Mon. ...	127,630	- 1.4	- 3.8	5.52	+ 0.60	+ 0.37
England and Wales	675,445	- 0.5	- 1.3	5.08	+ 0.08	+ 0.23
SCOTLAND:						
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,674	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	5.30	- 0.35	- 0.07
Fife and Clackmannan ...	21,874	+ 1.4	+ 2.9	5.73	+ 0.08	+ 0.31
Rest of Scotland ...	51,020	- 0.2	+ 3.1	5.71	- 0.10	- 0.21
Scotland ...	85,568	- 0.4	+ 2.7	5.65	- 0.10	- 0.06
GREAT BRITAIN ...	761,013	- 0.5	- 0.9	5.14	+ 0.05	+ 0.19

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 25th April, 1936, was 0.64 of a day, of which 0.60 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, was 0.70 of a day per week, of which 0.63 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, were 0.84 and 0.76 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th April, 1936 (which included the Easter holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,626,600 tons, as compared with 19,196,200 tons in the four weeks ended 21st March, 1936, and 16,361,100 tons in the four weeks ended 27th April, 1935 (which also included the Easter holidays).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 27th April, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd March, 1936, and 15th April, 1935, are shown in the following Table:—

\* The figures in this and the following article 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. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. † Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 27th April, 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Total.	Month before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.		
Great Britain ...	159,072	59,405	16.9	6.4	23.3	+ 1.6
England and Wales ...	138,755	57,008	16.7	6.9	23.6	+ 1.8
Scotland ...	20,317	2,397	18.4	2.2	20.6	+ 0.1
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	6,773	188	13.6	0.4	14.0	- 0.3
Durham ...	24,992	3,932	19.0	2.9	21.9	+ 2.6
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,589	25	45.9	0.3	46.2	- 0.5
Yorkshire ...	17,979	27,374	11.5	17.4	28.9	+ 8.6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,967	2,439	18.1	3.1	21.2	+ 1.6
Derbyshire ...	4,754	2,785	8.4	4.8	13.2	+ 2.8
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	6,369	1,487	10.8	2.5	13.3	+ 0.3
Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-ter and Salop ...	805	54	6.4	0.4	6.8	+ 0.1
Glos. and Somers- set ...	5,091	1,229	8.2	2.0	10.2	- 0.8
Kent ...	1,308	590	12.1	5.5	17.6	+ 3.5
Wales and Mon- mouth ...	344	61	4.6	0.8	5.4	+ 0.1
Wales and Mon- mouth ...	49,927	16,833	25.9	8.7	34.6	- 2.3

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed some slight improvement and was moderate; it was much better than in April of last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 14.8 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 15.5 at 23rd March, 1936, and 25.4 at 15th April, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Work-people employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland ...	2,658	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	5.85	- 0.01	+ 0.82
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,617	+ 1.1	- 7.8	6.00	-	-
Other Districts ...	1,827	+ 3.4	+ 16.7	5.72	+ 0.04	+ 0.17
ALL DISTRICTS	6,102	+ 1.9	+ 5.2	5.85	+ 0.01	+ 0.38

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 25th April, 1936, by firms making returns, was 1,979, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with March, 1936, and of 2.1 per cent. as compared with April, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.96 in April, 1936, as compared with 5.97 in March, 1936, and 6.00 in April, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.3 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 15.9 at 23rd March, 1936, and 22.8 at 15th April, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 15,092 workpeople at the end of April,

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



1936, showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1936, and of 12.8 per cent. compared with April, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1936, was 112, compared with 109 at the end of March, 1936, and 96 at the end of April, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		April, 1936.	Mar., 1936.	April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	80	29	29	25	...	+ 4
Cumberland and W. Lancashire ...	21	9	9	8	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales ...	24	10	8	9	+ 2	+ 1
Derby, Leister, Notts., Northants ...	40	25	24	22	+ 1	+ 3
Lincolnshire ...	20	12	12	10	...	+ 2
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick ...	32	8	9	7	- 1	+ 1
South Wales and Mon. ...	13	5	5	4	...	+ 1
England and Wales ...	230	98	96	85	+ 2	+ 13
Scotland ...	78	14	13	11	+ 1	+ 3
Great Britain ...	308	112	109	96	+ 3	+ 16

The production of pig iron in April, 1936, amounted to 629,800 tons, compared with 633,600 tons in March, 1936, and 526,300 tons in April, 1935.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.7 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 18.3 at 23rd March, 1936, and 22.5 at 15th April, 1935.

At certain firms employing 69,296 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th April, 1936, 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 0.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 21st March, 1936, and by 12.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 13th April, 1935. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.6 in each of the above periods.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Per cent.	Per cent.
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,913	+ 0.2	46,655	+ 1.0	+ 13.7	
Puddling Forges ...	905	+ 4.1	4,080	- 15.3	12.3	
Rolling Mills ...	24,494	+ 0.6	133,311	- 1.2	+ 11.0	
Forging and Pressing ...	1,435	+ 5.3	7,774	+ 6.9	+ 7.0	
Founding ...	7,980	+ 1.9	44,566	+ 2.2	+ 21.2	
Other Departments	11,549	+ 0.3	65,597	+ 0.4	+ 7.5	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	15,020	+ 3.7	87,282	+ 3.7	+ 15.6	
TOTAL ...	69,296	+ 0.4	389,265	+ 0.4	+ 12.7	

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
						Week ended 25th April, 1936.
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	11,698	+ 1.5	+ 12.2	66,089	- 0.2	+ 13.6
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	20,026	+ 1.4	+ 14.2	112,824	- 1.3	+ 14.6
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	399	+ 0.5	+ 18.8	2,120	- 1.3	+ 38.2
Staffordshire	5,588	- 1.1	+ 10.4	30,153	- 0.1	+ 12.0
Other Midland Counties ...	5,755	- 1.4	+ 2.0	32,641	- 1.5	+ 2.9
Wales and Mon. ...	5,899	+ 2.9	+ 7.8	32,493	- 2.8	+ 10.0
Wales and Mon. ...	9,399	+ 5.9	+ 11.2	52,952	+ 6.0	+ 11.0
Total, England and Wales ...	58,764	+ 0.2	+ 11.0	329,272	- 0.0	+ 12.0
Scotland ...	10,532	+ 1.5	+ 13.5	59,993	+ 2.6	+ 16.9
TOTAL ...	69,296	+ 0.4	+ 11.4	389,265	+ 0.4	+ 12.7

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 991,500 tons in April, 1936, as compared with 980,100 tons in March, 1936, and 808,700 tons in April, 1935.

\* 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. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 30.4 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 34.5 at 23rd March, 1936, and 38.9 at 15th April, 1935. Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 25th April, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	54	+ 1	...	311	+ 16	+ 27
Steel Sheet ...	9	...	...	85	- 2	...
TOTAL ...	63	+ 1	...	396	+ 14	+ 27

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued to improve in all sections, and in all administrative areas except Northern Ireland, and was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, and fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, but slack in marine, constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago employment was considerably better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 27th April, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Divisions.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 27th April, 1936.						TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Eng. Engineers, Iron, Steel, Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicle, Cycles, and Aircraft.	Other.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,450	554	111	229	1,920	6,264	- 449	- 2,229	
South-Eastern ...	1,560	271	207	102	1,235	3,375	- 241	- 1,011	
South-Western ...	1,276	146	426	90	2,192	4,130	- 272	- 364	
Midlands ...	4,389	944	31	677	6,498	12,539	- 891	- 4,785	
North-Eastern ...	12,149	759	3,133	1,296	3,328	18,665	- 1,224	- 10,171	
North-Western ...	17,407	1,351	183	485	2,009	21,435	- 667	- 8,061	
Scotland ...	8,987	408	2,471	1,261	1,142	14,269	- 733	- 6,033	
Wales ...	1,068	103	82	302	457	2,012	...	- 277	
Northern Ireland ...	1,180	62	416	97	332	2,087	+ 57	- 1,108	
GRAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	51,466	4,598	7,060	4,539	17,113	84,776	- 4,420	- 34,039	

Divisions.	Percentages unemployed at 27th April, 1936.					
	General Engineering, Eng. Engineers, Iron, Steel, Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicle, Cycles, and Aircraft.	Other.
London ...	4.3	3.5	24.1	4.7	3.6	4.1
South-Eastern ...	3.9	3.0	6.4	12.1	3.3	3.7
South-Western ...	3.8	4.9	7.2	11.4	6.6	5.4
Midlands ...	5.2	3.2	25.8	7.8	6.0	5.4
North-Eastern ...	11.6	7.1	21.3	18.5	8.2	12.2
North-Western ...	15.9	6.6	25.1	15.0	9.4	13.8
Scotland ...	13.9	12.2	16.5	21.2	9.8	14.2
Wales ...	24.1	12.7	22.8	15.4	17.6	19.8
Northern Ireland ...	18.2	14.4	8.1	74.6	12.7	14.1
GRAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	9.8	4.9	15.5	13.6	6.0	8.6
Dicto, Mar., 1936 ...	10.1	5.3	16.8	14.3	6.5	9.0
Dicto, April, 1935 ...	13.9	7.2	27.3	19.5	7.6	12.3

On the North-East Coast there was a further improvement in employment in marine engineering, but it was still bad in that section; it continued to improve in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and was moderate in both areas. In Lancashire and Cheshire, although employment was slightly better generally, it was still slack in general and in textile engineering; it was fair in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment was good in general engineering and electrical engineering; fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair in constructional engineering. Employment generally continued fair in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district. It again showed improvement in London and the Southern Counties and was good. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment was still very good.

In Scotland employment was slightly better in marine engineering and in general engineering, but was still slack in both sections. There was little general change in Wales and employment continued bad; in Northern Ireland it declined slightly and was slack in most sections, though fairly good in marine engineering.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THE improvement recorded during the last few months continued during April in all divisions except Northern Ireland, but employment was still very bad. The improvement was greatest in Scotland, and on the North-East Coast. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all the principal areas, particularly in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 27th April, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 23rd March, 1936 and 15th April, 1935:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 27th April, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 27th April, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern ...	602	- 167	- 116	9.5	- 2.6	- 2.0
South-Western ...	3,118	- 644	- 1,411	13.2	- 3.7	- 6.3
Midlands ...	49	16	...	27.2	- 8.9	+ 2.7
North-Eastern ...	16,848	- 705	- 8,171	42.4	- 1.8	- 16.8
North-Western ...	8,694	- 267	- 731	35.7	- 1.1	- 4.4
Scotland ...	16,227	- 953	- 4,687	39.6	- 2.3	- 10.2
Wales ...	2,629	- 46	- 550	52.2	- 0.9	- 8.2
Northern Ireland ...	2,150	+ 157	- 1,666	23.3	+ 1.7	- 23.6
GRAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	51,892	- 2,856	- 17,888	33.0	- 1.8	- 10.9

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed little general change from the previous month; it continued to be poor, but was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 16.7 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 16.7 at 23rd March, 1936, and with 21.4 at 15th April, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 16.4, 16.1, and 21.7, and in the manufacturing department 17.1, 17.2, and 21.2.

The spinning mills that were in operation were reported to be running at 90 per cent. of full capacity in the section spinning American cotton, and at 80 per cent. in the section spinning Egyptian cotton.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Preparing ...	11,883	+ 1.2	£ 18,787	+ 1.0
Spinning ...	23,847	+ 0.2	36,598	+ 1.3
Weaving ...	21,979	+ 0.3	35,565	+ 0.5
Other ...	6,983	- 0.8	14,881	+ 0.1
TOTAL ...	64,692	+ 0.2	105,832	+ 0.5

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Ashton, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,666	+ 10.6	7,240	+ 9.0
Oldham ...	6,309	+ 0.3	10,144	+ 2.5
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,508	+ 0.0	19,994	+ 0.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	11,850	- 0.7	19,387	- 0.0
Manchester ...	5,788	+ 0.0	9,922	+ 0.6
Preston and Chorley ...	3,382	+ 1.4	5,287	+ 1.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,207	- 2.1	6,715	- 0.1
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,915	+ 1.9	6,264	+ 2.2
Colne and Nelson ...	3,071	- 3.4	5,602	- 3.3
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,342	- 1.0	4,534	- 5.0
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,943	- 0.7	3,734	+ 0.3
Other Districts ...	1,967	- 9.1	3,024	- 10.5
TOTAL ...	2,744	+ 1.2	3,985	+ 1.3

Returns from firms employing about 63,850 workpeople in the week ended 25th April showed that 5 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight improvement. At Stockport and at Stalybridge there was little change. At Hyde employment showed a slight decline. At Glossop full time continued to be worked.

In the Oldham district there was little change in the spinning department as compared with March, but employment was considerably better than a year ago, particularly with ring spinners (women). In the manufacturing department also employment was much better than a year ago, though there was still much under-employment.

At Bolton employment with spinners was bad; with cardroom workers there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack; with weavers, winders and warpers employment improved slightly, and was fair. Shortages were reported of juveniles in the spinning department, and of weavers for fancy goods. At Leigh employment in the spinning department was fair. There was a slight decline in the weaving department at Bury and Heywood. At Rochdale employment with spinners improved, and it remained good with weavers.

At Preston the improvement previously reported was maintained. There was an improvement at Blackburn, and weavers in the home trade and fancy goods sections were fairly well employed. At Accrington some weavers previously on short time were more fully employed. A slight improvement was recorded at Darwen also. At Burnley employment showed a further slight improvement; it was reported that mills were working more regularly than for a long period. At Padiham there was a slight decline, and many weavers were working with less than their full complement of looms. At Nelson employment declined and there were extended holiday stoppages at Easter. In the Rossendale Valley employment declined, and was moderate.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad generally with spinners and cardroom workers, and it declined with doublers. At Todmorden full time continued in the spinning department, and the improvement in the weaving department was maintained.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 27th April, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th April, 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,474	3,241	444	2,356	7,515	+ 198
Spinning ...	8,881	2,720	3,682	2,073	17,356	+ 110
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,470	4,550	1,004	4,379	11,403	+ 463
Weaving ...	5,522	12,810	1,117	2,495	21,944	- 151
Other Processes ...	862	263	201	149	1,475	- 47
TOTAL ...	18,209	23,584	6,448	11,452	59,693	+ 573

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, though it showed a slight decline at some centres, principally in the woollen section. It was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 9.7 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 8.6 at 23rd March, 1936, and with 14.5 at 15th April, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 6.8, 7.0, and 5.7.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed little general change, and remained good in all departments and in nearly



Employment at Leeds and at Morley showed a slight falling off, but remained good; there was a seasonal decline at Guiseley. The blanket trade in Yorkshire was fair to moderate. At Witney employment continued good.

In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment remained moderate to fair. In the West of England employment was good. In the South of Scotland the gradual improvement of the last twelve months was, on the whole, maintained, although few of the factories were working to full capacity; there was a further slight improvement at Galashiels, but a slight decline at Hawick.

Employers' returns for the week ended 25th April showed that 11½ per cent. of the workpeople in the section as a whole were on short time\* in that week, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 20 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. The short-time working was again chiefly reported in the Heavy Woollen District and in Scotland. In the spinning department 10 per cent. were on short time, losing 7 hours each on the average, and 29 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time\*, 13½ per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 5 hours.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment was again reported as good or fair in all the principal districts.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,447	+ 0.5	97.0	23,887	+ 0.7	79.8
Spinning ...	37,315	+ 0.6	92.2	54,202	+ 0.2	84.9
Weaving ...	16,317	+ 1.8	86.2	30,740	+ 1.7	79.4
Other Depts. ...	9,250	+ 0.8	99.0	20,276	+ 0.7	81.4
Not specified ...	1,567	+ 0.3	89.6	2,989	+ 0.2	67.3
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,876</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>132,094</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,042	+ 1.4	78.7	2,383	+ 6.7	86.3
Spinning ...	12,827	+ 0.6	92.3	26,808	+ 0.4	98.4
Weaving ...	22,074	+ 0.7	97.7	38,163	+ 1.5	97.4
Other Depts. ...	15,686	+ 0.8	92.1	33,229	+ 0.8	90.9
Not specified ...	2,264	+ 0.3	84.4	4,370	+ 1.4	83.8
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,893</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>104,953</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,517</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>23,469</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>138.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>141,286</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>260,516</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>
<b>Districts:†</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	32,449	+ 0.1	91.2	59,155	+ 1.0	76.3
Huddersfield ...	7,616	+ 2.3	89.4	14,796	+ 6.1	80.2
Halifax ...	8,438	+ 0.7	81.2	13,709	+ 0.6	73.8
Leeds ...	8,179	+ 1.0	96.8	14,112	+ 0.4	93.1
Keighley ...	7,061	+ 0.6	91.6	11,802	+ 0.4	89.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,533	+ 1.0	107.3	4,973	+ 2.0	99.0
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>67,276</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>118,547</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,684	+ 1.7	93.3	8,174	+ 3.6	83.6
Lancashire ...	352	+ 3.8	122.3	614	+ 1.8	117.7
Scotland ...	2,564	+ 6.2	115.0	4,759	+ 13.9	171.4
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,876</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>132,094</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,455	+ 0.5	100.9	26,732	+ 2.2	95.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,844	+ 0.3	83.8	18,232	+ 1.0	88.2
Leeds ...	7,743	+ 1.7	104.4	15,657	+ 5.4	106.8
Halifax and Calder	2,684	+ 1.1	98.3	5,711	+ 0.5	88.5
Vale ...	934	+ 2.3	98.0	1,943	+ 3.6	84.7
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>33,660</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>68,275</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>97.5</b>
Lancashire ...	4,590	+ 1.1	91.4	9,136	+ 1.2	91.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,490	+ 2.0	86.2	6,410	+ 1.0	99.0
Scotland ...	12,153	+ 2.1	89.3	21,132	+ 2.9	86.7
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,893</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>104,953</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,517</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>23,469</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>138.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>141,286</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>260,516</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>

\* See note in second column on page 171.  
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.  
‡ Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th April, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st March, 1936:—

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")	Wool Sorting and Combing.		Spinning.		Weaving.		Other Depts.		All Depts. (including not specified).	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>										
Bradford ...	- 1.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	+ 0.1					
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.8					
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 4.3	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 2.9					
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>					
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>										
Huddersfield ...	-	- 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.5					
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 0.3					
Leeds ...	-	- 1.2	+ 1.0	+ 4.1	+ 1.7					
Rest of W. Riding ...	-	+ 3.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.4					
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	-	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.9					
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>					

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 27th April, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th April, 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	69	3	240	1	313	+ 171
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	470	119	393	74	1,056	+ 76
Wool Combing ...	227	159	885	331	1,602	+ 579
Wool Carding ...	368	54	445	60	927	+ 128
Woolen Spinning ...	214	45	357	60	708	+ 58
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	270	443	270	708	1,691	+ 309
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	54	20	210	27	311	+ 19
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	58	122	169	414	763	+ 157
Woolen Weaving ...	95	157	181	1,012	1,445	+ 196
Worsted Weaving ...	82	69	84	556	791	+ 83
Other Processes ...	736	52	664	209	1,661	+ 43
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>11,268</b>	<b>+ 1,819</b>

**BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in April; it was fairly good on the whole, and better than in April of last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.1 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 12.3 at 23rd March, 1936, and with 13.8 at 15th April, 1935.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns:—

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	1,423	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	3,122	+ 2.8	+ 4.3
Leicester ...	8,888	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	21,079	+ 0.2	+ 6.3
Leicester Country District ...	4,863	+ 1.0	+ 11.5	10,605	+ 0.7	+ 6.6
Northampton ...	6,194	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	14,177	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,610	+ 1.1	+ 8.0	15,691	+ 2.3	+ 15.9
Kettering and District ...	4,773	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	11,065	+ 1.8	+ 3.2
Rest of Northants. ...	1,247	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	2,674	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Stafford and District ...	2,504	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	5,630	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Norwich and District ...	6,008	+ 2.3	+ 5.1	11,204	+ 7.4	+ 10.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,382	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	2,147	+ 12.7	+ 5.1
Leeds and District ...	1,510	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	3,398	+ 2.4	+ 3.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,250	+ 2.7	+ 11.2	14,642	+ 5.1	+ 15.4
Birmingham and District ...	859	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	1,579	+ 2.8	+ 10.4
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,682	+ 0.7	+ 8.6	9,135	+ 1.3	+ 4.6
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>58,193</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>128,148</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>- 12.4</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>- 10.8</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>59,958</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>130,019</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>

**BRICK INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT again improved during April, and was fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.2 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 11.4 at 23rd March, 1936, and 11.7 at 15th April, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,819	+ 2.1	+ 4.4	4,812	+ 4.2	+ 4.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,559	+ 2.0	+ 9.2	24,089	+ 2.5	+ 10.0
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,865	+ 2.3	+ 5.0	4,520	+ 5.4	+ 1.1
Scotland ...	229	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	597	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>34,018</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 7.9</b>

Returns from employers relative to short time and overtime working, showed that, of 12,472 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

Employment continued moderate at Glasgow and good at Kilmarnock; it declined slightly at Edinburgh, and was slack; it declined also at Maybole, where it was very slack.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 27th April, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th April, 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:—						
Preparing Dept. ...	149	26	45	26	246	+ 105
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	361	5	134	5	505	+ 37
Clicking Dept. ...	659	56	854	4	1,583	+ 138
Closing Dept. ...	25	393	10	673	1,101	+ 5
Making Dept. ...	1,913	33	1,081	25	3,052	+ 237
Finishing Dept. ...	1,276	291	482	144	2,193	+ 150
Slipper Making ...	281	186	432	462	1,361	+ 127
Clog Making ...	21	1	4	2	28	+ 6
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	791	2	57	1	851	+ 21
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>+ 496</b>

**POTTERY INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it was very good, and at Derby it remained fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.1 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 19.5 at 23rd March, 1936, and 19.1 at 15th April, 1935.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>China</b>						
China ...	2,102	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	3,784	+ 0.3	+ 8.0
Earthenware ...	6,991	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	12,670	+ 3.9	+ 2.0
Other Branches ...	2,027	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	3,872	+ 5.9	+ 1.8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,120</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>20,326</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...						



PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry declined slightly during April, but remained good generally; it was better than in April, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with March and continued good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. In some centres, however, including Bradford, Bristol, Plymouth, and Edinburgh (machine branch), it was described as slack; while at Leeds, Newcastle, Liverpool, Birmingham, Watford, Glasgow and Belfast it was described as moderate; and in London as moderate to fair. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued fairly good and was better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford, Liverpool and Manchester, however, described employment as bad; whilst at London and Bristol it was described as fair. With lithographic artists it continued fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment again showed a slight decline but continued fairly good on the whole; it was better than in April, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6.5 at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 6.1 at 23rd March, 1936, and 7.0 at 15th April, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.6, 8.6, and 8.4, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 6.7, 6.9 and 6.4.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		April, 1936.	March, 1936.	April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	33,469	3.9	4.5	4.9	-0.6	-1.0
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,275	7.4	6.9	7.8	+0.5	-0.4
Midland and Eastern Counties ...	7,570	4.1	3.4	4.5	+0.7	-0.4
Scotland ...	5,341	7.0	7.2	7.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other Districts ...	9,824	4.5	4.3	4.7	+0.2	-0.2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>70,479</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Lithographic Printing	11,719	5.8	6.0	6.3	-0.2	-0.5
Bookbinding ...	8,044	8.8	8.5	9.8	+0.3	+1.0
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	27,262	2.0	2.2	2.8	-0.2	-0.8

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.6 per cent. were unemployed at 27th April, 1936, as compared with 32.1 per cent. at 23rd March, 1936, and with 32.9 per cent. at 15th April, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 27th April, 1936, was 13.8, as compared with 15.4 at 23rd March, 1936; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding percentages were 35.9 and 35.0. Corresponding figures for a year ago are not available.

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:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
4th April, 1936 ...	3,491	1,913	5,404	5,665	11,069
11th " " ...	3,219	1,902	5,121	6,134	11,255
18th " " ...	3,360	1,586	4,946	6,237	11,183
25th " " ...	3,282	1,780	5,062	6,274	11,336
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended 25th April, 1936 ...</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>11,210</b>
<b>Average for Mar., 1936 ...</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>11,407</b>
<b>Average for April, 1935 ...</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>5,545</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>11,539</b>

Tisbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 987, compared with 800 in March, and with 877 in April, 1935.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained generally slack. At North Shields it showed very little activity; at the Hartlepoons it remained fair. At Middlesbrough it was good at the river wharves, but it declined and was bad at the docks. At Hull it continued bad with coal workers. Employment at Grimsby and Ipswich remained slack and fair respectively. At Boston it was slack.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. At Garston it remained slack; at Salford it was moderate.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st May, 1936, was 11,480, compared with 11,143 in March, 1936, and with 11,093 in April, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,714 in the five weeks ended 1st May, 1936, compared with £27,358 in March, 1936, and with £23,563 in April, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff remained moderate; at Penarth it continued slack. At Swansea the improvement reported in March was maintained with dock workers, and employment was moderate with coal trimmers. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth continued fairly good. At Southampton it declined slightly but was still fair; at Plymouth also it declined and was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained fair. At Dundee it declined and was slack. At Grangemouth and Leith it continued fair and moderate respectively. Employment at Greenock was good. At Belfast it continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during April improved slightly, but was still slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 27th April, 1936, was 27.3, compared with 28.2 at 23rd March, 1936, and 30.0 at 15th April, 1935.

The demand for men on the Mersey was moderate in the first half of the month, declined somewhat thereafter, but improved and was fairly good in the last week; at Manchester it was moderate in the first and last weeks and fair during the rest of the month.

On the Thames there was a very quiet demand, with a better tendency towards the end of April. At Southampton it fluctuated somewhat and at the close of the month was fair.

On the Tyne the demand was very quiet on the whole; on the Wear it varied from very quiet to fair; on the Tees it declined from very good to slack in the first two weeks, but was moderate thereafter; at the Hartlepoons, apart from periods of slackness at the beginning and end of April, it was good; a shortage of ordinary seamen was reported. At Hull the requirements fluctuated between poor and fairly good; except for British carpenters, able-bodied and ordinary seamen, and boys, there was an ample supply of ratings.

The demand for men at Bristol was quiet on the whole; at Avonmouth it was fair, with periods of slackness at the beginning and about the middle of the month. At Newport it was quiet generally, with slackness more marked in the last fortnight; at Cardiff there was an improving demand throughout April, and some difficulty was experienced in meeting requirements for efficient ordinary seamen and white British carpenters. At Swansea there was a good demand for men; deck ratings were in short supply.

On the Clyde the demand declined during the first fortnight, but improved thereafter, and at the end of April was good; at Leith it was quiet generally, with slightly more activity in the second week. At Belfast it was moderate in the first half of April, and quiet thereafter.

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:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	April, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Four Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	April, 1936.	April, 1935.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool ...	8,363	+ 2,139	- 417	30,255	31,241
Manchester ...	674	+ 223	+ 73	2,116	2,211
London ...	7,528	+ 544	+ 514	30,761	29,865
Southampton ...	5,141	+ 2,655	- 1,463	18,249	24,322
<b>Tyne Ports ...</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>+ 220</b>	<b>- 347</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>5,759</b>
Sunderland ...	208	+ 94	+ 55	592	614
Middlesbrough ...	265	+ 104	+ 39	1,031	1,053
Hull ...	639	- 86	+ 31	2,775	2,656
Bristol ...	556	- 24	- 106	2,361	2,671
Newport, Mon. ...	229	- 74	- 8	1,405	1,233
Cardiff ...	1,775	+ 80	+ 249	7,290	6,634
Swansea ...	1,385	+ 600	+ 376	2,993	2,686
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ...	180	- 42	- 76	797	874
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	426	+ 222	+ 51	1,450	1,124
Glasgow ...	2,313	+ 593	+ 549	8,584	7,810
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ...	226	...	+ 74	789	626
<b>Total for above Ports</b>	<b>31,623</b>	<b>+ 7,253</b>	<b>- 484</b>	<b>118,067</b>	<b>121,379</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
 † Including Birkenhead and Garston.  
 ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
 § Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below 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 27th April, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 27th April, 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juv-en-iles.	Total.	23rd Mar., 1936.	15th Apr., 1935.
London Division ...	139,123	37,291	7,026	183,440	- 11,004	- 19,564
South-Eastern Division ...	66,421	13,172	6,273	85,866	- 9,569	- 6,895
Brighton ...	2,719	922	271	3,912	- 539	- 262
Chatham ...	2,530	565	329	3,424	- 337	- 1,054
Ipswich ...	1,956	358	158	2,472	- 283	- 487
Norwich ...	4,955	580	100	5,635	- 388	- 146
Rest of Division ...	54,261	10,747	5,415	70,423	- 8,022	- 4,946
South-Western Division ...	79,373	11,904	7,552	98,829	- 6,099	- 18,342
Bristol ...	13,893	2,048	1,953	17,894	- 67	- 3,373
Plymouth ...	6,699	1,038	547	8,284	- 160	- 296
Portsmouth ...	5,475	959	687	7,121	- 720	- 1,923
Reading ...	2,158	372	192	2,722	- 47	- 15
Southampton ...	7,089	629	332	8,050	- 1,012	- 1,334
Swindon ...	1,003	134	172	1,309	- 91	- 490
Rest of Division ...	43,056	6,724	3,669	53,449	- 4,602	- 10,911
Midlands Division ...	137,338	36,925	6,438	180,699	- 5,653	- 33,456
Birmingham ...	16,273	5,317	134	21,724	- 1,801	- 3,584
Coventry ...	3,151	727	99	3,977	- 279	- 831
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	1,584	479	25	2,088	- 496	- 912
Derby ...	2,430	471	213	3,114	- 202	- 23
Leicester ...	5,727	3,873	84	9,684	+ 397	- 2,430
Northampton ...	2,807	397	38	3,242	- 429	- 676
Nottingham ...	11,149	2,051	373	13,573	- 421	- 2,840
Smethwick ...	1,556	513	29	2,098	- 61	- 514
Stoke-on-Trent ...	14,037	6,607	502	21,146	- 461	- 1,477
Walsall ...	3,568	696	131	4,395	- 446	- 1,778
West Bromwich ...	1,694	263	48	2,005	- 76	- 668
Wolverhampton ...	5,141	1,333	428	6,902	- 151	- 1,395
Rest of Division ...	68,221	14,188	4,734	87,143	- 1,227	- 16,358
North-Eastern Division ...	328,876	35,189	29,471	393,536	+ 9,572	- 51,812
Barnsley ...	10,300	599	1,010	11,909	+ 3,085	- 1,302
Bradford ...	9,848	2,549	431	12,628	+ 1,904	- 605
Darlington ...	3,445	278	255	4,178	- 149	- 718
Dewsbury ...	2,472	638	79	3,189	+ 252	- 1,351
Doncaster ...	7,069	478	1,128	8,675	+ 1,877	- 537
Gateshead ...	8,688	917	1,069	10,674	- 669	- 2,079
Grimsby ...	5,726	725	633	7,084	- 364	- 718
Halifax ...	2,050	725	6	2,781	- 22	- 20
Hartlepoons ...	7,486	418	898	8,802	- 154	- 1,600
Huddersfield ...	2,736	971	113	3,820	+ 27	- 2,073
Hull ...	13,453	1,612	1,147	16,212	- 308	- 573
Leeds ...	16,650	3,147	174	19,971	- 711	- 2,352
Lincoln ...	2,871	375	289	3,535	- 333	- 866
Middlesbrough ...	10,441	700	1,543	12,684	+ 348	- 2,542
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	19,252	2,309	2,262	23,823	- 1,433	- 4,461
Rotherham ...	5,272	372	535	6,179	- 69	- 165
Sheffield ...	24,614	3,842	863	29,320	- 133	- 5,138
South Shields ...	11,146	512	1,351	13,009	+ 191	- 924
Stockton-on-Tees ...	7,373	426	790	8,589	- 158	- 1,462
Sunderland ...	18,154	1,506	2,299	21,959	+ 572	- 4,433
Wakefield ...	3,301	925	254	4,480	- 256	- 814
York ...	2,622	449	196	3,267	- 310	- 811
Rest of Division ...	133,907	10,807	12,075	156,789	+ 5,657	- 21,072
North-Western Division ...	284,069	86,337	22,786	393,192	- 6,694	- 45,445
Accrington ...	3,570	2,423	375	6,368	- 371	- 1,237
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,591	1,438	166	5,245	+ 216	- 714
Barrow ...	2,928	347	240	3,515	- 280	- 1,074
Birkenhead ...	6,755	906	779	8,440	- 86	- 371
Blackburn ...	7,203	7,740	715	15,658	- 405	- 1,871
Blackpool ...	4,430	2,625	326	7,381	- 957	+ 236
Bolton ...	7,864	2,974	332	11,170	- 700	- 2,854
Burnley ...	4,627	3,911	413	8,951	- 167	- 509
Bury ...	1,843	1,218	119	3,180	- 110	- 810
Chorley ...	2,303	965	195	3,463	- 52	- 983
Liverpool ...	74,103	10,075	7,518	91,696	+ 292	- 720
Manchester ...	30,797	9,803	1,360	41,960	- 1,079	- 6,521
Nelson ...	2,132	1,580	224	3,936	+ 644	- 259
Oldham ...	12,378	3,799	313	16,490	+ 116	- 5,225
Preston ...	5,161	2,575	345	8,081	- 515	- 1,781
Rochdale ...	4,078	1,203	130	5,411	- 239	- 2,136
St. Helens ...	6,414	568	739	7,721	+ 462	- 35
Salford ...	9,996	3,025	436	13,457	- 178	- 1,791</



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, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 27th April, 1936, together with separate figures for those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) and those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The increase or decrease in the total percentage unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively, is also shown.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935,\* provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted at 27th April, 1936, were 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. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of such juveniles recorded as unemployed at 27th April, 1936, are given, however, on page 175.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded 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 makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping when employment in an insured trade is resumed.

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 to have gone abroad, are excluded. 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 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 168 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 168.

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 March and April, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for April, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, 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 27th APRIL, 1936.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	9,454	123	9,577	123	30	153	9,577	153	9,730	9,516	153	9,669
Mining :-												
Coal Mining ... ..	158,454	652	159,106	59,365	40	59,405	217,819	692	218,511	217,786	691	218,477
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,487	—	1,487	104	—	104	1,591	—	1,591	1,580	—	1,580
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	993	1	994	30	—	30	1,023	1	1,024	1,021	1	1,022
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	6,097	9	6,106	1,498	—	1,498	7,595	9	7,604	6,707	8	6,715
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	608	3	611	46	—	46	654	3	657	654	3	657
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1,149	124	1,273	836	10	846	1,995	134	2,119	1,945	134	2,079
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,592	9	1,601	252	2	254	1,844	11	1,855	1,747	11	1,758
Total, Mining ... ..	170,380	798	171,178	62,131	52	62,183	232,511	850	233,361	231,440	848	232,288
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,960	15	1,975	106	—	106	2,066	15	2,081	2,066	15	2,081
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,311	100	3,411	574	14	588	3,885	114	3,999	3,852	113	3,965
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,191	24	1,215	195	4	199	1,386	28	1,414	1,290	25	1,315
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	6,462	139	6,601	875	18	893	7,337	157	7,494	7,208	153	7,361
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8,259	608	8,867	1,278	131	1,409	9,537	739	10,276	9,289	738	10,027
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	3,855	2,857	6,712	2,684	4,563	7,247	6,539	7,420	13,959	6,532	7,416	13,948
Glass :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	2,221	339	2,560	615	126	741	2,936	465	3,301	2,824	465	3,289
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,614	176	2,790	1,122	64	1,186	3,736	240	3,976	3,736	240	3,976
Total, Glass ... ..	4,835	515	5,350	1,737	190	1,927	6,672	705	7,377	6,560	705	7,265
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals ... ..	7,461	1,134	8,595	600	116	716	8,061	1,250	9,311	7,997	1,249	9,246
Explosives ... ..	595	267	862	26	—	26	621	308	929	620	307	927
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,074	206	1,280	29	12	41	1,103	218	1,321	1,097	218	1,315
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	4,232	1,015	5,247	1,182	151	1,333	5,414	1,168	6,580	5,371	1,147	6,518
Total, Chemicals, etc. ... ..	13,362	2,622	15,984	1,837	320	2,157	15,199	2,942	18,141	15,985	2,921	18,906
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	2,194	7	2,201	270	1	271	2,464	8	2,472	2,461	8	2,469
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	16,542	124	16,666	13,582	30	13,612	30,124	154	30,278	30,122	154	30,276
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates ... ..	2,853	158	3,011	578	28	606	3,431	186	3,617	3,410	186	3,596
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	2,740	230	2,970	5,214	410	5,624	7,954	640	8,594	7,952	640	8,592
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,928	51	2,979	1,904	4	1,908	4,832	55	4,887	4,832	55	4,887
Total, Metal Manufacture ... ..	29,268	202	29,470	22,904	56	22,960	51,767	1,301	53,068	51,735	1,301	53,036
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	40,732	1,452	42,184	8,637	645	9,282	49,369	2,097	51,466	48,196	2,090	50,286
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,623	655	4,278	245	75	320	3,868	730	4,598	3,810	726	4,536
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	6,721	18	6,739	317	4	321	7,038	22	7,060	6,622	22	6,644
Constructional Engineering ... ..	3,818	45	3,863	676	—	676	4,494	45	4,539	4,397	45	4,442
Total, Engineering ... ..	54,894	2,170	57,064	9,875	724	10,599	64,769	2,894	67,663	63,925	2,883	66,808
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	12,638	1,002	13,640	3,307	165	3,472	15,945	1,168	17,113	15,624	1,157	16,781
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles ... ..	1,274	110	1,384	103	20	123	1,377	130	1,507	1,320	130	1,450
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	2,203	19	2,222	381	1	382	2,584	20	2,604	2,559	20	2,579
Total, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	16,115	1,131	17,246	3,791	187	3,978	19,906	1,318	21,224	19,930	1,307	20,810

\* The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936.  
† See, however, footnote † on page 179 as to the general percentage for all industries combined.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	6,674	418	7,092	2,723	99	2,822	9,397	517	9,914	9,333	517	9,850
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,132	67	4,199	236	5	241	4,368	72	4,440	4,046	70	4,116
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,384	5,038	10,422	630	603	1,233	6,014	5,641	11,655	5,946	5,641	11,587
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,783	856	3,639	1,441	270	1,711	4,224	1,126	5,350	4,217	1,122	5,339
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,202	663	1,865	325	119	444	1,527	782	2,309	1,527	782	2,309
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	1,047	577	1,624	248	106	354	1,295	683	1,978	1,289	683	1,972
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	946	25	971	152	—	152	1,098	25	1,123	1,077	25	1,102
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,520	1,054	2,574	491	329	820	2,011	1,383	3,394	1,991	1,382	3,373
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	11,893	4,642	16,535	2,240	1,154	3,394	14,133	5,796	19,929	13,935	5,787	19,722
Total, Other Metals ... ..	35,581	13,340	48,921	8,486	2,685	11,171	44,067	16,025	60,092	43,361	16,009	59,370
Textiles :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	12,519	10,701	23,220	5,410	7,648	13,058	17,929	18,349	36,278	17,929	18,349	36,278
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	8,978	19,782	28,760	2,660	6,381	9,041	11,638	26,163	37,801	11,634	26,161	37,795
Total, Cotton ... ..	21,497	30,483	51,980	8,070	14,029	22,099	29,567	44,512	74,079	29,563	44,510	74,073
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	5,265	3,759	9,024	6,236	6,221	12,457	11,501	11,432	22,933	9,948	11,432	21,380
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	1,111	1,276	2,387	1,016	2,012	3,028	2,127	3,288	5,415	2,125	3,250	5,375
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	961	498	1,459	463	233	696	1,424	781	2,205	1,424	781	2,205
Linen ... ..	4,584	8,317	12,901	525	1,478	2,003	5,109	9,785	14,904	768	1,856	2,624
Jute ... ..	2,684	5,013	7,697	383	564	947	3,067	5,577	8,644	3,067	5,577	8,644
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	899	1,296	2,195	167	525	692	1,066	1,821	2,887	932	1,505	2,437
Hosiery ... ..	1,169	3,942	5,111	1,451	6,738	8,189	2,620	10,680	13,300	2,595	10,573	13,168
Lace ... ..	312	258	570	433	300	733	558	1,303	744	558	1,302	744
Carpets ... ..	454	603	1,057	238	749	987	692	1,352	2,044	692	1,351	2,043
Other Textiles ... ..	1,333	2,673	4,006	239	1,967	2,206	1,572	3,940	5,512	1,398	2,995	4,393
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,257	2,819	10,076	9,117	3,104	12,221	16,374	5,927	22,301	15,285	4,622	19,907
Total, Textiles ... ..	47,526	69,937	117,463	28,338	37,284	65,622	75,864	98,221	174,085	70,025	87,336	157,361
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,332	919	4,251	869	240	1,109	4,201	1,159	5,360	4,199	1,159	5,358
Leather Goods ... ..	924	699	1,6									



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Main table on page 178 showing employment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, categorized by industry and sex, with columns for estimated number of insured persons and percentages at 27th April 1936.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 176.

Main table on page 179 showing employment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, categorized by industry and sex, with columns for estimated number of insured persons and percentages at 27th April 1936, including a 'TOTAL' row at the bottom.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 176. For 15th April, 1935, and 23rd April, 1934, separate figures are not available. The percentages for all industries and services combined for April, 1935, 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, 1935, page 414. The percentages given for March and April, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 27th APRIL, 1936. PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. The Table below indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 27th April, 1936, differed from the figures for 23rd March, 1936, to the extent of 1,000 or more.

Table showing principal variations in numbers unemployed, with columns for industry groups, number of insured persons, and percentage variations for males, females, and total.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 176.



## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

## POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th April, 1936, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances:—

## ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64 INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	389,312	112,594
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	153,528	58,576
	Total	542,840	171,170
2. Applications for Unemployment Allowances.	Wholly Unemployed	616,866	41,241
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	9,257	1,095
	Total	626,123	42,336
3. Total applications for Unemployment Allowances:—	(a) Authorised for payment	619,111	36,734
	(b) Needs of applicant held not to justify payment...	25,441	5,721
	Total	644,552	42,455
4. Insured Non-claimants*	Wholly Unemployed	97,792	25,770
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	17,419	5,586
	Total	115,211	31,356
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	13,187	3,297
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	576	32
	Total	13,763	3,329
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,121,389	185,191
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	176,072	62,968
	Total	1,297,461	248,159

## JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS).†

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	12,203	6,624
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	3,842	2,967
	Total	16,045	9,591
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—	(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	4,798	4,586
	(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	606	207
	Total	5,404	4,793
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,126	720
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	947	476
	Total	2,073	1,196
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	18,733	12,137
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	4,789	3,443
	Total	23,522	15,580

## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APRIL, 1936.

Area.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys.		Women aged 18-64.	Girls.		Total.
		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	
London	2,672	909	6,811	2,468	859	6,780	20,499
South-Eastern	2,358	506	3,632	1,144	604	2,769	11,013
South-Western	1,463	469	2,829	865	482	2,154	8,262
Midlands	1,453	451	5,657	945	471	5,359	14,336
North-Eastern	1,540	756	6,711	1,093	842	5,032	15,954
North-Western	1,264	498	4,915	969	512	5,353	13,511
Scotland	1,500	535	3,608	769	489	3,267	10,168
Wales	573	334	1,339	363	333	686	3,628
Great Britain	12,823	4,438	35,502	8,616	4,592	31,400	97,371

\* "Insured non-claimants" include all those adults on the register with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

† Juveniles aged 16 and 17 are not entitled to receive unemployment allowances, and those aged 14 and 15 are not entitled to receive insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

## PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

## ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th April, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
Men, 18-64	623,775	156,513	100,768	62,116	339,849	1,283,021
Boys, 16-17	15,632	2,341	294	—	—	18,267
Women, 18-64	147,572	35,785	14,714	6,250	19,922	224,243
Girls, 16-17	9,273	1,375	163	—	—	10,811
Total	796,252	196,014	115,939	68,366	359,771	1,536,342

	NUMBERS.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	Percentage
Men, 18-64	623,775	15,632	147,572	9,273	796,252	48.6
Boys, 16-17	15,632	18,267	—	—	33,899	2.2
Women, 18-64	147,572	—	147,572	—	295,144	19.2
Girls, 16-17	9,273	—	9,273	10,811	20,084	1.3
Total	796,252	18,267	156,845	10,084	981,448	100.0

	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	Percentage
Men, 18-64	48.6	12.2	15.6	1.3	76.7	48.6
Boys, 16-17	1.9	0.1	—	—	2.0	0.2
Women, 18-64	19.2	—	15.0	—	34.2	19.2
Girls, 16-17	1.1	—	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.1
Total	51.8	12.8	17.5	2.4	74.5	100.0

Of the 796,252 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 620,000, or 40.4 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1936 (page 63), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1934 and 1935, and during the first three months of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

The areas from which people are transferred under the adult and under the juvenile Industrial Transference Schemes are not identical, but the areas of application in both schemes include the Special Areas as defined in the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934.

	1934.	1935.	First three months of		
			1934.	1935.	1936.
<b>Men (18 years and over):—</b>					
Direct Transfers	3,787	7,667	584	1,156	2,788
Transfers through Government Training Centres	—	4,353	886	886	1,732
Transfers through Instructional Centres	3,041*	1,359	676*	198	276
Total	6,828	13,379	1,260	2,240	4,796
<b>Women (18 years and over):—</b>					
Direct Transfers	4,250	6,171	682	800	1,477
Trainees	170	179	32	27	22
Total	4,420	6,350	714	827	1,499
<b>Boys (under 18 years):—</b>					
All Occupations	1,661	5,343	313	548	1,701
<b>Girls (under 18 years):—</b>					
Industrial Occupations	505	1,151	63	202	610
Domestic Service	—	—	—	—	—
Trainees	1,551	1,742	687	744	665
Non-Trainees	1,456	1,755	—	—	—
Total	3,512	4,648	750	946	1,275

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the depressed areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 1,308 in 1934, 3,761† in 1935 and 1,451 in the quarter ended March, 1936.

\* Separate figures not available.  
† Revised figure.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th April, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

## A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.\*

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed:—</b>				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	4,563	1,148	149	5,860
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	9,468	11,946	1,204	22,618
<b>Claims disallowed:—</b>				
Contributions conditions†	186	55	161	402
Not unemployed	2,074	819	188	3,081
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	2,960	961	176	4,097
Total Claims disallowed	5,220	1,835	525	7,580

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.*				
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
Claims allowed	128	26	5	159
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions†	30	11	3	44
Not unemployed	158	36	3	197
Other grounds	444	80	14	538
Total Claims disallowed	632	127	20	779

(2) Other Cases.				
Claims allowed	3,865	3,815	625	8,305
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions†	22	4	—	26
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	1,218	340	—	1,558
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers...	56	276	—	332
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week	47	38	2	87
Class (d)—married women	—	4,047	—	4,047
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	4,240	2,830	1,325	8,395
Employment lost through misconduct	2,474	805	770	4,049
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	740	1,797	314	2,851
Not unemployed	211	66	8	285
Not capable of work, or not available for work	386	1,173	102	1,661
Other grounds	247	64	264	575
Total Claims disallowed	9,641	11,440	2,785	23,866

## C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	822	3,348	4,170
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	34	48	82
	1	4	5
Total Appeals	35	52	87

## D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	9,322	2,979	12,301
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	112	396	508
(2) Other cases	83	175	258

## E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer—			
(1) Against disallowances...	28	99	127
(2) Against disallowances...	77	84	161
Appeals by Associations	113	76	189
Appeals by Claimants	66	132	198
Total	284	391	675

\* Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts C and D).

† For juveniles the condition was the full first statutory condition, viz., payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For adults the figures relate mainly to applications referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any time.

‡ The figures may include test cases, and the total number of individuals concerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.

## CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST MAY, 1935, TO 30TH APRIL, 1936.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Decisions of Insurance Officers.</b>			
Contributions conditions*	15,888	6,780	22,668
Not unemployed...	27,416	39,574	66,990
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	39,128	48,454	87,582
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	289,734	—	289,734
Total	372,166	94,808	466,974
<b>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</b>			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:			
Contributions conditions*	146	432	578
Not unemployed...	684	2,813	3,497
Other grounds	1,168	6,668	7,836
Total	1,998	9,913	11,911
(2) Other Cases:			
Contributions conditions*	408	581	989
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	7,329	24,991	32,320
Anomalies regulations:—			
Class (b)	2,875	12,177	15,052
Class (c)	558	1,648	2,206
Class (d)	15,549	42,534	58,083
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	40,441	98,384	138,825
Employment lost through misconduct	24,331	49,610	73,941
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions	10,830	34,160	44,990
Not unemployed...	1,257	4,085	5,342
Not capable of work or not available for work	5,865	22,643	28,508
Other grounds	1,439	8,072	9,511
Total	110,882	298,885	409,767
<b>Trade Dispute Cases.†</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	13,656	25,347	39,003
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	308	753	1,061
<b>Dependants Benefit Cases.</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	109,411	38,573	147,984
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	1,413	4,896	6,309
(2) Other cases	1,579	3,290	4,869
<b>Decisions by Umpire.</b>			
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:			
(1) Against disallowances	304	1,362	1,666
(2) Against disallowances	989	834	1,823
Appeals by Associations	548	1,008	1,556
Appeals by Claimants	890	1,474	2,364
Total	2,731	4,678	7,409



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 167-168 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY. §

THERE was a further appreciable drop in unemployment during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April, 1936, was 1,763,074,\* as compared with 1,937,120† at the end of March, 1936, and 2,233,255 at the end of April, 1935.

At 30th April, 1936, 283,000\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 707,000\* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 990,000,\* as compared with 1,133,342† at the end of March, 1936, and 1,124,231 at the end of April, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 282,000\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th April, 1936, as compared with 305,346† at the end of March, 1936, and 516,089 at the end of April, 1935.

## FRANCE. ||

Unemployment declined again during April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 488,178, as compared with 508,921 at the end of March, 1936, and 491,802 at the end of April, 1935.

At the beginning of April, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 0.68 per cent. as compared with April, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 35.90, as compared with 47.03 at the beginning of April, 1935. At 1st April, 1936, 21.14 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 14.76 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## BELGIUM. ¶

Unemployment showed very little change during February. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from 136 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 900,331 showed that 18.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of February, 1936, as compared with 18.5 per cent. at the end of January, 1936, and 23.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1935. In addition, 11.2 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 11.1 per cent. during January, 1936, and 16.7 per cent. during February, 1935.

## HOLLAND.\*\*

A further reduction in unemployment occurred during March. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that of 537,266 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th March, 1936, 28.6\* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6.7\* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 30.9† and 7.3‡, and in the last week of March, 1935, 26.1† and 7.0‡. At the end of March, 1936, 447,369 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 429,046 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 483,866 and 465,463, and at the end of March, 1935, 401,090 and 384,222.

## SWITZERLAND. ††

There was a further seasonal decrease in unemployment during March. At the end of that month, 98,362 applications for employment (68.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 119,795 (83.4 per thousand) at the end of February, 1936, and 82,214 (57.5 per thousand) at the end of March, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,195, 1,593 and 2,863, respectively.

## AUSTRIA. ††

A substantial decrease in unemployment was recorded during March. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 298,714 (116,927 in Vienna), a decrease of 7.1 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 5.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1935.

## POLAND. §§

Unemployment continued to increase during February. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 488,576, as compared with 472,004 at the end of January, 1936, and 515,555 at the end of February, 1935.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 12th May, 1936. Berlin.

|| Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st and 8th May, 1936. Paris.  
¶ Le Peuple, 16th April, 1936. Brussels.  
\*\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1936. The Hague.

†† La Vie Economique, April, 1936. Berne.  
‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1936. Vienna.  
§§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th April, 1936. Warsaw.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA. §

Unemployment showed a further heavy seasonal decline during April. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 716,500\*, as compared with 797,770† at the end of March, 1936, and 734,550 at the end of April, 1935.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark during April, in Norway during February, and in Sweden during March.

Denmark. ||—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 404,000, 19.3\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1936, as compared with 25.9† per cent. at the end of March, 1936, and 18.3 per cent. at the end of April, 1935.

Norway. ¶—Of 29,212 members of trade unions making returns, 19.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1936, as compared with 20.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1936, and 28.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1935.

Sweden.\*\*—Of a total of approximately 497,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 16.1\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1936, as compared with 17.7† per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 18.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1935.

## UNITED STATES. ††

A fairly general expansion in employment occurred in March. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering over 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their books at the middle of March, 1936, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments increased during the same period by 4.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1936, was 84.2,\* as compared with 83.2 for the previous month and 82.5 for March, 1935.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in March, 1936, 22\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 22 per cent. also both in February, 1936, and in March, 1935. The Federation assesses the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in March, 1936, at 12,184,000,\* inclusive of nearly 3,900,000 persons engaged on various emergency relief work schemes; the corresponding estimates for the previous month and for March, 1935, were 12,550,000\* and 12,608,000, respectively. According to the estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, the total number of persons out of work rose from 9,848,000\* in February, 1936, to 9,649,000\* in March; in March, 1935, the corresponding number was approximately 10,000,000.

## IRISH FREE STATE. ††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 123,336 at 30th March, 1936, to 116,621 at 27th April. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 4th March to 27th October, 1936, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 29th April, 1935, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 125,847.

## AUSTRALIA. §§

Unemployment declined slightly during the first quarter of 1936. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 13.4, as compared with 13.7 in the preceding quarter and 18.6 in the first quarter of 1935.

## CANADA. ||||

There was a seasonal contraction in employment at the beginning of April. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st April, 1936, by 9,474 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 918,716, as compared with 935,221 at the beginning of March, 1936. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st April, 1936, was 97.4, as compared with 98.9 at 1st March, 1936, and 93.4 at 1st April, 1935.

At the end of March, 1936, 14.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1936, and 16.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1935.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ Fraser-Toulton 8th May, 1936. Prague.  
|| Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th May, 1936. Copenhagen.  
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
\*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
†† The New York Times, 22nd April and 3rd May, 1936. American Federationist, April, 1936, and American Federation of Labour, Weekly News Service, 2nd May, 1936.  
‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.  
§§ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.  
||| The April Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN APRIL.

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £33,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 332,500 workpeople and in a decrease of £2,900 in those of 79,200 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	£	£
Mining and Quarrying ...	86,200	1,350	12,100	10
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	48,000	—	1,650	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	109,400	670	10,700	10
Textile ...	250	75,780	25	2,780
Other ...	88,650	1,400	9,275	100
TOTAL ...	332,500	79,200	33,750	2,900

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Warwickshire and the Cannock Chase district, the increases consisting of advances in the percentage additions to basis rates. Other increases affected ironstone miners in Cleveland, limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham, granite workers in Cornwall, and china clay workers in Cornwall and Devon. The principal decreases in this group affected ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), and ironstone miners and quarrymen in Banbury and district.

In the brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc., group, the principal increase affected workers employed in the pottery industry, in North Staffordshire and other districts, whose wages were increased by varying amounts for different classes of workpeople.

The principal increase in the engineering, shipbuilding and other metal group affected adult male workers employed in federated shipbuilding and shiprepairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, timeworkers receiving an increase of 2s. per week in bonus, and pieceworkers 4 per cent. Other increases in this group affected blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and in Cleveland and Durham, the higher paid workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts, certain classes of workpeople employed in the cutlery trade in Great Britain, and male workers employed in the brass trade in Birmingham and certain districts in Yorkshire. The principal decrease in this group affected blastfurnacemen employed in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).

In the textile group no important increases were reported during the month. Decreases in this group affected workpeople engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades, and engravers employed in calico print and engraving works, in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Scotland, the reductions

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Holland Division of Lincolnshire.	19 Apr.	Male workers (except those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, shepherds or horse-men).	Increases in minimum rates varying from 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s. 2d. at under 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.†
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 35s. per week plus 6s. per week to cover all employment in excess of normal hours, except employment which is to be treated as overtime employment.†
	Anglesey and Caernarvon.	19 Apr.	Male workers (other than those engaged in forestry).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those under 21 years, the rate for those 21 years and over remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: those employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, shepherds or hwsynyn (bailiffs), 20s. at 15 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over; other male workers, 17s. at under 17 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.†
			Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas, and nursery work in connection therewith).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 21s. at 15 years, increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.†
Essex	...	12 Apr.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates varying from 2d. to 6d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 5d. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
			Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum hourly rates after change: 3½d. at 14 years, increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over.†
			Male workers 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 37s. 6d. per week.†
Sussex	...	6 Apr.	Other male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates varying from 1½d. to 6d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 8s. 4½d. at under 14 years, increasing to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
			Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2.51 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 52.66 above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and 50.66 for all other workers.†

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.  
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.  
‡ Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to make their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift. Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

in each case being due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

In the other industrial groups the principal increases affected dock workers in Great Britain employed on piecework, for whom the remaining 2 per cent. of the reduction in earnings made in 1932 was discontinued, workpeople employed in the road-vehicle building industry in Great Britain, and manual workers employed by certain local authorities. The principal decrease affected bakers employed in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.

Of the estimated total increase of £33,750, about £14,960 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including £100 which was accounted for by increases preceded by a stoppage of work); about £11,660 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £6,440 was the result of arrangements made by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople (including about £10 under cost-of-living sliding scales); £630 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was the result of mediation.

Of the total decrease of £2,900, about £2,880 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1936.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	£	£
Coal Mining ...	764,500	—	170,725	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	14,650	1,350	1,300	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	50,275	50	1,850	5
Iron and Steel ...	10,950	1,150	525	20
Engineering ...	59,825	—	3,550	—
Shipbuilding ...	78,875	—	8,700	—
Other Metal ...	46,850	525	4,200	15
Textile ...	7,500	73,775	520	985
Clothing ...	5,400	—	900	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	600	1,100	50	80
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	51,350	—	6,100	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	25	—	5	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	557,750	—	47,950	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	975	—	75	—
Transport ...	231,575	25	25,700	5
Public Administration Services ...	19,925	75	1,700	5
Other ...	7,375	300	1,150	5
TOTAL ...	1,908,400	78,350	275,000	1,125

In the corresponding four months of 1935, there were net increases of £36,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 840,800 workpeople, and net decreases of £10,700 in those of 152,100 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No changes were reported in April.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining— <i>contd.</i>	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 22-53 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 60-53 above basis rates, such increase to include the flat-rate additions granted in January, 1936, of 1s. per shift for workers 18 years of age and over, and of 6d. per shift for other workers.*
	South Derbyshire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than boys under 17½ years of age, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3-46 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 36-23 above basis rates, except for enginemn, firemen, mechanics and youths 17½ to 21 years of age, for whom the increase was 1-23 per cent. (35 to 36-23).†
	Warwickshire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 3 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making the percentage 53 above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ¼d. per shift (7s. 2½d. to 7s. 3½d.) for adult able-bodied surface workers, and by ¼d. per shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 3½d.) for adult able-bodied underground workers.‡
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Cumberland ...	Pay day nearest 1 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase in basis rates of 3d. per day for workers on a basis rate of under 6s. 7d. per day, and of ¾d. per day for workers on a basis rate of 6s. 7d. per day and over.§
	Cleveland ...	27 Apr.	Ironstone miners ...	Increase   of 0-90 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60-90 per cent. above the standard.¶ Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 60-90 per cent., plus a flat-rate addition of 4d. per shift.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and District.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease   of 0-50 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20-25 per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), South and West Durham.	27 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase   of 0-90 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60-90 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 60-90 per cent.
	Cornwall ...	1 Apr.	Masons, cutters and quarrymen employed at granite quarries.	Increase** of ¼d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for masons and cutters, and of ¼d. per hour for quarrymen (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d.). Increase†† of ¼d. per hour in the standard rate (11d. to 11½d.) and a proportionate increase in piecework rates.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.‡‡	17 Apr.	Female timeworkers (excluding decorators).	Increase of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for those 21 years and over: warehouse workers in all sections and scourers, 26s. 6d.; pressers, fettlers, dippers, cleaners, printers, decorators and transferers in the electrical fittings section, 27s.; glost and biscuit placers in electrical fittings section, dipping house workers (other than dippers, scourers and electrical ware cleaners), 28s. 6d.; earthenware potters' attendants and tile trade attendants, 26s. 6d.
			Female decorators (enamellers, gilders and litho transferers).	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: enamellers and gilders, 7½d. per hour; litho transferers, 7½d. per hour.§§
			Female decorator apprentices ...	Weekly wage during the first six months of employment increased from 8s. 9d. to 8s.
			Enginemn, stokers and labourers	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: enginemn, 54s. 6d.; stokers, 49s. 6d.; stoker-enginemn, 52s.; labourers, 16s. at 16 years increasing to 45s. at 21 years and over.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire, Cleveland and Durham, Tees-side ... Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), North Staffordshire, Various districts in Great Britain.¶¶	2nd full pay in Apr. 5 Apr. 5 Apr. 1st making-up day in Apr. 6 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase   of 1-75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 19 per cent. above the standard.
			Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase   of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 10-25 per cent. above the standard.
			Cokemen and by-product workers... Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease   of 0-50 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20-25 per cent. above the standard.
			Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase   of 3-25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
Potters employed in the following sections of the trade (excluding workpeople such as lithographic printers, engineering craftsmen and building trade operatives, whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries):— General earthenware (including earthenware workers in the fine china section) and jet and rockingham. China (excluding earthenware workers in the fine china section). Electrical fittings ... Sanitary freelay ... Tiles ... Male warehouse workers (all sections of the trade).	Various districts in England and Scotland.‡‡	17 Apr.	Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 42½ to 45 (except for male workers employed as handlers, sancer makers, cup and bowl makers, hollow ware pressers and casters in general earthenware, for whom the percentage addition was increased from 46-0625 to 48-625).	
			Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 40 to 42½.	
			Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 42½ to 45.	
			Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 50 to 52½.      (except for male and female pressers, for whom the percentage addition was increased from 53-75 to 56-3125).	

\* Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift), are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to make their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).  
† Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift for those 21 years of age and over and 6d. per shift for others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift for those 21 years and over and of 3d. per shift for others, whilst a subsistence wage is payable of 7s. 9d. and 7s. 5d. per day for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively. The percentage addition to basis rates remained unaltered at 40 for boys 17 years of age, and at 45 for boys 14 and under 17 years of age.  
‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was increased by 3 per cent. to 38, 40 and 48 per cent. at the three collieries respectively.  
§ The district percentage addition to which all basis rates are subject remained unaltered at 22½.  
|| Under selling price sliding-scale arrangements.  
¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift for workers 18 years of age and over, and of 2d. per shift for other workers.  
\*\* The increases affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Cornish Granite Merchants' and Quarry Masters' Association, and are to be followed by increases of similar amounts on 1 September, 1936. The rates then paid are to continue in operation till 31 March, 1938.  
†† This increase is reported to have been granted without formal agreement between organisations of employers and workpeople.  
‡‡ Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.  
§§ A further increase of ¼d. per hour is to be made in July, 1936.  
¶¶ A further increase of 2½ per cent. in the percentage addition is to be made in July, 1936.  
‡‡‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 50s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling price sliding scale.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	9 Mar.	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (except Siemens steel works in South-West Wales).	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement. Rates after change for journeymen: Dowlais-Cardiff works, 66s. 6d. per week; other works, 65s.
Ironfounding, etc.	Cardiff and Barry Districts.	1st full pay in Apr.	Workpeople employed in ironfoundries, etc.	Increase* of 2s. per week. Rates after change: brassfounders, 70s. per week; fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders and coremakers, 68s.; patternmakers, 68s., plus 1s. per week tool-money; cupola men and dressers, 55s. 6d.; labourers, 50s. 6d.
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, etc.	All federated shipbuilding and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Apr.	Male workers 21 years of age and over, with the exception of those whose wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries.	Increase† of 2s. per week bonus for timeworkers, and of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Galvanising	England and Wales‡	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 50s. 1d. and over per week.‡	Increase§ of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 22½ per cent. above basis rates.
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	27 Apr.	Pieceworkers ...	Piece work basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all workers, male and female, in all sections of the trade. Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¼d. per hour for those 18 years of age and over, making the rates 4½d. per hour at 18 years, increasing to 5½d. at 19 years, 6d. at 20 years, and 7d. per hour at 21 years and over.
			Female workers employed on production.	Discontinuance of deductions from earnings of 2½ per cent. for full-rated men in Grade C or higher grades and 1½ per cent. for youths or those below that grade. Daywork rates after change for men: Grade C, 55s. 6d. per week; Grade D1, 62s. 6d.; Grade D2, 64s. 6d.; Grade E1, 67s. 6d.; Grade E2, 69s. 6d.
Brass Manufacture.	Birmingham ...	Pay day in week ending 11 Apr.	Male workers ...	Discontinuance of deductions from earnings of 2½ per cent. for adults and 1½ per cent. for youths under 21 years of age. Rates after change for adult timeworkers: moulders, 40s. per week; patternmakers, 39s.; finishers (qualified), buffers and polishers, 36s.; machine moulders and coremakers (qualified), 34s.; furnacemen, finishers (not qualified) and turret and capstan (setting up), 32s.; turret and capstan (not setting up), shapers, millers, etc., 30s.; coremakers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 24s. 1½d. per week.
			Male workers ...	Discontinuance of deductions from earnings of 2½ per cent. for adults and 1½ per cent. for youths under 21 years of age. Rates after change for adult timeworkers: moulders, 40s. per week; patternmakers, 39s.; finishers (qualified), buffers and polishers, 36s.; machine moulders and coremakers (qualified), 34s.; furnacemen, finishers (not qualified) and turret and capstan (setting up), 32s.; turret and capstan (not setting up), shapers, millers, etc., 30s.; coremakers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 24s. 1½d. per week.
Typefounding	London ...	27 Apr.	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Decrease   (for workers on full time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 80s. per week; enginemn and justifiers, 72s.; rubbers, 52s.; other male workers, 60s.; female workers, 30s.
			Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 47 per cent. to 44 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 37½ per cent. to 35½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 28½ per cent. to 26½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: adult male process workers, 47s. 3d. per week (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s. per week, plus 4½ per cent.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.¶	1st pay day in May.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 15s. to 14s. 1d. per week for adult male timeworkers, from 14s. 7d. to 13s. 8d. for adult male pieceworkers, from 8s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: Lancashire, etc.—adult male process workers, 45s. 3d. per week (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 1d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 8s. 4d.; Scotland—adult male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 27s. plus 14s. 1d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 4d.
			Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reeler).	Decrease   of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 50s. 5d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in May.**	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 8s 11d. to 8s. 4d. per week for women polishers and by varying amounts for juveniles, the rates for dyers and male polishers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: men 21 years and over—dyers, 47s. 3d.; polishers, 45s. 3d.; women polishers, 31s. 10d. per week.
			Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reeler).	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 15s. to 14s. 1d. for men 21 years and over, from 8s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per week for women 18 years and over, and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change††: men 21 years and over, 46s. 3d. (as formerly); women, 18 years and over, 36s. 10d. per week.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton ...	1st pay day in May.**	Workpeople employed in the dustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers ...	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 42 per cent. to 40 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 38½ per cent. to 36 per cent. for hand cutters, from 33 per cent. to 31 per cent. for menders, and from 36½ per cent. to 34 per cent. for other pieceworkers.
			Pieceworkers ...	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 22s. 1d. to 21s. 2d. per week for engravers, and from 15s. to 14s. 1d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in May.**	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 22s. 1d. to 21s. 2d. per week for men, from 13s. 7d. to 13s. 1d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.
			Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 22s. 1d. to 21s. 2d. per week for men, from 13s. 7d. to 13s. 1d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.

\* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association.  
† These increases took place as a result of an agreement between The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the shipyard trade unions.  
‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 50s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling price sliding scale.  
§ Under selling price sliding-scale arrangement.  
|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
¶ This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, 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.  
\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.  
†† Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. a week for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in reductive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.  
‡‡ This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Woolen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	<i>Bonus on earnings reduced* from 1½d. to 1¼d. in the shilling. Minimum rates after change: men 23 years and over, 45s. per week; women 21 years and over, 28s. per week; plus, in each case, 1¼d. in the shilling.</i>
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ...	17 Apr.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	<i>Bonus on earnings reduced* from 11s. to 10s. 6d. in the £.</i>
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st making-up day in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.	Increase* of ¼d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: men 11½d.; women, 7½d.
Sailmaking	Clyde district and Dundee.	1st full pay in Apr.	Sailmakers ...	Increase of 2s. per week (60s. to 62s.).
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	20 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners ...	<i>Decrease* of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 64s.; tablehands, 58s.; juniors—factories: 18s. at 17 years, increasing to 38s. at 20 years; small shops—15s. at 17 years, increasing to 35s. at 20 years.</i>
Mill Sawing	Scotland ...	1st full pay in Apr.	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour.
Furniture Manufacture.	Nottingham and district.	1st pay day in Apr.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, machinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine and packers. Upholstresses and women polishers	Increase of ¼d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Minimum rates after change: sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 3d.; other journeymen, 1s. 6d. Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: upholstresses, 7½d.; polishers, 9½d.
Vehicle Building.	Certain towns in England and Wales, Dumfries, and certain firms in Edinburgh and Glasgow.	Beginning of 1st pay week after 22 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the road-vehicle and wheelwright trades— Journeymen ...	Increases in the minimum basic rates of ¼d. (or 1¼d. in former Grade 2 towns) per hour for skilled men, coach fitters and vicemen; ¼d. per hour for hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers; ¼d. (or 1d. in former Grade 2 towns) per hour for labourers.† Minimum basic hourly rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 5½d.; coach fitters, 1s. 4½d.; vicemen, 1s. 2½d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, 1s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.; those employed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, ¾d. per hour more; those employed on private bodywork (highest class) 1¼d. per hour more; those employed on the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other vehicles licensed to carry passengers, 1d. per hour more;‡ in the London area, ¼d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hands, spindle and four-cutter hands to be paid 1d. per hour more. Scale of rates adopted starting at 17½ per cent. of the craftsmen's rate at 16 years of age and increasing each year to 50 per cent. at 20 years.§
	Various districts in Scotland (excluding Dumfries).	1st full pay in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the road-vehicle and wheelwright trades.	Increase   of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and pieceworkers. National minimum hourly rates after change: bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters and trimmers, 1s. 5½d.; coach fitters and vicemen, 1s. 4½d.; vicemen (not qualified to do fitting), 1s. 3d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Special district standard rates: West of Scotland district and Edinburgh district—woodworking branches and smiths, 1s. 7d.; painters and trimmers, 1s. 6½d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5d.; these classes employed on passenger-carrying vehicles, ¼d. per hour more. Dundee district—¼d. per hour above the national minimum rates (except vicemen not qualified to do fitting, brush hands, hammermen and labourers). Minimum weekly rates adopted of 97s. in London, 92s. 6d. in Grade I towns, 90s. in Grade II towns and 87s. 6d. in Grade III towns.¶
Printing	Great Britain ...	13 Apr.	Workpeople employed in photogravure plate and cylinder production.	Increase* of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B Areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 49s.; Grade C, 47s. 9d.; Grade B, 46s. 2d.; Grade A, 40s. 2d.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Midland Area.**	1st pay week in Apr.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Restoration for pieceworkers of the remaining 2 per cent. of the 7 per cent. reduction in earnings made in January, 1932.††
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Great Britain ...	6 Apr.	Dock labourers and other workers employed on piecework (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft.	Revised rates of pay adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts over the rates of pay in operation at 1 April, 1935.
Shipping	Great Britain ...	1 Apr.	Sea-going wireless operators on articles, employed in the British Mercantile Marine.	Consolidated rate of pay adopted, resulting in an increase of 527d. per hour.‡‡ Rate after change: 11½d. per hour. Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases§ of from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per week for Grade A workpeople, and 2s. 8d. to 7s. 3d. per week for Grade B workpeople, according to zone. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A workpeople—Zone 1, 54s.; Zone 2, 51s. 9d.; Grade B workpeople—Zone 1, 57s. 2d.; Zone 2, 54s. 9d. Increases§§ of from ¼d. to 2d. per hour according to zone. Hourly rates after change: Zone 1, 11d.; Zone 2, 10½d.
Local Authorities (non-Trading Services).	Various Authorities in the London Area.	1 Apr.	Women employees (manual workers)	
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.¶¶	1 Apr.	Able-bodied male manual workers  Unskilled women manual workers	

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
† This increase is the second of two of similar amounts agreed between the Scottish Timber Merchants and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists; the first increase took effect retrospectively from the first full pay in February, 1936.  
‡ These increases took effect under an agreement between the National Federation of Vehicle Trades and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists; the agreement provides for the abolition of town grading, and for a further increase of ¼d. per hour, to take effect in the first pay week after 1st October, 1936, for men employed in the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other vehicles licensed to carry passengers.  
§ Apprentices on coming out of their time to be paid 2d. per hour less than the basic minimum rate for the first twelve months, the basic minimum rate for the next twelve months (these conditions to apply only where the apprenticeship was served), and thereafter the full rate.  
¶ This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, which also provides for a further increase of ¼d. per hour in October, 1936. The West of Scotland district comprises Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire; the Edinburgh district includes the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian and Fife, south of a line drawn from Kinross to Leven; and the Dundee district comprises Angus and Perthshire. (Wages at Dumfries are regulated by the agreements relating to England).  
‡ These minimum rates took effect under an agreement between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, which also provides that for workpeople employed on depositing, grinding and polishing, the minimum rates shall be 10s. per week less than the grade rates specified.  
\*\* This increase is in accordance with a recommendation of the South Midland District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.  
†† This increase is the result of an Agreement made on 14 October, 1935, between the National Council of Port Labour Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers, and effects, with the 5 per cent. already restored (2½ per cent. in December, 1934, and a further 2½ per cent. in January, 1936), a complete restoration for pieceworkers of the reduction made in January, 1932.  
‡‡ This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the London District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), and provides for the abolition of the sliding scale under which wages were previously adjusted.  
§ These increases are in accordance with recommendations of the Middlesex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), which also provide for the re-zoning of local authorities, stabilisation of wages, and suspension of the cost-of-living sliding scale previously operated.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Wednesbury...	1 Apr.	General yard and road labourers and refuse collectors employed by the Corporation.	Adoption of scale of pay recommended by West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, resulting in increases of from 11d. to 1s. 11d. per week. Rate after change: general yard and road labourers and refuse collectors, 48s. 5d. per week.
	Westminster ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Permanent employees in the non-trading services of the Corporation.	Restoration of one-half of the 6 per cent. deduction* made from wages previously consolidated on a basis of a cost-of-living figure of 70. Strips pay of 1s. 6d. per week (given for service, good conduct, etc.) made payable to all adult permanent employees whose weekly wages do not exceed 66s. (68s. less 3 per cent.). Night pay increased to 10s. per week for men and 8s. for women. Weekly rates after change, without stripe pay, include:—Road sweepers, 56s. 9d.; road labourers and dustmen, 59s. 3d.; stokers, 62s. 1d.; motor drivers, 63s. 1d. to 66s.; masons and paviors, 71s. 10d.; female bath and lavatory attendants, 43s. 2d. and 45s. 8d. respectively.
Retail Distribution.	Epsom and Ewell ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	Increase† of 6d. per week. Weekly rates after change: road scavengers, 55s. and 57s.; refuse collectors and road labourers, 57s.; paviors and masons, 69s. 11d.
	Bexhill-on-Sea ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase† of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change: general yard labourers, 43s. 9d.; road labourers, 49s. 9d.; road scavengers, 48s. 9d. to 49s. 9d.; refuse collectors, 50s. 9d.; paviors and masons, 60s. 9d.
	Belfast ...	1 Apr.	Unskilled and semi-skilled workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase‡ of 6d. or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 50s. per week.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 Apr.	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease   of 1 per cent. on list prices making wages 73½ per cent. and 63½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Certain towns in South-West England.¶	Pay day in week commencing 6 Apr.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies (shop managers, shop assistants, clerks, porters, etc.).	New scales of minimum weekly rates adopted for various classes of workers resulting in increases for male workers. Rates after change for assistants, 25 years of age and over, for Grade I, II, III and IV societies respectively:—64s. 10d., 60s., 57s. and 54s. 3d. for men, and 41s. 9d., 36s. 3d., 36s. 3d. and 35s. for women (first assistants 2s. or 4s. above these rates, according to responsibilities).¶¶

\* This increase restores one-half of the deductions made in 1931 and 1932.  
† This increase is consequent upon the decision of the Southern Home Counties Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services to transfer the Authority from Grade 4 to Grade 5.  
‡ This increase is consequent upon the decision of the Southern Home Counties Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services to transfer the Authority from Grade 3 to Grade 3A.  
§ This increase effects, together with the 1s. 6d. restored in April, 1935, the complete restoration of the reduction made in September, 1932.  
|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement.  
¶ The Societies for the purposes of the scales are graded as follows:—Grade I: Bristol. Grade II: Bath. Grade III: Bridgwater, Chippenham, Coleford, Frampton Cotterell, Frome, Radstock, Salisbury, Taunton, Trowbridge and Yeovil. Grade IV: Chard.

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 128, as compared with 164\* in the previous month, and with 135\* in April, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 19, as compared with 28 in the previous month, and with 31 in April, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards ...	2	Shipbuilding ...	5
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	...	Other Metal Trades ...	3
Firemen ...	...	Cotton ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	7	Other Textile Manufacture ...	3
Porters ...	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Shunters ...	...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Mechanics ...	1	Food and Drink ...	4
Labourers ...	2	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4
Other Grades ...	1	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Rubber Trades ...	...
		Gas Works ...	1
		Electric Generating Stations ...	1
		Other Industries ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	13		
		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
		Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	6
		Buildings ...	6
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	...
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	64
		TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	128
		SEAMEN.	
		Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
		" " Steam and Motor ...	16
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	2
		TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	19
		TOTAL (including Seamen)	147

\* Revised figure.

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 36; the total number of deaths\* reported was 7.

I. Cases. LEAD POISONING.		I. Cases—continued. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch ...	3
Smelting of Metals ...	4	Tar ...	3
Plumbing and Soldering ...	1	Oil ...	3
Shipbreaking ...	...		
Printing ...	3	TOTAL ...	9
Tinning of Metals ...	...		
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...		
White and Red Lead Works ...	...	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Pottery ...	1	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	2	Chrome Tanning ...	1
Paint and Colour Works ...	3	Chromium Plating ...	2
Indiarubber Works ...	...	Other Industries ...	1
Coach and Car Painting	2		
Shipbuilding ...	2	TOTAL ...	4
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...		
Other Industries ...	...	TOTAL, Cases ...	36
Painting of Buildings ...	1		
TOTAL ...	19	II. Deaths.	
		LEAD POISONING.	
		Painting of Buildings ...	1
		OTHER POISONING.	
		Arsenical ...	1
		OTHER POISONING.	
		Arsenical ...	1
		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
		Tar ...	3
		Oil ...	2
		TOTAL ...	5
		TOTAL, Deaths ...	7

\* 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.



TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 53, as compared with 64 in the previous month, and 34 in April, 1935. In these 53 new disputes about 12,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 22 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 75, involving 24,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 141,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the disputes in progress in April:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	5	21	26	15,900	111,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	12	16	5,000	18,000
Textile ...	2	5	7	900	3,000
Transport ...	2	5	7	1,000	3,000
Other ...	9	10	19	1,200	6,000
Total, April, 1936 ...	22	53	75	24,000	141,000
Total, March, 1936 ...	15	64	79	33,100	195,000
Total, April, 1935 ...	21	34	55	21,800	204,000

Causes.—Of the 53 disputes beginning in April, 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 15, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL, 1936.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Underground and surface workpeople—near Pontefract (one firm).	1,200	200	1936. 11 Mar.	1936. ...	Against the engagement of five contractors from other pits, workpeople claiming that the vacancies should be filled by the promotion of hauliers already employed.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Glyn-Neath, Glamorganshire (one firm).	2,000	...	6 April	11 April	Refusal to accept locally terms of a general agreement arranged between Company and workpeople's trade union (covering other collieries besides those involved in this stoppage).	Agreement accepted.
Colliery workers—near Pontefract (one firm).	1,253	...	7 April	9 April	For payment to coke-oven and by-product workers of increases in wages granted to colliery workers in January.	Work resumed.§
Coal-face workers on machine conveyors, and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one firm).	705	1,319	27 April	...	For a guaranteed data rate, following substitution of tonnage rates for data rates on machine conveyors.	No settlement reported.
SLATE QUARRYING:— Slate quarries, labourers, etc.—Blaenau Ffestiniog.	2,000	...	16 Mar.	...	For an advance in wages of 2d. per day to quarrymen and 1d. per day to labourers, such amounts being the un-restored balances of reductions made in 1932.	No settlement reported.
SHIPBUILDING:— Rivet heaters, riveters and holders-on—Sunderland (six firms).	150	350	15-17 April	17 April	For restoration of a bonus of 7s. per week which was withdrawn in 1931.	Work resumed on terms existing prior to stoppage.
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Nut and bolt machinists, etc., and screw makers—near Birmingham (one firm).	300	2,000	8 April	9 April	Objection to the methods of a woman supervisor, who had been appointed to a department previously under male supervision.	Work resumed on terms mutually agreed, the Company undertaking to consider the appointment of a male supervisor.
Helpers, machinemen and rollers (aluminium manufacture)—Banbury (one firm).	700¶	...	17 April	21 April	For reinstatement of five workpeople alleged to have been dismissed on account of trade union activities.	Work resumed. ✕
TEXTILE:— Workpeople employed in blanket manufacture—Witney (one firm).	352	31	27 April	7 May	Against dismissal of a foreman.	Amicable settlement effected.
CLOTHING:— Workpeople employed in clothing manufacture—Crewe (one firm).	200	...	15 April	9 May	Alleged victimisation of a dismissed employee, who was a trade union shop steward.	Employee in question reinstated.
LEATHER:— Tannery workers—Hull (one firm).	200	...	27 April	1 May	Against proposed reductions in piece-work rates of bleaching gang.	Modified reductions accepted.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.  
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.  
§ The increases in question were granted prior to the conclusion of this stoppage, as the result of negotiations with a trade union other than that involved in the stoppage.  
¶ About 25 loaders at Portmadoc and Minfordd ceased work on 16th March in sympathy with the workpeople involved in this dispute.  
✕ Estimated maximum number involved.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during April have been effected in the case of 44 new disputes, directly involving 10,400 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 33, directly involving 9,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.†

Industry Group.	January to April, 1936.			January to April, 1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing ...	...	...	...	2	4,800	63,000
Coal Mining ...	81	48,500	242,000	66	48,700	264,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	2,200	77,000	4	300	6,000
Engineering ...	9	3,500	19,000	9	1,900	25,000
Shipbuilding ...	9	1,400	5,000	5	200	4,000
Other Metal ...	19	6,000	30,000	17	2,800	24,000
Textile ...	25	5,700	30,000	22	3,200	28,000
Clothing ...	9	10,700	147,000	11	1,500	29,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	13	300	3,000	11	800	11,000
Building, etc. ...	15	1,500	6,000	15	2,200	15,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	8,500	68,000	...	...	...
Other ...	18	2,000	10,000	6	3,500	86,000
Total ...	222	93,600	650,000	175	71,600	561,000

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1935.

A special article dealing with disputes in 1935 appears on pages 161 to 163 of this issue.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st MAY.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	44%
Food only ...	25%

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st May, 1936, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st May, 1936, was approximately 90 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately as follows: men's suits and overcoats 60-65, woollen material for women's outer clothing 120, woollen under-clothing and hosiery 105-110, cotton material for women's outer clothing 130, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 95, boots and shoes 80-85.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were reduced in a number of towns, and on the average were about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st May as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st May, 1936, is approximately 44 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st April, 1936, and 39 per cent. at 1st May, 1935.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1936.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1936:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	45	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

At 1st May the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st April. The decline was mainly due to seasonal reductions in the price of milk in many districts. Butter also was cheaper at the later date, but fish was dearer. The average price of tea was slightly higher, following the increase of 2d. per lb. in the duty, although in a large proportion of shops the retail prices had not been advanced by 1st May.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 25 per cent. at 1st May, 1936, as compared with 26 per cent. at 1st April, 1936, and 18 per cent. at 1st May, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st April, 1936, and 1st May, 1936:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1936, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st April, 1936.	1st May, 1936.	July, 1914.	1st April, 1936.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7	0 7	+ 0½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	- 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3	1 3	+ 4½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	* 0 9½	+ 3	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	- 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	1 2	1 2	+ 2½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 2½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 2½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	2 0	+ 5½	+ 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6	+ 2½	- 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	- 0½	- 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 1	1 0½	- 1½	- 0½
Cheese‡ ...	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	- 0½	- 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	- 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	...	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 8	0 8	+ 3½	...

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st May, 1936, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st April, 1936.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	35	34	34	34
Thin Flank ...	4	9	6	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	16	22	19	18
Thin Flank ...	-13	-5	-9	-9
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	43	46	44	44
Breast ...	13	13	13	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	45	38	41	41
Breast ...	-10	-2	-6	-6
Bacon (streaky)†	25	24	24	25
Fish ...	122	93	107	98
Flour ...	24	26	25	25
Bread ...	42	41	42	42
Tea ...	26	37	31	28
Sugar (granulated) ...	14	9	12	12
Milk ...	67	79	73	87
Butter—				
Fresh ...	-6	1	-2	-8
Salt ...	-13	-10	-12	-8
Cheese‡ ...	-2	1	-1	1
Margarine ...	-15	-18	-17	-17
Eggs (fresh) ...	...	-8	-4	-6
Potatoes ...	73	52	65	64
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	25	25	25	26

\* The increase in price, as compared with 1st April, was slight, but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest ¼d.  
† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.  
‡ The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.



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.\*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	Rise.	Date.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 25	1935. 1 May.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>						
Austria (Vienna) ...	10	4	0	5	-2**	Apr. Mar.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	567	562	553	585	575	Sept., '35
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	8	1	18	19	15	Mar.
Finland ...	756	777	726	779	779	Apr.
France (Paris) ...	449	408	391	325	349	Apr.
France (other towns) ...	431§	392§	370§	305§	322	Feb.
Germany ...	16	14	20	23	22	Apr.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	19‡	17‡	23‡	18‡	19	Dec., '35
Italy ...	31‡	29‡	26‡	28‡	29	Sept., '35
Norway ...	34	32	35	40	44	Mar.
Spain (Madrid) ...	79	81	81	76	79	Sept., '35
Sweden† ...	71	65	68	72	77	Sept., '35
Switzerland ...	28	23	25	32	35	Mar.
United States†† ...	24	16	15	18	18	Mar.
United States††† ...	7‡	3‡	16‡	27	30	Dec., '35
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;c.</b>						
Australia ...	23	16	19	25	25	Feb. Apr.
Canada ...	-8**	-5**	1	3	7	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	2	-5**	-13**	-7**	-8**	Apr. Apr.
Irish Free State ...	34‡	29‡	34‡	40‡	45	Feb. Apr.
New Zealand ...	8	4	11	18	20	Apr. Mar.
South Africa ...	-6**	-2**	3	2	1	Mar.

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.\*

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	Rise.	Date.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 44	1935. 1 May.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>							
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,O,D,E	8	5	4	5	4	Apr.
Belgium ...	A,O,D,E	608	595	554	554	577	Apr.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	597	596	593	610	607	Mar.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	60	66	73	73	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	24	27	30	32	Feb.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	894	883	850	878	881	Mar.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	417	416	411	369	386	1st Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	21	18	22	24	24	Apr.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	41‡	37‡	40‡	36‡	37	Dec., '35
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	265††	250††	229††	235	235	Jan. June, '35
(Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	365	347	320	330	334	Sept., '35
(Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	336	314	283	300	296	Sept., '35
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	48	48	51	54	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	53	55	56	58	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	38	31	29	28	30	Mar.
United States††† ...	A,B,C,D,E	39‡	30‡	37‡	40	41	Oct., '35
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;c.</b>							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	20	18	19	22	22	1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	25	20	22	23	25	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	9	3	-3**	1	0	Apr.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	53‡	49‡	52‡	56‡	59	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	31‡	27	29	33	35	Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	17	14	16	16	16	Mar.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), 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.  
 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.  
 ‡ Figure for June.  
 § A = Food; B = Horse-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.  
 || Figure for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figure for August. \*\* Decrease.  
 †† Figure for July to December. ††† Revised series.

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 820,672, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.7 per cent. less than in April, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 496, 503 and 513 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 623,432, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 3.8 per cent. as compared with April, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 197,240, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.6 per cent. less than in April, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 78,991, or 2.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 741,681, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.5 per cent. less than in April, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-two showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, as compared with March, the most marked being at Cardiff (127 per 10,000); twelve showed increases; while in three areas there was no change. Compared with April, 1935, thirty-three areas showed decreases, of which the largest were at Glasgow (90 per 10,000), Walsall (69 per 10,000) and Kingston-upon-Hull (56 per 10,000); thirteen showed increases, the most marked being at Sunderland (38 per 10,000). In the remaining area there was no change.

Country.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in April, 1936.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
County of London	27,508	96,789	124,297	294	-6	-22
Birkenhead ...	804	8,432	9,236	615	-22	-6
Birmingham ...	4,392	15,789	20,181	199	-3	-11
Blackburn ...	756	3,807	4,563	381	-14	-36
Bradford ...	791	5,089	5,880	354	-9	-2
Brighton ...	1,084	9,072	10,156	346	+14	-26
Bristol ...	644	2,327	2,971	202	-17	-22
Burnley ...	2,048	7,845	9,893	241	-	-5
Cardiff ...	375	3,909	4,284	454	-8	-37
Coventry ...	1,185	10,375	11,560	523	-12	+13
Croydon ...	412	1,812	2,224	120	-5	-5
Derby ...	702	4,996	5,700	237	-11	+18
East Ham ...	571	3,116	3,687	261	-16	-28
Gateshead ...	621	9,246	9,867	802	-1	+26
Huddersfield ...	491	2,011	2,502	219	+8	-14
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,634	21,574	23,208	726	-	-56
Leeds ...	1,316	19,874	21,190	436	-6	-23
Liverpool ...	833	5,019	5,852	243	-2	-4
Middlesbrough ...	4,535	90,995	94,630	1,104	-5	+13
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	3,087	42,951	46,038	610	-7	-28
Norwich ...	369	5,270	5,639	404	-3	-20
Nottingham ...	843	20,336	21,179	738	-17	-27
Oldham ...	816	8,314	9,130	726	-11	-48
Plymouth ...	1,155	10,718	11,873	421	+5	+43
Portsmouth ...	873	5,043	5,916	438	+17	+27
Preston ...	613	6,277	6,790	334	+3	-16
St. Helens ...	1,070	3,155	4,205	159	-12	+14
Salford ...	536	2,599	3,135	267	-2	+34
Sheffield ...	402	5,934	6,336	585	+25	-4
Southampton ...	563	9,951	10,514	492	+4	-41
Southend-on-Sea ...	1,643	35,632	37,275	716	-23	-21
South Shields ...	1,292	4,679	5,971	337	+1	-4
Stoke-on-Trent ...	315	2,884	3,199	240	-15	-25
Sunderland ...	709	4,198	4,907	435	-	+34
Swansea ...	623	1,954	2,577	201	+5	+10
Walsall ...	1,815	8,834	10,649	388	+6	+1
Wolverhampton ...	767	15,367	16,134	864	-7	+38
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	45,005	454,130	499,135	480	-7	-11
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow ...	5,028	151,071	156,099	1,401	-4	-90
Edinburgh ...	608	21,007	21,615	472	-16	-2
Dundee ...	392	8,849	9,241	521	+1	+36
Aberdeen ...	450	9,835	10,285	597	-13	-6
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,478	190,762	197,240	1,026	-7	-52
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	78,991	741,681	820,672	496	-7	-17

\* 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.  
 † 18th April in Salford, 25th April in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th April in Scotland.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April have been received from 143\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,377,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1935, in respect of the same 143 Authorities.

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with April, 1935.	
						£	£
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>							
Northern Counties*	322,200	3,800	19,500	8,300	16,800	£ 370,600	+ 12.8
Yorkshire ...	785,500	96,000	77,600	62,600	146,400	1,168,100	+ 44.1
Lancs. & Cheshire ...	934,700	30,900	40,700	93,700	102,800	1,202,800	+ 26.7
North and West-Midland Counties	1,128,300	280,300	186,400	220,900	249,500	2,065,400	+ 11.6
North-Midland and Eastern Counties*	278,800	16,700	12,300	64,300	35,000	407,100	+ 8.0
Outer London††	1,397,700	164,800	165,700	170,100	214,500	2,112,800	+ 22.8
South-Eastern Counties	541,500	16,000	60,600	60,000	98,900	777,000	+ 20.7
South-Western Counties	112,300	2,500	7,200	—	17,200	139,200	+ 27.7
Wales and Mon.	106,000	3,500	21,900	2,300	18,400	152,100	+ 24.3
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	484,700	40,200	79,800	75,900	177,600	858,200	- 1.7
<b>TOTAL, April, 1936</b>	6,091,700	654,700	671,700	758,100	1,077,100	9,253,300	+ 5.8
<b>Total, April, 1935</b>	7,143,800	585,600	484,300	752,700	861,500	9,827,900	

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1936.

(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, 1936. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1935:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931,† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Jan.-Mar. 1935.	
						£	£
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>							
Northern Counties (974)	£ 694,900	£ 61,300	£ 102,300	£ 168,900	£ 102,200	£ 1,129,600	+ 28.9
Yorkshire (2,472)	2,504,900	308,900	462,700	397,800	283,600	3,957,900	+ 25.2
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	2,289,800	184,800	215,900	297,400	310,000	3,297,900	+ 4.6
North and West-Midland Counties (3,215)	3,384,500	1,038,900	444,800	550,100	607,200	6,025,500	+ 0.5
North-Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	1,203,700	102,900	134,800	94,500	114,600	1,650,500	+ 4.4
Outer London†† (2,702)	4,792,100	395,600	534,500	595,200	564,200	6,881,600	+ 0.3
South-Eastern Counties (1,1							



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (DETERMINATION OF QUESTIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Minister of Labour made, on 1st May, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1936.\* These Regulations are one of a series of Regulations† on different subjects which have been brought up to date and consolidated following upon the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. In the present case, departures have been made from the draft Regulations approved by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, slight modifications being rendered necessary by the passing of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. They deal with questions arising under the Act which are to be determined by the Minister, *i.e.*, questions regarding insurability; who is or was the employer; the rate of contributions payable; whether a person or class of persons is within the scope of a special or of a supplementary scheme; and whether a person was employed in an excepted employment for the purposes of the extension of the two-year period specified in the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. They prescribe the procedure which must be followed in applying for a decision on any of these questions and the forms which must be used.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCONSIDERABLE EMPLOYMENTS) (AMENDMENT) PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Minister of Labour made, on 20th April, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations, 1936.‡

The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) Regulations, 1935§ provided, *inter alia*, for the exclusion from the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act of persons in all classes of employment which, but for those Regulations, would be insurable employment, if and to the extent that such persons are employed in any week by or under any one employer for less than four hours in that week. These Regulations followed a recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, made in the belief that there was no considerable body of employees in any industry whose period of engagement by a single employer was normally for periods of less than four hours. During a debate in the House of Commons on 26th February, however, it was objected that a substantial number of dockers at certain ports would be affected by the Regulations, because in many cases the minimum periods of employment by each employer at these ports are shorter than the normal four hours period.

The provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 4th May, 1936, provide that persons normally employed "in loading, unloading, moving or handling goods in, on or at any dock, wharf or quay, or in loading, unloading or coaling any ship in any dock, harbour or canal, or in assisting in the navigating or mooring of vessels in or in the neighbourhood of any dock, harbour or canal," shall be excluded from the provision which exempts from unemployment insurance persons of the age of 16 years or over if they are employed in any week by one employer for less than four hours. Accordingly unemployment insurance contributions will normally be payable in respect of these dockworkers, irrespective of the duration of their employment by any one employer.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (AGRICULTURE) ACT, 1936.

## ISSUE OF FIVE SETS OF PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS.

- (i) Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Agriculture Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1936.
- (ii) Unemployment Insurance (Long Hirings in Agriculture) Provisional Regulations, 1936.
- (iii) Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) (Agriculture) Provisional Regulations, 1936.
- (iv) Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in Agriculture and otherwise) (Benefit) Provisional Regulations, 1936.
- (v) Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Provisional Regulations, 1936.

The Minister of Labour has submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee,¶ for their consideration, the drafts of five sets of Regulations arising out of the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936,|| which came into force on 4th May. On account of urgency the provisional Regulations set out above, which are in terms similar to the draft Regulations submitted to the Committee, have been made; the first four with effect from 4th May, the last with effect from 14th May. They will remain in force only until substantive Regulations have been made after the Statutory Committee have reported on the draft Regulations.

The five sets of provisional Regulations may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses given on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the price of 1d. net (1½d., post free) for the first, third, fourth, and fifth sets; and at the price of 2d. net (2½d., post free) for the second set.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 378. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post-free).

† See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 152.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 371. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free). Draft Regulations, in the same terms as the provisional Regulations, have been submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee; see notice at foot of opposite column. The Minister is empowered, in cases of urgency, to make provisional Regulations pending the receipt of the Committee's Report on draft Regulations submitted to them.

§ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free). See notices on pages 55 and 36 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936.

¶ See Notices at foot of opposite column and on page 193.

|| 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8; ch. 13. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for January and April, 1936, pages 8 and 120.

The first-named set of provisional Regulations amends in certain particulars the Contributions Regulations which govern the unemployment insurance scheme. They provide that agricultural contributions must be paid by means of special agricultural stamps, and for the use of a special unemployment book in the case of persons employed in agriculture who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, in whose case the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act provides that only the employer's share of the contribution is to be payable.

The second set of provisional Regulations deals with contracts of long hiring in agriculture. Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, provides for the repayment, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, of a proportion of the agricultural unemployment insurance contributions paid in respect of employment under a yearly or half-yearly hiring, on the completion of the hiring. The proportion of the contributions repayable is 25 per cent. in the case of yearly hirings, that is, hirings of fifty weeks or more, and 12½ per cent. in the case of half-yearly hirings, that is, hirings of at least twenty-one weeks but less than fifty weeks. The present Regulations lay down the procedure which must be followed in order to take advantage of these provisions of the Act. They specify the form to be used in making a declaration that a contract of long hiring has been entered upon. This form must be sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour not later than 28 days after the commencement of employment under the contract. The Regulations further prescribe the form of application for repayment after the hiring has been completed. The application for repayment must be made at a Local Office within a month of the termination of the hiring; but, where good cause is shown for delay, this period may be extended by another three months. The Regulations make special provision for cases where the employer has borne the whole cost of the contributions, in which case he is to be entitled to the whole of the appropriate repayments.

The third set of provisional Regulations excepts from insurance certain employments of a subsidiary nature in agriculture. The excepted employments include the harvesting or gathering of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes; the tying, training, or picking of hops; the peeling of onions; milking; and, in Scotland, part-time service as a grazing constable or as a shepherd or other herd in connection with a pasture or grazing held in common under the Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts, 1886 to 1919, or as a keeper or custodian of a bull. Contributions will, however, be payable in any case in which the employee can show either (i) that the employment is not, in his case, in the nature of a subsidiary occupation but is his principal means of livelihood, or (ii) that he is normally employed in insurable employment in Great Britain or Northern Ireland. The regulations provide for formal proof of these matters.

The fourth set of provisional Regulations deals with the benefit position of mixed contributors, that is to say, those who are insured under both the agricultural scheme and the general scheme. Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act provides that the Minister may make regulations defining the benefit rights of such persons, subject to the inclusion in those regulations of certain provisions set out in the Act. The present provisional Regulations include these provisions. In addition, they provide in Regulation 7 that agricultural contributions are not to count for the purpose of calculating the number of "additional days" of benefit to which a claimant may be entitled under the general scheme; and Regulation 8 provides that a claimant who, in a benefit year, has exhausted his right to general scheme benefit may not re-qualify for such benefit in a subsequent benefit year by means of agricultural contributions.

The fifth set of provisional Regulations replaces the Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Regulation, 1920. They prescribe the certificate of appointment to be furnished to inspectors appointed for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and are drafted in relation to that Act as amended by the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

## NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that the following draft Regulations have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, *viz.* :—

*Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Agriculture Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Long Hirings in Agriculture) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Regulations, 1936.*

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.). Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 19th May, 1936. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions additions or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman.

28th April, 1936.

*Note.*—All of these Regulations have been brought into immediate operation as provisional Regulations pending their consideration by the Statutory Committee: see notice in previous column.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in Agriculture and otherwise) (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.). Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 29th May, 1936. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman.

8th May, 1936.

*Note.*—These Regulations have been brought into immediate operation as provisional Regulations, pending their consideration by the Statutory Committee: see notice on page 192.

## INQUIRY INTO THE QUESTION OF THE INCLUSION OF EMPLOYMENT AS A PRIVATE GARDENER AMONG INSURABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

In accordance with the provisions of section 14 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to inquire into the question of the inclusion of employment as a private gardener among employments which are insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations submitted to them by persons representing persons employed as private gardeners, and the employers of such persons, which are received on or before 17th June, 1936. Communications on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.).

W. H. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman.

12th May 1936.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (*see* Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest :—

## Case No. 2632/36. (28.4.36).

SUB-SECTIONS (3) AND (4) OF SECTION 35 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—DATE OF APPLICATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT—CLAIMANT, A SEAMAN TAKEN ILL AND REMOVED FROM SHIP TO HOSPITAL AT GUERNSEY—CLAIMED ON RETURN HOME—ALTHOUGH DISQUALIFIED WHILE TEMPORARILY RESIDENT OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN HIS RESIDENCE THERE WAS PRIMARILY CAUSED BY INCAPACITY FOR WORK DUE TO SICKNESS—EARLIER DATE SUBSTITUTED FOR DATE OF APPLICATION.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire :—

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that 22nd January, 1936, be substituted for the 30th January, 1936, as the date on which the claimant made application for benefit in the prescribed manner.

"The claimant is a seaman employed in a British ship. He was taken ill in the course of a voyage, and he was landed at Guernsey in the Channel Islands on 20th January, 1936, where his illness was diagnosed as gastritis, and he was in hospital in the island of Guernsey from 20th to 29th January, 1936. He left Guernsey early on the morning of the last named date, and arrived at Runcorn in Cheshire in the early hours of the morning of 30th January, 1936, and on that day he made application for benefit in the prescribed manner, and he applied that, for the purpose of beginning a continuous period of unemployment, an earlier date might be substituted for the date on which he made such application (*see* Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1934, No. 1163).

"The Insurance Officer substituted 29th January, 1936, for the date of the application, but refused to substitute an earlier date. The claimant appealed to the Court of Referees, who substituted a date sufficiently early to allow the last week of the claimant's residence in hospital to count as the waiting week referred to in section 31 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for March, 1936, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1934, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 13th April, 1933 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 13th April, 1933, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). An analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7) has also been published, but this guide is under revision. Part IV (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net), and Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net).

"Hereinafter I shall refer to the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935, as 'the 1935 Act.'

"Guernsey is not part of Great Britain (*cf.* Schedule I, Part I, and section 110 of the 1935 Act), although by certain Acts of Parliament it may be treated for special purposes as if it were (*see*, for example, section 37 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881).

"This appeal against the decision of the Court of Referees has been brought in order that it may be determined whether in the circumstances the claimant can have a continuous period of unemployment while he was temporarily resident outside Great Britain (*see* section 30 (2) of the 1935 Act).

"It is admitted that the claimant has proved fulfilment of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1934, No. 1163, but it is contended that the Regulation must be read in conjunction with the 1935 Act, and so read, the claimant cannot count as a period of continuous unemployment any period of disqualification for receiving benefit unless such disqualification be 'incapacity for work by reason of some specific disease or bodily or mental disablement,' as is specified in Regulation 4, subparagraph (a).

"By section 35 (3) of the 1935 Act, 'any time during which an insured contributor fails to fulfil the second, third or fourth statutory condition or is, under the provisions of this Act, disqualified for receiving benefit . . . shall be excluded in the computation of continuous periods of unemployment, unless he proves that the failure to fulfil the condition, or the disqualification, was due to incapacity for work arising from some specific disease or bodily or mental disablement.'

"While he was in the hospital at Guernsey the claimant did not fulfil either the second or third statutory conditions (sections 23 and 24 (1) of the 1935 Act), but it is not suggested that such non-fulfilment was not 'due to incapacity for work arising from some specific disease.'

"The doubt in the mind of the Insurance Officer is whether the claimant's disqualification for receiving benefit under the provisions of section 30 (2) of the 1935 Act, can be said to be due to such incapacity as is mentioned in section 35 (3) of the 1935 Act, and in subparagraph (a) of Regulation 4.

"What is said is 'the claimant's disqualification was due to his temporary residence outside Great Britain, which, in its turn, was due to his being landed at Guernsey. He was landed at Guernsey because of his incapacity for work arising from sickness. Whilst, therefore, it can be said that the disqualification was *indirectly* due to incapacity for work arising from sickness, it was not *directly* due to this. It was in fact directly due to his temporary residence outside Great Britain.'

"In determining whether the claimant's disqualification was due to incapacity for work arising from some specific disease, 'the only material question is whether there has been any break in the chain of causation, whether any new act has intervened' (*per* Collins, M.R., in *Dunham v. Clare* (1902), 2 K.B. 292).

"The chain of causation is this. The claimant's disqualification for receiving benefit was due to his residence in Guernsey. His residence in Guernsey was due to his being prevented from continuing his employment on board ship. Such prevention was due to incapacity for work arising from specific disease.

"There is, therefore, in my view an unbroken chain of causation between the claimant's disqualification for receiving benefit and his incapacity for work arising from specific disease, and such disqualification was the direct result of the incapacity.

"This being so, the period of disqualification need not be excluded in the computation of the period of continuous employment, having regard to the provisions of section 35 (3) of the 1935 Act.

"For these reasons I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees if there be substituted 22nd for 21st January, 1936.

"A further point has been raised which is that, on the application of Decision 60/32,\* the application for the substitution of an earlier date cannot be allowed.

"The part of Decision 60/32 which is relied on, reads: 'Employment on a British ship is employment within the Unemployment Insurance Acts, even though the ship is in foreign waters (Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, First Schedule, Part I (b)) and, in the absence of any misconduct on the part of the seaman, the owners are compelled by the Merchant Shipping Act to provide him with maintenance and medical attention until, *inter alia*, he is returned to a proper port, that is to say, a port in the United Kingdom. 'In my view no seaman can be regarded as resident outside the United Kingdom for any period during which he is being cared for or repatriated, as above stated, by his employers, and to such a case, therefore, section 8 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, would have no application' (Decision 23453/31, not printed).

"Since Decision 60/32 was given, 'Great Britain' has been substituted for 'the United Kingdom'.

"It is said in this case that it has been elicited 'that Guernsey is regarded as a proper port within the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906' (the definition of 'a proper return port' is to be found in section 45 of the last mentioned Act); so on the authority of Decision 60/32 the claimant ceased to be protected from disqualification for receiving benefit under section 30 (2) of the 1935 Act, when he was landed at Guernsey.

"Decision 60/32 has no application to this case, which, as I have already shown, can be decided without reference to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906.

"It was necessary to refer to the last mentioned Act, when deciding case 60/32, because there was a period between 9th July, 1931, when the claimant left the hospital at Calcutta, his incapacity for work having ceased, and 18th July, 1931, which was the earliest occasion thereafter on which he could leave Calcutta on a British ship, and he was claiming benefit in respect of that period."

\* See Vol. XI. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 8.



## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

## CONFIRMING ORDER.

## Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T. (15), dated 17th April, 1936, confirming the fixing of piece work basis time rates for male and female workers, the variation of general minimum time rates for certain classes of female workers, and the variation of overtime rates for male and female workers.

## TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE

## (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the general enforcement in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the inspection of firms engaged in industries in which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under these Acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in charge of a senior inspector. The areas covered by the eight Divisional Offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below; and communications should be sent to "the Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses shown:—

*South-Eastern Division (I)* (comprising London—East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire):—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.  
(Tel. No.: Whitehall 7010.)

*South-Eastern Division (II)* (comprising London—South-East, South-West, West, and West Central; Kent, Surrey, and Sussex):—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.  
(Tel. No.: Whitehall 7010.)

*South-Western Division* (comprising Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall):—

34, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol, 8.  
(Tel. No.: Bristol 34801.)

*Midland Division* (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except the Glossop, New Mills, and Buxton districts), Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—

281, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.  
(Tel. No.: Aston Cross 3081.)

*North-Western Division* (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (the Glossop, New Mills, and Buxton districts only), Westmorland, and Cumberland):—

270, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.  
(Tel. No.: Ardwick 1868.)

*North-Eastern Division* (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham, and Northumberland):—

Greek Street Chambers, Greek Street, Leeds, 1.  
(Tel. No.: Leeds Central 22425.)

*Scotland Division* (comprising the whole of Scotland):—

44, Drumshuegh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.  
(Tel. No.: Edinburgh 21061.)

*Wales Division* (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire):—

Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff.  
(Tel. No.: Cardiff 3834.)

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

## Notification of Diseases: Draft Order relating to Manganese Poisoning.

THE Home Office gave notice, on 4th May, 1936, that the Home Secretary proposes, after the expiration of forty days from that date, to make an Order requiring all cases of manganese poisoning occurring in factories or workshops to be reported to inspectors of factories and certifying surgeons in pursuance of section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The draft Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses given on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the price of 1d. net (1½d. post free).

## COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

## REGULATIONS AND ORDERS RELATING TO SAFETY AND HEALTH.

THE Mines Department have issued the 1936 edition of the volume of Regulations and Orders relating to safety and health in the working of mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911.\* The Regulations and Orders of a general nature which were in force on 1st January, 1936,

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 9d. post free).

are here collected in a convenient form for the use of mine officials and others concerned with safety and health in mines.

The volume also contains lists of certain types of apparatus (safety lamps, electric lighting apparatus, firedamp detectors, electrical shot-firing apparatus, breathing apparatus, &c.), for which statutory approval is necessary; also of "permitted" explosives, and of certified types of signalling and telephone apparatus.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1936.

## ADMIRALTY.

**Alternators, Motor Generator:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Alternators, Motor for W/T:** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**American Cloth:** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Anchors, Mooring:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—**Anchors, Stockless:** W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Pallion, Sunderland; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Asbestos Goods:** Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Bandages, White Open Wove:** T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Battery, Main:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bends, Branch Pieces, etc. Cast Iron:** Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Blading, Turbine:** Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Boats, Motor:** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—**Boots and Shoes:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Bricks:** Associated Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Rowlands Castle.—**Broken Stone and Granite Chippings:** A. & F. Manuelle, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bunting:** A. J. Holcroft & Son, Ltd., Halifax.—**Buttons:** E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; W. Oldbury, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mackintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas, Cotton for Kit Bags:** Preston Tyre Fabric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Preston; James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Canvas, Drab for Hammocks:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Caps, Forage:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Cement, Portland:** South Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth.—**Cement, Portland, Rapid Hardening:** Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain Cable, Merchant Quality:** Henry Reece, Cradley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—**Circular Saws:** Drabble & Sanderson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Clogs:** J. Miller & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Compressor, Air:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Constructional Steelwork:** Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cooling Machinery:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Contactors, Voltage Control:** Everett Edgecombe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cotton Wool, Absorbent:** Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cranes, Electric Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cutters:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Distribution Boxes, Ironclad:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Distribution Boxes and Switches:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Distilling Machinery:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Cldham; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Dowels:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Drums, Steel:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Duck, Flax:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Electric Generating Machinery:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Electric Light Fittings:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Electric Light and Power Installation:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Electro Plate (Hollow Ware):** J. B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Deakin & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Elvan, Blue:** Trellugan Granite Quarries, Ltd., Saltash.—**Enamels:** Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Ingham Clark & Co. & R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Paripan, Ltd., Egham.—**Engines:** Scott Motor Cycle Co., Shipley, Yorks.—**Engines, Heavy Oil:** Newbury Diesel Co., Ltd., Newbury.—**Engines and Gear, Steering:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Engines, Steering:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Fans, Blowing:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Bedford.—**Filter-Units (W/T):** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Firebricks:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Ayrshire; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Backworth; Burn Fireclay Co., Morpeth; J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; J. Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Glenboig Union Fireclay Co., Ltd., Glenboig; Consett

Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; King Bros. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge; Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca.—**Firebearths, Oil Fired:** Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Flannel:** T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul; David Lewis, Henllan; John Jones, Llandyssul.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Forks and Spoons, Electro Plate and Nickel Silver:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Generators, Electric:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Generators, Motor:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Glass, Table:** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Ostram G.E.C. Glass Works, Lemington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works, Gateshead; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Wm. Toogood, Ltd., London, S.E.; Webb's Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., Stourbridge and/or Edinburgh; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge and/or Tisbury; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Granite, Broken:** West of England Road Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gromets, Linen:** A. F. Barnes, South Harting, Petersfield.—**Hack Saws:** Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hair, Curled:** Andrew D. Macnair & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Helmets, Sun:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Christy & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Impellers, Pump:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Ingot Bars, Copper:** Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ingots, Gunmetal:** A. Cohen & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wolverhampton Metal Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Irish Stew Rations:** Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Southall.—**Iron, Fire Bar:** Raine & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Keys:** Thos. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Electric Incandescent:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wembley, Lemington and Chesterfield; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lemington and Chesterfield; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby and Chesterfield; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Chesterfield.—**Lampshades:** Dernier & Hamlyn, Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Harcourts, Ltd., London, W.; Waite & Son, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Lathes, Motor-driven Combination Turret:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. Sub-contractors for motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for control gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Lathe, Motor-driven:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-contractors for motor: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for control gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Leather Cloth, White:** James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—**Limousine:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lint, Boric:** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Lint, Cotton:** Benjamin Lees & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machinery Equipment for Motor Boat:** J. H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Meat and Vegetable Rations:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing) Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Milk, Condensed, Unsweetened:** Nestlé Milk Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Milling Machine, Belt-driven:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Motors, Main:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Laurence Scott Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Mountings and Holders for W/T Valves:** Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Mustard:** J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—**Ornaments for Forage Caps and Buttons, etc.:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; William Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Vaughtons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Overall Suits:** John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and Halifax; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; "Wescot" overall manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Pinnacle, Motor:** M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable.—**Pipes, Cast Iron and Specials:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Plates, Mild Steel:** South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Power Boards for W/T:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Pyjama Suits:** Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Railway Materials:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Reconstruction of Hospital Block:** A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth.—**Rolling Machines, Motor-driven Base:** Thomas White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Sashes, Steel and Gearing:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Scarves, Black Silk:** Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Serge, Blue:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Shackles, Lugless:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Company, Carron, Falkirk.—**Shades, Glass for Lighting:** Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Pearce & Cutler, Ltd., Birmingham; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Shafting, Brackets, Bearings, etc.:** Williams & Womersley, Wakefield.—**Shelter over Boat Slip at Rosyth:** James Laidlaw & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Soap, Hard:** John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Spanners:** Angular Hole Drilling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; J. Braubury & Sons, Ltd., Baintree; British Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Wm. Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Chests, Safes, etc.:** Samuel Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd.,

Wolverhampton.—**Steel Plates:** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Sheets and Discs:** Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steelwork for New Offices and Buildings:** Joseph Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros., Ltd., Edinburgh; John Hastie Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Storage Racks, Steel:** Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Table Linen, Damask:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Coalisland Weaving Co., Ltd., Coalisland.—**Taps:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Lehmann, Archer & Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Nuckey Scott & Co., London, N.; Pickford Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Thread:** W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; William Paton, Ltd., Johnstone; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Timber:** Garland & Roger, Ltd., Leith.—**Travellers, Overhead Electric:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for motor: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for control gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Tubes, Steam:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Harry W. Wyld, West Bromwich; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Upholstery Materials:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Greenwich Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves W/T (Glass):** General Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W. Wembley and Chesterfield; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby, Chesterfield and Coventry; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W., or Mitcham. Sub-contractors: T. J. Grainger & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Prestware, Ltd., Morden.—**Ware, Aluminium:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Wedges, Beech:** C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsstead; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; J. Jones & Son, Ltd., Larbert.—**Wire, Copper, Enamelled:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby and Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Batteries, Secondary, Portable:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Benches, Universal, Test:** Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bicycle Parts:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bogie, Rollers:** H. Webb & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.—**Boilers, Economic:** J. Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Boots, Ankle:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Gum:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Boxes:** E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Wooden:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Builders' Ironmongery:** Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Comyn, Ching & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Cable, Telephone:** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cans, Petrol:** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases, Wood:** Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Chassis 6-wheeled (Modification to):** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis, 6-wheeled:** J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Chesses, Solid:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cloth, Silk:** E. Wiman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Clothing, Khaki Drill:** J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Covers, Waterproof:** Gowen & Co., West Mersea.—**Drilling Machines:** Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—**Drums, Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dynamos:** J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Extinguishers, C.T.C.:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Fire Hydrants:** Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green.—**Furnace, Annealing:** Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.—**Generating Sets:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Glass Sectors:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Gloves, Knitted:** Overhand Glove Co., Leicester.—**Gloves, M.T.:** E. J. Young, Bath.—**Iron, Pig:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Jacks, Lifting:** Lake & Elliot, Ltd., Braintree.—**Lamps, Electric:** Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Crysarco, Ltd., Bedford; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Lathes:** G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lorries:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Metal Rod:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines:** J. Parkinson & Son, Ltd., Shipley.—**Motor Cars:** Rootes, Ltd., Coventry; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles:** Norton Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Tug:** Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Motor Van:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull; Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overalls, Combination:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Overalls, Working:** J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Packs:** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Pantaloons, Cotton Cord:** Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Pins, Tent, Wood:** D. Vanderstegen, Reading.—**Plates, Bullet Proof:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pontoons:** Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Pontoonings, Couplings:** Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Precision Slotting Machine:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Halifax.—**Shalloon:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Sheets, Ground:** G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirts, Angola, Drab:** Rego Clothiers, London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright and Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Slates, Roofing:** J. H. Ryland, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sleepers and Timbers:** Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Spares for Crossley Lorries:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Springs, Front, Road:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Steel Bars, Bright Drawn:** Steel Nut and J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Steel Racking and Erection:** Messrs. Waddells (Stratford Steel Equip.), Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Round:** Indus-



trial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Co's., Ltd. (Steel, Peech and Tozer), Sheffield; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Newton, Lanark.—**Stoves, Soyers**: Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Straps, Helmet**: Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, Ltd., London, E.—**Switches, Motor, Directing**: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Tables, Over-Bed**: E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperston.—**Tent Poles**: C. Webber & Co., Exeter; East and Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; C. White, Bromley; Rudders and Paynes, Birmingham.—**Tents and Parts**: Gowen & Co., West Mersea; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; J. Mellraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Adam and Lane and Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.—**Tents, R.D.**: J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Silver and Edgington, London, S.E.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Theodolites**: Cooke, Troughton and Simms, Ltd., York.—**Ticken**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Trailers**: Projectile and Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres, Covers and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Ventilating Plant**: Matthews and Yates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Voltage Regulators**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Water and Oil Cooling Unit**: Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Water Distillation Plant**: Mirrless Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**W. T. Sets**: E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea. *Building Works and Services, etc.*: Catterick Erection of Forage Barn and Granary: J. W. Machin, Darlington.—Catterick—Periodical Work: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Tynemouth—Artificers' Work: A. B. Cobett, Tynemouth.—Strensall—Artificers' Work: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—Chilwell—Construction of New Road: F. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Langley Mill.—Porton, Salisbury Plain—Erection of 12 Single Sergeants' Quarters: Messrs. Francis Bros., Tilehurst.—Parkhurst, I. of W.—Albany Barracks, Re-appropriation of Barracks: W. H. Buckett and Sons, Yarmouth, I. of W.; Block of 4 Married Soldiers' Quarters, St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Convert Stables and Harness Rooms into Garages, Offices and Stores at Assaye and Mooltan Barracks, Tidworth: W. E. Chivers and Sons, Ltd., Devizes; Stanhope Lines, Aldershot—Extend Garages: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; H.M. Factory, Irvine—Construct Standard Gauge Railway and Alter Buildings: Crowley, Russell & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Accumulators**: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aero Engines, Repairs, etc.**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines, Spares, Tests, Tools, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engines, Spares, Tests, Repairs, etc.**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engines**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engines, Bearings**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—**Aero Engines**: Starter Tools, etc., Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aero Engines, Research Tests, etc.**: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aircraft**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Parnall Aircraft, Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Spares, Tests, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Norwich; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft, Flight Tests**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft, Spares, etc.**: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aircraft, Alterations**: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Aircraft, Repairs, etc.**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boards, Charging**: Walsall Electric Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Bircham Newton—Heating and H.W. Supply: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Cirencester: "C" Type Hangars: Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Swansea. Debden, Completion of Pumphouse and clothing and annexes to 3 aero sheds: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Digby, Clothing and annexes to 2 Sheds: G. A. Pillatt & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham. Driffild, External Services, Huttid Camp: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Driffild, Finishings to Huttidings: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Duxford, Heating and H.W. Supply, Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Finningley, Erection and completion of Pump House: H. Arnold, Doncaster. Finningley, Finishings to Huttidings: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Hemswell, Erection and completion of Pump House: Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornchurch, Various Buildings and External Services: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. Linton-on-Ouse, "C" Type Hangars: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Mildenhall, Group H.Q. Offices: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. S. Cerney, "C" Type Hangars: Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich. Scampton: Erection and completion of Pump House: Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; External Services—Huttid Camp: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Finishings to Huttidings: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Shawbury, "C" Type Hangars: J. Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Ternhill, "C" Type Hangars: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop. Upwood, Erection and completion of Pump House: T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Witney, "C" Type Hangars: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Bulbs, Flash**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Cable, Electric**: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield.—**Cable, Steel**: R. Hood, Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Frew Bros. & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; W. T. Bowie & Co.,

Ltd., Glasgow; British Ropes, Ltd., Cardiff; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Chocks, Aeroplane**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Compressors and Spares**: Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Great Bookham.—**Cranes**: Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cylinders, C.O.**: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cylinders, Oxygen**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Dinghies**: Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. F. D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Eliminators**: H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—**Enamels**: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Exhaust Manifolds**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Fans, Ceiling**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuel, etc.**: Ethylene Glycol: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W. Aviation Fuel (Gibraltar): Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Lubricating Oil, M.T.: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E. M.T. Petrol (Home): Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oils and Shell Mex, Ltd., Glasgow. Paraffin (Home): Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Fuel Oil (Diesel and Furnace): Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Gauges, Aircraft**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Generators**: Newton Bros., Ltd., Derby.—**Grass Seed**: E. Webb (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Grinders, Hydraulic**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Goggles**: W. Stephens & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Handles**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Irons, Soldering, Electric**: Browning's Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Indicators**: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Insulators**: Electric & Ordnance Accessory Co., Ltd., Hanley.—**Lathes**: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Cromwell Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Lathes, Precision**: Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—**Loco, Diesel**: A. Barclay, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Machines, Aircrew**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Drying**: Lister Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Woodworking**: J. Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge.—**Magnetos, Aero Engine**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Masts and Spares**: Accles & Pollock, Birmingham.—**Meters, Petrol and Oil**: George Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Pickets, Screw**: Johnson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Pumps, Priming**: Kibraz Blow Lamp & M.A. Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Receivers, Telephone**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Receivers, D.F.**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Receivers, W.T.**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Regulators, Voltage**: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Research Units, Tests, etc.**: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Relay Sets, etc.**: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sounders, Relaying**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Spanners**: Abingdon Works, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sewage Ejector Plant**: Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham.—**Stoves, Oil**: Rippingill's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stoves, Soyer**: S. J. & E. Fellowes, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Supply of Tracings, etc.**: J. Maginies, London, S.W.—**Structural Steelwork**: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Thermometers**: Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—**Transmitters, W.T.**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Transmitters, Medium and Short Wave**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tubing, Steel**: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T.**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels and Tyres**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wood Wool**: Saw Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Woodworking Machines**: Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax.

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