

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLIV.—No. 3.]

MARCH, 1936.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th February showed a marked improvement as compared with 20th January. Outdoor work in January, however, had been seriously affected by the severe weather, and the improvement at 24th February was partly due to the milder conditions prevailing at that date.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 15·4 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 16·3 at 20th January, 1936, and 17·5 at 25th February, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 24th February, 1936, was 17·3, and for females 10·3. At 20th January, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 18·5 and 10·5, and at 25th February, 1935, they were 19·7 and 11·4.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 24th February, 1936, there were approximately 10,475,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 126,000 more than at 20th January, 1936, and 378,000 more than at 25th February, 1935.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th February, 1936, there were 1,677,077 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 55,426 less than at 20th January, 1936, and 163,059 less than at 25th February, 1935. The total on 24th February, 1936, included 1,325,670 men, 61,242 boys, 232,518 women, and 57,647 girls. It was made up of 650,057 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 689,672 applicants for unemployment allowances, 196,210 other insured persons (including 24,726 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,138 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th February, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 177,204 men, 4,136 boys, 73,841 women, and 4,111 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 259,292 was 85,825 less than at 20th January, 1936, and 94,256 less than at 25th February, 1935. It included 232,504 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,301 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 15,487 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th February, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 86,442 men, 186 boys, 1,998 women, and 26 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 88,652 was 6,550 more than at 20th January, 1936, but 3,127 less than at 25th February, 1935. It included 68,427 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 19,442 applicants for

unemployment allowances, and 783 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement in employment at 24th February was most marked in the building and public works contracting industries, which had been specially affected by the severe weather conditions in the latter part of January. There were also substantial increases in employment in stone and slate quarrying, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the tinsplate industry, pottery, earthenware, etc., manufacture, brick and tile making, and shipping service. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in coal mining, and employment showed a further decline in port transport, the distributive trades and the motor vehicle industry.

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 February resulted in an increase of over £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 179,000 workpeople, and a decrease of £760 in those of 25,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workers affected by increases in rates of wages were seamen, men employed by civil engineering contractors, building trade operatives in Scotland, and coal miners in Warwickshire. The workpeople who sustained reductions in rates of wages were coal miners at Cannock Chase and the higher paid workers employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes.

The changes so far reported in the two completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £188,000 per week in the full-time rates of about 1,188,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £400 in those of nearly 11,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 29th February 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 46 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st February, 1936, and 41 per cent. at 1st March, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 29, 30 and 22, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 54. In addition 8 disputes which began before February 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 34,500, and the aggregate duration in February of the disputes was about 212,000 working days.

THE SPECIAL AREAS: SECOND REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE Commissioners for the Special Areas, appointed under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934*, have published their second Reports, covering the six months ending 31st December, 1935.

I.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.†

The Report is in ten parts, of which one is introductory, and the others deal respectively with industry, the provision of health and sanitary services, housing, agriculture (with special reference to land settlement), unemployment among young persons, voluntary (local amenities) schemes, other measures of social improvement, miscellaneous schemes, and finance. There are also seven appendices.

In the introductory section the Commissioner emphasises two points. The first is that the Special Areas Act does not make provision for expenditure on schemes primarily intended to give immediate employment. "The artificial creation of employment," he observes, "has not been attempted; it produces no adequate or sufficiently lasting benefits." Secondly, he has continued to operate generally through existing authorities and organisations, particularly the Local Authorities in the several districts and the National Council of Social Service; though he has set up special organisations in a few cases, where there was no existing agency suitable for his purpose.

INDUSTRY.

In this section, the Commissioner gives statistics showing the very slow progress in recovery made by the Special Areas. Unemployment is decreasing in the rest of the country nearly half as fast again as in the Special Areas; and, if it had not been for the transference schemes of the Ministry of Labour and certain voluntary bodies, which enabled nearly 22,000 unemployed persons from the Special Areas to obtain suitable employment in other parts of the country during 1935, there would during the year have been little decrease in unemployment in the Special Areas. The rate of unemployment in all three areas remains at between 30 and 41 per cent., or more than double the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Reference is made to the results of the Board of Trade *Survey of Industrial Development* for 1934,‡ which showed only seven new factories opened, and two existing factories extended, in the Special Areas during the year, out of a total of 478 new factories and 144 extensions in Great Britain as a whole. A questionnaire addressed to 5,829 firms outside the Special Areas, on the possibility of their establishing a new industry or a branch of their business in one of those Areas, produced an almost totally negative result.

The Commissioner draws attention to certain signs of improvement—the reopening of the Ebbw Vale Steel Works; the prospect of new steel works being established at Jarrow; the improvement in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries; the starting of some sixteen new works in the Special Areas, including some which introduce new industries to those areas: this last is a development which is especially needed. The Report also refers to the good progress made by the Industrial Development Council of South Wales and Monmouthshire and by the North East Development Board, and to the formation of a Development Council in West Cumberland.

The Commissioner mentions two measures that appear to him desirable with a view to attracting fresh industries to the Special Areas, particularly of the lighter type. He believes that one outstanding difficulty is the lack of vacant sites in good order with adequate facilities readily available; and he has therefore obtained the consent of the Government to the establishment and financing of one or more trading estate companies. These would be companies not operating for profit: they would acquire suitable sites in the Special Areas and equip them with all the requisite facilities such as railway sidings, roads, power and, where necessary, quays; they would further have power to erect buildings suitable for letting on short leases to persons engaged in starting fresh enterprises, and would meet by long leases the needs of enterprises which are fully established. The first trading estate would be established in the North-Eastern district, and a number of sites have already been examined with this end in view.

The Commissioner also repeats the suggestion, made in his first Report, as to the need of a special fund for financing new industries, particularly the smaller miscellaneous industries. Such industries are especially needed in the Special Areas, whose misfortunes are largely due to their being too exclusively dependent on the heavy industries. It is essential, in his opinion, that further facilities should be provided, and that a fund should be created and used for the express purpose of stimulating the establishment of new industries and expansion of existing industries in the Areas; and, if private financial interests are not prepared to find the necessary money without some Government guarantee, he would recommend the giving of such guarantee.

The Commissioner has urged the Government, at every suitable opportunity, to give preference of employment to the Special Areas in the giving out of contracts, the establishment of munition works, etc.

The Report refers to various works of public utility which are in prospect or under consideration in or near the Special Areas:—proposed deep water quays on the Tyne, and the improvement of the navigation on that river; schemes of harbour improvement at Whitehaven; the dredging of Maryport harbour; the River Severn bridge.

The Commissioner has offered financial assistance for the clearance of a number of sites, principally in the North-Eastern district, some of which are covered with unsightly spoil heaps and derelict buildings. The removal of these "eyesores" will, the Commissioner believes, greatly enhance the attractiveness of the districts for industrial purposes. It has not proved possible to proceed with the proposed pit drainage scheme in South Wales.

In conclusion, the Commissioner refers to the preponderance in the Special Areas of industries, such as coal and shipping, largely dependent on export trade, which have not participated in the general industrial improvement in the country as a whole; and he gives reasons for doubting whether, owing to increased mechanisation and improved organisation, the heavy industries are likely, in the near future, to give an adequate improvement in the employment position of the areas. In coal mining, for example, with the increased use of coal-cutting machines and of mechanical conveyors, bigger outputs can be and are being obtained with a smaller number of workpeople. He concludes therefore that, though everything possible should be done to introduce new industries (especially the lighter industries, which are less dependent on adult male labour), it is imperative in the meantime to develop the policy of industrial transference as far as possible, so that the younger inhabitants of the Areas may not be deprived of the opportunity of participating in any further revival of prosperity in the country as a whole. Figures are given in the Report showing the great progress that has been made in industrial transference from the Special Areas. In particular, the number of juveniles transferred far exceeds that of any previous year, and the number of household removals completed during 1935 was nearly three times the corresponding figure for 1934.

PROVISION OF HEALTH AND SANITARY SERVICES.

These services have suffered in some parts of the Special Areas owing to the impoverishment of the Local Authorities. The Commissioner has therefore approved for financial assistance no fewer than 73 schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal since the date of his first Report; he has also approved grants towards a number of water supply schemes.

The Commissioner has also approved grants for the provision and maintenance of hospitals (both municipal and voluntary); for maternity and child welfare centres, open air nurseries, and the strengthening of the district nursing services; for the provision of baths (mostly open-air baths, as being less costly to maintain); for the provision of courses in simple cookery, and instruction in food values, at women's institutes and the like; and for other similar purposes. He has also decided to extend the physical culture classes, which have for some time been provided in connection with the clubs for the unemployed, and also, in the form of "demonstration centres," under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour.

THE NORTH-EASTERN HOUSING ASSOCIATION, AND OTHER HOUSING SCHEMES.

The North-Eastern Housing Association, Ltd., was established on 14th December, 1935, to provide working class houses in the North-Eastern Special Area. It has power to develop land, to lay down streets and roads, and to enter into arrangements with local authorities on the lines contemplated by Section 27 of the Housing Act, 1935.

To relieve the burden falling on the Local Authorities, some of which are unable to bear the additional burden which would be involved in the direct provision of large numbers of houses, the Commissioner will favourably consider applications made by the Association for contributions from the Special Areas Fund, to take the place of, but in no case to exceed the amount of, the contribution from the rates which the authorities would have been required to make had they themselves built the houses.

AGRICULTURE (LAND SETTLEMENT, GROUP HOLDINGS, ALLOTMENTS, ETC.).

The Commissioner re-affirms his conclusion, stated in his first Report, that "the question of land settlement must be approached with caution, and carefully thought-out experiments made." He refers, in this connection, to three studies recently published on this subject, all of which tend to question the feasibility, and the economic advantages, of a large-scale policy of land settlement in this country. His present plan, therefore, provides for the establishment, by the summer of 1937, of about 2,000 families from the Special Areas on grouped small holdings, mostly in groups of about 40 families. These settlements would mostly be at a distance from the Special Areas; but he is also co-operating with the County Councils of Durham and of Northumberland in the settlement of unemployed men on the land within those counties. For the development of land settlement in Wales the Welsh Land Settlement Society has been formed, and a farm of 650 acres has been purchased at Boverton, near Cardiff, for the first settlement.

The Commissioner is also promoting "group holdings," and allotments. "Group holdings" are plots of from a quarter to half an acre devoted to vegetable production and poultry or pig keeping. They provide a suitable training ground for men who may subsequently be placed on full-time holdings; they are of great utility to older men who, because of age, are not likely to be

* 25 Geo. 5, ch. 1. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free). The first Reports of the Commissioners were published last year: Cmd. 4957 (England and Wales) and Cmd. 4958 (Scotland); prices 2s. (2s. 2d.) and 6d. (7d.) respectively. See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935, pages 286-288.

† *Second Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales)*. Cmd. 5090. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net. (2s. 2d., post free).

‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free). A summary of the Survey appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1935, page 330.

selected for full-time holdings; and they are extremely useful in cases where under-employment as well as unemployment is a serious problem. The Group Holdings movement has been considerably extended during the past six months, notably in the South Wales area, where for various reasons it was only possible to make a start last summer.

The Commissioner also refers to schemes of afforestation* which have been under his consideration. The Forestry Commission are of opinion that it should be possible to plant some 200,000 acres in or within about 15 miles of the Special Areas. This would provide employment for an average of 2,000 manual workers yearly, and would enable 1,000 families to be settled permanently on the land by the creation of forest workers' holdings. By careful selection, something like 70 per cent. of the manual workers and of the forest holders could be drawn from the unemployed of industrial districts in the Special Areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, for the first time required Local Education Authorities to provide courses of instruction for boys and girls between the school-leaving age and the age of 18; but the Commissioner is concerned at the slowness of some Authorities in setting up these courses. Not a single centre has been opened in West Cumberland, and the Commissioner is not satisfied with the progress made in South Wales.

For young persons over the age of 18 there is no similar statutory provision. There are about 11,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 21 in the Special Areas, of whom some 7,000 had been unemployed for more than three months. "Many of these young persons," the Commissioner observes, "have done practically no work; they have been brought up in a home where the father has been continuously out of work, and they have little or no conception that a man's ordinary occupation should be such as will provide the means of subsistence for himself and for his family. They have seen their own families and their friends kept for years by the State, and they have come to accept this as a normal condition of life." The Commissioner considers that these young men "present the most tragic aspect of the problem of the Special Areas and one fraught with great danger to the State."

The Ministry of Labour have now agreed, at his suggestion, to establish over twenty voluntary physical training classes for young unemployed men in the Special Areas. The Commissioner approves of the Government Training Centres, which train men for skilled employment in the expanding trades; and the number of these centres, and of the men passing through them, is to be substantially increased. These centres, however, in the Commissioner's opinion, will never touch a considerable proportion of the population, who have neither the initiative nor the intelligence required for skilled employment; and it is among these that there is most unemployment and most demoralisation. As regards the Ministry of Labour Instructional Centres, which are largely intended for men of this type (i.e., men who cannot qualify for admission to the Training Centres), the Commissioner considers that, whilst their establishment is right in principle, the results obtained are inadequate, since only for a small proportion of the output can employment be found. Insufficient employment is found for those who have been trained; and the majority drift back home after training and feel that the effort made has been wasted. Despite this discouragement some offer themselves for retraining, but still without finding work. The Ministry of Labour hope this year to increase the percentage of placings from the Instructional Centres, and they are sympathetically considering a recommendation from the Commissioner for still further efforts in this direction. He has made an urgent recommendation that unemployed men between 18 and 21 of the Special Areas, who have satisfactorily completed a course at an Instructional Centre, should be given some assurance of employment for at least one year. Effect could be given to this assurance by the provision of national works, such as the construction of arterial roads, preferential employment on which would be given to unemployed men trained at these Centres.

The Commissioner has also recommended the establishment in the Special Areas of a number of intermediate non-residential centres, which would be open to all young men over the age of 18, and would cater specially for those between 18 and 21, as a means of giving preliminary training and testing to young unemployed men. At such centres there should be a fair proportion of time given to physical training, the remainder being devoted to practical instruction of a non-vocational type.

The Commissioner is concerned at the high percentage of rejections on medical grounds for the Juvenile Transfer Centres and for the men's Instructional Centres, and recommends that medical inspection and treatment should be made available for all boys and young men attending all forms of instructional and training centres.

VOLUNTARY (LOCAL AMENITIES) SCHEMES.

These schemes are of various kinds, but they all have two features in common: in all cases the initiative comes from the unemployed men themselves, who feel that, during their enforced idleness, they would like to be employed on some useful work; and the types of work (such as the laying out of a football field or a playground, the erection of a pavilion, or the excavation of a paddling pool for the children) are such as would not otherwise have been undertaken at all. The Commissioner has assisted such schemes by the provision of tools and materials; in some cases, the acquirement of the sites for the works; and the provision of working clothes and of extra food, needed for men engaged on hard manual work. The Commissioner has also appointed a number of technical officers, to assist the men in drawing up plans and specifications, to visit the schemes at frequent intervals, and to give advice on the many practical problems that arise from day to day.

* See, in this connection, the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on 20th February, which is quoted on page 84 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The Report gives a detailed account of a number of the schemes which have been started on these lines.

OTHER MEASURES OF SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES.

In these chapters an account is given of various kinds of voluntary "social service" work, such as social settlements, occupational centres, welfare work for adolescent boys and girls, children's school camps, educational activities (lecture courses, choral societies, drama groups, etc.). Such measures are being encouraged and developed through the agency of the National Council of Social Service.

The Report refers to the "Subsistence Production Schemes," and gives a detailed account of the scheme which has been established in Monmouthshire, with assistance from the Commissioner. The idea underlying such a scheme is to establish a community of unemployed persons primarily engaged in working on the land for their own mutual advantage, but carrying on, in addition, small central workshops for boot-making, tailoring, baking, and other such activities. Production is only for consumption and exchange within the community, the object of the scheme being to provide useful, healthy and interesting occupation for those at present unemployed who are not likely to find their way back into active industrial employment, and at the same time to raise their standard of living.

The Commissioner is also in touch with the Youth Hostels Association, with a view to assisting the establishment of more hostels in the Special Areas.

The Commissioner commends the schemes of "adoption," whereby towns or counties in the more prosperous areas, or the staffs of banks, commercial firms, etc., undertake to assist one or more districts in the Special Areas.

ESTIMATED COMMITMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

The Commissioner's estimated commitments as at 31st December, 1935, amounted in all to £3,443,000. The principal items are small-holdings, £948,930; sewerage and sewage disposal, £642,970; hospitals, £502,880; harbour and quay developments, £404,230; holiday camps for school children, £175,000; clearance and improvement of sites, £155,160. There are also two "token" figures, of £100,000 each, for the Trading Estates Company and for the North East Housing Association.

II.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCOTLAND.*

The present Report contains an account of the progress made with schemes which were referred to in the Commissioner's first Report, and of fresh developments during the six months following the issue of that Report.

Employment Situation.—There has been a satisfactory all-round improvement in industrial activity in the Special Areas of Scotland, including the basic industries of iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering, and (to a less extent) coal mining; there has also been an encouraging improvement in the lighter industries. Nevertheless, the percentage of persons unemployed remains very high. In the Scottish Special Areas as a whole (which, it should be remembered, do not include the city of Glasgow) the number of unemployed declined from 98,957 on 28th January, 1935, to 82,589 on 16th December, 1935, a reduction of 16,368, or 16½ per cent. These figures represented a percentage of 30·2 of the total estimated insured population of the Areas in January, and 25·2 in December. Taking the figures for men over 18 only, the number of wholly unemployed claimants in this class fell from 62,312 in January to 53,457 in December, a decline of 8,855, or 14 per cent. The number of claimants in this class continuously unemployed for a year or more fell in the same period from 28,727 to 25,037, a decline of 3,690, or 13 per cent.

Industrial Development.—The Commissioner has continued to work in close collaboration with the Scottish National Development Council; and he emphasises the value of such a body as a co-ordinating link and means of promoting or assisting schemes for the benefit of all industries, for undertaking general industrial investigations, and for distributing information. He considers, however, that an authoritative Scottish body is required to assist economic planned development and research. Such a body would, he thinks, provide a closer link between the work of the National Development Council and that of Government Departments and of the Local Authorities, and be in a favourable position, with an expert staff, to study and encourage wider industrial and economic proposals.

The Commissioner refers to a number of proposals he has been considering, such as the clearance of waste land, spoil heaps ("bings"), and derelict sites; the creation of an industrial site, fully equipped with buildings and services; the dredging of Dumbarton harbour; research into the question of extracting oil from coal; schemes for de-watering parts of the Lanarkshire coalfield, etc.

Public Utility and Amenity Schemes.—The Commissioner has approved 36 public works schemes (chiefly schemes of sewage disposal and water supply), involving a total expenditure of nearly £1,500,000; also schemes for the provision of recreation grounds, swimming pools, and other amenities. In a number of cases, however, he has felt it necessary to decline assistance, on the ground that the schemes could be carried out without financial assistance from the Commissioner, and without seriously increasing the local burdens.

Land Settlement.—The Commissioner has promoted, and in some cases assisted, a great variety of schemes of land settlement, including an experimental scheme of land reclamation at a farm near Carstairs; a scheme designed to check the flooding of the River Clyde in the same district; a scheme for the development of a farm for intensive cultivation, which the Commissioner hopes may be a means of absorbing into agricultural employment men suffering from prolonged unemployment. The scheme for the settlement of unemployed plot-holders on small holdings has made progress; also the provision of loans to plot-holders for the acquisition of additional stock, etc., and

* Cmd. 5089. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post-free).

allotments schemes. Nearly 800 additional allotments have been provided under this scheme in the Special Areas.

The Commissioner has also established what is described as a "Homecroft Demonstration Centre" at another farm near Carstairs. The aim of this scheme is to give men (especially older married men who have been long unemployed) experience in the production of useful articles, essential foodstuffs, and agricultural produce, and to demonstrate the principles of the system of group production and distribution advocated by Professor J. W. Scott under the name of "Homecrofting." An actual experimental centre for group subsistence-production is being formed at Wishaw, where certain of the men trained at the above farm will be established.

Social Service Schemes.—The Commissioner has continued to promote welfare work for adolescents (Scouts, Guides, camping arrangements, etc.); physical culture classes, both for men and for women; community service centres; nursing services; holiday camps for unemployed persons; clubs for women in the Special Areas, etc.; and is giving special attention to the need for recreational facilities for children. Progress has also been made with plans for the establishment of "a large-scale residential and local community service centre" at Carfin Hall, New Stevenston. This is intended to be eventually a permanent institution, which will "add to a model local centre a residential scheme for training community service leaders, and other developments to extend the influence of the Hall over a wide field."

Financial Commitments.—The following is a statement of the Commissioner's financial commitments on the schemes which had been approved at 31st December, 1935:—

Description of Scheme.	Total Estimated Cost.	Total Commitments (approximate) of Special Areas Fund.	Number of Persons employed* (in man-years).
Industrial development ...	£ 23,565	£ 23,565	14
Public works (sewage, water supply, drainage, recreation ground, public parks, etc.) ...	1,484,106	611,317	3,574
Land development ...	131,690	131,690	259
Social service (occupational centres, physical training classes, youth organisations, Carfin Hall, etc.) ...	84,820	84,820	92
Miscellaneous ...	10	10	—
TOTAL ...	1,724,191	851,402	3,939

It will be understood that in many of these schemes the Commissioner's commitments extend beyond the current financial year. In the case of the public works schemes in particular, the estimated expenditure from the Special Areas Fund during the present financial year is only £46,650; £448,164 is expected to be required in the coming financial year, and £116,503 in subsequent years.

AFFORESTATION IN THE SPECIAL AREAS.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, on 20th February, 1936, that he had agreed to recommend to the House that the annual grant-in-aid to the Forestry Fund for the next five years should be increased to £500,000. This sum, together with the steadily increasing revenue available to the Commission from working receipts, and with certain assistance as regards land acquisition for which the Commissioners of Crown Lands proposed to seek power, would enable the Commissioners gradually to expand their normal planting programme to 30,000 acres per annum, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on the planting rate for recent years.

"As regards the Special Areas," he added, "on consideration of Mr. Malcolm Stewart's first Report, it was arranged that the Forestry Commissioners should make a preliminary survey of the possibilities of afforestation in or near these areas. On the results of this survey the Commissioners estimated that within about 15 miles of the Special Areas there are some 200,000 acres of land which it should be practicable to acquire for afforestation. They accordingly, with Mr. Stewart's support, proposed a scheme of acquisition and planting covering this acreage and providing also for the establishment of 1,000 forest workers' holdings. The scheme contemplated that land acquisition and the establishment of forest workers' holdings should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible; the subsequent planting operations for technical reasons would need to be spread over a period of about ten years."

"While the practical limits of such a programme cannot be defined until actual experience has been gained, the Government have accepted the scheme in principle, subject to review at a later date in the light of the progress made and of the expenditure involved. For the present, the Commissioners have been authorised to proceed with a first instalment of the scheme, which is estimated to require, as acquisition, establishment of holdings, and planting proceed, additional grants-in-aid to the Forestry Fund of the order of £1,650,000 in all. The grant-in-aid for 1936 will include provision for the initiation of the additional scheme for the Special Areas, and will be submitted to Parliament at a total of £700,000, an increase of £250,000 on the provision voted for 1935."

* Direct employment only, excluding all persons indirectly employed, and the considerable number of persons otherwise benefiting from the scheme.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

I.—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour, by the end of February in each year, a report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund as at the previous 31st December. The Report for the end of 1935, which has just been presented,* is signed by all seven members of the Committee, though two members have added notes of dissent.

In their earlier reports the Committee laid down the general principle that in considering the financial condition of the Fund, they must have regard not to the immediate situation, but to income and expenditure over a period of years. From this principle two practical conclusions were reached: first, that the Committee would be bound to make an assumption as to the amount of unemployment over a future period of years not less than that of a normal trade cycle; second, that it was necessary to set aside, from surpluses in good times, a reserve that could be expended in making up deficiencies in times of trade depression.

The Committee therefore concluded that it was necessary for them to obtain the best advice possible as to the future prospects of unemployment; and at the request of the Committee the Government asked the Economic Advisory Council to make an investigation, and furnish their views on this subject; this was done through the Council's Committee on Economic Information. The views expressed by that Committee are, of course, subject to explanations and reservations, and are not to be regarded as an attempt to prophesy, but merely as a contribution, so far as the knowledge now available permits, to the formation of a working hypothesis, upon which policy in regard to the Unemployment Fund may reasonably be based, and which must be subject to revision in the light of future developments.

The Statutory Committee adopt the view that in principle the Unemployment Fund should balance over a trade cycle, and they have taken a period of eight years, beginning with 1936, as the length of the next cycle. They assume that beyond this the general trend of unemployment is likely to be downwards.

On the advice of the Committee on Economic Information the Statutory Committee have prepared estimates of the prospects of the Unemployment Fund based on applying the adjusted experience of 1935 to assumed percentages of unemployment, over the next trade cycle, of 16·75 and 16·25 respectively. In connection with both these percentages they have assumed that, under the conditions of the scheme, 48 per cent., on the average, of the total unemployment will rank for benefit. On the assumption of an average of 16·75 per cent. of unemployment the Committee conclude that, with the present rates of contributions and benefit, and present conditions for the receipt of benefit, the contribution income of the Fund would exceed the expenditure by £3,588,000 a year; while, on the basis of 16·25 per cent. of unemployment, the excess is £5,538,000 per year.

The Committee take the view that, if the scheme had no accumulated reserve, they would be compelled to base their estimate of the future prospects of the Fund on the higher of these two rates of unemployment. In fact, however, the Fund began the year 1936 with an accumulated reserve of nearly £21,500,000, and as, in the Committee's opinion, unemployment in the depressed staple industries should gradually diminish, they take the view that the rate of unemployment in the eight years following the next cycle should be materially less than 16·75 per cent.

Having regard to these considerations the Committee put the disposable surplus of the Fund now at nearly £6,500,000 a year. If the income of the Fund is reduced or the expenditure is increased by approximately that amount then, on the assumption of 16·75 per cent. of unemployment during the next eight years, nearly the whole of the accumulated reserve will be used up, and the Fund will continue to balance if unemployment thereafter is 16 per cent. or less. These estimates are subject to various conditions, to which the Committee call attention.

In making recommendations for the disposal of an annual surplus of about £6,500,000 a year the Committee give estimates of the yearly cost of various changes in the weekly rates of contributions and benefits. They give reasons why they do not recommend in the present Report that any part, either of the accumulated reserve, or of the prospective annual surpluses, should be used for additional repayment of debt, or to extend the period for which benefit can be drawn within a benefit year.

The Committee then set out in some detail the arguments that can be advanced in favour of devoting the disposable surplus predominantly or solely to reduction of contributions on the one hand or to increasing rates of benefits on the other hand. In favour of reducing contributions they give four main arguments as follows:—(i) The rates of contribution now in force are those established by the National Economy Act in the emergency of 1931; this appears to be almost the only emergency measure which has not so far been removed or alleviated. (ii) Employers' and workers' contributions for social insurance are now at a level making them a very sensible burden on industry. (iii) The Committee take the view that reduction of contributions is a safer method of absorbing a prospective surplus than raising the rate of benefit can ever be, since it would be extremely difficult to lower benefits, once they had been raised, at a time of exceptional unemployment. (iv) Looking at social insurance as a whole, the Committee point out that the statutory provision for unemployment is already on a substantially higher scale than that for sickness; it approaches, in many cases, the level of wages, and in some cases may surpass wages. Accordingly, they take the view

* H.C. 50. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

that any increase of unemployment benefit rates in general should now be made only after full consideration by Parliament, as an act of deliberate social policy.

In favour of increasing benefits the Committee give three arguments which are briefly as follows:—(i) That industry and individuals have adapted themselves to the present rates of insurance contributions, and that the advantage of an increase of benefits will be much more felt than the advantage of reduction of contributions. (ii) That if, on the recommendation of the Committee, contributions are now reduced, it will not be possible to raise contributions again except to meet deficits, whatever improvements of benefits may subsequently prove desirable. (iii) That the present moment is particularly inopportune for surrendering income from the Unemployment Fund, in view of the uncertainty of the policy of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

The Committee also examine the representations put forward on behalf of various Associations concerned with the interests of women, to the effect that the rate of benefit for women should be increased. Representations were based on four main grounds, viz.:—(i) that the weekly rate of benefit for women represents a smaller proportion of the corresponding rate for men than that which exists between the relative rates of weekly contribution; (ii) that women are not given the advantage of their lower liability to unemployment; (iii) that men, in addition to their higher rate of benefit, draw a larger share of the benefit for dependants; and (iv) that a further discrimination is imposed by the Married Women's Anomalies Order.

The Statutory Committee point out that a strict proportion has never been observed between rates of contribution and of benefit for men and for women; that the present discrepancy, which is almost the smallest in the history of the scheme, would be reduced appreciably if contributions of both men and women were reduced; and further, that in the Unemployment Insurance scheme all workpeople of the same age and sex class pay the same contribution, irrespective of their risk of unemployment. There appears, in their view, to be no reason why women should have the benefit of their lower risk of unemployment, any more than any other class of insured person. On the subject of dependants' benefit, the Statutory Committee take the view that it is reasonable to look at the insurance scheme as a whole, and treat the contributions of women in employment as available, with all other contributions, to help in securing themselves and their children against economic insecurity if and when they marry and give up earning. Finally, the special conditions for the receipt of benefit by married women imposed by the Anomalies Orders are part of the policy of the Insurance Scheme as approved by Parliament, and reconsideration of that policy falls outside the natural sphere of financial reports. In their opinion, however, there is a case for further inquiry as to the most appropriate rate of benefit for women.

The Committee also deal with the proposal that the waiting time of six days before benefit is payable should be abolished or reduced. On this point they conclude that there is no ground for regarding such a change as one for which any urgency can be claimed.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN CONTRIBUTIONS.

On the main issue between reducing contributions and improving benefits the majority of the Committee conclude that the arguments for making reductions in rates of contributions outweigh the arguments on the other side. The Committee recommend accordingly, by a majority (including the Chairman), that the surplus should be used for reducing the weekly rates of contribution in the case of men and women aged eighteen and upwards by one penny for each party: employer, employee and the State. They estimate that this recommendation will reduce the income of the Fund by approximately £6,500,000.

Two notes of dissent are added to the Report. One member dissents from the proposal to devote the surplus to the reduction of contributions, and proposes instead increases in the rates of benefit for all classes of insured contributors as well as for dependants, together with the reduction of the waiting period to three days. The other member, while agreeing with the proposed reduction in the rate of contribution for men aged 18 and upwards, proposes in addition a reduction of one halfpenny in the rate for boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, together with increases in the rates of benefit for women and girls.

The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on 27th February that the Government had decided to adopt the recommendation made by the majority of the Committee; and that a draft Order for the purpose, to operate from July next, would be laid before both Houses of Parliament in due course.

II.—UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1934-5.

The accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1935, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have been published.* The Transitional Payments Account includes the cost of transitional payments and unemployment allowances (including supplementary allowances) and the administrative expenses attributable thereto; the Insurance Account covers all other income and expenditure of the Fund.

The payments out of the Insurance Account during the year were £54,083,599, including repayments of Treasury advances to the amount of £910,000, prior to 1st July, 1934. There was a gross surplus on the Insurance Account in 1934-5 of £10,142,135, although expenditure on benefit rose by £3,612,050, as a result of certain provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934, which restored benefit

to the rates in operation prior to the economy measures of 1931, and extended the period of entitlement to benefit in the case of contributors with good employment records.

On 1st July, 1934, the funding provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934, came into operation; at that date the Treasury advances outstanding amounted to £105,780,000. Repayment of this sum with interest, by half-yearly instalments of £2,500,000, began on 30th September, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934. The total payments for debt services during the year amounted to £5,910,000, as compared with £13,575,629 in 1933-34.

The receipts into the Insurance Account during 1934-5 were £63,315,735. Contributions in respect of insurance benefit from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer, and the Service Departments, amounted to £63,263,746, as compared with £59,343,748 in 1933-4, an increase of £3,919,998.

The total expenditure chargeable to the Transitional Payments Account in 1934-5, including the relative cost of administration, amounted to £45,612,202, as compared with £52,182,329 in 1933-4, a reduction of £6,570,127.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1934.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper* containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1934. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of compensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns: for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups of industries to which the returns relate was 7,050,177 in 1934, as compared with 6,716,637 in 1933, and with 6,583,402 in 1932.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the number of cases of compensation, the total compensation paid, and the percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1933 and 1934:—

Groups of Industries.	Persons Employed.		Cases of Compensation.		Total Compensation paid.		Proportion of Cases of Compensation to Numbers Employed.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	£000's.	£000's.	%	%
Shipping ...	153	193	8	7	239	220	5.16	3.85
Factories ...	5,343	4,990	179	151	2,102	1,842	3.34	3.02
Docks ...	99	92	11	10	243	234	10.56	10.30
Mines ...	785	781	175	164	2,660	2,574	22.30	20.93
Quarries ...	66	62	6	5	91	90	9.11	8.50
Constructional work ...	166	166	8	9	187	205	5.05	5.50
Railways ...	438	433	17	16	253	240	3.95	3.80
Total ...	7,050	6,717	404	362	5,775	5,405	5.73	5.39

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1934 was £291, and the average in disablement cases £12 15s. (including £90 18s. for lump-sum payments, and £8 13s. for weekly payments). The corresponding figures for the pre-war year 1913 and for the year 1923 (the year previous to the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which introduced considerable changes in the scales of compensation) were £159 and £222, respectively, in fatal cases, and £5 16s. and £13 14s., respectively, in disablement cases.

Industrial Diseases.—The general statistics include particulars of compensation payments in respect both of industrial accidents and of certain industrial diseases, viz., those scheduled under section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. Statistics regarding the diseases so scheduled show that, in the year 1934, compensation was paid in the seven groups of industries in 26 fatal cases, to the amount of £5,941, and in 18,493 disablement cases, to the amount of £533,387. The 26 fatal cases included four of epitheliomatous cancer or scrotal epithelioma, and 13 of lead poisoning. The bulk of the disablement cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry; 48 per cent. of the total number were cases of miner's nystagmus, and another 35 per cent. were due to other diseases to which miners are particularly subject.

Silicosis and Asbestosis.—Four special schemes of compensation for silicosis were in operation in 1934, and separate particulars (which are excluded from the general Tables) are given as to the compensation paid under these schemes. The total number of cases in which compensation was paid under these schemes in 1934 was 1,560; of which 138 were fatal cases, 1,007 were disablement cases continued from previous years, and 415 were new disablement cases. Compensation was paid to the amount of £122,198; of which £32,302 was in fatal cases, and £89,896 in disablement cases.

In 1934, compensation for asbestosis was paid in two fatal cases to the amount of £390, and in 23 disablement cases to the amount of £1,057.

* House of Commons Paper No. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

* Cmd. 5077. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A SPECIAL Supplement which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes with regard to these charts are given below.

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as indicated by the index-numbers published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 110 of the present issue).

Changes in Money Wages and in "Real" Wages.

This chart shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the average levels at the end of each month being expressed as a percentage of the average level in 1924. The statistics on which the curve for wages is based refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis; they relate to rates of wages for a full week and take no account of changes in earnings as a result of variations in the state of employment. A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures utilised for the purpose of this chart was given in an article on pages 86 to 88 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935.

The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the cost-of-living index-numbers.

Profit-Sharing.

This diagram shows the number of employees participating in profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes reported as operative in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, exclusive of schemes of co-operative societies, for which statistics are not available for the whole of the period covered (see, for example, the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1935, page 208).

Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges.

This chart shows the total number of unemployed persons, and the numbers of males and females, whether insured or uninsured, and including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. The figures are published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 92 of the present issue).

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Persons.

This chart shows the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed among persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain, as published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 102 of the present issue). Separate curves are given for persons wholly unemployed (including casuals), and temporarily stopped.

Applicants for Unemployment Benefit and Allowances, etc., and Insured Non-Claimants.

For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit respectively. From November, 1931, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit," and "transitional payments" or "unemployment allowances," respectively. A separate curve is given for insured non-claimants on the registers. All the curves have been affected by legislative and administrative changes, which have been made at various dates. The classes on "standard" and "transitional" benefit were defined in the text introducing the relevant Tables published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 440 of the issue for November, 1931). In November, 1931, transitional benefit was discontinued, and additional conditions for the receipt of "insurance benefit" were introduced. Under these conditions, during the period up to 5th January, 1935, persons not entitled to "insurance benefit" might, under certain conditions, apply for "transitional payments"; but all such applications were referred to local Public Assistance Authorities, or to Commissioners in certain areas, for determination of the amount to be paid, having regard to the needs of the applicant. Under the Unemployment Act of 1934, conditions for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit were altered as from 26th July, 1934 (see page 289 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1934, and page 332 of the issue for September, 1934). As from 7th January, 1935, persons not entitled to "insurance benefit," who fulfil the necessary conditions, may make application for "unemployment allowances," and the amounts to be paid are determined by the Unemployment Assistance Board. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, page 69).

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample enquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE as indicated above.

Persons Insured against Unemployment and Numbers in Employment.

This diagram shows the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, divided into four sections, representing respectively the numbers in employment, the

numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped. The figures do not include persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service, or other classes excepted from unemployment insurance. The detailed figures for recent years will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1935 (page 414), and January, 1936 (page 7).

Insured Persons in Employment in the main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups. The diagram is based on the figures used for the Table published on pages 478 and 479 of the December, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE, representing the difference between the estimated numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed at the end of June each year.

Insured Persons in Employment in different Areas.

The figures on which this diagram is based represent the difference between the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, and the number of such persons recorded as unemployed at the end of June in each year in the South of England (the London, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions), the Midlands, the North of England (the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions), Scotland, and Wales. The figures used are those which form the basis of the Table on page 458 of the December, 1935, GAZETTE, showing the geographical distribution of insured persons in employment in the main areas into which the country is divided for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Total Passenger Movement—Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and shows the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each year. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from (or into) the United Kingdom.

Trade Disputes.

The diagram shows the aggregate number of working days lost in strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is based on statistics published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1935 (page 170), and January, 1936 (page 7).

Trade Union Membership.

The curves illustrate the changes in the membership of trade unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by the statistics given in the October, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE (page 373).

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1935.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary Statement* of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain (including the Isle of Man) during the year 1935. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1935 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report:—

	No. of separate Fatal Accidents in			No. of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in		
	1935.	1934.	1933.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 ...	800	770	772	848	1,073	820
Mines under the Metal-liferous Mines Regula-tion Act, 1872 ...	23	16	8	24	16	11
Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894† ...	51	63	45	51	64	46
Total ...	874	849	825	923	1,153	877

The great decline in the number of deaths in 1935, as compared with 1934, was principally due to the explosion at Gresford Colliery in 1934, which caused 265 deaths.

Of the 848 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1935, no fewer than 452, or 53 per cent., were due to falls of ground, including 330 at the working face, and 122 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 183 deaths, including 162 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 37 were due to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 16 to shaft accidents, and 76 to miscellaneous accidents underground. Accidents on the surface accounted for 84 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1935 *per thousand persons employed* was 1·08, as compared with 1·35 in 1934 and 1·03 in 1933. Taking a *hundred thousand man-shifts worked* as the basis, the death rate was 0·42 in 1935, 0·53 in 1934, and 0·43 in 1933. The death-rate *per million tons of mineral raised* was 3·71 in 1935, as compared with 4·74 in 1934 and 3·87 in 1933.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post free).

† The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep. In addition, 8 accidents, causing 8 deaths, were reported in 1935 at quarries 20 feet deep or less.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PROPOSALS FOR REDUCTIONS IN HOURS OF WORK IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, particulars were given of the decisions reached at the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference with regard to certain matters, including the reduction of hours of work in public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments, the building and civil engineering industries, and iron and steel works. In each of these cases the Conference decided to place the question on the agenda of the next (1936) session; and in accordance with the usual procedure the International Labour Office circulated questionnaires to the Governments on the points arising, with a view to the preparation of a report in the light of the Governments' replies, for consideration at the 1936 session.

A Command Paper* has now been issued giving the replies of the Government to the questionnaires. In the case of the iron and steel and of the building and civil engineering industries, the reply is in the following terms :—

"The first and fundamental question in each of these questionnaires is whether H.M. Government consider it desirable that the International Labour Conference should adopt, in the form of a draft convention, international regulations for the reduction of hours of work in the industry in question in accordance with the principle laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935. Consideration of this question involves a careful examination of the terms of the 1935 Convention, and on this and cognate matters H.M. Government make the following observations :—

"(a) The Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935, approves 'the principle of a forty-hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence.' H.M. Government regard this provision as lacking in precision and outside the possibility of legal enforcement, so that the Convention provides no real safeguard of the standard of life of the workers.

"(b) The 1935 International Labour Conference, having adopted the Forty-Hour Week Convention, passed a Resolution in which the view is expressed that the application of the principle of the forty-hour week 'should not as a consequence reduce the weekly, monthly, or yearly income of the workers, whichever may be the customary method of reckoning, nor lower their standard of living.' The inference from the words quoted is that the Convention itself does not provide any safeguard against the reduction of the earnings of the workers consequent upon the reduction of hours, and that some further action was required to cover this point. The Resolution, however, which is apparently designed to meet this difficulty, imposes no binding obligation on Governments, and H.M. Government therefore take the view that neither in the 1935 Convention nor in the Resolution is there any provision which secures the maintenance of earnings as an essential condition of the reduction of hours.

"(c) In directing special attention to the question of the maintenance of earnings H.M. Government take note of the view expressed in the course of the International Labour Conference of 1935 by representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in favour of the reduction of weekly hours of work to forty on the understanding that there is such adjustment of wages as will secure to the workers no less income per week than was received by them prior to the hours being reduced.

"Having regard to these considerations H.M. Government's answer to the first question in these questionnaires must be in the negative, and consequently the remaining questions do not call for reply."

In the case of public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments, the reply is in the following terms :—

"The general considerations set out in the reply to the questionnaires on the reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works and in the building and civil engineering industry apply also to the reduction of hours on public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments.

"In addition, H.M. Government consider that public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments do not constitute a separate industry but are a cross-section of many industries, and that it would be wrong to legislate in the matter of hours not on the basis of the nature of an activity but according to whether or not the activity was directly or indirectly being conducted under Government auspices.

"Having regard to these considerations, H.M. Government's answer to the first question in this questionnaire must be in the negative, and consequently the remaining questions do not call for reply."

The following are printed in the Command Paper as appendices :—

- (i) the text of the Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work to forty a week; (ii) the text of the Resolution concerning the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers, submitted by the Committee on the Reduction of Hours of Work; and (iii) the text of the questionnaires on the reduction of hours of work (a) on public works, (b) in the building and civil engineering industry, (c) in iron and steel works, and (d) in coal mines.

* Cmd. 5113. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Command Paper has been published* setting forth the proposed action by H.M. Government regarding certain Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its twelfth session in 1929 and at its eighteenth session in June, 1934.†

H.M. Government propose to ratify the Draft Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed, adopted by the Conference in 1934, and the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, as revised in 1934. They also propose to accept, with certain reservations, the Recommendation concerning Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, which was also adopted in 1934.

As regards the Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, which was adopted by the Conference in 1929, it is stated that the principles embodied in it are to a large extent recognised and given effect to by the law and practice in Great Britain, more especially as regards factories and other premises coming within the scope of the Factory and Workshop Act. They have been and are being developed in many respects since the date of the Recommendation, and it is contemplated that they will be still further developed in the future.

H.M. Government also accept the principle underlying the Recommendation concerning the responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery, which was also adopted in 1929. It is contemplated that legislation in the direction recommended will be introduced at a suitable opportunity.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE IN JUNE, 1935.

The texts of the Draft Conventions and of the Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its nineteenth session, held in June, 1935, have been published in a Command Paper.‡

The Draft Conventions are as follows :—No. 45.—Concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds; No. 46.—Limiting hours of work in coal mines (revised 1935); No. 47.—Concerning the reduction of hours of work to forty a week; No. 48.—Concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance; No. 49.—Concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass bottle works.

The Recommendation (No. 45) concerns unemployment among young persons. It deals with the school-leaving age, the age for admission to employment, and general and vocational education; with recreational and social services for the young unemployed; with special employment centres, and special public works for unemployed young persons; with placing, and the development of opportunities for normal employment, etc.

SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The seventy-fourth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 20th February to 22nd February, 1936.

The Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1937 : (i) the planning of public works in relation to employment (in regard to which the Governing Body had had before it a report by its Unemployment Committee); (ii) the reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades; and (iii) the reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry. It was further agreed that a technical conference of expert statisticians should be convened in 1937 to consider proposals designed to secure more uniformity in the labour statistics of the various countries, in preparation for a discussion of the subject at a future session of the Conference.

The Governing Body also considered a resolution passed by the Conference in 1935 on the subject of unemployment among young persons. This resolution recommended the revision of the conventions concerning the minimum age of entry to employment in industry, at sea, in agriculture, and in non-industrial occupations, with a view to raising the age from 14 to 15. It was decided to open the procedure for revising these conventions and to consult Governments thereon. It is intended that the revision of the convention relating to employment at sea shall be placed on the agenda of the special Maritime Session to be held in October, 1936; and that the revision of the remaining three conventions shall be considered with a view to inclusion in the agenda of a future annual Conference.

In addition to the above subjects, the Governing Body had before it certain resolutions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which concerned the International Labour Organisation, and a number of matters arising out of the internal working of the Organisation.

* Cmd. 5078. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

† The text of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at these sessions of the Conference have been published as follows :—*Twelfth Session* : Cmd. 3441 [H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d., post-free).] *Eighteenth Session* : Cmd. 4714. [H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post, free).] An account of the proceedings at these sessions of the Conference was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1929 (page 241), and for July, 1934 (page 235).

‡ Cmd. 5033. H. M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free.) An account of the proceedings at the nineteenth session of the Conference appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, pages 255-6.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1929-1935.

In a review of the statistics of employment and unemployment in the United Kingdom and some of the principal countries oversea, published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935, it was shown that, in all countries included in the review, there was a heavy fall in the volume of employment between 1929 and 1932. In some countries, including the United Kingdom, this was followed by a considerable improvement in 1933 and 1934, but in some other countries the decline continued during those years. In the Tables given below, the figures now available for 1935 are summarised and compared with those for the three preceding years and for 1929.

It should be noted that, for reasons which were set out in some detail in the previous review, comparisons based on these figures are subject to qualifications arising from the variations in the scope and method of compilation of the statistics relating to employment and unemployment in the different countries. The figures provide, however, a broad indication of the nature and direction of the changes in the amount of employment and unemployment in each country over the period covered, subject to the qualification that an equal percentage increase or decrease in the figures for any two countries does not necessarily denote an equal percentage change in employment or unemployment as a whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1929-1935.

In the first Table below, figures are given showing, for some of the principal countries: (a) the average numbers of persons registered at employment exchanges as unemployed (or, in some countries, as applicants for work, including small proportions who were still in employment) in the year 1929 and in each of the years 1932-1935; and (b) the average proportions unemployed among those groups of workers in respect of whom such particulars are available. The approximate numbers of workpeople included within these latter groups, at the most recent date in 1935 for which information is available, are shown in italic type in the first column of the Table. For the United Kingdom, the figures in the Table relate to the percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured persons, aged 16 to 64; for Belgium and Denmark, to unemployed members of unemployment insurance societies; for other countries, to unemployed members of trade unions for which particulars are available.

Country.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS UNEMPLOYED OR AS APPLICANTS FOR WORK. (Nearest thousand : 000's omitted.)					
United Kingdom ...	1,263	2,813	2,588	2,221	2,106
Germany* ...	1,915	5,580	4,733	2,658	2,117
France ...	10	308	307	377	466
Netherlands ...	64†	271	323	333	385
Italy ...	301	1,006	1,019	964	766‡
Austria ...	192	378	406	370	349
Switzerland ...	8	54	68	65	82
Czechoslovakia ...	42	554	738	677	686
Poland ...	129	256	250	342	382
Hungary ...	15§	66	61	52	52
New Zealand ...	3	52	47||	39||	39||
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT OR AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS.					
United Kingdom ... (13,058,000)	10.4	22.1	19.9	16.7	15.6
Belgium ... (901,000)	1.3	19.0	17.0	19.0	17.9
Denmark ... (393,000)	15.5	31.7	28.8	22.1	19.8
Norway ... (62,000)	15.4	30.8	33.4	30.7	25.3
Sweden ... (493,000)	10.2	22.4	23.3	18.0	15.0
Australia ... (438,000)	11.1	29.0	25.1	20.5	16.5
Canada ... (171,000)	5.7	22.0	22.3	18.2	15.4
United States ... (964,000)	12	32	31	26	23

In most of the countries included in the Table above, the figures for 1935 showed a reduction in unemployment as compared with the previous year. The principal exceptions were France, the Netherlands and Poland where increases in previous years were followed by further increases in the volume of recorded unemployment in 1935; Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, where reductions in 1934 were succeeded by increases in 1935; and Hungary, where there was little change, on average, between the two years. In all the countries represented in the Table, the average numbers unemployed in 1935 remained substantially higher than in 1929.

* The figures given for Germany are exclusive of the Saar Territory.

† The figure for 1929 includes a proportion of persons in employment registered as applicants for other work, who are excluded from the figures for subsequent years.

‡ Average for the first nine months of the year; the corresponding average for 1934 was 970,000.

§ The figure for 1929 relates to registrations at public Employment Exchanges only, while those for other years relate to registrations at both public and private exchanges.

|| The figures for 1933, 1934 and 1935 exclude persons for whom full-time industrial employment had been provided with assistance from the Unemployment Fund. The figure for 1935 is the average for January to November; the corresponding average for 1934 was 40,000.

As regards Japan, which is not included in the above Table, comparable statistics are not available for 1929 and 1935; but estimates compiled by the governors of prefectures, covering the majority of Japanese industries, indicate that marked reductions in the average numbers unemployed in 1933 and 1934 were followed by a further reduction in the earlier months of 1935. The estimated averages were 485,700 in 1932, 408,700 in 1933, and 372,900 in 1934; at the beginning of October, 1935, the latest date for which statistics are available, the estimated number unemployed had fallen to 348,200, as compared with 365,300 in October, 1934.

In a number of the countries dealt with in the above Table, the comparability of the figures of unemployment has been affected by changes in methods of enumeration or in the scope of the statistics, or by variations in the incentives to registration. For example, in the United Kingdom, legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit led to increases in 1930 and reductions in 1932 in the numbers registered as unemployed. In Germany, the unemployment figures suffered important modifications, due (a) to the imposition, in 1932, of restrictions on the payment of unemployment benefit, etc.; (b) to the exclusion, in 1933, of persons engaged on labour service schemes, who had previously been reckoned as unemployed if they were registered at an exchange; (c) to the exclusion, in the same year, of certain classes of occupations from unemployment insurance; and (d) to a reduction, as from 1st January, 1934, in the salary limit for compulsory insurance against unemployment of non-manual workers. In Italy, improved methods of enumeration adopted in 1933 probably had some effect in reducing the total numbers recorded as unemployed. In Switzerland, measures were taken in 1931 and in 1934 to make the employment exchange statistics more comprehensive. In Czechoslovakia, changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment assistance probably tended to increase in 1930, and to decrease in 1933, the numbers of persons registered at the employment exchanges, and in 1932 and 1933 the facilities for registration were improved. In Poland, a reduction in the number of registrations in 1932 was ascribed in part to a revision of the registers and to changes in the administration of unemployment relief; and the suspension of certain public works schemes towards the end of 1933 was stated to have contributed to the marked increase in the number of registered applicants for work in the following year. In New Zealand, unemployment relief legislation provided additional incentives to registration from 1931 onwards; on the other hand, while the statistics include persons provided with partial employment under relief schemes, persons placed in full-time industrial employment with assistance from the Unemployment Fund, who were included in the figures for 1932, are excluded from those for 1933-35. In Belgium, the decline in the percentage recorded as unemployed in 1933 was due in part to an increase in the membership of unemployment insurance societies and to certain reforms in their administration. In the Netherlands, administrative measures taken since the summer of 1934 have tended to make the statistics more comprehensive than they were, prior to that date. The effects of such changes are largely eliminated in the statistics relating to the numbers in employment which are given below.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1929-1935.

The following Table summarises the information available respecting changes in the numbers of workpeople in employment, in 1935 and certain earlier years, in 14 of the principal countries for which employment statistics are published. These statistics are based either on data furnished in connection with the working of insurance systems or on returns obtained from employers or employers' organisations. For Great Britain, the figures relate to the estimated numbers in employment among workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts; for Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, to the numbers employed among members of sickness or social insurance funds. The index numbers in the lower portion of the Table are based on employment returns obtained from employers or employers' organisations, covering, in the United States, a variety of manufacturing industries, and, in the remaining countries, both manufacturing industries and a varying number of other branches of economic activity. These index numbers, as officially published in each country, are based on different years taken as equal to 100; they have been converted, for the purpose of the Table, to the basis of the average of 1929 taken as equal to 100, except in the case of France, for which country the basis is the average of 1930 taken as equal to 100 (figures not being available for 1929). The numbers of workpeople covered by the returns from which the index numbers were compiled, at the latest date in 1935 for which particulars are available, were 2,230,000 in France, 1,209,000 in Italy, 585,000 in Poland, 933,000 in Canada, 3,933,000 in the United States, 599,000 in South Africa and 1,027,000 in Japan; similar particulars for Sweden and Switzerland are not available.

In Italy, the series of index numbers of employment compiled by the Italian Ministry of Corporations, which was used in previous surveys of employment and unemployment appearing in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1934, and March, 1935, was discontinued in May, 1935. A semi-official series, compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Employers, has been substituted.

It should be observed that the figures based on the employers' returns tend, in some cases, to overstate the amounts of reductions, and to understate the increases, in employment owing to the fact that full allowance is not, as a rule, made for the employment provided by new firms. On the other hand, the figures given in the Table take no account of changes in the number of hours worked, which were in most cases reduced, in the years subsequent to 1929, as a result of extended short-time working.

Country.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INSURED WORKERS IN EMPLOYMENT. (Nearest thousand : 000's omitted.)				
Great Britain ...	10,220	9,348	9,681	10,139	10,371
Germany* ...	17,595	12,518	13,016	15,041	15,925
Austria ...	1,449	1,107	1,023	1,011	974†
Czechoslovakia ...	2,506	2,069	1,888	1,879	1,918
Hungary ...	1,041	855	848	908	955‡
	INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BASED ON EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (1929 = 100.)				
	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935
France ...	80.9	79.4	76.9	73.5	
Italy ...	78.5	79.4	82.9	92.9||	
Switzerland ...	76	73	74	71	
Poland ...	63.3	62.9	68.0	71.4	
Sweden ...	85.6	84.6	91.6	95.2¶	
Canada ...	72.5	70.6	80.9	83.7	
United States ...	61.2	65.8	75.2	78.3	
Union of South Africa ...	87.2	91.2	102.3	113.7**	
Japan ...	82.0	89.9	100.2	109.4††	

Among the countries represented in the above Table, a further expansion of employment was recorded during 1935 in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Hungary, the United States, Canada, South Africa and Japan. There was also a slight increase in employment in Czechoslovakia in 1935, following a decline in 1933 and 1934. In France, however, there was a further reduction, and in Switzerland there was also a decline. In Austria, the reduction shown by the figures for 1935 appears to have been due to the exclusion from the statistics, as from May, 1935, of persons voluntarily insured against sickness, the figures for earlier dates having covered all persons insured, whether voluntarily or compulsorily; if figures on a comparable basis were available, they would probably have shown an increase in employment in 1935. It will be seen from the Table that in Great Britain, South Africa and Japan, the average numbers in employment were higher in 1935 than in 1929, but that in all the other countries dealt with employment in 1935 remained below the level of 1929. It should be noted, however, that in some of these countries employment in 1929 was at a higher level than in Great Britain.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1935.

The following Table, giving averages of the unemployment figures for the fourth quarter of 1934 and for each of the four quarters of 1935, permits of a more detailed study of the fluctuations in unemployment in the 18 countries included in the Table on page 88 :—

Country.	1934.	1935.			
	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS UNEMPLOYED OR AS APPLICANTS FOR WORK. (Nearest thousand : 000's omitted.)					
United Kingdom ...	2,172	2,327	2,099	2,033	1,966
Germany* ...	2,408	2,696	1,998	1,697	2,079
France ...	418	534	461	413	454
Netherlands ...	370	411	352	352	423
Italy ...	946	940	732	625	11
Austria ...	365	416	344	295	340
Switzerland ...	76	98	66	66	99
Czechoslovakia ...	674	819	669	566	692
Poland ...	347	507	419	277	325
Hungary ...	53	56	53	47	52
New Zealand§§ ...	38	36	38	42	38|||
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEM- PLOYMENT OR AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS.					
United Kingdom ...	16.2	17.2	15.5	15.1	14.5
Belgium ...	20.1	22.9	17.4	15.0	16.1
Denmark ...	23.6	26.7	15.1	13.7	23.6
Norway ...	29.7	32.7	25.7	19.5	23.1
Sweden ...	18.5	20.4	13.1	10.4	16.1
Australia ...	18.8	18.6	17.8	15.9	13.7
Canada ...	17.2	17.7	16.1	14.1	13.7
United States ...	25	24	22	23	21

* The figures given for Germany are exclusive of the Saar Territory.
† This figure is not strictly comparable with those for earlier years: see text following the Table.

‡ Average for January to November; the corresponding average for 1934 was 912,000.

§ No figure available, but unemployment was less than in 1930.

|| Average for the first eight months of the year; the corresponding average for 1934 was 81.7. See also remarks in the paragraph preceding this Table.

¶ Average for the first five months of the year. The corresponding average for 1934 was 89.0. This series of index numbers, compiled by the Swedish Federation of Industrial Employers, has, since May, 1935, been discontinued pending revision.

** Average for January to November; the corresponding average for 1934 was 101.9.

†† Average for January to October; the corresponding average for 1934 was 99.3.

‡‡ The publication of unemployment statistics was suspended in Italy after September, 1935.

§§ See footnote || in the first column on page 88.

||| Average for October and November; the corresponding figure for 1934 was 39,000.

In most of the countries included in the above Table, the average numbers registered as unemployed were lower in the last quarter of 1935 than in the corresponding quarter of 1934. The principal exceptions were France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, where there were increases, and Denmark where there was no marked change. The increase in the Netherlands may have been due, at least in part, to the effects of administrative changes which made the statistics for the second half of 1935 more comprehensive than those for earlier dates.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1935.

For the principal countries in respect of which statistics of changes in the volume of employment are compiled, the averages of the figures for the last quarter of 1934 and the four quarters of 1935 are given in the Table below. For Italy no figures have been published for the last quarter of 1935 and for Sweden the latest available figure in the series reproduced in the Table relates to May, 1935. The scope of the statistics of employment has been explained above, in the last three paragraphs on page 88.

Country.	1934.	1935.			
	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INSURED WORKERS IN EMPLOYMENT. (Nearest thousand : 000's omitted.)					
Great Britain ...	10,231	10,128	10,364	10,451	10,543
Germany* ...	15,453	14,724	16,069	16,633	16,274
Austria ...	1,009	956	973	991	975†
Czechoslovakia ...	1,902	1,650	1,953	2,068	1,997
Hungary ...	918	894	962	975	1,007‡
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BASED ON EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (1929 = 100.)					
France ...	76.0	72.4	72.8	74.6	74.2
Italy ...	84.5	86.1	95.5	99.2§	...
Switzerland ...	72	72	72	72	69
Poland ...	71.1	65.3	70.8	74.0	75.4
Sweden ...	94.6	95.2	95.2||	...	...
Canada ...	82.0	79.5	81.7	86.7	87.1
United States ...	74.2	77.2	77.4	77.9	81.0
Union of South Africa ...	106.4	110.2	113.0	115.4	117.3¶
Japan ...	104.1	106.0	110.8	110.7	110.8**

In nearly all the countries dealt with in the above Table, the average numbers in employment in the last quarter of 1935 (or in the latest period of 1935 for which figures are available) were higher than in the corresponding period of 1934. The principal exceptions were France and Switzerland, where the available statistics have shown a gradual decline in the levels of employment for some years past. In Austria, the decline shown by the figures appears to have been due to a change in the basis of the statistics, to which reference has been made above; figures on a comparable basis would probably show an increase in employment in 1935.

SUMMARY.

From the figures given in the foregoing Tables, it would appear that in nearly all countries there has been a substantial measure of recovery from the effects of the severe depression of the years 1930 to 1932. The principal exceptions are France and Switzerland, where unemployment in 1935 was at a considerably higher level than in 1932 or 1933, and Belgium, where the level of unemployment in 1935 was only slightly below that of 1932. In Poland, where the figures show a marked increase in unemployment since 1932, concurrently with an increase in the numbers in employment, the numbers registered as unemployed have been affected by administrative changes and by the suspension of certain schemes of public works, and the statistics of employment cover only a small proportion of the total numbers in employment. Notwithstanding the expansion of employment which has taken place in the great majority of countries during the past two or three years, however, the average numbers unemployed in 1935 remained much higher, in all the countries included in the review, than in 1929. The significance of a comparison of the changes in employment in different countries since 1929 depends, of course, on the relative levels of employment in those countries in that year; subject to this qualification, it is noteworthy that Great Britain, South Africa and Japan were the only countries, among those covered by the statistics, in which the numbers in employment in 1935 were higher than in 1929.

* The figures given for Germany are exclusive of the Saar Territory.

† Average for October and November; the average, including persons voluntarily insured, for the same period of 1934 was 1,034,000.

‡ Average for October and November; the corresponding average for 1934 was 942,000.

§ Provisional figure (average for July and August), no statistics being available for September or later months.

|| Average for April and May. See also footnote ¶ in the preceding column.

¶ Average for October and November; the corresponding average for 1934 was 106.1.

** Figure for October; the figure for October, 1934, was 103.4.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1934.

THE Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has issued a Report on wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the engineering industry in Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) at May, 1934. This Report is the first of a series which is designed to cover the chief industries of the Presidency and to summarise the results of the general wage census undertaken by the Labour Office with the object of remedying the lack of information available in respect of wages, hours of labour and the working conditions of industrial workers in India, to which attention was drawn by the Commission on Indian Labour, 1929, in its report issued in 1931.

The Report relates to non-seasonal factories only, and covers, as regards engineering factories, workers in all occupations and, as regards non-engineering factories, workers in engineering occupations, and also those in occupations common to all factories. Information was obtained from the employers in respect of 75,566 workers (72,258 of whom were males) in 692 factories, of which 221 (employing 46,726 workers) were engineering, and 471 were non-engineering undertakings. Separate details were supplied for each individual worker, the particulars being extracted from the factory records. In addition to information respecting wages and working hours, the Report gives particulars of labour conditions in general (e.g., paid holidays, welfare work, medical aid and recreational facilities) and of methods of payment and calculation of wages, allowances and bonuses, fines, pay periods, superannuation benefits, etc.

Wages.—Particulars of daily or monthly rates of wages were collected in respect of time workers only. Wide variations in rates were found to exist, and no averages were calculated; but the results of the inquiry, as regards five important occupations, were summarised to show the frequency with which the various rates occurred.

Particulars of earnings were collected in respect of both time and piece workers in all occupations. The figures of earnings were stated to include all allowances and bonuses in cash received by the workers, but not to take account of overtime payments or the value of free housing and travelling facilities. Allowance was made for deductions in respect of disciplinary fines, but not for deductions in respect of material damaged by the worker and handed to him, or of subscriptions to provident funds and clubs, or payments for income tax, and medical attendance, housing and other facilities supplied by the employers. Daily earnings were calculated by dividing the aggregate earnings for a complete pay period by the number of days actually worked during the period. The following Table, based on figures extracted from the Report, shows the average daily and monthly earnings, at May, 1934, in a number of the principal occupations and centres in Bombay Presidency:—

Occupation (Workers on time work).	Bombay City.		Ahmedabad City.	
	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chargemen ...	8 0 7	197 3 0	8 15 3	241 11 6
General maistries* ...	3 10 11	92 14 4	3 8 1	98 8 7
Wiremen ...	2 2 3	49 13 6	1 12 10	46 11 5
Electrical fitters ...	2 7 8	56 8 11	2 5 11	...
Boilermakers ...	2 4 11	50 5 2	2 6 10†	53 0 0†
Patternmakers ...	2 9 0	60 8 4	2 10 11	66 1 7
Moulders ...	1 14 11‡	42 4 9‡	1 9 2	36 1 2
Chippers ...	1 2 9	24 13 0	0 15 10	23 5 3
Machinists (Turners) ...	2 5 3	54 3 5	1 13 2	44 10 1
Riveters ...	1 13 0	36 1 6	1 5 10	35 1 5
Blacksmiths ...	2 4 5	50 11 0	2 1 6	51 0 10
Strikers ...	1 2 11	27 1 10	1 1 1	26 0 2
Fitters ...	2 6 3	55 13 7	1 15 10†	49 8 6†
Coolies—Men ...	0 15 11	22 1 0	0 14 4	20 11 3
„ —Women ...	0 8 11	12 5 4	0 9 11	16 12 8
	East and West Khandesh Districts.		Sholapur City.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chargemen ...	10 7 2	261 4 0	8 8 2	263 12 0
General maistries* ...	2 9 1	61 6 4	2 13 10	77 5 1
Wiremen ...	2 3 0	52 9 8	1 4 9	29 14 7
Electrical fitters ...	2 6 9‡	75 0 0‡	1 4 2§	32 1 5§
Boilermakers ...	1 12 5	44 11 0	1 10 6	41 7 6
Patternmakers ...	2 4 6	60 8 0	1 10 3	42 10 6
Moulders ...	1 8 9	36 0 7	1 5 9	25 9 2
Chippers ...	0 14 0	22 11 0	...	...
Machinists (Turners) ...	1 6 2	34 14 0	1 6 3	32 15 8
Blacksmiths ...	1 10 11	38 13 5	1 7 2§	33 10 2§
Strikers ...	0 13 1	19 15 10	0 12 2	18 14 4
Fitters ...	1 10 10	40 4 8	1 7 7	36 5 4
Coolies—Men ...	0 11 7	16 12 5	0 11 3	18 12 11
„ —Women ...	0 9 9	11 15 2	0 8 10	13 13 9

Hours.—Hours of work in the undertakings investigated varied between 33½ and 60 a week. Over 59 per cent. of all the workers were, however, observing a working week of 48 hours, while nearly 6 per cent. were working 44½ hours and about 5½ per cent. were working 60 hours, the normal statutory limit for factory workers at the time of the inquiry. Nearly 83 per cent. of the undertakings, employing about 88 per cent. of all the workers, were found to be working one shift a day.

* A subordinate supervisory grade.
† Time and piece workers combined.
‡ Higher grade workers only.
§ Lower grade workers only.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Working Hours in Ship-Repairing Yards.—On 13th January, 1936, a Belgian Royal Decree was issued giving statutory effect to an agreement for the regulation of working time concluded between the organisations of employers and workers in the ship-repairing industry at Antwerp. By the terms of this agreement, the normal working day is fixed at 8 hours (5 on Saturdays). Supplementary hours may be worked only in cases of urgency, when it is necessary to complete a job within the day; and 45 hours, inclusive of such supplementary hours, is to be considered the normal weekly duration of working time. In cases where supplementary hours have been worked on any days in a week, suspensions of work on other days may be imposed only at the end of a day or half day, provided always that the total working week is not, as a result, extended beyond 48 hours. Hours in excess of 48 a week may be worked only in cases where shortage of labour or the nature of the work makes the employment of other workers impracticable. So far as possible, shift-working is to be organised on all work which would entail the working of supplementary hours during a period of several days.

DENMARK.

Collective Agreements.—All efforts to avert a stoppage of work in the metal and engineering, textile, clothing and other important industries in Denmark proved unsuccessful, and a lock-out, involving about 135,000 workpeople, took effect at the close of work on Saturday, 22nd February, 1936. The dispute arose out of a failure to agree on terms for the renewal of collective agreements, the employers proposing an extension of the agreements without change for one year, and the workers demanding increases in wages. On 26th February, the Federation of Trade Unions called a strike of workers engaged in the transport of goods to and from the undertakings involved in the lock-out. At the instance of the Chairman of the Public Conciliation Board, negotiations for a settlement of the dispute were re-opened on 7th March.

FRANCE.

Anthracite Mining Dispute, Isère.—The strike of anthracite miners in the La Mure coal-field, which was occasioned by the imposition of wage reductions amounting on average to 6 per cent. (see the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 49), terminated on 21st February. The terms of settlement provide for wage reductions of 3 per cent. in the case of surface workers employed by the day and 4 per cent. in the case of surface workers employed by contract and of underground day workers; the wage rates for underground workers employed by contract, fixed on 30th November by an arbitration award, are to remain in force, subject to increases in the minimum rates to 25 or 27 francs a day, according to the category of the worker. The employers have also undertaken, so far as economic circumstances permit, to increase the number of working days to 23 a month.

Dock Workers.—Early in February, a strike of dock workers began at Marseilles, arising out of certain dismissals and alleged breaches of trade union privileges. The stoppage, which at first was partial in character, was estimated ultimately to have involved about 4,500 dock workers. Heavy transport and coal workers also ceased work in sympathy with the dock workers, and a number of factories were compelled to close for want of fuel and raw materials. Trade unions in Marseilles threatened to call a general strike on 21st February; but, before this date, negotiations were opened under the auspices of the Minister of Labour, and a settlement was reached on 22nd February. The terms of settlement, which are stated to be based on proposals made by the workers, provide that trade union delegates at the working places are no longer to be entitled to conduct negotiations or order stoppages of work, but must confine themselves to notifying the permanent trade union secretaries of all matters in dispute; and, further, that all questions which cannot be settled by the trade union secretaries in direct consultation with the employers' representatives must be referred to a joint committee to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in the working agreement. It was agreed that work should be resumed on 25th February, and that all the strikers, including trade union officials, should be re-instated.

POLAND.

Dispute in Textile Industry.—In consequence of the employers' refusal to accede to the workers' demand for a six-hour working day and an agreement covering all mills, a strike of textile workers began on 2nd March at Lodz, and spread, a few days later, to mills at Tomaszow, Zdunska, Wola and Pabianice. According to reports in the Polish press of 11th March, the number of workers on strike at Lodz was about 90,000, nearly all textile mills in the town being affected, and approximately 35,000 textile workers were on strike in other districts. It is reported in the English press that a settlement was effected on 15th March and that the mills were to re-open on the following morning. The terms of settlement are not yet available.

SWEDEN.

Seamen.—After prolonged negotiations between the representatives of the Swedish Shipowners' Association and the seamen's trade unions, new collective agreements have been concluded which provide for certain increases in the monthly wages of deck and engine-room officers and crews, wireless operators, and male and female catering staffs. The old agreements expired on 1st February, and the new agreements, which cover about 15,000 workers, are valid until 1st February, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th February showed a marked improvement as compared with 20th January. Outdoor work in January, however, had been seriously affected by the severe weather, and the improvement at 24th February was partly due to the milder conditions prevailing at that date. The improvement was most marked in the building and public works contracting industries, and there were also substantial increases in employment in stone and slate quarrying, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the tinplate industry, pottery, earthenware, etc. manufacture, brick and tile making and shipping service. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in coal mining, and employment showed a further decline in port transport, the distributive trades and the motor vehicle industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at 24th February, 1936, was 10,475,000. This was 126,000 more than at 20th January, 1936, and 378,000 more than at 25th February, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 24th February, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.4, as compared with 16.3 at 20th January, 1936, and with 17.5 at 25th February, 1935. In Great Britain, the percentage at 24th February, was 15.3, compared with 16.1 at 20th January and with 17.3 at 25th February, 1935.

At 24th February, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,677,077 wholly unemployed, 259,292 temporarily stopped, and 88,652 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,025,021. This was 134,701 less than a month before and 260,442 less than a year before. The total included 1,589,316 men, 65,564 boys, 308,357 women, and 61,784 girls. The persons on the Registers included 950,988 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 104); 720,415 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 212,480 insured persons (including 24,726 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,138 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th February, 1936, was 2,093,900.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment at 24th February showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with 20th January, due mainly to a considerable increase in the number of insured persons temporarily stopped in Wales and Monmouthshire, which more than offset a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed in nearly all districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1936, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1936, but a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, was 5.31, a decrease of 0.17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January, 1936, but an increase of 0.35 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1935.

In the iron-mining industry employment at 24th February showed a slight improvement but was still slack on the whole. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment was good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. Employment at tin mines was slack. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was good. At china clay quarries it was fairly good; at chalk quarries it was very slack. Employment in the East of Scotland whinstone quarries remained slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a further slight improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1936, was 109, the same as at the end of January, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of February, 1935.

In iron and steel manufacture also employment showed a slight improvement.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very bad. It improved also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment improved generally, apart from a decline in motor vehicle manufacture in the Midlands and was fair on the whole. The improvement was most marked in marine and constructional engineering, but employment was still slack, in both these sections. It was good in electrical engineering; fair in motor vehicle manufacture; fair to moderate in general engineering; and slack in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded during the last few months continued during February, but employment was still very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment during February showed a slight improvement.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further slight decline, but remained good in most departments and districts. In the carpet section there was little change, and employment continued good or fair generally.

In the hosiery and lace trades employment showed a slight improvement and was fairly good. In the silk manufacturing industry employment improved slightly and was fairly good; it showed no appreciable change, and continued good, in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Employment in the linen trade showed little change, and still continued slack. There was a slight decline in the jute trade, which remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still 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 an improvement, and was moderate to fair on the whole. There was also an improvement, in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment generally was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade employment showed an improvement and was fair at most centres. In the glove and corset trades there was little change and employment remained fairly good in the former and fair to moderate in the latter. In the hat trade employment continued to improve and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment improved in nearly all districts during February; it was fairly good on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline but continued fair to moderate on the whole. In other sections there was an improvement and employment was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment on the whole was bad during the early part of February, outdoor work being restricted by the adverse weather; conditions improved, however, later in the month, and at 24th February the numbers unemployed showed a marked reduction as compared with a month before. In brick manufacture employment at 24th February showed an improvement as compared with 20th January.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill sawyers showed little change and was moderate in the former and slack in the latter; with coachbuilders it improved slightly and continued moderate generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change during February, and remained good. In the printing industry it showed some improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders employment at the end of February showed a decline as compared with January, but remained fairly good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire employment showed an improvement, but was still slack. In the glass trades it showed little change; it continued very slack in the bottle-making section and fair in other sections.

Fishing.—With fishermen employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment remained slack and was worse than in January. Among seamen also it remained 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 24th February, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 24th February, 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th February, 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. a year before.
London ...	10.3	6.5	9.1	− 0.2	219,134	− 10,222 − 22,761
South-Eastern ...	10.5	7.7	9.9	− 0.8	112,540	− 10,095 − 3,478
South-Western ...	13.4	7.9	12.2	− 0.9	120,395	− 9,277 − 18,708
Midlands ...	11.5	8.7	10.7	− 1.3	206,370	− 29,788 − 38,757
North-Eastern ...	21.4	9.7	18.8	− 1.3	413,977	− 29,957 − 85,176
North-Western ...	21.4	14.5	19.1	− 1.3	422,117	− 34,547 − 53,023
Scotland ...	24.3	13.5	21.4	− 1.3	316,796	− 16,168 − 29,608
Wales ...	33.8	18.1	32.2	+ 0.8	213,692	+ 5,353 − 8,931
Northern Ireland	26.7	20.6	24.4	− 0.3	68,879	− 1,360 − 3,403
Special Schemes	2.9	0.5	2.1	...	—	—
Total ...	17.3	10.3	15.4	− 0.9	2,093,900	− 136,061 − 263,845

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from February, 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 Northern Ireland :—

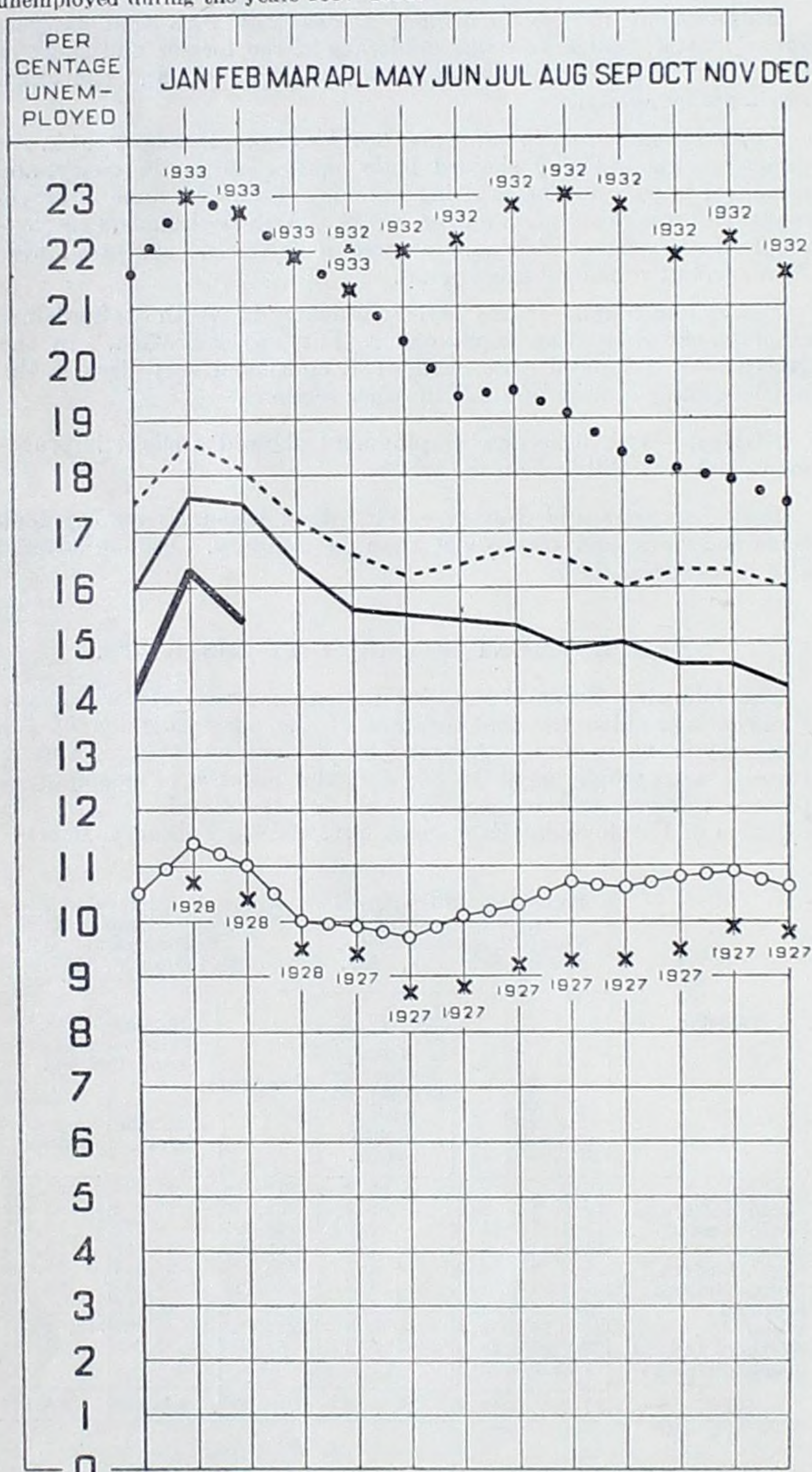
Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.						Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males and Females.			Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
			Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		
1935.							
25 February	19.7	11.4	14.7	2.8	17.5	2,357,745	2,285,463
25 March ...	18.6	10.7	14.0	2.4	16.4	2,224,719	2,153,870
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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Thick Curve	- - - - -	= 1936.
Plain Curve	- - - - -	= 1935.
Broken Curve	- - - - -	= 1934.
Dotted Curve	. . . . .	= 1933.
Chain Curve	- - - - -	= Mean for 1924-29†

* 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 100 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 24th February, 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 ...	1,360,545	17,730	238,723	11,871	1,628,869
2. Claims under consider- ation ...	33,335	2,040	9,258	1,200	45,833
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	137,680	6,262	34,865	5,648	184,455
(b) " 14 and 15 ...	—	12,471	—	12,255	24,726
4. Uninsured persons on register ...	57,756	27,061	25,511	30,810	141,138
5. Two months' file :—					
(a) persons aged 16-64 ...	44,146	2,557	36,609	3,410	86,722
(b) persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	3,654	—	5,450	9,104
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	2,924	10	235	5	3,174
Persons on Register (items 1-4) ...	1,589,316	65,564	308,357	61,784	2,025,021
Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un- employed (items 1-3(a), 5 (a) and 6) ...	1,578,630	28,599	319,690	22,134	1,949,053

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 24TH FEBRUARY, 1936, AND 20TH JANUARY, 1936.

	24th February, 1936.				20th Jan., 1936.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,325,670	177,204	86,442	1,589,316	1,699,943
Boys ...	61,242	4,136	186	65,564	73,340
Women ...	232,518	73,841	1,998	308,357	318,348
Girls ...	57,647	4,111	26	61,784	68,091
Total ...	1,677,077	259,292	88,652	2,025,021	2,159,722
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,367,890	178,522	89,016	1,635,428	1,747,165
Boys ...	63,072	4,161	186	67,419	75,015
Women ...	248,735	77,366	2,031	328,132	338,626
Girls ...	58,617	4,278	26	62,921	69,155
Total ...	1,738,314	264,327	91,259	2,093,900	2,229,961

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 24th Feb., 1936.		Period 26th February, 1935, to 24th February, 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.
Men ...	154,249	144,905	1,632,904	+ 168,771	1,520,713	+ 140,698
Boys ...	33,151	25,978	341,866	+ 51,271	269,646	+ 34,020
Women ...	59,691	45,035	711,926	+ 24,883	548,674	+ 815
Girls ...	28,604	22,500	310,436	+ 31,845	244,843	+ 20,181
Total	275,695	238,418	2,997,132	+ 276,770	2,583,876	+ 195,714

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

† "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 24th February, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,632 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 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 100.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th February showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with 20th January, due mainly to a considerable increase in the number of insured persons temporarily stopped in Wales and Monmouthshire, which more than offset a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed in nearly all districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 20·2 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 19·5 at 20th January, 1936, and 25·5 at 25th February, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·5 (from 17·6 to 17·1), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1·2 (from 1·9 to 3·1).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1936, showed an increase of 0·5 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1936, but a decrease of 1·0 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1935.

The average number of days worked, per week* in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, was 5·31, a decrease of 0·17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January, 1936, but an increase of 0·35 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, 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.			
	22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a		Days.
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	44,086	– 0·0	+ 1·8	5·52	+ 0·02	...
Durham ...	107,849	+ 0·9	– 2·0	5·37	– 0·04	+ 0·37
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,903	+ 0·4	– 28·9	5·69	+ 0·07	+ 0·11
South Yorkshire ...	95,540	+ 0·5	+ 0·0	5·00	– 0·04	+ 0·71
West Yorkshire ...	42,532	– 0·7	– 2·9	5·23	– 0·29	+ 0·85
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,937	+ 0·8	– 0·3	5·42	– 0·16	+ 0·12
Derbyshire ...	45,398	+ 0·3	– 1·3	4·79	– 0·18	+ 0·66
Notts. and Leicester ...	54,120	+ 0·4	– 1·2	5·08	– 0·09	+ 0·82
Warwick ...	16,492	+ 0·3	– 1·2	5·73	– 0·10	+ 0·55
North Staffordshire ...	22,723	+ 0·7	– 0·4	5·58	...	+ 0·23
South Staffs.†, Worcs. and Salop ...	28,629	+ 0·6	– 2·6	5·90	– 0·03	+ 0·80
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,157	+ 0·2	– 1·6	5·58	– 0·10	+ 0·49
Kent ...	7,275	– 0·0	+ 2·1	5·56	...	+ 0·01
North Wales ...	9,169	+ 2·5	+ 2·9	5·79	+ 0·03	+ 0·64
South Wales and Mon.	130,105	– 0·2	– 2·8	5·02	– 0·77	– 0·11
England and Wales	677,915	+ 0·3	– 1·5	5·24	– 0·22	+ 0·37
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,490	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	5·76	– 0·03	+ 0·28
Fife and Clackmannan	21,893	+ 2·2	+ 3·6	5·74	+ 0·05	...
Rest of Scotland ...	51,218	+ 1·9	+ 3·6	5·87	+ 0·19	+ 0·05
Scotland ...	85,601	+ 1·7	+ 3·2	5·83	+ 0·14	+ 0·08
GREAT BRITAIN ...	763,516	+ 0·5	– 1·0	5·31	– 0·17	+ 0·35

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, was 0·48 of a day per week, of which 0·39 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th January, 1936, was 0·32 of a day per week, of which 0·20 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1935, were 0·83 and 0·74 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 22nd February, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,739,200 tons, as compared with 19,135,900 tons in the four weeks ended 25th January, 1936, and 18,882,000 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1935.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the respective areas at 24th February, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th January, 1936, and 25th February, 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 24th Feb., 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	160,395	28,726	17·1	3·1	20·2	+ 0·7	– 5·3
England and Wales ...	139,791	27,190	16·9	3·3	20·2	+ 0·9	– 5·7
Scotland ...	20,604	1,536	18·7	1·4	20·1	– 1·1	– 2·4
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland	6,971	278	14·0	0·6	14·6	– 0·7	– 2·4
Durham ...	24,853	1,337	18·8	1·1	19·9	– 1·2	– 5·1
Cumberland and Westmorland	4,737	31	47·4	0·3	47·7	– 0·8	+ 15·4
Yorkshire ...	19,250	7,763	12·3	4·9	17·2	+ 0·1	– 16·1
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,698	1,073	17·7	1·4	19·1	– 1·2	– 1·2
Derbyshire ...	4,760	469	8·4	0·8	9·2	– 0·5	– 4·6
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	6,560	521	11·1	0·9	12·0	+ 0·4	– 5·5
Warwickshire...	837	36	6·6	0·3	6·9	+ 0·4	...
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	5,170	603	8·3	1·0	9·3	– 1·0	– 3·2
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,344	351	12·5	3·2	15·7	– 0·4	– 7·2
Kent ...	352	59	4·7	0·8	5·5	...	+ 0·1
Wales and Monmouth ...	49,571	14,641	25·7	7·6	33·3	+ 5·5	– 3·2

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th February showed a slight improvement but was still slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 16·8 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 17·7 at 20th January, 1936, and 24·7 at 25th February, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	Fortnight ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a		Days.
				Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,603	+ 1·5	+ 5·1	5·44	– 0·42	+ 0·53
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,476	– 9·3	– 20·9	5·87	+ 0·72	+ 0·07
Other Districts ...	1,743	+ 3·3	+ 5·3	5·70	– 0·22	– 0·05
ALL DISTRICTS ...	5,822	– 1·0	– 3·0	5·63	– 0·05	+ 0·21

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, by firms making returns, was 1,994, a decrease of 0·5 per cent. as compared with January, 1936, and of 1·4 per cent. as compared with February, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5·96 in February, 1936, as compared with 5·93 in January, 1936, and 6·00 in February, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 17·1 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 18·0 at 20th January, 1936, and 23·4 at 25th February, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 14,802 workpeople at the end of

* See footnote * in previous column.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of February, 1936, was 109, the same as at the end of January, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of February, 1935. The figures are analysed below :—

The production of pig iron in February, 1936, amounted to 584,700 tons, compared with 595,500 tons in January, 1936, and 483,100 tons in February, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19·2 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 19·4 at 20th January, 1936, and 24·5 at 25th February, 1935.

At certain firms employing 66,761 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd February, 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 2.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th January, 1936, and by 15.9 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 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 :—

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 938,500 tons in February, 1936, as compared with 911,700† tons in January, 1936, and 769,500 tons in February, 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.

† Revised figure.

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 30·5 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 34·8 at 20th January, 1936, and 36·9 at 25th February, 1935. Employment improved also in steel sheet manufacture.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd February, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before :—

EMPLOYMENT during February, apart from a decline in motor vehicle manufacture in the Midlands, improved generally and was fair on the whole. The improvement was most marked in marine engineering and constructional engineering; employment was still slack, however, in both these sections. It was good in electrical engineering; fair in motor vehicle manufacture; fair to moderate in general engineering, and slack in textile engineering.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 24th February, 1936, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering continued to improve but was still bad; it also improved in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, but continued slack in both areas. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved slightly in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and was slack in the former and moderate in the latter; it continued slack in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry there was a decline in motor vehicle manufacture, but an improvement in constructional engineering, and employment was fair in both sections; it was good in electrical engineering and in general engineering, the latter showing some improvement during the month. Employment generally was fair in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district, and fairly good in London and the Southern Counties. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment continued very good.

In Scotland employment was much better in marine engineering, and slightly better in general engineering, but it was slack in both sections. Employment, although slightly improved, continued bad in Wales and slack in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, at 24th February, 1936, and the increase or decrease compared with 20th January, 1936, and 25th February, 1935:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th Feb., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th February, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,719	- 329	- 505	22.4	- 4.3	- 5.3
South-Eastern ...	753	- 108	- 246	11.8	- 1.7	- 4.2
South-Western ...	3,437	+ 240	- 1,975	14.5	+ 1.0	- 8.8
Midlands ...	76	+ 5	+ 12	42.2	+ 2.8	+ 10.2
North-Eastern ...	19,093	- 1,024	- 6,690	48.1	- 2.5	- 12.9
North-Western ...	9,175	+ 494	- 172	37.7	+ 2.0	- 2.1
Scotland ...	17,208	- 713	- 5,406	42.0	- 1.7	- 11.8
Wales ...	2,586	- 212	- 454	51.3	- 4.2	- 6.5
Northern Ireland ...	1,980	+ 87	- 1,424	21.4	+ 0.9	- 20.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	56,027	- 1,560	- 16,860	35.6	- 1.0	- 10.3

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement, and was 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 17.0 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 17.6 at 20th January, 1936, and with 22.5 at 25th February, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 16.5, 17.1 and 22.9, and in the manufacturing department 17.5, 18.2 and 22.0.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,681	– 0·9	+ 8·5	18,386	– 0·3	+ 13·1
Spinning	24,017	– 0·0	+ 7·3	36,072	– 0·1	+ 11·8
Weaving	21,755	+ 0·4	+ 1·8	35,157	+ 2·5	+ 4·1
Other	6,911	+ 0·3	+ 5·0	14,905	+ 1·3	+ 7·8
Total	64,364	– 0·0	+ 5·3	104,520	+ 0·9	+ 8·7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,534	– 3·3	– 13·7	7,030	– 1·9	– 6·7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,220	+ 1·4	+ 1·2	9,755	+ 1·7	+ 5·2
Oldham	11,081	– 0·0	+ 19·3	18,790	– 0·1	+ 19·8
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,850	+ 0·6	+ 2·0	19,406	+ 2·2	+ 9·1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,827	+ 0·5	+ 16·2	9,854	– 0·4	+ 15·0
Manchester	3,481	+ 2·7	+ 10·2	5,338	+ 0·8	+ 12·9
Preston and Chorley ...	4,197	+ 0·8	+ 5·9	6,604	+ 4·2	+ 6·2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,842	– 0·3	+ 1·8	6,154	+ 0·8	– 0·7
Burnley and Padiham	2,875	– 4·9	– 3·6	5,436	– 2·0	+ 8·5
Colne and Nelson ...	2,597	+ 0·9	+ 5·4	5,173	+ 2·1	+ 1·4
Other Lancashire Towns	2,979	– 0·4	+ 3·3	3,716	+ 2·3	+ 6·3
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,156	+ 0·3	+ 13·1	3,330	+ 2·7	+ 15·9
Other Districts ...	2,725	– 0·9	+ 2·9	3,884	+ 0·7	+ 8·0
Total	64,364	– 0·0	+ 5·3	104,520	+ 0·9	+ 8·7

Returns from firms employing nearly 64,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd February showed that 7 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 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 an improvement in the spinning department, and employment was much better than a year ago. In the Stockport district employment was better than in the preceding month and decidedly better than a year ago. At Glossop the improvement reported last month in the spinning department was maintained, and full time continued in the weaving department.

In the Oldham district employment showed little change. It was reported as bad in the spinning department, but a little better than a year ago; for the workpeople remaining in the industry employment represented about 70 per cent. of full employment. In the weaving department much short time was worked by weavers, winders, beamers and reelers, and many weavers were working with less than the full number of looms.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

At Bolton employment improved slightly but remained bad with spinners and cardroom workers; with weavers, winders and warpers employment was described as fair, and as slightly better than in January. There was an unsatisfied demand for jacquard and fancy weavers and for juveniles in the spinning department. At Leigh a slight improvement was reported in the spinning department. At Bury there was a general improvement, and employment was much better than a year ago. At Rochdale employment continued good, with an increasing difficulty in obtaining doffers, little piecers, tenters, etc.

At Preston employment was better than in January, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, although under-employment was still fairly general in both departments. At Chorley the improvement reported with weavers still continued. At Blackburn employment improved, and was considerably better than last year; it was fairly good in the fancies and home trade section, but stoppages and suspensions were reported with firms producing plain goods and dhooties. At Darwen there was a slight general improvement, and employment was a good deal better than a year ago. At Burnley employment was slightly better than a month earlier. At Padiham and at Colne there was little change; at Nelson the number of weavers working with less than their normal complement of looms was reduced. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued moderate.

In Yorkshire employment on the whole showed a slight improvement, and was better than a year ago. It remained bad at most centres with spinners and cardroom workers; in the doubling section there was an improvement. At Todmorden full time continued in the spinning department, and the recent improvement continued in the weaving department.

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 24th February, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th Feb., 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	1,526	3,304	390	2,183	7,403	— 318
Spinning	9,272	2,651	3,522	2,195	17,640	— 818
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,520	4,431	843	4,343	11,137	— 294
Weaving	5,920	13,121	761	2,395	22,197	— 1,152
Other Processes ...	964	260	142	173	1,539	— 69
Total	19,202	23,767	5,658	11,289	59,916	— 2,651

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline, but remained good in most departments and districts; it was 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 24th February, 1936, as compared with 9.3 at 20th January, 1936, and with 16.3 at 25th February, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 6.1, 5.6, and 6.9.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline in some districts, but remained generally good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd February showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 11 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments 12 per cent. were on short time, with an average loss of 13 hours, while 20 per cent. worked overtime, averaging 7 hours. In the *spinning* department 10 per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 27 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time,* 13 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 5 hours.

At Bradford and at Shipley employment remained good, except for a slight decline in the wool combing department. It remained good also at Halifax. In the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden district the spinning department was not quite so busy, but in the manufacturing department employment remained good.

In the wool sorting department employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the wool combing department employment was about the same as a year ago; in the merino section employment continued to be good, but in the crossbred (carding and preparing) sections it remained rather slack.

In the worsted spinning department employment was good, but not quite so good as in January. In the worsted weaving department also there was a slight decline on the whole, but employment remained fairly good generally.

Woollen Section.—There was little general change in this section and employment on the whole remained good; it was much better than a year ago. Returns received from employers for the week ended 22nd February showed that 13½ per cent. of the workpeople in this section as a whole were on short time* in that week, with an average loss of 11 hours each, and 21 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. The short time was chiefly in the Heavy

* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.

Woollen District and in Scotland. In the *spinning* department 12 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, for 10 hours each on the average, and 26 per cent. worked overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, 16 per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 19 per cent. and 5 hours.

In the Huddersfield district, and particularly in the Colne Valley, employment continued good. In the Heavy Woollen District there was a slight improvement, and employment was fair on the whole; some firms had started night shifts, but others were still slack, and working short time. At Leeds there was a slight decline. At Morley the recent improvement was maintained. At Otley there was little unemployment, while at Guiseley and at Yeadon employment was good, and all mills were reported to be working night turns.

In the blanket trade employment in Yorkshire was good at some mills, and fair generally; at Witney it was good.

At Rochdale employment remained moderate; in the Stockport district it showed a slight improvement. In the West of England employment continued to be good. In the South of Scotland a considerable amount of short time was still reported, but employment was better than a year ago. At Stornoway employment in the Harris tweed industry was good.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little change, and continued good or fair generally.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,074	— 0.4	95.3	23,075	— 0.7	78.9
Spinning ...	36,690	— 0.7	92.2	54,442	— 0.3	84.4
Weaving ...	16,519	— 0.5	84.5	29,056	— 1.2	76.6
Other Depts. ...	9,300	+ 0.0	99.5	20,434	— 1.4	81.5
Not specified ...	1,554	— 3.2	88.7	2,834	— 6.8	62.7
Total—Worsted	74,137	— 0.6	91.1	129,841	— 0.9	80.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	967	— 2.5	75.0	2,108	— 5.7	78.6
Spinning ...	12,523	+ 0.1	90.9	25,967	— 0.2	96.2
Weaving ...	21,300	— 0.6	95.4	37,119	— 1.3	95.6
Other Depts. ...	15,455	+ 0.0	91.0	33,066	+ 1.2	90.5
Not specified ...	2,204	— 0.7	82.2	4,245	— 5.1	81.4
Total—Woollen	52,449	— 0.3	92.1	102,505	— 0.5	92.9
CARPET SECTION ...	12,445	— 0.3	137.4	23,827	+ 0.0	141.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	139,031	— 0.4	94.0	256,173	— 0.6	89.0
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,381	— 0.5	91.1	58,830	— 0.0	76.2
Huddersfield ...	7,391	— 1.4	86.7	13,685	— 4.1	74.1
Halifax ...	8,539	— 0.7	82.0	14,014	— 0.9	75.3
Leeds ...	7,425	— 1.1	95.1	12,956	+ 0.1	90.6
Keighley ...	7,422	— 0.9	91.7	12,400	— 2.7	89.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,730	— 0.6	113.3	5,286	— 3.6	105.2
Total—West Riding	66,888	— 0.7	90.7	117,171	— 1.1	79.6
West of England and Midlands ...	4,565	+ 1.0	90.7	8,418	+ 3.6	86.2
Lancashire ...	359	— 2.2	124.8	520	— 1.0	99.7
Scotland ...	2,325	+ 1.2	104.1	3,732	— 4.8	134.1
Total—Worsted	74,137	— 0.6	91.1	129,841	— 0.9	80.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,237	+ 0.0	99.2	26,497	— 2.6	95.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,603	+ 0.6	81.4	17,902	+ 3.6	86.0
Leeds ...	7,581	— 1.5	106.2	16,035	— 2.5	112.7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,519	+ 0.3	97.6	5,423	+ 1.3	88.3
Bradford ...	1,217	+ 0.7	98.2	2,506	— 0.6	85.1
Total—West Riding	33,157	— 0.1	96.0	68,363	— 0.7	97.8
Lancashire ...	4,370	+ 1.0	91.2	8,762	+ 1.7	91.5
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,411	— 1.1	84.3	6,437	+ 0.2	99.4
Scotland ...	11,511	— 0.9	85.3	18,943	— 1.1	78.2
Total—Woollen	52,449	— 0.3	92.1	102,505	— 0.5	92.9
CARPET SECTION ...	12,445	— 0.3	137.4	23,827	+ 0.0	141.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	139,031	— 0.4	94.0	256,173	— 0.6	89.0

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd February, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th January, 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).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	— 0.2	— 1.2	+ 0.7	— 0.3	— 0.5
Rest of W. Riding ...	— 1.0	— 0.9	— 1.5	+ 0.8	— 1.0
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	— 0.9	+ 3.3	— 0.8	— 1.3	+ 0.9
TOTAL ...	— 0.4	— 0.7	— 0.5	+ 0.0	— 0.6
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	— 0.9	— 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Leeds ...	—	— 2.4	— 1.6	— 0.6	— 1.5
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 2.7	— 0.1	— 2.0	+ 0.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 0.1	— 0.8	— 0.2	— 0.5
TOTAL ...	—	+ 0.1	— 0.6	+ 0.0	— 0.3

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 24th February, 1936:—

Department	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1936.					Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting... ..	80	—	94	—	174	— 48
Wool Washing and Preparing	457	141	413	128	1,139	+ 5
Wool Combing	228	176	632	178	1,214	+ 216
Wool Carding	395	55	387	59	896	— 58
Woollen Spinning	266	33	297	96	692	— 26
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	285	384	165	737	1,571	+ 286
Woollen Winding and Warping	59	20	258	49	386	+ 129
Worsted Winding and Warping	61	83	141	211	496	— 28
Woollen Weaving	91	139	296	1,039	1,565	+ 271
Worsted Weaving	89	61	55	494	699	+ 193
Other Processes	757	51	749	99	1,656	+ 12
Total	2,768	1,143	3,487	3,090	10,488	+ 952

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT improved in nearly all districts during February; it was fairly good on the whole and better than a year ago. There was less short time working, and an increase in overtime.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.9 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 14.8 at 20th January, 1936, and with 15.6 at 25th February, 1935.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,686	+ 3.1	— 2.2	3,587	+ 6.0	+ 2.5
Leicester ...	8,991	+ 1.6	— 6.1	21,024	+ 4.6	— 5.1
Leicester County District ...	4,602	— 0.1	+ 14.5	10,035	+ 0.3	+ 14.2
Northampton ...	5,880	+ 0.4	— 1.0	13,623	+ 4.8	— 1.1
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,348	— 0.0	+ 4.6	15,192	+ 0.5	+ 12.9
Kettering and District ...	4,701	— 0.4	— 0.7	10,733	+ 0.3	— 1.0
Rest of Northants ...	1,232	— 2.4	— 0.3	2,661	+ 3.3	— 2.1
Stafford and District ...	2,446	+ 1.0	+ 4.4	5,349	+ 3.8	+ 7.6
Norwich and District ...	6,106	— 0.1	— 3.1	12,034	+ 5.3	— 0.3
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,529	+ 3.3	+ 7.8	2,731	+ 12.1	+ 17.7
Leeds and District ...	1,442	...	+ 0.9	3,200	— 2.8	— 4.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,840	+ 3.1	+ 11.5	13,264	+ 10.1	+ 18.1
Birmingham and District ...	876	— 0.1	— 1.0	1,692	— 1.2	+ 1.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,599	+ 0.2	+ 7.3	8,911	+ 1.0	+ 3.7
England and Wales ...	57,278	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	124,036	+ 3.6	+ 3.8
Scotland ...	2,007	+ 0.2	— 0.3	4,284	— 0.0	+ 1.9
Great Britain ...	59,285	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	128,320	+ 3.4	+ 3.8

* See * note in second column on page 95.

† 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.

Returns from firms employing about 58,400 workpeople in the week ended 22nd February, 1936, showed that about 24 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 7 hours each on the average; while 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 4 hours each on the average. The short time was worked in many districts; the overtime also was fairly widespread: it exceeded the short time in the Higham and Rushden district, the Stafford district and Norwich.

Employment in North London improved; in East London it showed little change; in the area as a whole it remained fair to moderate.

At Leicester employment improved, and was fair. In the Leicestershire country district it remained good.

Employment at Northampton improved, and was moderate to fair; the demand for women machinists and for boys and girls of school-leaving age continued. Short time, however, continued to be largely worked. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained good. At Kettering there was little change, and employment remained moderate. At Wellingborough employment improved and was good; at Daventry it was fair.

At Stafford and at Norwich employment improved; it was good at Stafford and fair at Norwich.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was an improvement, and employment was described as moderate; short time, however, was still largely worked. At Leeds there was little general change and there was much short time.

Considerable improvement was reported in the Lancashire slipper trade; employment with most firms was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Employment improved slightly, and was good, at Kilmarnock, but declined at Ayr; it was moderate at Edinburgh, and very slack at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the register of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th February, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept.	212	22	119	29	382	+ 33
Rough Stuff Dept.	399	15	183	7	604	— 53
Clicking Dept. ...	710	5	590	2	1,307	— 375
Closing Dept. ...	23	484	15	543	1,065	— 213
Making Dept. ...	2,008	36	1,222	14	3,280	— 496
Finishing Dept. ...	1,506	383	577	190	2,656	— 327
Slipper Making ...	312	193	630	518	1,653	— 808
Clog Making ...	19	1	4	1	25	+ 5
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	793	—	80	1	874	— 21
TOTAL ...	5,982	1,139	3,420	1,305	11,846	— 2,255

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, but at Derby there was a slight decline and employment was fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 21.9 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 24.4 at 20th January, 1936, and 22.9 at 25th February, 1935.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year* before.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China	2,084	+ 1·9	+ 11·1	3,803	+ 3·7	+ 16·1
Earthenware	6,847	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	11,918	+ 0·3	— 3·2
Other Branches	2,022	— 0·0	— 0·4	3,643	+ 2·2	+ 0·5
TOTAL	10,953	+ 0·6	+ 2·8	19,364	+ 1·3	+ 0·8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	8,519	+ 0·9	+ 4·0	13,800	+ 2·2	+ 3·1
Other districts	2,434	— 0·6	— 1·1	5,564	— 0·7	— 4·4
TOTAL	10,953	+ 0·6	+ 2·8	19,364	+ 1·3	+ 0·8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,824 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,869 or about 35½ per cent., were working on an average about 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd February, 1936; on the other hand, 588, or nearly 5½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th February showed some improvement as compared with 20th January.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 13.6 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 15.2 at 20th January, 1936, and 14.0 at 25th February, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 22nd Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year* before
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,457	— 0.3	+ 0.7	3,584	+ 3.1	+ 0.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,234	— 0.3	+ 8.3	22,307	+ 0.5	+ 7.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,786	— 0.6	+ 0.8	4,423	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Scotland ...	224	— 0.9	...	568	— 4.7	+ 5.2
Total ...	11,701	— 0.3	+ 5.9	30,882	+ 0.8	+ 5.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,669 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3 per cent. were working on an average about 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd February, 1936. On the other hand about 2 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was bad during the early part of February, outdoor work being restricted by the adverse weather; conditions improved, however, later in the month, and at 24th February the numbers unemployed showed a marked reduction as compared with a month before.

As regards individual occupations, employment at the end of February was fairly good with bricklayers; with carpenters, masons, plasterers and plumbers it was fair; with other classes of workpeople it was slack or bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16–64, at 24th February, 1936, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with February, 1935:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th Feb., 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	139,970	17,718	1,847	12.7	— 0.7	— 1.0
Bricklayers ...	88,910	7,178	1,485	8.1	— 18.2	— 1.2
Masons ...	23,830	3,771	814	15.8	— 11.1	— 3.4
Slaters and Tilers	8,670	1,628	414	18.8	— 13.3	— 2.6
Plasterers ...	31,590	3,870	656	12.3	— 17.9	— 1.2
Painters ...	129,740	38,654	2,186	29.8	— 9.0	+ 0.1
Plumbers ...	39,280	4,239	314	10.8	— 1.3	— 4.1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	271,080	49,186	3,599	18.1	9.0	3.5
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	96,130	36,202	1,292	37.7	— 8.4	— 0.
All other occupations ...	147,590	35,519	1,899	24.1	— 3.4	— 1.2
Total ...	976,790	197,965	14,506	20.3	— 7.8	— 1.6

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th Feb., 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
London ...	199,120	36,224	508	18.2	— 2.3	— 2.0
South-Eastern ...	156,340	18,648	367	11.9	— 4.0	— 0.5
South-Western ...	114,550	17,271	504	15.1	— 3.9	— 2.3
Midlands ...	117,270	18,975	1,992	16.2	— 13.5	— 1.4
North-Eastern ...	121,040	32,436	5,228	26.8	— 12.8	— 1.1
North-Western ...	123,970	30,675	1,975	24.7	— 13.8	— 2.9
Scotland ...	92,690	25,360	3,590	27.4	— 10.7	— 0.7
Wales ...	33,000	12,093	325	36.6	— 6.3	— 2.1
Northern Ireland	18,810	6,283	17	33.4	— 2.5	— 5.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	976,790	197,965	14,506	20.3	— 7.8	— 1.6

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,315,000 in 1931). These returns show that in February, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,903,000, as compared with £8,709,500 in February, 1935.

An analysis of these figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 112 of the present issue.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed little change during February, and remained good on the whole.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was fairly good on the whole; it was also better than a year ago. In some centres, however, including London, Birmingham, Cardiff, and Edinburgh (machine branch), it was described as slack; while at Bradford, Newcastle, Sheffield, Liverpool and Glasgow, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with January, but was better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford and Manchester described employment as bad; whilst at London, Bristol and Belfast it was described as fair. With lithographic artists it was again moderate at Manchester and fair in London.

In the bookbinding industry employment at the end of February showed a decline as compared with January, but was fairly good on the whole; it was much better than in February, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6.9 at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 6.8 at 20th January, 1936, and 6.8 at 25th February, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9.2, 9.5 and 9.6; and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 7.3, 7.3 and 7.9.

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 Feb., 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Feb., 1936.	Jan., 1936.	Feb., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ...	34,518	4.8	6.3	6.3	-1.5	-1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,221	7.5	7.9	8.2	-0.4	-0.7
Midland and Eastern Counties ...	7,599	3.8	4.4	5.1	-0.6	-1.3
Scotland ...	5,349	8.5	8.9	9.8	-0.4	-1.3
Other Districts ...	9,937	4.6	5.5	6.2	-0.9	-1.6
Total ...	71,624	5.5	6.5	6.8	-1.0	-1.3
Lithographic Printing	11,722	6.5	6.6	7.4	-0.1	-0.9
Bookbinding ...	8,278	7.9	6.8	10.3	+1.1	-2.4
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	27,372	2.5	1.6	3.1	+0.9	-0.6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack in February, and, in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, was worse than in January. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33.2 per cent. were unemployed at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 30.8 per cent. at 20th January, 1936, and with 33.0 per cent. at 25th February, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 24th February, 1936, was 15.4, as compared with 16.1 at 20th January, 1936; in dock wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding percentages were 36.3 and 33.4. Corresponding figures for a year ago are not available.

London.—Employment was slack, and somewhat worse than in January. 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—					
1st Feb., 1936 ...	3,631	2,046	5,677	6,318	11,995
8th " " ...	3,745	2,040	5,785	6,546	12,331
15th " " ...	3,060	1,700	4,760	6,138	10,898
22nd " " ...	3,294	1,872	5,166	6,536	11,702
29th " " ...	3,264	1,906	5,170	6,304	11,474
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Feb., 1936 ...	3,399	1,913	5,312	6,368	11,680
Average for Jan., 1936 ...	3,996	1,895	5,891	6,550	12,441
Average for Feb., 1935 ...	3,856	1,955	5,811	6,521	12,332

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 829, compared with 996 in January and with 851 in February, 1935.

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

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. At Garston it declined further; at Salford it was fair.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th February, 1936, was 11,518, compared with 11,983 in January, 1936, and with 11,362 in February, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £29,261 in the four weeks ended 28th February, 1936, compared with £32,277 in January, 1936, and with £27,320 in February, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff was fair; at Penarth it declined and was slack. At Swansea also it was slack, and rather worse than in the previous month. At Bristol and Avonmouth it was generally good in the first two weeks of the month, but it declined later. Employment at Southampton remained good; at Plymouth it declined and was moderate.

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

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 24th February, 1936, was 29.5, compared with 30.5 at 20th January, 1936, and 31.7 at 25th February, 1935.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first week and quiet thereafter; there was some difficulty in obtaining suitable able-bodied seamen and firemen. On the Tyne the demand was very slack; on the Wear there was a poor demand, especially in the first week. On the Tees it was fair until the last week, when it improved slightly; at the Hartlepoons there was a poor demand generally. The demand at Hull was poor except in the third week, when it was fair; British carpenters, ordinary seamen and boys were in short supply. At Southampton the demand fluctuated between slack and fair. The demand at Bristol was very poor in the first half of the month and slightly better thereafter; at Avonmouth it was fair except in the third week, when it was slack. At Cardiff the demand declined to poor during the first two weeks, but improved thereafter, and at the end of February was fairly good; there was a shortage of white British carpenters and efficient ordinary seamen. At Newport the demand improved from slack to good during the first three weeks, but declined and was quiet in the last week; white British carpenters were scarce. At Swansea there was a very slack demand generally, with slightly more activity in the latter part of the month; ordinary seamen were in short supply at this port. On the Mersey the demand was moderate in the first and last weeks and quiet during the middle weeks of February; at Manchester the demand gradually improved from poor to moderate. On the Clyde there was a fair demand except in the second week, when some slackening was noted; suitable carpenters were difficult to secure. At Leith the demand was poor, with a slightly better tendency in the first and third weeks. At Belfast the demand improved from very slack to moderate in the first half of the month, but declined thereafter, and at the end of February was very dull.

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 February:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Feb., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Two Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1936.	Feb., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	6,303	— 3,062	+ 65	15,668	15,603
Manchester	401	— 189	— 11	991	1,061
London	7,673	— 903	+ 947	16,249	16,317
Southampton... ..	4,376	— 1,870	+ 350	10,622	11,714
Tyne Ports	1,488	— 433	+ 605	3,409	2,271
Sunderland	125	— 20	+ 29	270	311
Middlesbrough ...	221	— 163	— 21	605	496
Hull	639	— 133	...	1,411	1,359
Bristol†	662	+ 99	— 54	1,225	1,353
Newport, Mon. ...	269	— 335	+ 11	873	733
Cardiff§	1,631	— 558	+ 226	3,820	3,169
Swansea	207	— 409	— 230	823	1,116
SCOTLAND :					
Leith	141	— 113	— 62	395	456
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	224	— 372	+ 21	820	403
Glasgow	2,261	— 34	+ 239	4,556	4,184
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	159	— 19	+ 87	337	242
Total for above Ports	26,780	— 8,514	+ 2,202	62,074	60,788

* 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.

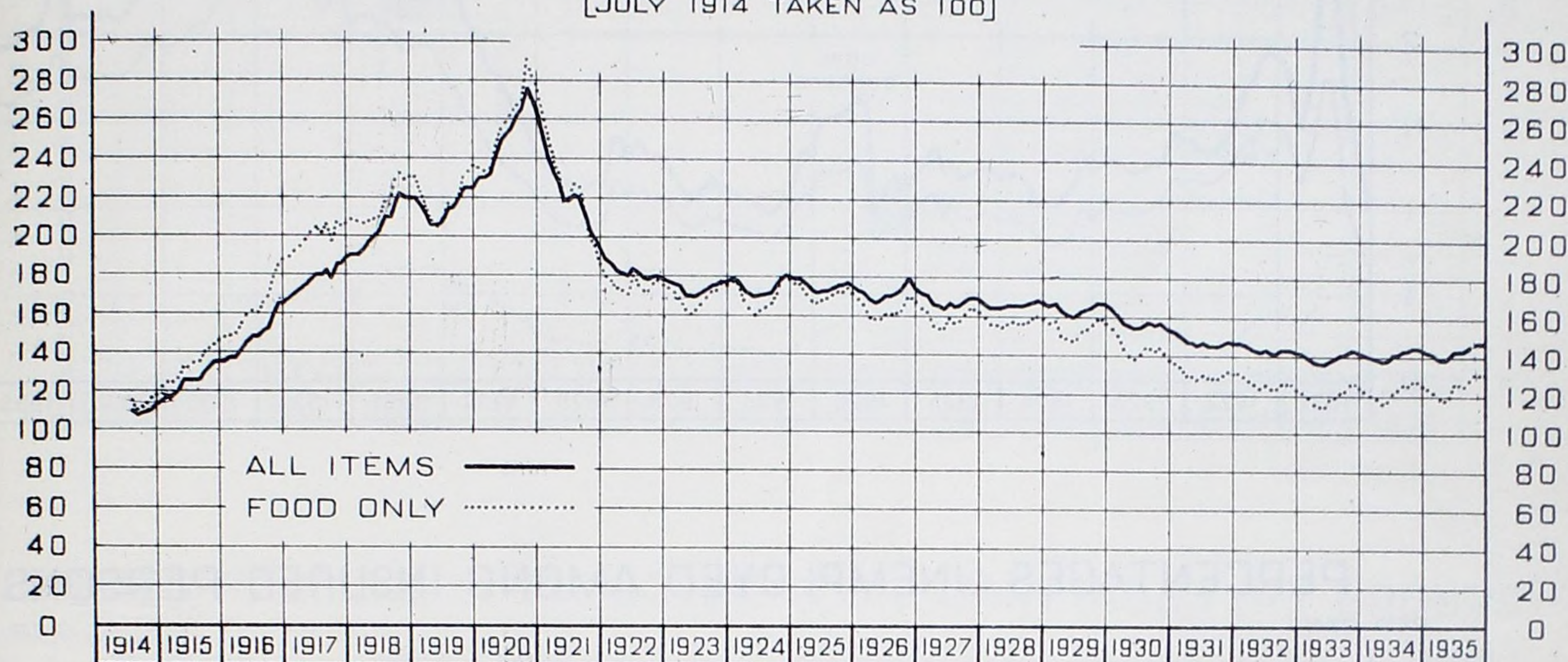
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1936

[FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH, 1936]

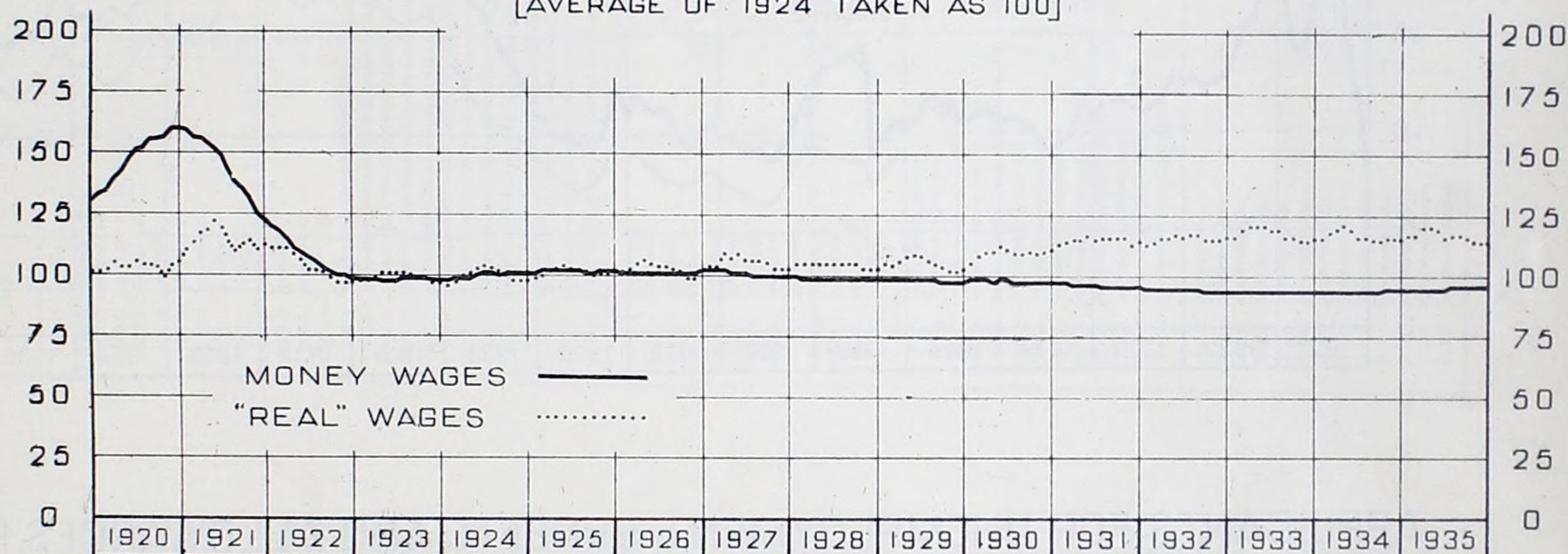
CHANGES IN WORKING-CLASS COST OF LIVING

[JULY 1914 TAKEN AS 100]



CHANGES IN WEEKLY RATES OF MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES

[AVERAGE OF 1924 TAKEN AS 100]

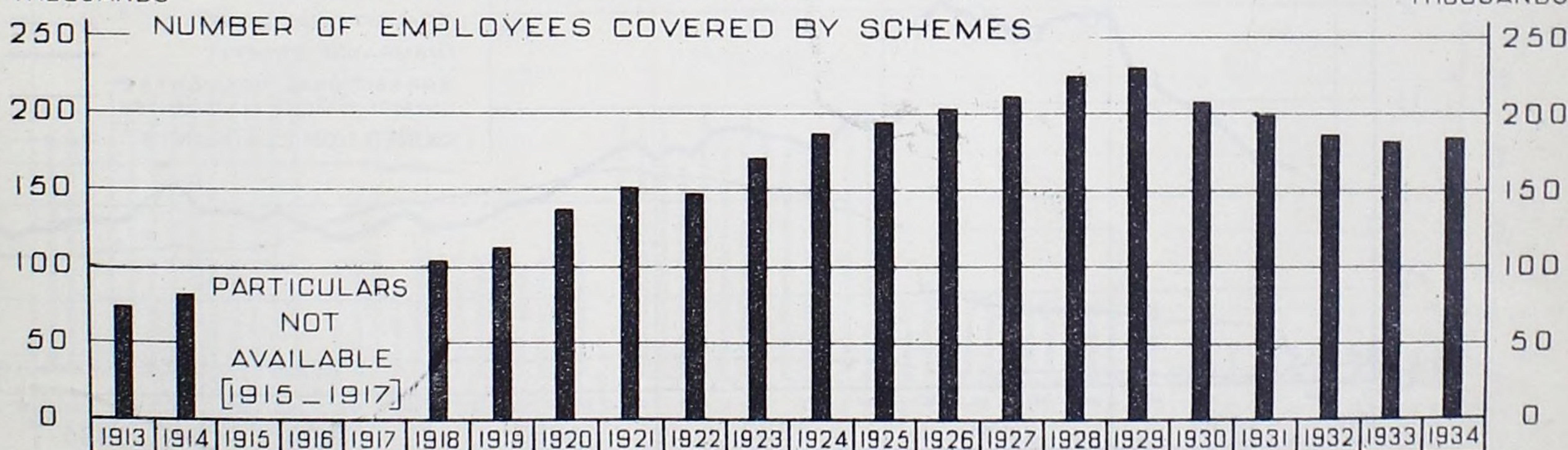


PROFIT - SHARING

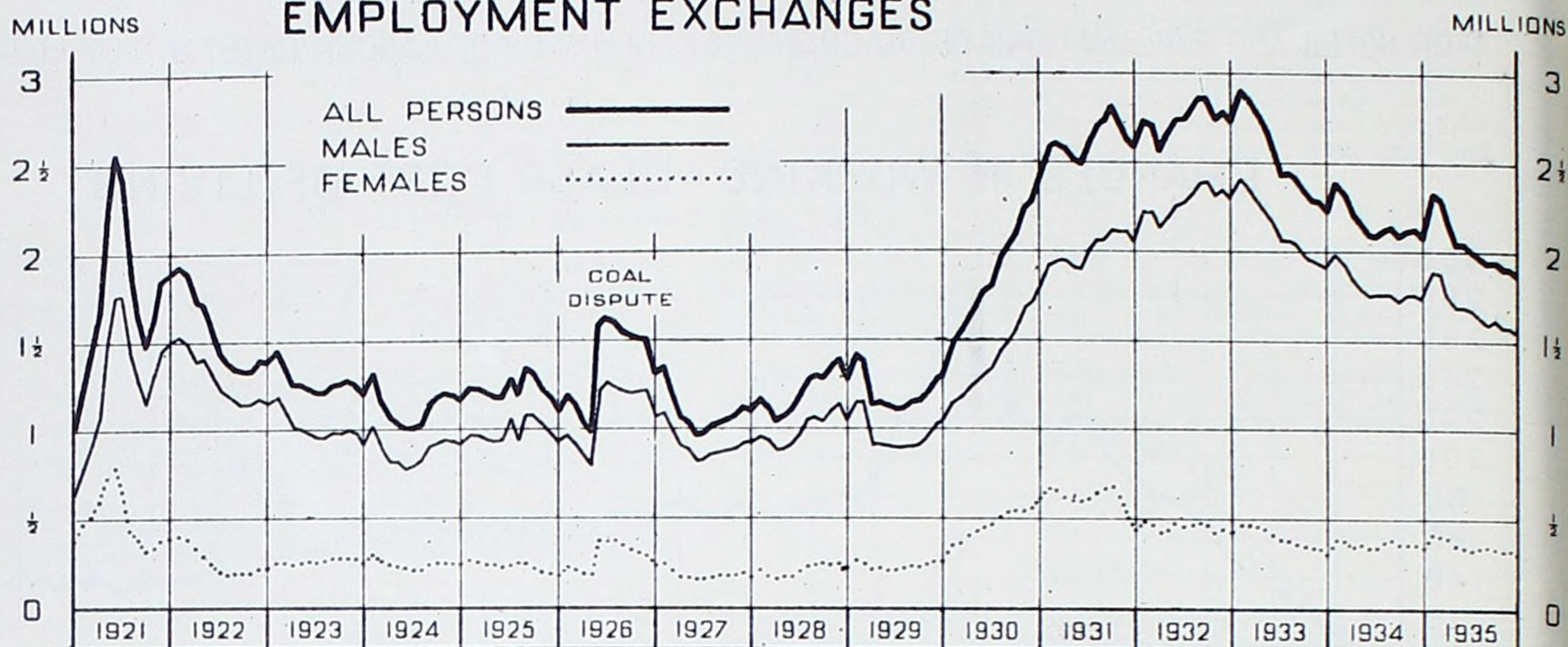
THOUSANDS

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY SCHEMES

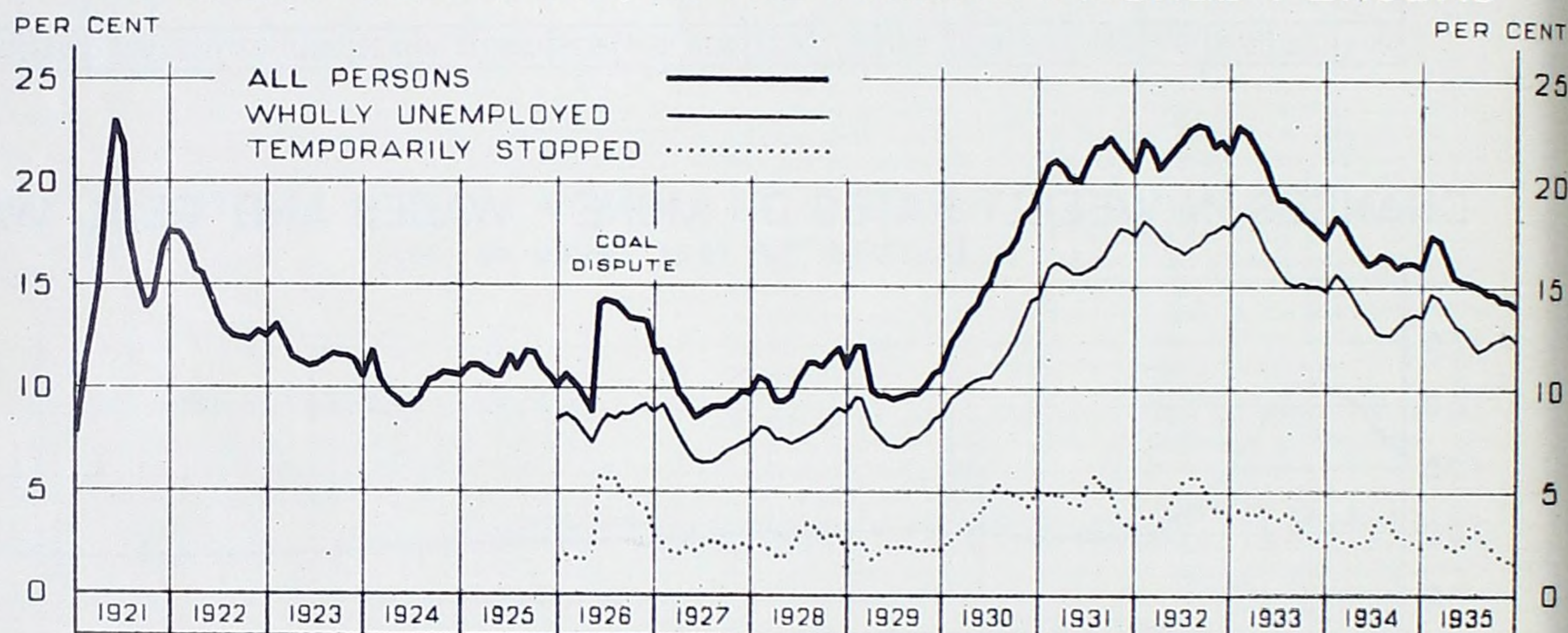
THOUSANDS



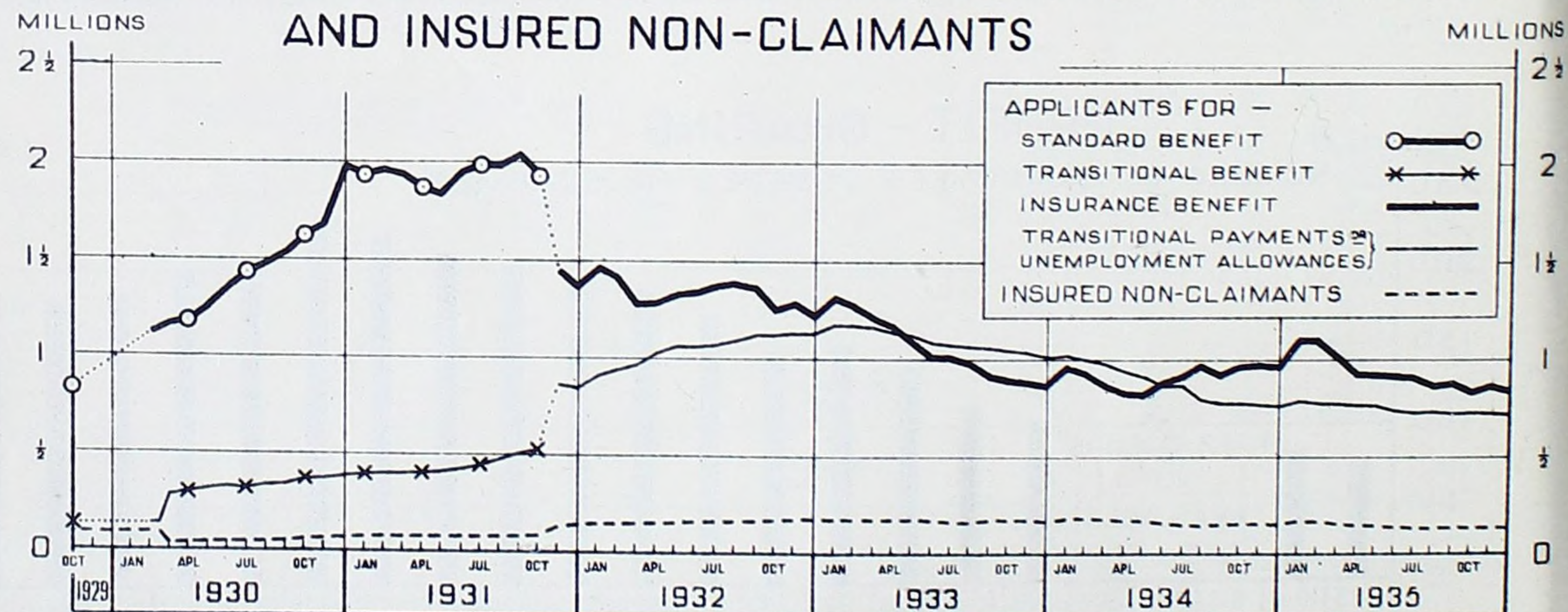
NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES



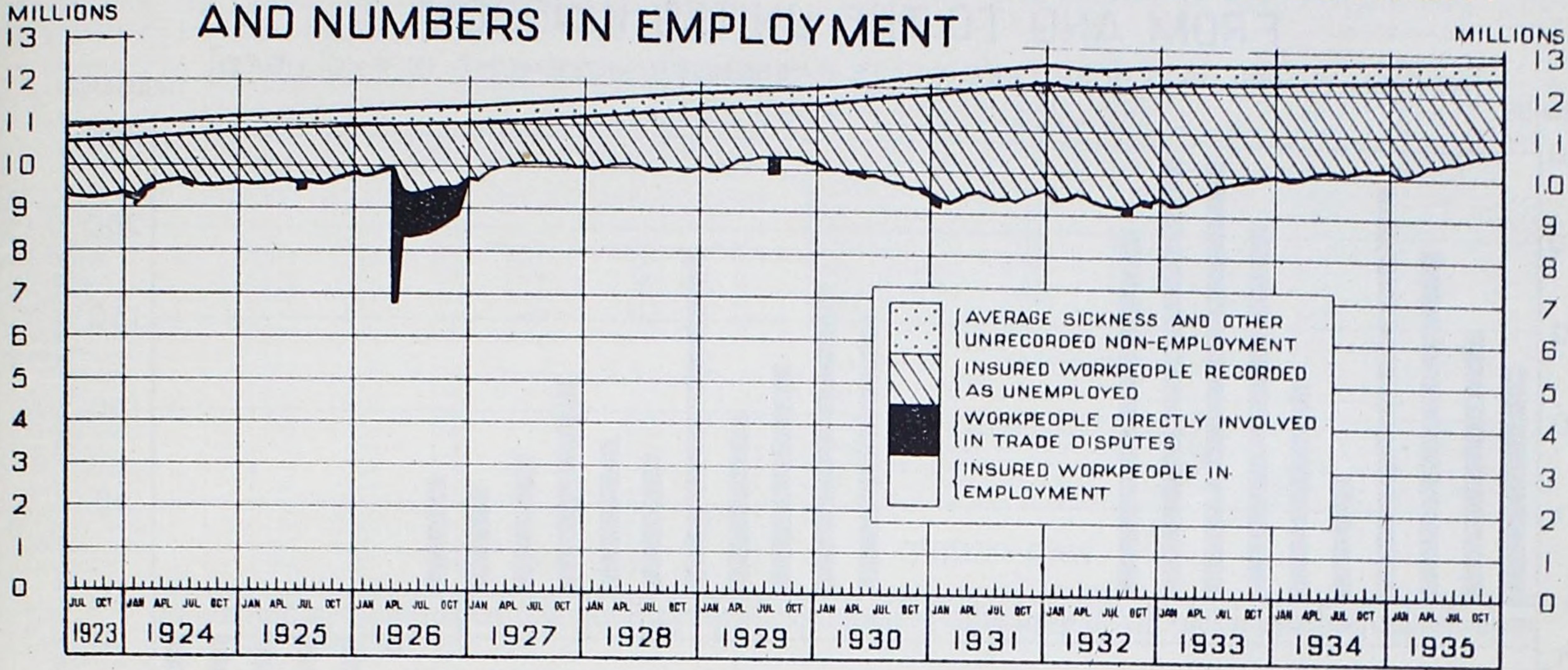
PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS



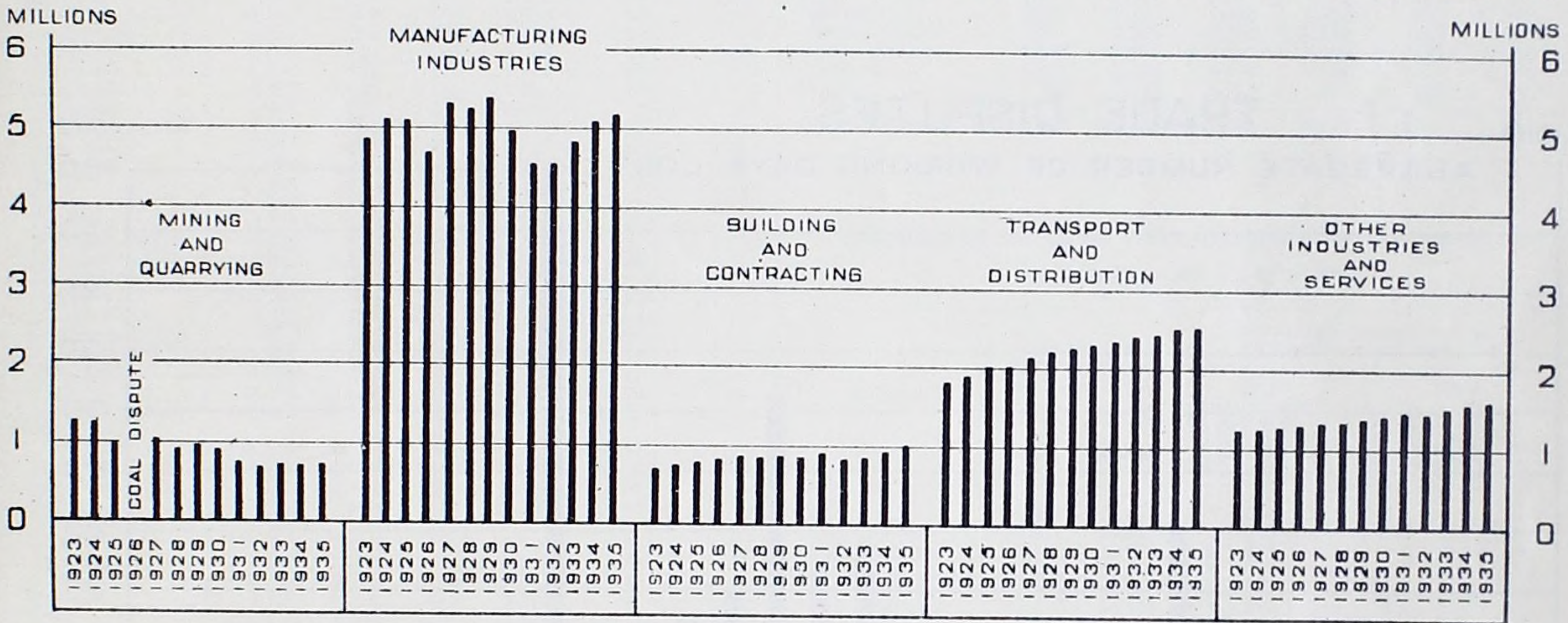
APPLICANTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND ALLOWANCES, ETC., AND INSURED NON-CLAIMANTS



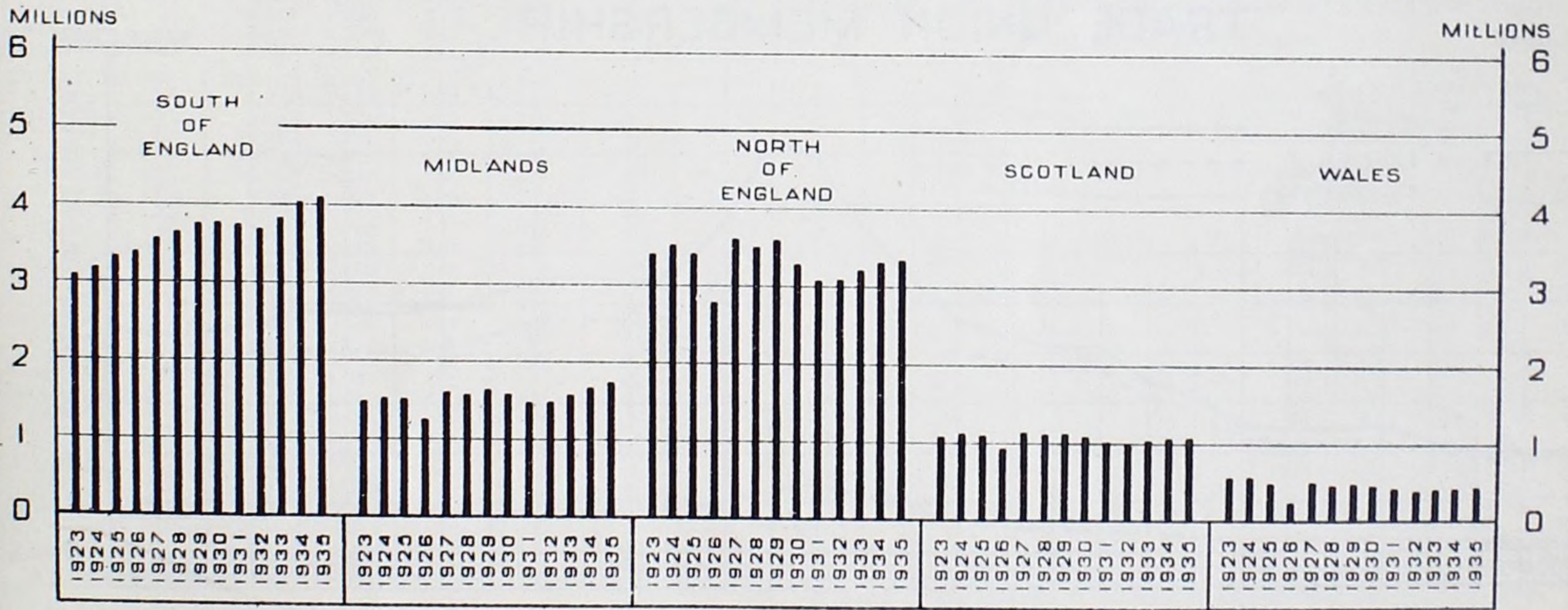
PERSONS AGED 16-64 INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT
AND NUMBERS IN EMPLOYMENT



INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

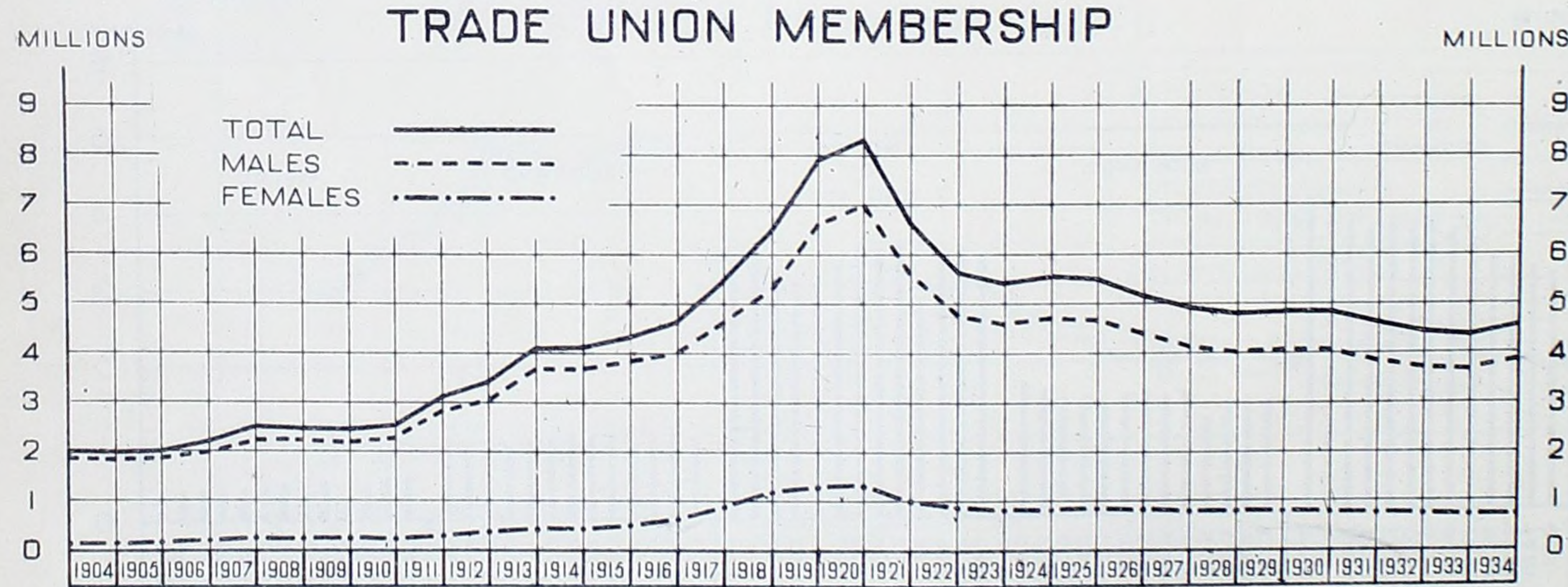
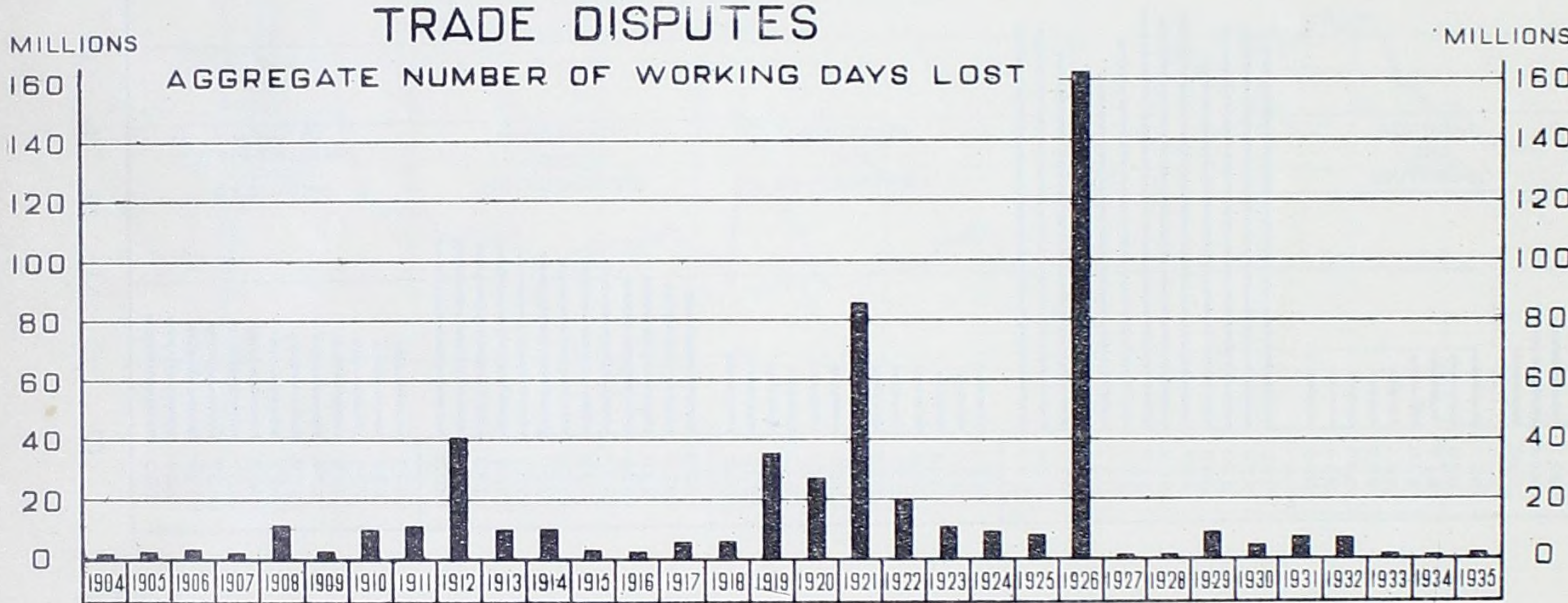
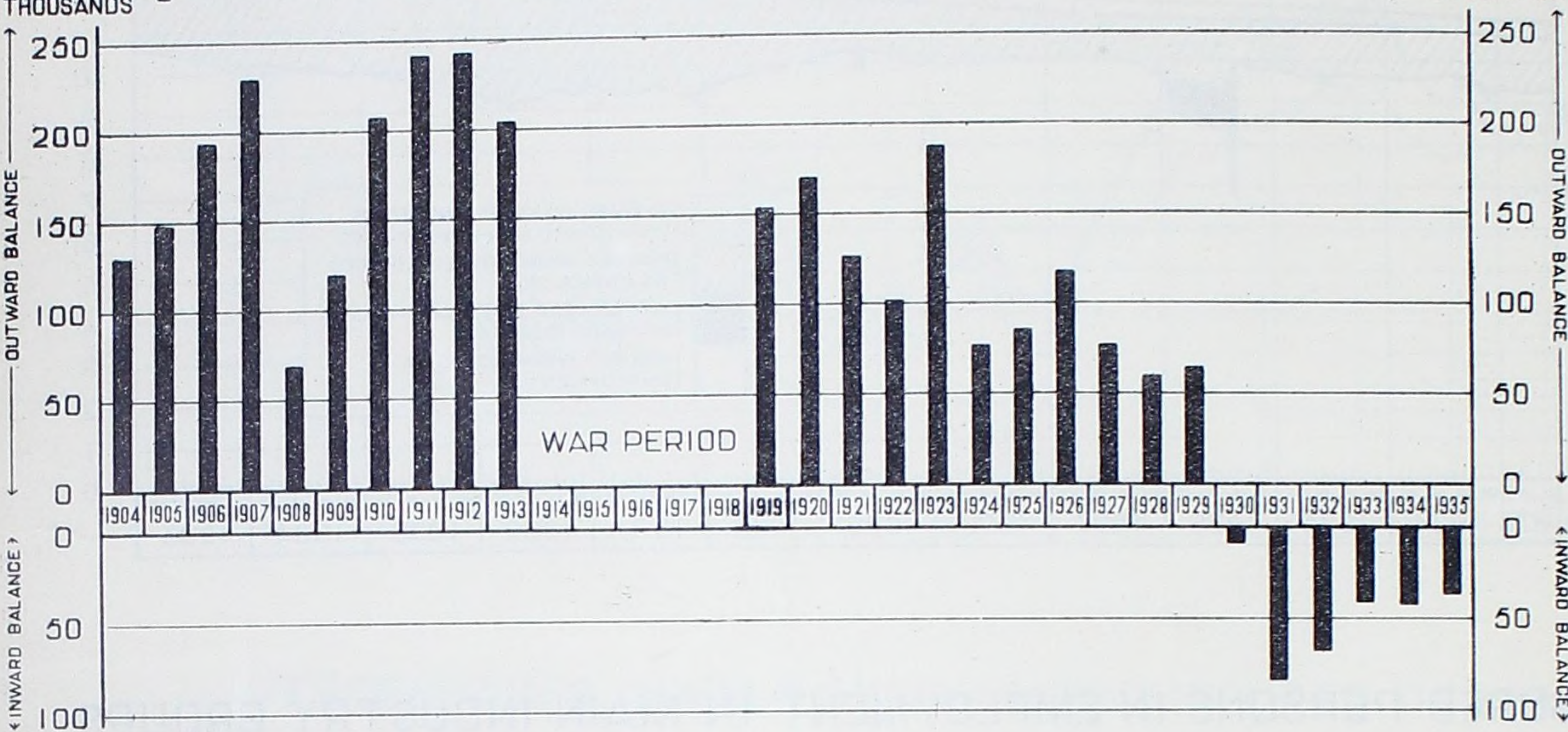


INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT AREAS



TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENT - OUTWARD AND INWARD BALANCES FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

[AS FROM 1ST APRIL 1923 IRISH FREE STATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT IS EXCLUDED]



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 24th February, 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 24th Feb., 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	20th Jan. 1936.	25th Feb. 1935.
<i>London Division ...</i>	168,439	44,146	6,549	219,134	- 10,222	- 22,761
<i>South-Eastern Division ...</i>	88,032	16,917	7,591	112,540	- 10,095	- 3,478
Brighton ...	3,387	1,378	345	5,110	- 314	- 479
Chatham ...	3,239	628	387	4,254	- 250	- 915
Ipswich ...	2,530	417	203	3,150	- 128	- 290
Norwich ...	5,770	643	115	6,528	- 223	+ 400
Rest of Division ...	73,106	13,851	6,541	93,498	- 9,180	- 2,194
<i>South-Western Division ...</i>	97,092	15,128	8,175	120,395	- 9,277	- 18,708
Bristol ...	15,536	2,651	1,822	20,009	- 478	- 3,722
Plymouth ...	7,205	1,309	568	9,082	- 329	- 785
Portsmouth ...	6,916	1,216	862	8,994	- 490	- 1,134
Reading ...	2,743	385	183	3,311	- 452	- 55
Southampton ...	8,766	721	538	10,025	+ 1,036	- 1,577
Swindon ...	1,327	149	164	1,640	- 405	- 664
Rest of Division ...	54,599	8,697	4,038	67,334	- 8,159	- 10,771
<i>Midlands Division ...</i>	156,852	42,332	7,186	206,370	- 29,788	- 38,757
Birmingham ...	20,248	6,321	295	26,864	- 1,680	- 3,149
Coventry ...	3,754	867	58	4,679	- 355	+ 206
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	2,411	594	34	3,039	- 458	- 431
Derby ...	2,957	686	201	3,844	- 665	- 203
Leicester ...	6,768	3,602	49	10,419	- 2,575	- 3,878
Northampton ...	3,308	488	70	3,866	- 548	- 118
Nottingham ...	12,345	2,400	313	15,058	- 1,965	- 3,478
Smethwick ...	1,850	543	27	2,420	- 261	- 695
Stoke-on-Trent ...	15,335	7,829	601	23,765	- 2,798	- 1,550
Walsall ...	4,306	854	128	5,288	- 1,545	- 1,682
West Bromwich ...	1,894	299	52	2,245	- 359	- 897
Wolverhampton ...	5,719	1,631	407	7,757	- 831	- 1,853
Rest of Division ...	75,957	16,218	4,951	97,126	- 15,748	- 21,029
<i>North-Eastern Division ...</i>	344,023	39,777	30,177	413,977	- 29,957	- 85,176
Barnsley ...	7,967	657	914	9,538	- 834	- 1,299
Bradford ...	10,141	2,119	156	12,416	- 657	- 1,882
Darlington ...	4,014	350	493	4,857	- 141	- 632
Dewsbury ...	2,500	710	100	3,310	- 342	- 1,784
Doncaster ...	4,093	490	971	5,554	- 844	- 4,794
Gateshead ...	9,892	1,035	1,206	12,133	- 468	- 1,778
Grimsby ...	6,084	691	633	7,408	+ 15	+ 254
Halifax ...	2,494	506	16	3,016	- 735	- 1,013
Hartlepool ...	7,983	529	945	9,457	- 686	- 1,892
Huddersfield ...	3,224	1,233	114	4,571	- 115	- 2,877
Hull ...	14,459	1,812	889	17,160	- 89	- 1,718
Leeds ...	19,399	3,849	243	23,491	- 2,980	- 2,758
Lincoln ...	3,439	489	301	4,229	- 809	- 686
Middlesbrough ...	11,209	855	1,521	13,585	- 1,311	- 2,478
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	21,824	2,832	2,486	27,142	- 1,203	- 3,016
Rotherham ...	6,345	411	599	7,355	+ 588	- 15
Sheffield ...	26,386	4,609	807	31,802	- 3,154	- 7,294
South Shields ...	11,539	629	1,424	13,592	+ 230	- 753
Stockton-on-Tees ...	7,935	473	782	9,190	- 955	- 1,194
Sunderland ...	18,931	1,669	2,482	23,082	- 1,059	- 5,947
Wakefield ...	3,686	715	255	4,656	- 277	- 2,903
York ...	3,553	723	146	4,422	- 402	- 801
Rest of Division ...	136,926	12,391	12,694	162,011	- 13,729	- 37,916
<i>North-Western Division ...</i>	306,989	92,774	22,354	422,117	- 34,547	- 53,023
Accrington ...	4,261	2,445	381	7,087	- 37	+ 705
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,635	1,372	158	5,165	- 390	- 2,194
Barrow ...	3,503	541	316	4,360	- 447	- 730
Birkenhead ...	7,730	999	773	9,502	- 282	- 189
Blackburn ...	7,873	7,825	783	16,481	- 379	- 1,465
Blackpool ...	5,452	3,128	637	9,217	- 727	+ 963
Bolton ...	8,605	3,318	440	12,363	- 1,492	- 2,315
Burnley ...	4,927	4,002	440	9,369	- 907	- 1,156
Bury ...	2,011	1,290	124	3,425	- 731	- 1,312
Chorley ...	2,395	931	174	3,500	- 315	- 1,027
Liverpool ...	76,531	11,193	6,500	94,224	- 1,732	- 1,976
Manchester ...	34,070	10,453	1,183	45,706	- 4,903	- 7,224
Nelson ...	1,874	1,270	101	3,245	- 322	- 1,579
Oldham ...	12,366	3,888	259	16,513	- 1,039	- 4,641
Preston ...	6,290	2,917	468	9,675	- 1,110	- 1,102
Rochdale ...	4,396	1,022	111	5,529	- 625	- 1,925
St. Helens ...	6,374	536	743	7,653	- 431	- 375
Salford ...	10,653	3,468	404	14,525	- 1,044	- 3,236
Stockport ...	4,866	2,258	229	7,353	- 1,189	- 1,937
Warrington ...	4,313	662	237	5,212	- 102	- 314
Wigan ...	8,937	1,600	541	11,078	- 947	- 623
Rest of Division ...	85,927	27,656	7,352	120,935	- 15,396	- 19,371
<i>Scotland Division ...</i>	243,384	46,397	27,015	316,796	- 16,168	- 29,608
Aberdeen ...	7,975	1,511	729	10,215	- 1,008	- 568
Clydebank ...	3,548	588	663	4,799	+ 183	- 1,734
Dundee ...	10,095	5,907	841	16,843	+ 945	- 1,780
Edinburgh ...	19,136	3,265	859	23,260	- 1,738	- 17
Glasgow ...	80,847	15,337	8,217	104,401	- 2,327	- 12,265
Greenock ...	6,737	939	1,244	8,920	- 134	- 1,017
Motherwell ...	5,546	685	947	7,178	- 441	- 1,735
Paisley ...	4,536	700	821	6,057	- 153	- 752
Port Glasgow ...	2,273	340	320	2,933	- 399	- 394
Rest of Division ...	102,691	17,125	12,374	132,190	- 11,096	- 9,346
<i>Wales Division ...</i>	184,505	10,886	18,301	213,692	+ 5,353	- 8,931
Cardiff ...	14,401	1,923	1,287	17,611	- 428	- 1,246
Llanelli ...	2,857	356	484	3,697	- 496	- 424
Newport ...	7,691	474	600	8,765	+ 556	- 479
Swansea ...	13,264	1,150	1,798	16,212	- 155	- 8
Rest of Division ...	146,292	6,983	14,132	167,407	+ 5,876	- 6,774
<i>Northern Ireland ...</i>	46,112	19,775	2,992	68,879	- 1,360	- 3,403
Belfast ...	23,596	10,697	1,936	36,229	+ 57	- 3,277
Londonderry ...	3,107	1,171	222	4,500	- 272	- 1,112
Lurgan ...	1,002	1,447	58	2,507	- 166	- 11
Lisburn ...	1,023	535	49	1,607	- 22	- 189
Newry ...	1,775	341	45	2,161	- 15	+ 70
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	15,609	5,584	682	21,875	- 942	+ 1,116
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</i>	1,635,428	328,132	130,340	2,093,900	- 136,061	- 263,845

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 754 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES, AGED 14 AND UNDER 18, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,585	1,997	3,582	1,559	1,408	2,967
South-Eastern ...	1,598	1,775	3,373	2,259	1,959	4,218
South-Western ...	1,930	1,716	3,646	2,745	1,784	4,529
Midlands ...	1,646	1,718	3,364	1,929	1,893	3,822
North-Eastern ...	8,159	6,680	14,839	9,679	5,659	15,338
North-Western ...	5,685	6,443	12,128	5,582	4,644	10,226
Scotland ...	7,055	7,321	14,376	7,009	5,630	12,639
Wales ...	5,990	4,266	10,256	5,557	2,488	8,045
Great Britain ...	33,648	31,916	65,564	36,319	25,465	61,784

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. Some particulars on this subject were given in the article on page 44 of the issue of this Gazette for February.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	9,779	8,167	17,946	1,380	1,506	2,886
South-Western ...	2,009	1,608	3,617	458	482	940
Midlands ...	3,493	2,753	6,246	1,111	978	2,089
North-Eastern ...	3,860	3,294	7,154	1,129	982	2,111
North-Western ...	4,009	3,932	7,941	1,104	898	2,002
Scotland ...	2,217	2,259	4,476	625	745	1,370
Wales ...	566	453	1,019	330	206	536
Great Britain ...	25,933	22,466	48,399	6,137	5,797	11,934

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1935.		Percentage unemployed at 24th February, 1936.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	83,700	74,310	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.2	2.4
South-Eastern ...	39,810	29,180	4.3	0.2	4.5	6.5	0.4	6.9
South-Western ...	33,950	25,150	4.1	0.3	4.4	5.4	0.8	6.2
Midlands ...	70,250	60,910	1.9	0.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	3.2
North-Eastern ...	77,960	52,570	6.0	1.1	7.1	6.7	1.6	8.3
North-Western ...	68,760	62,560	7.7	1.3	9.0	5.4	1.8	7.2
Scotland ...	49,670	42,940	11.6	0.8	12.4	8.7	1.4	10.1
Wales ...	25,900	9,380	8.6	4.8	13.4	14.7	2.2	16.9
Special Schemes...	3,000	2,000	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3
Great Britain ...	453,000	359,000	5.4	0.9	6.3	5.0	1.2	6.2

JUVENILES AGED 14-17 YEARS IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Divisions.	Week ended 19th February, 1936.				Month ended 19th Feb., 1936.			Total number of individuals who have at- tended since 1st April, 1935.	
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.				
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educa- tional Insti- tu- tions.
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	4	—	501	257	2	8	3	9,197	193
S.-Eastern	11	6	522	651	49	117	131	4,935	1,080
S.-Western	15	2	818	955	50	107	130	9,795	720
Midlands...	14	4	1,011	915	85	262	288	11,806	2,000
N.-Eastern	54	5	7,293	3,643	52	247	333	45,837	1,460
N.-Western	44	2	4,307	3,158	31	153	180	41,677	742
Scotland ...	30	4	5,017	3,394	86	348	334	38,690	1,264
Wales ...	27	1	3,260	1,212	25	135	138	18,025	271
Great Britain	199†	24	22,729	14,185	380	1,377	1,537	179,962	7,730

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 24th February, 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 provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. 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.

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 92 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 92.

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 January and February, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for February, 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 24th FEBRUARY, 1936.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (inclu lin : Casuals)			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	8,570	181	8,751	201	19	220	8,771	200	8,971	8,716	200	8,916
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	159,837	587	160,424	28,699	27	28,726	188,536	614	189,150	188,508	613	189,121
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,630	2	1,632	177	—	177	1,807	2	1,809	1,791	2	1,793
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,003	1	1,004	38	—	38	1,041	1	1,042	1,041	1	1,042
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	8,045	31	8,076	2,652	2	2,654	10,697	33	10,730	9,346	33	9,379
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	795	4	799	125	—	125	920	4	924	920	4	924
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1,258	125	1,383	1,001	11	1,012	2,259	136	2,395	2,207	136	2,343
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,032	6	2,038	443	8	451	2,475	14	2,489	2,351	14	2,365
Total, Mining	174,600	756	175,356	33,135	48	33,183	207,735	804	208,539	206,164	803	206,967
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,008	5	2,013	129	—	129	2,137	5	2,142	2,137	5	2,142
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,646	93	3,739	938	19	957	4,584	112	4,696	4,556	111	4,667
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,614	33	1,647	455	2	457	2,069	35	2,104	1,937	31	1,968
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	7,268	131	7,399	1,522	21	1,543	8,790	152	8,942	8,630	147	8,777
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	10,067	700	10,767	2,681	224	2,905	12,748	924	13,672	12,432	919	13,351
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,817	3,127	6,944	3,481	5,608	9,089	7,298	8,735	16,033	7,284	8,728	16,012
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,318	360	2,678	720	137	857	3,038	497	3,535	3,021	497	3,518
Glass Bottles	2,738	160	2,898	1,257	43	1,300	3,935	203	4,138	3,995	203	4,198
Total, Glass	5,056	520	5,576	1,977	180	2,157	7,033	700	7,733	7,016	700	7,716
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	8,136	1,274	9,410	733	191	924	8,869	1,465	10,334	8,777	1,464	10,241
Explosives	622	235	857	44	28	72	666	263	929	665	263	928
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,178	252	1,430	78	17	95	1,256	269	1,525	1,246	269	1,515
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	4,447	1,100	5,547	830	138	968	5,277	1,233	6,515	5,238	1,221	6,459
Total, Chemicals, etc.	14,383	2,861	17,244	1,685	374	2,059	16,068	3,235	19,303	15,926	3,217	19,143
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,410	5	2,415	348	1	349	2,758	6	2,764	2,756	6	2,762
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	17,674	160	17,834	13,245	33	13,278	30,919	193	31,112	30,914	193	31,107
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,120	171	3,291	1,022	36	1,058	4,142	207	4,349	4,111	207	4,318
Tin Plates	2,943	223	3,166	5,143	318	5,461	8,085	541	8,627	8,086	541	8,627
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	2,860	54	2,914	2,816	4	2,820	5,676	58	5,734	5,675	58	5,733
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,192	200	2,392	1,232	64	1,296	3,424	264	3,688	3,420	264	3,684
Total, Metal Manufacture	31,199	813	32,012	23,806	456	24,262	55,005	1,269	56,274	54,962	1,269	56,231
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	44,741	1,577	46,318	10,305	541	10,846	55,046	2,118	57,164	53,900	2,109	56,009
Electrical Engineering	4,156	695	4,851	411	80	491	4,567	775	5,342	4,510	772	5,282
Marine Engineering, etc.	7,543	23	7,566	455	1	456	7,998	24	8,022	7,540	24	7,564
Constructional Engineering	4,183	48	4,231	701	4	705	4,884	52	4,936	4,791	52	4,843
Total, Engineering	60,623	2,343	62,966	11,872	626	12,498	72,495	2,969	75,464	70,741	2,957	73,698
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	15,540	1,067	16,607	5,758	302	6,060	21,298	1,369	22,667	20,955	1,358	22,313
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,608	146	1,754	182	16	198	1,790	162	1,952	1,714	162	1,876
Total, Vehicles	2,536	25	2,561	615	3	618	3,151	28	3,179	3,133	28	3,161
Total, Vehicles	19,684	1,238	20,922	6,555	321	6,876	23,239	1,559	24,798	23,892	1,548	25,440
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	53,895	191	54,086	1,925	16	1,941	55,821	207	56,027	53,843	204	54,047

* See, however, footnote ‡ on page 103 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 ...	6,997	438	7,435	3,024	186	3,210	10,021	624	10,645	9,972	624	10,596
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,855	53	4,908	368	3	371	5,223	56	5,279	4,860	54	4,914
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	6,117	5,943	12,060	1,066	1,477	2,543	7,183	7,420	14,603	7,112	7,420	14,532
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	3,035	989	4,024	1,417	401	1,818	4,452	1,390	5,842	4,442	1,387	5,829
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,248	642	1,890	340	116	456	1,588	758	2,346	1,587	758	2,345
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,190	543	1,733	374	210	584	1,564	753	2,317	1,560	753	2,313
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,044	23	1,067	130	2	132	1,174	25	1,199	1,158	25	1,183
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,723	1,162	2,885	840	427	1,267	2,563	1,589	4,152	2,541	1,586	4,127
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	12,859	4,909	17,768	3,286	1,607	4,893	16,145	6,516	22,661	15,916	6,503	22,419
<i>Total, Other Metals ...</i>	<i>39,068</i>	<i>14,702</i>	<i>53,770</i>	<i>10,845</i>	<i>4,429</i>	<i>15,274</i>	<i>49,913</i>	<i>19,131</i>	<i>69,044</i>	<i>49,148</i>	<i>19,110</i>	<i>68,258</i>
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	12,996	10,827	23,823	5,106	7,757	12,863	18,102	18,584	36,686	18,102	18,584	36,686
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	9,490	20,802	30,292	2,196	6,124	8,320	11,686	26,926	38,612	11,682	26,924	38,606
<i>Total, Cotton ...</i>	<i>22,486</i>	<i>31,629</i>	<i>54,115</i>	<i>7,302</i>	<i>13,881</i>	<i>21,183</i>	<i>29,788</i>	<i>45,510</i>	<i>75,298</i>	<i>29,784</i>	<i>45,508</i>	<i>75,292</i>
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,732	3,637	9,369	6,240	5,883	12,123	11,972	9,520	21,492	11,899	9,486	21,385
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	1,060	1,170	2,230	978	1,906	2,884	2,038	3,076	5,114	2,036	3,054	5,090
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	1,003	492	1,495	514	335	849	1,517	827	2,344	1,517	826	2,343
Linen ...	4,290	8,186	12,476	427	1,323	1,750	4,717	9,509	14,226	4,623	9,475	14,098
Jute ...	2,600	4,436	7,036	219	746	965	2,819	5,182	8,001	2,819	5,182	8,001
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	948	1,195	2,143	155	303	458	1,103	1,498	2,601	969	1,203	2,172
Hosiery ...	1,266	3,776	5,042	1,293	5,428	6,721	2,559	9,204	11,763	2,528	9,132	11,660
Lace ...	327	316	643	419	396	815	746	712	1,458	746	712	1,458
Carpets ...	480	586	1,066	224	553	777	704	1,139	1,843	703	1,138	1,841
Other Textiles ...	1,425	2,647	4,072	291	1,439	1,730	1,716	4,086	5,802	1,549	2,906	4,455
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,076	2,870	9,946	9,107	2,961	12,068	16,183	5,831	22,014	15,037	4,409	19,446
<i>Total, Textiles ...</i>	<i>48,693</i>	<i>60,940</i>	<i>109,633</i>	<i>27,169</i>	<i>35,154</i>	<i>62,323</i>	<i>75,862</i>	<i>96,094</i>	<i>171,956</i>	<i>70,210</i>	<i>85,031</i>	<i>155,241</i>
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,480	877	4,357	1,092	243	1,335	4,572	1,120	5,692	4,570	1,117	5,687
Leather Goods ...	1,034	859	1,893	198	316	514	1,232	1,175	2,407	1,214	1,152	2,366
<i>Total, Leather ...</i>	<i>4,514</i>	<i>1,736</i>	<i>6,250</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>5,804</i>	<i>2,295</i>	<i>8,099</i>	<i>5,784</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>8,053</i>
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	10,412	7,496	17,908	1,796	5,572	7,368	12,208	13,068	25,276	11,445	12,546	23,991
Dress Making and Millinery ...	841	5,224	6,065	37	2,228	2,265	878	7,452	8,330	872	7,289	8,161
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,295	1,156	2,451	226	693	919	1,521	1,849	3,370	1,513	1,849	3,362
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	808	6,006	6,814	78	3,040	3,118	886	9,046	9,932	680	4,437	5,117
Other Dress Industries ...	616	755	1,371	188	647	835	804	1,402	2,206	799	1,399	2,198
Boots Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	9,219	2,264	11,483	4,268	1,586	5,854	13,487	3,850	17,337	13,198	3,816	17,014
<i>Total, Clothing ...</i>	<i>23,191</i>	<i>22,901</i>	<i>46,092</i>	<i>6,593</i>	<i>13,766</i>	<i>20,359</i>	<i>29,784</i>	<i>36,667</i>	<i>66,451</i>	<i>28,507</i>	<i>31,336</i>	<i>59,843</i>
Food Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	13,612	5,320	18,932	765	547	1,312	14,377	5,867	20,244	13,678	5,748	19,426
Grain Milling ...	2,389	221	2,610	410	37	447	2,799	258	3,057	2,617	246	2,863
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,864	4,888	7,752	488	2,046	2,534	3,352	6,934	10,286	3,323	6,921	10,244
Other Food Industries ...	9,829	9,340	19,169	784	1,147	1,931	10,613	10,487	21,100	10,411	10,381	20,792
Drink Industries ...	7,868	2,697	10,565	681	862	1,543	8,549	3,559	12,108	8,172	3,481	11,653
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	774	1,399	2,173	30	415	445	804	1,814	2,618	772	1,692	2,464
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</i>	<i>37,336</i>	<i>23,865</i>	<i>61,201</i>	<i>3,158</i>	<i>5,054</i>	<i>8,212</i>	<i>40,494</i>	<i>28,919</i>	<i>69,413</i>	<i>38,973</i>	<i>28,469</i>	<i>67,442</i>
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,027	115	9,142	877	33	910	9,904	148	10,052	9,478	147	9,625
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,782	203	1,985	293	49	342	2,075	252	2,327	2,008	252	2,260
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	14,259	1,727	15,986	2,133	454	2,587	16,392	2,181	18,573	16,072	2,153	18,225
Other Woodworking ...	2,385	448	2,833	538	167	705	2,923	615	3,538	2,794	592	3,386
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</i>	<i>27,453</i>	<i>2,493</i>	<i>2</i>									

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH FEB., 1936.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH JAN., 1936.	25TH FEB., 1935.	19TH FEB., 1934.	
Fishing	31,890	940	32,830	26.9	19.3	26.7	0.6	2.0	0.6	27.5	21.3	27.3	- 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.8	27.3
Mining :—																
Coal Mining	934,420	4,190	938,610	17.1	14.0	17.1	3.1	0.7	3.1	20.2	14.7	20.2	+ 0.7	- 5.3	- 5.7	20.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,735	10	10,745	15.2	20.0	15.2	1.6	—	1.6	16.8	20.0	16.8	- 0.9	- 7.9	- 12.5	16.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,420	20	4,440	22.7	5.0	22.6	0.9	—	0.9	23.6	5.0	23.5	- 0.9	- 5.4	- 10.8	23.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,040	410	46,450	17.5	7.6	17.4	5.7	0.4	5.7	23.2	8.0	23.1	- 10.1	- 3.8	- 3.9	21.4
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	10,080	20	10,100	7.9	20.0	7.9	1.2	—	1.2	9.1	20.0	9.1	- 5.1	- 0.2	- 0.9	9.1
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10,920	1,300	12,220	11.5	9.6	11.3	9.2	0.9	8.3	20.7	10.5	19.6	- 1.7	- 2.2	- 3.6	19.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,480	170	17,650	11.6	3.5	11.5	2.6	4.7	2.6	14.2	8.2	14.1	- 2.0	- 1.9	- 5.2	13.6
Total, Mining	1,034,090	6,120	1,040,210	16.9	12.4	16.9	3.2	0.7	3.1	20.1	13.1	20.0	...	- 5.2	- 5.8	20.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,160	160	14,320	14.2	3.1	14.1	0.9	—	0.9	15.1	3.1	15.0	- 0.8	- 3.4	- 7.3	15.0
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	22,650	1,580	24,230	16.1	5.9	15.4	4.1	1.2	4.0	20.2	7.1	19.4	- 3.7	- 2.4	- 4.4	19.4
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,750	430	15,180	10.9	7.7	10.8	3.1	0.4	3.1	14.0	8.1	13.9	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 5.6	13.3
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	51,560	2,170	53,730	14.1	6.0	13.8	2.9	1.0	2.8	17.0	7.0	16.6	- 2.3	- 2.1	- 5.5	16.5
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,540	6,300	100,840	10.6	11.1	10.7	2.9	3.6	2.9	13.5	14.7	13.6	- 1.6	- 0.4	- 1.4	13.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,340	39,870	73,210	11.4	7.8	9.5	10.5	14.1	12.4	21.9	21.9	21.9	- 2.5	- 1.0	+ 0.6	21.9
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	22,260	6,450	28,710	10.4	5.6	9.3	3.2	2.1	3.0	13.6	7.7	12.3	+ 0.3	- 1.6	- 2.7	12.3
Glass Bottles	17,670	2,050	19,720	15.5	7.8	14.7	7.1	2.1	6.6	22.6	9.9	21.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 1.2	21.3
Total, Glass	39,930	8,500	48,430	12.7	6.1	11.5	4.9	2.1	4.5	17.6	8.2	16.0	+ 0.4	- 0.9	- 2.0	15.9
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals	76,090	26,640	102,730	10.7	4.8	9.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	11.7	5.5	10.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.8	10.0
Explosives	11,790	4,910	16,700	5.3	4.8	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	...	- 1.4	- 1.6	5.6
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	17,480	6,300	23,780	6.7	4.0	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	7.2	4.3	6.4	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	6.4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	51,510	20,500	72,010	8.6	5.4	7.7	1.6	0.6	1.3	10.2	6.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 2.0	9.0
Total, Chemicals, etc.	156,870	58,350	215,220	9.2	4.9	8.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	10.2	5.5	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.9	8.9
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,030	100	16,130	15.0	5.0	15.0	2.2	1.0	2.1	17.2	6.0	17.1	- 0.9	- 6.3	- 12.5	17.1
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling																
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	157,760	4,110	161,870	11.2	3.9	11.0	8.4	0.8	8.2	19.6	4.7	19.2	- 0.2	- 5.3	- 9.8	19.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	36,420	3,190	39,610	8.6	5.4	8.3	2.8	1.1	2.7	11.4	6.5	11.0	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 3.6	11.0
Tin Plates	25,510	2,740	28,250	11.5	8.1	11.2	20.2	11.6	19.3	31.7	19.7	30.5	- 4.3	- 6.4	- 9.8	30.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	28,600	1,990	30,590	10.0	2.7	9.5	9.8	0.2	9.2	19.8	2.9	18.7	+ 1.2	- 3.3	- 8.1	18.7
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	19,510	3,410	22,920	11.2	5.9	10.4	6.3	1.8	5.7	17.5	7.7	16.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	16.1
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	283,830	15,540	299,370	11.0	5.2	10.7	8.4	3.0	8.1	19.4	8.2	18.8	- 0.4	- 4.3	- 8.3	18.8
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	484,750	42,670	527,420	9.2	3.7	8.8	2.2	1.3	2.0	11.4	5.0	10.8	- 0.5	- 3.8	- 8.5	10.8
Electrical Engineering	73,260	20,150	93,410	5.7	3.4	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.2	3.8	5.7	- 0.2	- 2.0	- 6.0	5.7
Marine Engineering, etc.	44,950	700	45,650	16.8	3.3	16.6	1.0	0.1	1.0	17.8	3.4	17.6	- 1.6	- 10.3	- 20.6	18.7
Constructional Engineering	32,150	1,260	33,410	13.0	3.8	12.7	2.2	0.3	2.1	15.2	4.1	14.8	- 1.4	- 6.3	- 12.0	14.6
Total, Engineering	635,110	64,780	699,890	9.5	3.6	9.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	11.4	4.6	10.8	- 0.5	- 4.1	- 9.1	10.7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	258,160	27,670	285,830	6.0	3.9	5.8	2.2	1.0	2.1	8.2	4.9	7.9	+ 0.5	- 1.0	- 2.5	7.9
Carriages, Carts, etc.	12,480	1,710	14,190	12.9	8.5	12.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	14.3	9.5	13.8	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 3.9	13.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	45,420	1,370	46,790	5.6	1.8	5.5	1.3	0.2	1.3	6.9	2.0	6.8	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 8.0	6.8
Total, Vehicles	316,060	30,750	346,810	6.2	4.0	6.0	2.1	1.1	2.0	8.3	5.1	8.0	+ 0.4	- 1.3	- 3.4	8.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	154,710	2,520	157,230	34.8	7.6	34.4	1.3	0.6	1.2	36.1	8.2	35.6	- 1.0	- 10.3	- 18.4	36.5
Other Metal Industries :—																

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH FEB., 1936.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH JAN., 1936.	25TH FEB., 1935.	19TH FEB., 1934.	
Paper, Printing, etc. :—																
Paper and Paper Board ...	46,160	15,250	61,410	5.2	3.5	4.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	7.4	5.6	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	23,260	42,770	66,030	5.6	5.8	5.8	0.4	2.2	1.5	6.0	8.0	7.3	...	- 0.6	- 0.1	6.9
Wall Paper Making ...	4,930	2,120	7,050	7.9	11.4	9.0	0.9	5.3	2.2	8.8	16.7	11.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	11.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,720	4,810	8,530	6.7	4.9	5.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.3	5.5	6.3	+ 0.4	- 1.1	- 2.6	6.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	186,210	91,210	277,420	9.4	6.8	8.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	9.8	7.9	9.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.7	9.1
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	264,280	156,160	420,440	8.2	6.2	7.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	9.0	7.8	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.6	8.4
Building and Contracting :—																
Building ...	965,810	10,980	976,790	19.0	3.4	18.8	1.5	0.2	1.5	20.5	3.6	20.3	- 7.8	- 1.6	- 2.9	20.0
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,090	1,290	277,380	47.7	2.9	47.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	48.9	3.2	48.6	- 3.2	- 0.4	+ 1.6	48.4
Total, Building and Contracting ...	1,241,900	12,270	1,254,170	25.3	3.3	25.1	1.5	0.2	1.4	26.8	3.5	26.5	- 6.8	- 1.6	- 2.4	26.2
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber ...	38,800	23,670	62,470	10.9	8.4	10.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.7	10.2	11.8	- 1.0	- 3.4	- 2.7	11.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,400	1,810	13,210	11.7	5.5	10.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	15.9	9.0	14.9	- 2.7	+ 1.0	- 2.8	14.9
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,520	5,960	12,480	13.3	5.0	9.3	3.4	2.0	2.8	16.7	7.0	12.1	- 2.1	- 3.3	- 4.1	11.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	20,600	10,480	31,080	4.4	3.7	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 2.0	4.5
Musical Instruments ...	16,180	7,480	23,660	9.0	8.6	8.9	2.0	0.7	1.6	11.0	9.3	10.5	- 2.7	- 0.7	- 4.1	10.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	8,160	9,020	17,180	10.0	8.7	9.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	11.6	10.6	11.1	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 2.9	11.1
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	101,660	58,420	160,080	9.5	7.2	8.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	11.3	8.7	10.4	- 1.3	- 1.9	- 3.1	10.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	191,510	8,090	199,600	10.0	3.0	9.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	10.4	3.2	10.1	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.3	10.1
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service ...	131,750	7,870	139,620	9.9	3.8	9.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	10.4	4.1	10.1	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 4.6	10.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	178,920	9,110	188,030	4.6	6.5	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.0	7.0	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 1.6	5.1
Other Road Transport ...	207,740	9,130	216,870	17.7	4.9	17.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	18.0	5.1	18.2	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 3.3	18.0
Shipping Service ...	139,840	6,340	146,180	30.0	11.2	29.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	30.3	11.8	29.5	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 2.6	29.5
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—																
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	138,570	1,340	139,910	35.9	10.1	35.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	36.6	10.2	36.3	+ 2.9	†	†	36.0
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,280	630	24,910	14.5	6.5	14.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	15.6	6.8	15.4	- 0.7	†	†	15.8
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	162,850	1,970	164,820	32.7	8.9	32.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	33.5	9.1	33.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	- 1.8	33.0
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	20,560	2,980	23,540	17.1	5.8	15.7	1.1	1.9	1.1	18.2	7.7	16.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 1.3	16.8
Total, Transport, etc. ...	841,660	37,400	879,060	18.6	6.4	18.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	19.3	6.9	18.8	+ 0.1	- 1.6	- 3.0	18.6
Distributive Trades ...	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	13.5	8.1	11.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	14.1	8.9	12.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.2	12.0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.9	1.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.1	1.5	4.6	...	- 0.5	- 0.2	4.5
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government Service ...	100,750	20,400	121,150	15.6	4.8	13.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	16.0	5.0	14.1	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.2	14.0
Local Government Service ...	341,760	22,380	364,140	21.7	5.4	20.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	22.4	5.8	21.4	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.3	21.3
Professional Services ...	88,050	64,650	152,700	6.9	2.9	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.2	3.0	5.4	...	- 0.5	- 0.3	5.4
Entertainments and Sports ...	80,190	41,750	121,940	26.0	13.9	21.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	26.7	14.7	22.6	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.8	22.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	165,230	260,820	426,050	21.5	16.3	18.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	21.8	16.8	18.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6	18.6
Laundry Service ...	27,960	105,550	133,510	7.9	5.7	6.2	0.5	2.0	1.7	8.4	7.7	7.9	+ 0.1	†	†	7.7
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	9,230	16,780	26,010	11.4	7.3	8.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	12.4	8.1	9.6	- 0.4	†	†	9.6
Other Industries and Services ...	113,760	51,480	165,240	36.5	7.3	27.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	38.0	8.7	28.8	- 0.3	- 3.9	- 5.6	28.2
Total, Miscellaneous ...	926,930	583,810	1,510,740	21.3	10.9	17.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	21.9	11.7	18.0	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.6	17.8
TOTAL ...	9,531,000	3,527,000	13,058,000	15.4	8.0	13.4	1.9	2.3	2.0	17.3	10.3	15.4	- 0.9	- 2.1†	- 2.7†	15.3

* See last paragraph of text on page 100.

† For 25th February, 1935, and 19th February, 1934, separate figures are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for February, 1935, and February, 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 January, 1936, and February, 1936, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th FEBRUARY, 1936.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry Groups.	Males, aged 16-64.				Females, aged 16-64.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total
Fishing ...	8,570	0.6	201	0.1	181	0.1	19	0.0
Mining ...	174,600	11.9	33,135	18.2	756	0.3	48	0.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7,268	0.5	1,522	0.8	131	0.0	21	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc.	10,067	0.7	2,681	1.5	700	0.2	224	0.3
Pottery ...	3,817	0.3	3,481	1.9	3,127	1.1	5,608	6.9
Glass Trades ...	5,056	0.3	1,977	1.1	520	0.2	180	0.2
Chemicals ...	14,383	1.0	1,685	0.9	2,861	1.0	374	0.5
Metal Manufacture ...	31,199	2.1	23,806	13.1	813	0.3	456	0.6
Engineering ...	60,623	4.1	11,872	6.5	2,343	0.8	626	0.8
Vehicles ...	19,684	1.3	6,555	3.6	1,238	0.4	321	0.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	53,895	3.7	1,925	1.1	191	0.1	16	0.0
Metal Trades ...	39,068	2.6	10,845	5.9	14,702	5.2	4,429	5.4
Textile Trades ...	48,693	3.3	27,169	14.9	60,940	21.7	35,154	43.1
Leather ...	4,514	0.3	1,290	0.7	1,736	0.6	559	0.7
Boots, Shoes, etc.	9,219	0.6	4,268	2.3	2,264	0.8	1,586	1.9
Clothing Trades	13,972	0.9	2,325	1.3	20,637	7.3	12,180	14.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	37,336	2.5	3,158	1.7	23,865	8.5	5,054	6.2
Sawmilling, Furniture ...	27,453	1.9	3,841	2.1	2,493	0.9	703	0.9
Printing and Paper ...	21,779	1.5	2,043	1.1	9,747	3.5	2,402	2.9
Building and Contracting ...	314,720	21.4	17,736	9.7	407	0.1	28	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	9,635	0.7	1,890	1.0	4,197	1.5	895	1.1
Gas, Water and Electricity	19,141	1.3	744	0.4	241	0.1	17	0.0
Transport and Communication	156,869	10.7	5,474	3.0	2,391	0.9	189	0.2
Distributive Trades ...	171,536	11.7	6,762	3.7	60,326	21.5	5,792	7.1
Commerce, Banking, etc.	10,624	0.7	226	0.1	1,164	0.4	24	0.0
Miscellaneous ...	197,175	13.4	6,076	3.3	63,412	22.5	4,707	5.8
Total ...	1,470,896	100.0	182,687	100.0	281,383	100.0	81,612	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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 24th February, 1936, differed from the figures for 20th January, 1936, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th February, 1936, as compared with 20th January, 1936. (... signifies "no change.")		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building	— 76,239	+ 64	— 76,175
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	— 8,707	+ 2	— 8,705
Tailoring	— 2,418	— 4,308	— 6,726
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	— 4,684	+ 13	— 4,671
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc....	— 1,193	+ 44	— 1,149
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	— 671	— 894	— 1,565
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	— 1,864	— 850	— 2,714
General Engineering; Engineers'			
Iron and Steel Founding ...	— 2,484	— 103	— 2,587
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs...	— 1,440	— 1,114	— 2,554
Local Government Service ...	— 2,500	+ 51	— 2,449
Dress Making and Millinery ...	— 195	— 2,194	— 2,389
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	— 860	— 952	— 1,812
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	— 1,553	— 88	— 1,641
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	— 11	— 1,617	— 1,628
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	— 1,569	+ 9	— 1,560
Shipping Service	— 1,393	— 140	— 1,533
Tin Plates	— 1,136	— 62	— 1,198
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply			
Industries... ..	— 1,065	+ 1	— 1,064
Hosiery	— 66	— 952	— 1,018
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 1,416	+ 147	+ 1,563
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	+ 4,199	— 6	+ 4,193
Harbour, River and Canal Service	— 186	...	— 186
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	+ 4,013	— 6	+ 4,007
Distributive Trades	+ 1,015	+ 4,375	+ 5,390
Coal Mining... ..	+ 5,939	+ 25	+ 5,964
Net variations for above industries	— 95,801	— 7,699	— 103,500
Total variations for all insured industries... ..	— 107,765	— 6,891	— 114,656

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 24th February, 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	494,558	132,966
	Temporarily Stopped	155,925	69,360
	Casuals	66,392	1,829
	Total	716,875	204,155
2. Applications for Unemployment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed	647,815	41,857
	Temporarily Stopped	9,983	1,318
	Casuals	19,313	129
	Total	677,111	43,304
3. Total applications for Unemployment Allowances:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	—	649,978	37,679
(b) Needs of applicant held not to justify payment...	—	27,133	5,625
Total	—	677,111	43,304
4. Insured Non-Claimants* ...	Wholly Unemployed	104,239	26,129
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	21,302	6,055
	Temporarily Stopped	11,296	3,163
	Casuals	737	40
	Total	33,335	9,258
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,267,914	207,007
	Temporarily Stopped	177,204	73,841
	Casuals	86,442	1,998
	Total	1,531,560	282,846

JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS).†

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	14,257	8,276
	Temporarily Stopped	3,529	3,690
	Casuals	181	25
	Total	17,967	11,991
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	—	5,519	5,378
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	—	506	150
Total	—	6,025	5,528
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,428	778
	Temporarily Stopped	607	421
	Casuals	5	1
	Total	2,040	1,200
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register	Wholly Unemployed	21,710	14,582
	Temporarily Stopped	4,136	4,111
	Casuals	186	26
	Total	26,032	18,719

NEW ENTRANTS INTO
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

FEBRUARY, 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	2,502	987	3,356	2,488	993	3,165	13,491
South-Eastern ...	1,810	483	2,494	871	502	1,801	7,961
South-Western ...	1,107	424	1,977	549	411	1,292	5,760
Midlands	1,353	417	4,449	809	353	3,308	10,689
North-Eastern ...	1,318	710	4,518	892	661	2,593	10,692
North-Western ...	1,205	502	3,674	687	437	2,821	9,326
Scotland	1,223	461	3,602	569	352	3,003	9,210
Wales	583	354	1,398	227	223	461	3,246
Great Britain ...	11,101	4,338	25,468	7,092	3,932	18,444	70,375

* "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.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:
ADJUDICATIONS BY THE
STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 29th February, 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.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,197	1,224	211	6,632
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	9,311	12,925	1,652	23,888
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions†	246	91	280	617
Not unemployed	2,295	908	226	3,429
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,983	939	209	5,131
Total Claims disallowed	6,524	1,938	715	9,177

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.*

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

—	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed	192	28	6	226
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions†	34	4	7	45
Not unemployed	242	49	4	295
Other grounds	714	115	11	840
Total Claims disallowed	990	168	22	1,180

(2) Other Cases.

—	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed	4,169	4,088	771	9,028
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions†	31	6	7	44
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	1,623	499	—	2,122
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers... ..	232	180	8	420
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week	50	60	6	116
Class (d)—married women	—	3,432	—	3,432
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	3,650	3,000	1,414	8,064
Employment lost through misconduct	2,606	959	880	4,445
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	768	1,695	315	2,778
Not unemployed	275	62	15	352
Not capable of work, or not available for work	511	1,098	110	1,719
Other grounds	330	69	554	953
Total Claims disallowed	10,076	11,060	3,309	24,445

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	138	417	555
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... ..	Men ... 17 Women ... 1 Juveniles ... —	16 1 —	33 1 —
Total Appeals	17	17	34

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

—	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	9,885	3,583	—	13,468
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	151	453	—	604
(2) Other cases	110	240	—	350

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.‡

—	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer—				
(1) Against allowances... ..	24	166	—	190
(2) Against disallowances	99	81	—	180
Appeals by Associations	50	97	—	147
Appeals by Claimants	97	157	—	254
Total	270	501	—	771

* 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 claims concerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.

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 24th February, 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.
NUMBERS.						
Men, 18-64	726,836	187,961	98,706	61,001	352,817	1,427,321
Boys, 16-17	16,887	2,765	355	—	—	20,007
Women, 18-64	182,315	35,963	12,474	5,844	20,121	256,717
Girls, 16-17	11,820	1,264	107	—	—	13,191
Total ...	937,858	227,953	111,642	66,845	372,938	1,717,236
PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	50.9	13.2	6.9	4.3	24.7	100.0
Boys, 16-17	84.4	13.8	1.8	—	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	71.0	14.0	4.9	2.3	7.8	100.0
Girls, 16-17	89.6	9.6	0.8	—	—	100.0
Total ...	54.6	13.3	6.5	3.9	21.7	100.0

Of the 937,858 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 674,000, or 39.3 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of five weeks ended 29th February, 1936, four weeks ended 25th January, 1936, and four weeks ended 23rd February, 1935:—

	Five weeks ended 29th Feb., 1936.	Four weeks ended 25th Jan., 1936.	Four weeks ended 23rd Feb., 1935.
I. Insurance Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,277,000	1,752,000	1,664,000
Employed persons ...	2,117,000	1,713,000	1,599,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,190,000	1,733,000	1,617,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	23,000	—	4,000
Total Income ...	6,607,000	5,198,000	4,884,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,638,000	3,744,000	4,133,000
Cost of Administration ...	440,000	352,000	440,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	481,000	384,000	385,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	25,000	20,000	36,000
Total Expenditure ...	5,584,000	4,500,000	4,994,000
Debt Outstanding ‡	105,510,000	105,510,000	105,741,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration §	4,335,000	3,492,000	3,492,000

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper, No. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935, reviewed on page 85 of this GAZETTE).

† Includes an adjustment for the period 1st April, 1934, to 26th January, 1935.

‡ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000), by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

§ The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 847,993, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.6 per cent. less than in February, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 512, 516 and 552 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in February was 647,766, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 200,227, or 1.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 15.5 per cent. less than in February, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February numbered 82,018, or 0.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 8.4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 765,975, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. less than in February, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in February, as compared with January; twelve showed increases; while in two areas there was no change. The variations were mostly small. Compared with February, 1935, thirty-three areas showed decreases, of which the largest was at Glasgow (363 per 10,000); thirteen showed increases, the most marked being at Sunderland (65 per 10,000). In the remaining area there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in February, 1936.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London ...	28,443	102,841	131,284	310	— 2	— 23
Birkenhead ...	822	9,070	9,892	659	— 12	+ 34
Birmingham ...	4,564	16,451	21,015	207	— 6	— 9
Blackburn ...	836	4,038	4,874	407	— 5	— 4
Bolton ...	873	5,306	6,179	351	— 3	— 3
Bradford ...	1,094	8,998	10,092	344	— 8	— 43
Brighton ...	671	2,463	3,134	213	— 5	— 34
Bristol ...	2,046	8,101	10,147	247	+ 2	— 8
Burnley ...	369	4,056	4,425	469	— 5	— 22
Cardiff ...	1,229	13,275	14,504	656	+ 6	— 29
Coventry ...	423	1,856	2,279	123	— 4	— 2
Croydon ...	696	5,645	6,341	264	— 16	+ 8
Derby ...	572	3,409	3,981	282	+ 1	— 19
East Ham ...	653	4,410	5,063	369	— 5	— 15
Gateshead ...	637	9,337	9,974	811	— 7	— 45
Huddersfield ...	518	2,052	2,570	224	— ...	— 10
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,763	21,443	23,206	726	— 4	— ...
Leeds ...	1,374	20,739	22,113	455	— 8	— 24
Leicester ...	892	5,114	6,006	249	— 10	— 4
Liverpool ...	4,710	91,961	96,671	1,128	— 15	+ 11
Manchester ...	3,268	44,662	47,930	635	— 15	— 54
Middlesbrough ...	387	5,344	5,731	411	— 3	— 40
Newcastle-on-Tyne	877	20,869	21,746	758	— 1	— 29
Norwich ...	810	8,634	9,444	751	— 7	— 82
Nottingham ...	1,166	10,639	11,805	419	— 18	— 80
Oldham ...	896	4,884	5,780	428	+ 1	+ 21
Plymouth ...	517	6,257	6,774	333	— 9	— 22
Portsmouth ...	1,171	3,424	4,595	185	— ...	— 13
Preston ...	554	2,619	3,173	270	— 6	+ 32
St. Helens ...	446	5,678	6,124	566	— 48	— 34
Salford ...	567	10,148	10,715	501	+ 6	— 44
Sheffield ...	1,721	37,975	39,696	762	— 18	— 97
Southampton ...	1,303	4,817	6,120	346	+ 3	— 2
Southend-on-Sea ...	325	3,459	3,784	284	+ 6	— 17
South Shields ...	724	4,265	4,989	442	+ 12	+ 40
Stockport ...	624	1,921	2,545	199	— 21	+ 4
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,832	8,683	10,515	383	— 10	— 14
Sunderland ...	790	15,742	16,532	886	+ 3	+ 65
Swansea ...	485	8,250	8,735	528	— 3	+ 22
Wallasey ...	306	2,367	2,673	276	+ 4	+ 21
Walsall ...	544	3,109	3,653	346	— 19	— 53
West Ham ...	2,191	15,468	17,659	639	— 10	— 51
Wolverhampton ...	594	2,704	3,298	235	— 14	— 2
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	46,840	469,642	516,482	496	— 8	— 20
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	75,283	572,483	647,766	443	— 5	— 19
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,158	151,854	157,012	1,409	+ 22	— 363
Edinburgh ...	709	22,404	23,113	505	— 7	+ 15
Dundee ...	402	8,722	9,124	514	+ 12	+ 19
Aberdeen ...	466	10,512	10,978	638	— 8	+ 23
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,735	193,492	200,227	1,042	+ 12	— 205
Totals for all 47 areas above	82,018	765,975	847,993	512	— 4	— 40

* 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.

† 15th February in Salford, 29th February in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th February in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official 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 official 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. 91-92 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.§

A SLIGHT decline in unemployment occurred during February. According to reports received from all Employment Exchanges, including those in the former Saar Territory, the total number of unemployed persons on the registers at 29th February, 1936, was 2,515,570*, as compared with 2,520,499† at the end of January, 1936, and 2,815,593 at the end of February, 1935. Of the total registered at the end of February, 1936, 755,366* were persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 796,918* persons in receipt of emergency benefit, making a total of 1,552,284*, as compared with 1,536,518† at the end of the previous month. In addition to these recipients of benefit, the total numbers of unemployed at the end of February, 1936, and at the end of January, 1936, shown above include, respectively, 367,709* and 373,810† able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief.

For Germany, excluding the Saarland, the latest available statistics of unemployment relate to 31st January, 1936. At that date, the total number of unemployed persons registered at the Employment Exchanges was 2,488,094, of whom 1,517,266 were in receipt of either standard or emergency unemployment benefit and 372,204 were able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief; at the end of January, 1935, the corresponding totals were 2,973,544, 1,621,461, and 682,430, respectively.

FRANCE.||

There was a further, slight increase in unemployment during February. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 528,624, as compared with 522,634 at the end of January, 1936, and 544,567 at the end of February, 1935.

At the beginning of February, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 0.43 per cent. as compared with February, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 39.16, as compared with 49.07 at the beginning of February, 1935. At 1st February, 1936, 23.96 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 15.20 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.¶

Unemployment continued to increase during December. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 901,104 showed that 17.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of December, 1935, as compared with 15.9 per cent. at the end of November, 1935, and 22.2 per cent. at the end of December, 1934. In addition, 11.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 10.3 per cent. during November, 1935, and 17.5 per cent. during December, 1934. In December, 1935, 20.2 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.8, and in December, 1934, 25.6.

HOLLAND.**

Unemployment increased heavily during December. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 539,361 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th December, 1935, 37.4* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6.3* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 30.4‡ and 6.7‡ and in the last week of December, 1934, 31.8‡ and 6.2‡. At the end of December, 1935, 489,873 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 471,924 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 432,708 and 415,180, and at the end of December, 1934, 431,099 and 414,342.

SWITZERLAND.††

Unemployment continued to increase during January. At the end of that month, 124,008 applications for employment (86.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 118,775 (83.0 per thousand) at the end of December, 1935, and 110,283 (77.1 per thousand) at the end of January, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,160, 998, and 1,453, respectively.

Returns from 202 unemployment funds show that, of a total membership of 557,003 persons, 17.0 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 6.7 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of December, 1935, as compared with 9.2 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1935, and 13.3 per cent. and 6.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1934.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
§ *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 11th March, 1936. Berlin.
|| *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 6th March, 1936. Paris.
¶ *Le Peuple*, 19th February, 1936. Brussels.
** *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st January, 1936. The Hague.
†† *La Vie Economique*, February, 1936. Berne.

ITALY.

The publication of unemployment statistics has been suspended by the Italian authorities.

AUSTRIA.§

There was a further substantial increase in unemployment during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 317,200 (123,804 in Vienna), an increase of 11.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 5.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1935.

POLAND.||

Unemployment increased heavily during December, 1935. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 402,814, as compared with 308,916 at the end of November, 1935, and 413,703 at the end of December, 1934.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

A further increase in unemployment occurred in February. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 860,392,* as compared with 850,010† at the end of January, 1936, and 833,194 at the end of February, 1935.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during February; it decreased moderately in Sweden during January.

*Denmark.***—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 394,000, 30.5* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1936, as compared with 28.0† per cent. at the end of January, 1936, and 28.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1935.

Sweden.††—Of a total of approximately 493,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 18.5* per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1936, as compared with 21.3‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 22.5 per cent. at the end of January, 1935.

JAPAN.‡‡

Unemployment showed no important change at the beginning of October, 1935, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 348,229 workpeople (4.5 per cent. of the total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of October, as compared with 346,758 (4.5 per cent.) at the beginning of September, 1935, and 365,291 (4.9 per cent.) at the beginning of October, 1934.

UNITED STATES.§§

A further slight contraction in employment was recorded during December. 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 about 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 December, 1935, showed a decline of approximately 0.4 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments increased during the same period by 2.8 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 December, 1935, was 84.6,* as compared with 84.9† for the previous month and 78.1 for December, 1934.

The American Federation of Labour assesses the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in January, 1936, at 12,626,000*, inclusive of about 3,672,000 persons engaged on various emergency relief work schemes; the corresponding estimates for the previous month and for January, 1935, were 11,397,000† and 13,058,000‡, respectively.

IRISH FREE STATE.||||

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 144,764 at 27th January, 1936, to 141,858 at 24th February. At the end of February, 1935, the total number of persons on the live register was 141,626.

CANADA.¶¶

A further decline in employment was recorded at the beginning of February. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st February, 1936, by 9,394 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 927,006, as compared with 933,294 at the beginning of January. 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 February, 1936, was 98.4, as compared with 99.1 at the beginning of the previous month, and 94.6 at the beginning of February, 1935.

At the end of January, 1936, 14.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 14.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1935, and 18.1 per cent. at the end of January, 1935.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.

§ *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th February, 1936. Vienna.

|| *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 25th February, 1936. Warsaw.

¶ *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th March, 1936. Prague.

** *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th March, 1936. Copenhagen.

†† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡‡ *The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions*, February, 1936. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo.

§§ *Survey of Current Business*, January, 1936, and *The New York Times*, 2nd March, 1936.

|||| Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

¶¶ *The February Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £12,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 179,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £760 in those of 25,200 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.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying...	15,700	20,000	£ 780	£ 360
Metal	5,150	5,200	525	400
Transport	87,000	—	4,650	—
Building and Contracting	69,600	—	6,240	—
Other	1,550	—	105	—
TOTAL	179,000	25,200	12,300	760

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased, at the majority of the collieries, by an amount equal to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and ironstone miners in Cleveland, who received a flat-rate increase of 4d. per shift for workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift for other workers. The decrease in this group affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by an amount equal to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates.

In the metal group the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, who received an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, and workpeople employed in the making of locks, latches and keys, who received increases of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week. The decreases in this group affected the higher paid workers employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts.

The principal increase in the transport group affected seamen, whose wages were increased by the restoration of a further one-quarter of a 10 per cent. reduction made in 1932; the increases amounted generally to 4s. 6d. a month for those on monthly articles and to 1s. 6d. a week for those on weekly articles.

In building and contracting, workers employed by civil engineering contractors in Great Britain received an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; building trade operatives in Scotland received increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per

hour for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for labourers; and building trade operatives in certain localities in the east of England received higher rates as a result of the re-classification of the towns concerned under the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

The principal increases in the other industrial groups affected silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, furniture trade operatives at Edinburgh, and workers employed in the meat distributive trade at Smithfield Market, London.

Of the total increase of £12,300 per week, about £11,150 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies; £700 by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople; and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices, or on the proceeds of the industry, or on the cost of living.

The whole of the total decrease of £760 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1936.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	759,450	—	£ 153,650	£ —
Other Mining and Quarrying	7,600	—	450	—
Iron and Steel	4,500	9,300	125	340
Engineering	50,800	—	2,580	—
Shipbuilding	1,400	—	185	—
Other Metal	6,275	1,350	735	90
Textile	35,850	—	1,500	—
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,100	—	510	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,500	—	925	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	69,625	—	6,230	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	650	—	50	—
Transport	226,450	50	19,800	5
Public Administration Services	10,900	—	960	—
TOTAL	1,188,100	10,700	187,700	435

In the corresponding two months of 1935, there were net increases of £17,760 in the weekly full-time wages of 602,300 workpeople, and net decreases of about £100 in those of 3,300 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during February.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	1 Feb.	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.	<i>Decrease of 1.05 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage at 42 above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and at the minimum of 40 for all other workers.†</i>
	Warwickshire ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2.0 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making the percentage 48 above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per shift (to 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at the majority of the collieries).‡
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	South Yorkshire ...	Week commencing 24 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Flat-rate increases of 1s. per day for workers 22 years of age and over and of 6d. per day for other workers.
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Flat-rate increases of 8d. per shift for workers 21 years of age and over and of 4d. per shift for other workers.
Iron Mining	Cleveland	3 Feb.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate increases of 4d. per shift for workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift for other workers.
	North Lincolnshire...	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase§ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. per shift plus 20 per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire...	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase§ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
	Various districts in Great Britain.||	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose basis rates are 50s. 1d. and over per week.||	<i>Decrease§ of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ (22$\frac{1}{2}$ to 20) in the percentage payable on basis rates.</i>
Galvanising	England and Wales¶	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 50s. 1d. and over per week.¶	<i>Decrease§ of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ (22$\frac{1}{2}$ to 20) in the percentage payable on basis rates.</i>
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	17 Feb.	Picklers	Uniform basis rate increased from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per 100 boxes.

* 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.

† Adult able-bodied day-wage men 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.

‡ At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was increased by 2 per cent. to 43 per cent. at one colliery and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. 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.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

|| This decrease 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 higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding-scale.

¶ This decrease 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 the basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding-scale.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.	England (principally Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall Districts, also London, Bolton and Wigan).	Pay day in week ending 22 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the lock, latch and key trade.	Increases for adult male workers of 2s. per week for those in Grades C and D, 2s. 6d. per week for those in Grade B, and 3s. per week for those in Grade A, and for female workers of 2s. per week for those 18 years of age and over on plain day rates. Rates after change: Male workers—Grade A, 56s. to 68s.; Grade B, 54s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; Grade C, 53s. to 60s.; Grade D, 52s. to 58s.; Female workers on plain day rates—18 years, 23s.; 19 years, 25s.; 20 years and over, 27s.; female workers 20 years and over engaged on power pressing, varnishing, emery-wheeling and polishing, 29s. Increase of ½d. per hour, maintaining wages at 1d. per hour in excess of the district building trade rate.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Scotland ...	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain work in gas works.*	Standard rate increased by ½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).
Miscellaneous Metal.	Edinburgh, Leith and District.	1st pay day in Feb.	General or jobbing blacksmiths ...	
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 14 Feb.	Male workers ...	Increases† varying from 2d. to 7d. per week except for those 21 years and over for whom there was no change. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. 8d. at 14 years increasing to 47s. 3d. at 21 years and over.
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain ...	17 Feb.	Female workers ...	Increases† varying from 2d. to 5d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 29s. 5d. at 18 years and over.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods.	Northern Ireland ...	24 Feb.	Male tenters... ..	Minimum time rate under the Trade Boards Acts for male tenters (53s. 7d. per week) made applicable to all male tenters 21 years of age and over; minimum time rates for male improvers to tenting (who comply with certain conditions laid down in the Order) fixed for first and second years of employment at 37s. 10d. and 48s. per week respectively.
Furniture Manufacture.	Edinburgh ...	1 Feb.	Female in-workers and out-workers employed on punch hemstitching on Singer machines 71W3.	New scale of piece prices fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (Northern Ireland) for certain sizes of white or dyed cotton handkerchiefs including gingham finished zephyrs, resulting in approximate increases of from ½d. to 1½d. per dozen. (See Notice on page 112 of this GAZETTE).
Building	Certain districts in England.‡	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, carvers, upholsterers and french polishers (male workers).	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 8½d.; cabinet makers, 1s. 7d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 6½d.
		1 Feb.	Female polishers and sewers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
	Scotland§ ...	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase in rates of wages varying, in different towns, from ½d. to 1d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. to ¾d. for labourers, resulting from upgradings under the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.†
	Various towns in Scotland.||	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, glaziers and labourers.	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2½d.; A1, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 1½d.; A2, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1½d.; A3, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1d.; B, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0½d.; B1, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 0½d.‡
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain**	25 Feb.	Plasterers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Marine Transport.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	24 Feb.	Tilefixers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).¶
			Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2d.; Class I (A), 1s. 1½d.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s.; Class IV, 11d.; Class V, 10d.**
			Deck and engine-room and catering department ratings: On monthly articles ...	Restoration of a further one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 4s. 6d. per month for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, between 1 and 2 years' sea service, 2s. 3d. per month; not less than 2 years' sea service, 3s. per month; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 2s. 6d. per month. Monthly rates after change include (with food found in addition): able seamen, £8 11s.; firemen, £9 1s.; ordinary seamen, 1 to 2 years' sea service, £4 5s. 6d., 2 years and over, £5 11s. 6d.; assistant stewards and stewardesses on passenger liners, £7 16s.††
Dock Labour.	Belfast, Londonderry and Coleraine.	6 Feb.	On weekly articles ...	Restoration of a further one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. per week for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, 10d. per week; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 1s. per week; messroom boys, 3d. per week; certain other classes in catering department, 7d. to 1s. 3d. per week according to rating. Weekly rates after change (food not provided) include: able seamen and firemen, 59s.; ordinary seamen, 42s.††
			Sea-going plumbers ...	Increases varying according to tonnage of vessel from 9s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. per month. Monthly rates after change (with food found in addition): on vessels up to 10,000 tons gross, £12 1s.; from 10,001 to 12,000 tons gross, £13 1s.; from 12,001 to 25,000 tons gross, £14 1s.; over 25,000 tons gross, £15 1s.
Meat Distribution.	London (Smithfield Meat Market).	17 Feb.	Dock workers engaged in cross-channel trade.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change for casual dockers: Belfast and Londonderry, 1s. 7½d.; Coleraine, 1s. 6d.‡‡
			Workpeople employed in the central meat markets.	Minimum weekly rates adopted for regular workers of 80s. for night men, cutters and scalesmen and 70s. for humpers, and minimum daily rates adopted for casual workers of 18s. for cutters and 16s. for humpers—resulting in increases of varying amounts for certain lower paid men.

* *Viz.*, work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys; also work on retort-house brickwork, when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ The grade rates authorised by the National Joint Council remain unchanged and are for craftsmen and labourers respectively, as follows: Grade A, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 2d.; A1, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1½d.; A2, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1½d.; A3, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0½d.; B, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 0½d.; B1, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B2, 1s. 3½d., 11½d.; B3, 1s. 3d., 11½d.; C, 1s. 2½d., 11d. A list of the towns included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council, with the Grade to which each town was allocated, was given on page 317 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935; certain towns have been re-classified with effect from 1st February, 1936, and a list of these towns is given below. YORKSHIRE REGION:—From A2 to A—Goole; EASTERN REGION:—From B1 to B—Ingatstone and Ongar; from A3 to A2—Tewin; from C to B3—Wickham Market: the new grading scheme for this Region includes the following: a belt between the circles of 15 miles radius and 17 miles radius from Charing Cross (excluding any territory in the London Region), A; a belt between the circles of 17 miles radius and 25 miles radius from Charing Cross (excluding any territory in the London Region and any other district separately graded), that part in Hertfordshire A3; that part in Essex, B1. As a result of the formation of these belts the following towns are upgraded: from A2 to A—Epping and Orsett; from A1 to A—Hornchurch, Ockenden and Upminster. In the SOUTH-WESTERN, MIDLAND, and EASTERN REGIONS many new districts have been formed which have resulted in the grading of some localities for the first time. Full particulars of these arrangements are not yet available.

§ This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry. In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive ½d. per hour above Grade A rate. A list of the towns comprised in each Grade which are understood to observe the decisions of the Council is given below, the towns printed in *italics* being those in which it is understood that ½d. per hour extra is paid to bricklayers. Grade A.—Aberdeen (except labourers), *Airdrie*, *Alloa*, *Ayr*, *Barrhead*, *Bellshill*, *Bridge of Allan*, *Bridge of Weir*, *Burntisland*, *Callander*, *Coatbridge*, *Cowdenbeath*, *Dalkeith*, *Doune*, *Dumbarton*, *Dunbar*, *Dunblane*, *Dundee*, *Dunfermline*, *Dunoon*, *Edinburgh*, *Falkirk*, *Girvan*, *Glasgow*, *Gourock*, *Grangemouth*, *Greenock*, *Haddington*, *Hamilton*, *Helensburgh*, *Inverkeithing*, *Irvine*, *Johnstone*, *Kilmacolm*, *Kilmarnock*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Lanark*, *Largs*, *Larkhall*, *Leith*, *Leslie*, *Leven*, *Maybole*, *Motherwell*, *Paisley*, *Perth*, *Port Glasgow*, *Prestwick*, *Renfrew*, *Rothsay*, *St. Andrews*, *Saltcoats*, *Stewarton*, *Stirling*, *Troon*, *Uddingston*, *Wishaw*. Grade A1.—*Peterhead*. Grade A2.—*Arbroath*, *Brechin*, *Dumfries*, *Galashiels*, *Hawick*, *Maxwelltown*, *Selkirk*.

|| Including Aberdeen, Airdrie, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling and Wishaw.

¶ This increase took effect under an arrangement made between the Scottish Tile and Marble Contractors' Association and the Scottish Associated Tilefixers' Union.

** This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.

†† These increases took effect as a result of decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board, and effect, together with the increase in March, 1935, a restoration of one-half of the reductions made in January, 1932. A further quarter of these reductions is to be restored on 1st July, 1936.

‡‡ This increase effects a restoration in full of the reductions made in May, 1932, one-half of which was restored in February, 1935. The increase does not apply to checkers receiving 65s. per week or less, for whom there had been no reduction.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 54, as compared with 38 in the previous month, and 43 in February, 1935. In these 54 new disputes about 24,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 9,300 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 1,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 62, involving 34,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at about 212,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in February, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and for February, 1935, are shown for comparison :—

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...	3	16	19	13,600	52,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	...	9	9	2,300	13,000
Textile ...	1	7	8	1,000	8,000
Clothing ...	...	3	3	8,200	65,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	2	2	4	8,400	67,000
Other ...	2	17	19	1,000	7,000
Total, February, 1936	8	54	62	34,500	212,000
<i>Total, January, 1936...</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>16,900</i>	<i>114,000</i>
<i>Total, February, 1935</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>14,800</i>	<i>75,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 54 disputes beginning in February, 7, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other

wage questions; 15, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 39 new disputes, directly involving 14,600 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 22, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of one small dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.

Industry Group.	January and February, 1936.			January and February, 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.
Mining and Quarrying ...	33	24,900	138,000	32	23,700	111,000
Engineering ...	4	900	2,000	4	500	5,000
Shipbuilding ...	4	500	2,000	2	100	2,000
Other Metal ...	3	1,000	9,000	9	2,000	20,000
Textile ...	13	3,600	22,000	10	1,800	11,000
Clothing...	3	8,200	65,000	6	1,000	15,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9	200	1,000	8	300	5,000
Building, etc. ...	4	300	3,000	5	300	2,000
Transport ...	5	1,000	7,000	3	900	4,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	3	8,500	69,000	...	...	...
Other ...	11	1,300	8,000	4	400	2,000
Total ...	92	50,400	326,000	83	31,000	177,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one firm).	446	...	1935. 8 and 10 Oct.‡	1936. 18 Feb.	For a higher tonnage rate for hewers than that offered, following a change-over from shift rates; also for concessions in regard to overtime and a minimum wage.	New terms of employment fixed by mutual agreement.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontardawe (one firm).	1,300	—	1936. 3 Feb.	15 Feb.	Refusal to work with non-unionists, and other grievances.	Work resumed on the advice of the workpeople's trade union.
Colliery workpeople—Ton-y-Pandy (one firm).	1,280	...	6 and 7 Feb.§	8 Feb.	Against the employment of a youth on work claimed as adult's work.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one firm).	2,500	...	12 Feb.||	13 Feb.	Against introduction of new conditions affecting the working of machine conveyors in a section of the colliery, alleged to involve an uneven distribution of employment, and other alleged grievances connected with mechanical mining.	Work resumed on the understanding that the conditions of employment should be examined by representatives of workpeople's trade union, and later discussed with the management for adjustment if necessary.
Colliery workpeople—near Bridgend, Glam. (one firm).	1,050	...	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	Objection to a certain overman.	Work resumed on the advice of the workpeople's trade union.
Loader end lads and other colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (one firm).	16	2,054	19 Feb.	20 Feb.	For advance in wages.	Certain advances conceded.
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY :—						
Engine fitters, bench fitters, machinists, sheet metal workers, etc., employed in aircraft manufacture—Hatfield and Edgware (one firm).	701	...	27 and 29 Feb. ¶	3 Mar. ¶	For recognition of trade union shop stewards and of trade union negotiating machinery.	Company conceded recognition required.
TINPLATE MANUFACTURE :—						
Cold roll operatives and other workpeople—Swansea (one firm).	66	898	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with piece rates introduced by management in cold roll department in place of time rates previously paid.	New piece rates agreed upon between management and workpeople's trade union.
CLOTHING MANUFACTURE :—						
Fitters and other workpeople—Leeds (one firm).	8,110	...	20 Feb.**	13 Mar.	For an increase in the piece rate of wages of fitters, as determined by an agreement with the management recognised by the trade union of the workpeople concerned.	Work to be resumed, pending investigation of the fitters' claim by the trade union.
MEAT DISTRIBUTION :—						
Shopmen, pitchers, market super-numeraries, porters and other workers—London, E.C.	8,000	...	3 Feb.	10 Feb.††	Alleged undue delay on the part of the Conciliation Board in settling certain claims by a section of the employees in regard to wages and hours.	Work resumed on the understanding that Board should meet forthwith, and that any changes in wage rates agreed upon by the Board, should operate as from 17th February.††

* 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.

† 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.

‡ Two pits were affected; the stoppage began on 8th October at one pit and on 10th October at the other.

§ About 40 workpeople ceased work on 6th February, and the remainder on 7th February.

|| The stoppage began with the night shift on this day.

¶ The stoppage began on 27th February at Hatfield and on 29th February at Edgware; work was resumed on 5th March.

** The fitters ceased work on 20th February, and the other workpeople on the following day.

†† Work was resumed at midnight, 11th February.

††† The Conciliation Board has since met and agreed upon new conditions of employment (*see* page 108).

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 29th FEBRUARY.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	46%
Food only	...	...	29%

FOOD.

Between 1st and 29th February there was a further slight decline in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This movement was chiefly due to further reductions in the prices of eggs; on the other hand, there were slight increases in the average prices of bacon, butter and potatoes.

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 29 per cent. at 29th February, 1936, as compared with 30 per cent. at 1st February, 1936, and 22 per cent. at 1st March, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st February, 1936, and 29th February, 1936:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 29th Feb., 1936, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1936.	29th Feb., 1936.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 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	...
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	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	1 1½	1 2	+ 2½	+ 0½
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	1 11½	+ 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 3	1 3½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Salt	1 2½	1 1½	1 1½	— 0½	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 9	0 8½	...	— 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	— 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0½	— 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 8	+ 3½	+ 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 29th February, 1936, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Feb., 1936.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	33	34	34	34
Thin Flank	5	8	7	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	16	23	19	19
Thin Flank	—13	—5	—9	—8
Mutton, British—				
Legs	43	45	44	44
Breast	14	12	13	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	44	37	40	39
Breast	—9	—3	—6	—6
Bacon (streaky)†	25	25	25	22
Fish	114	88	101	101
Flour	25	26	25	25
Bread	42	41	41	41
Tea	23	34	28	28
Sugar (granulated)	15	9	12	12
Milk	88	92	90	90
Butter—				
Fresh	2	8	5	4
Salt	—4	—2	—3	—5
Cheese†	2	3	2	3
Margarine	—15	—18	—17	—18
Eggs (fresh)	36	27	32	51
Potatoes	79	50	64	61
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	30	29	29	30

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 29th February, 1936, was approximately 50 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 58 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 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; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 29th February the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 45 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 29th February 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 29th February, 1936, is approximately **46 per cent** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st February, 1936, and 41 per cent. at 1st March, 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	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	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									

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.

* As 1st March fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the previous day, in accordance with the usual practice.

† 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.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	25	18	22	26	29		1936. 29 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	10	4	0	2	1		Feb.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	567	562	553	585	570		Dec., '35
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	8	1	18	19	15		Aug., '35
Finland ...	756	777	726	779	780		Jan.
France (Paris) ...	449	408	391	325	352		Feb.
„ (other towns) ...	431¶	392¶	370¶	305¶	315		Nov., '35
Germany ...	16	14	20	23	22		Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	19‡	17‡	23‡	18‡	19		Dec., '35
Italy ...	318	293	264	282	290		Sept., '35
Norway ...	34	32	33	40	42		Jan.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	79	79	81	76	79		Sept., '35
„ (Barcelona)† ...	71	65	68	72	77		Sept., '35
Sweden† ...	28	23	25	32	33		Jan.
Switzerland ...	24	16	15	15	18		Jan.
United States‡‡ ...	7‡	3‡	16‡	27	30		Dec., '35
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	23	16	19	25	25		Jan.
Canada ...	-8**	-5**	1	3	10		Feb.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	2	-5**	-13**	-7**	-7**		Feb.
Irish Free States ...	34¶	29¶	34¶	40¶	50		Nov., '35
New Zealand ...	8	4	11	18	20		Jan.
South Africa ...	-6**	-2**	3	2	2		Jan.

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.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	38	41	43	46	1936. 29 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	8	5	4	5	5	Feb.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	608	595	554	554	583	Feb.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	597	596	593	610	603	Dec., '35
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	60	66	73	73	Jan.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	28	24	27	30	32	Dec., '35
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	894	883	850	878	878	Jan.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	417¶	416¶	411¶	369¶	378	4th Qr., '35
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	21	18	22	24	24	Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	41‡	37‡	40‡	36‡	37	Dec., '35
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	265‡‡	250‡‡	229‡‡	...	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	53	Jan.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	53	55	56	58	Jan.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	38	31	29	28	30	Jan.
United States‡‡ ...	A,B,C,D,E	39‡	30‡	37‡	40	41	Oct., '35
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	20¶	18¶	19¶	22¶	22	4th Qr., '35
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	25	20	22	23	26	Feb.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	9	3	-3**	1	2	Feb.
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	34	Jan.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	17	14	16	16	16	Jan.

* 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 = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

¶ Figure for August.

‡‡ Figure for July to December.

‡‡ Revised series.

** Decrease.

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 February was 163, as compared with 207 in the previous month, and with 155 in February, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February numbered 44, as compared with 55 in the previous month, and with 91 in February, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	...
Firemen ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	5
Porters ...	...
Shunters ...	2
Mechanics ...	3
Labourers ...	1
Other Grades ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 15

MINES.

Underground ...	52
Surface ...	4

TOTAL, MINES 56

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	4
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	3
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	12
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	4
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	2
Shipbuilding ...	8

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—continued.

Other Metal Trades ...	...
Cotton ...	6
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2
Other Textile Manufacture ...	2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Food and Drink ...	8
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades ...	...
Gas Works ...	3
Electric Generating Stations ...	1
Other Industries ...	1

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	8
Buildings ...	14
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	1

TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 86

Total (excluding Seamen) 163

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	19
Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	25

TOTAL, SEAMEN 44

Total (including Seamen) 207

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 40; the total number of deaths* reported was 2.

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	...
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	...
Shipbreaking ...	...
Printing ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	...
Pottery ...	2
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	3
Paint and Colour Works ...	3
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting ...	2
Shipbuilding ...	1
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	3
TOTAL ...	16

OTHER POISONING ...

ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	2
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I. Cases (continued).

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	2
Tar ...	4
Oil ...	6
TOTAL ...	12

CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	1
Chromium Plating ...	9
TOTAL ...	10

Total, Cases ... 40

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.

Painting of Buildings ...	1
---------------------------	---

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Tar ...	1
---------	---

Total, Deaths ... 2

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

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FEBRUARY, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,315,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with February, 1935, in respect of the same 142 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses 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 Feb., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	199,000	32,000	18,600	40,000	41,600	331,200 — 1.9
Yorkshire ...	795,700	132,700	59,500	180,400	70,700	1,239,000 — 6.2
Lancs. & Cheshire*	653,900	62,200	29,900	171,600	110,000	1,027,600 — 7.4
North and West-Midland Counties	1,018,800	529,600	106,400	142,400	220,400	2,017,600 + 14.0
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	474,300	30,600	26,000	15,100	49,400	595,400 + 19.8
Outer London*†	1,253,900	168,700	176,600	307,000	227,500	2,133,700 — 1.3
South-Eastern Counties*	867,900	33,100	83,800	24,300	92,200	1,101,300 + 42.5
South-Western Counties	166,200	1,200	5,100	1,300	27,100	200,900 + 11.7
Wales and Mon.	175,300	200	9,400	36,500	10,500	231,900 + 133.8
SCOTLAND ...	664,200	28,800	25,200	161,500	144,700	1,024,400 + 122.4
TOTAL, Feb., 1936	6,269,200	1,019,100	540,500	1,080,100	994,100	9,903,000 + 13.7
Total, Feb., 1935	6,181,400	421,500	567,500	608,100	931,000	8,709,500

JANUARY, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during January, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,267,000, compared with £8,621,700 in December, 1935, and £8,609,900 in January, 1935. Of the total for January, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for £6,260,700; factories and workshops, £532,400; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £959,200; churches, schools and public buildings, £692,500; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £822,200. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in January, was 13,534, as compared with 10,853 in December, 1935, and 11,354 in January, 1935.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties of selling-prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with	
			Previous Audit.‡	A year ago.‡
Pig-Iron:	1935.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	Oct.—Dec.	59 5½	— 0 2½	+ 2 1½
Cumberland ...	Oct.—Dec.	63 11½	+ 0 11	+ 2 6½
(Hematite mixed numbers).				
Lincolnshire ...	Oct.—Dec.	61 2½	+ 3 5½	+ 3 1½
Nottingham District ...	Oct.—Dec.	57 9½	— 0 2½	+ 1 10½
North Staffordshire ...	Oct.—Dec.	58 6½	+ 2 0	+ 2 9½
Northamptonshire ...	Oct.—Dec.	55 8½	+ 0 1½	+ 1 6½
West of Scotland ...	Oct.—Dec.	65 7	+ 0 10	+ 1 4
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England ...	Nov.—Dec.	168 4½	— 1 2½	+ 3 4½
West of Scotland ...	Nov.—Dec.	192 2½	+ 1 4½	— 0 9½
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods).				
Steel:				
South-West Wales ...	Oct.—Dec.	101 1	+ 2 2	+ 4 7½
(Steel tin bars).				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated§, the ascertainties resulted in increases in the

wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, North Lancashire and North Staffordshire, and blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and in a decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham and cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side.

The variations in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; whilst in the case of blastfurnacemen in the Nottingham District wages continued to be maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainment.

For details of the changes in wages referred to see page 67 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 107 of this issue.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS (SPECIAL) AND AIR SERVICE CLERKS (SPECIAL).—In Award No. 1608, the Industrial Court dealt with a claim for an increase in the salary scales of "S" class clerks in the Civil Service. Subsequent to this Award, it was decided to bring the War Department clerks (special) and Air Service clerks (special) into line as regards working hours and scales of pay with the general body of "S" class clerks. The parties, the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Departments concerned, could not reach agreement as to the method of transfer of men who had reached the maxima of the old scales, and the Court were asked to give a decision. The Court ruled that officers who had completed one year or more at the old maximum rate at 1st January, 1935, should receive an increment as from that date, with effect from 1st May, 1935, and an additional increase as from 1st January, 1936, and that officers with less than one year at the maximum on 1st January, 1935, should receive an increase on the anniversary of their attaining the maximum.—Award No. 1640; dated 7th February, 1936.

ROLLTURNERS: MESSRS. DORMAN, LONG & Co., LTD., SOUTH BANK, YORKS.—On 19th December, 1935, the Court issued Award No. 1635, relating to the standard tonnage payment in operation at the Cleveland works of Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd. A difference having arisen between the parties as to the meaning of the words "might with advantage be adopted" in the third paragraph of clause 7 of the Award (which sets out the findings of the Court), the matter was referred to the Court as a matter of interpretation. The point raised was that there was conveyed in the meaning of the words in question an option to adopt the suggestion of the Court.

The Court ruled that the third paragraph does not give an option, but is merely introductory to the decision contained in the fourth paragraph.—Award No. 1641; dated 14th February, 1936.

VIEWERS: DIDCOT CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT.—The trade union side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim that the viewers at the Didcot Central Ordnance Depot should be paid a minimum wage of £3 10s. a week, rising by yearly increments of 2s. 6d. to £4 a week. The Court awarded that the scale of pay should be adjusted so as to provide for six annual increments of 1s. 6d., instead of eight annual increments of 1s., from the existing minimum of 65s. 6d. to a maximum of 74s. 6d. In their decision, the Court also dealt with the transfer of men to the new scale from certain points in the existing salary scale.—Award No. 1642; dated 25th February, 1936.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F. C. (9), dated 24th February, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 21st April, 1936.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal I. (20), dated 4th March, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers.

Objection period expires 3rd May, 1936.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.G. (54), dated 12th February, 1936, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece-rates, and the variation of certain other general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 24th February, 1936, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); Outer London (two); and South-Eastern Counties (one).

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

§ See the article on *Adjustment of Wages by Sliding-scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding-scales)* in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Truck Acts.

WAGE DEDUCTIONS TO PAY FOR SHARES : ILLEGAL CONTRACT.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of the judge of Blackburn County Court dismissing an employee's action against a company to recover wage deductions amounting to £9 18s. 3d. made to cover payment for shares in the company. In a counter-claim, the Company sought to set off £11 9s. 11d. as due in respect of shares allotted to the plaintiff.

In 1932, in pursuance of a scheme to aid the Company financially, the plaintiff, among other workers, agreed to take shares which should be paid for out of wages earned, and she requested that a deduction for that purpose should be made from her wages each week. At first, two wage envelopes were handed to the plaintiff (amongst other workers), one containing her net wages in coin and another containing the amount due from her for that week in respect of shares, also in coin. This latter envelope, with its contents, was immediately handed back by the plaintiff to a clerk, other than the one who had handed the first envelope, and a receipt was given by this second clerk expressed to be "on account of payment for your shares." Subsequently this method ceased, and the net amount of the plaintiff's wages, after all deductions, including the share money, had been made, was handed to her unenclosed, and a receipt given for the amount of the share money. The appeal was from the County Court judge's decision that this transaction did not infringe the Truck Acts.

Lord Justice Slesser said that in his opinion both methods of payment infringed the Truck Acts. He pointed out that section 1 of the Truck Act, 1831, provided that "in all contracts to be made for the hiring of any artificer" ("workman" by the Truck Act, 1887), "the wages of such artificer should be made payable in the current coin of this realm only and not otherwise." In view of this and of the definite contract between the plaintiff and the Company that some part of her wages should pay for shares, and of the request by her for payment by deduction, the contract was illegal, for part of the consideration for her work was a consideration which did not consist of payment in current coin of the realm. Therefore, by section 4 of the Act of 1831, the plaintiff was entitled to the amount of her wages which had not in fact, been paid in current coin.

It was held further that the counter-claim was but an attempt to enforce a term of a contract which the Lord Justice had already decided to be wholly illegal: such a contract, moreover, clearly came within section 25 of the Act.

Lord Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Eve concurred.

The appeal accordingly succeeded. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £9 18s. 3d., with costs, and the counter-claim was dismissed.—*Kenyon v. Darwen Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. Court of Appeal.* 14th February, 1936.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

AN employer, charged with underpaying 17 male workers, was fined £56, viz., £10 on each of five charges, £5 on one charge, and £1 on one charge. He was also ordered to pay fifteen guineas costs. One charge was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, and the remaining nine charges were adjourned "sine die."—*Rex v. Albert Kesley, trading as Kesley's Model Dairies, South-Western Police Court*, 22nd January, 31st January, and 5th February, 1936.

A company and their agent, charged with underpaying two male workers, pleaded not guilty, but were both fined £5 in respect of each charge, or £20 in all.—*Rex v. Dorset Dairies Direct Milk Supply Company, Limited and Percy Cave Tory. Bournemouth Police Court*, 19th February, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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. 823/36 (4.2.36).

SECTION 26 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—
TRADE DISPUTE—CLAIMANT LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO TRADE DISPUTE AND THEREUPON PAID REDUCED SUBSCRIPTION TO ASSOCIATION FOR FUNERAL BENEFIT ONLY—HE WAS, HOWEVER, ENTITLED TO FULL BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP OF ASSOCIATION FOR SIX WEEKS AFTER LOSING EMPLOYMENT—HELD TO BE FINANCING THE DISPUTE.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for January, 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 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934.

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).

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 the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"The claimant was a screen hand employed at the Manvers Main Colliery, and he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the colliery. He is, therefore, by section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, disqualified for receiving benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued unless he can bring his case within the terms of the proviso to the subsection.

"Neither he nor any member of his grade or class is directly interested in the trade dispute, but under the proviso, before he is entitled to receive benefit during the period of the stoppage, he is required to prove that neither he nor any member of his grade or class is financing the dispute or participating therein.

"On the question of financing the dispute, the evidence given by the claimant's association is that members of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association (other than the conveyor men), who lost employment at the colliery by reason of the stoppage of work, ceased to be fully subscribing members after their loss of employment and became contributors only to the funeral benefit fund of the association.

"It was said that fully subscribing members pay 1s. a week, which is subsequently apportioned among three funds, one of which is the funeral fund, and another the fund out of which strike and victimisation pay is derived, and that the sum allocated to the funeral fund is 3d. a week, which was the only sum contributed by the members of the association who had lost employment at the colliery by reason of the stoppage, other than the conveyor men.

"I find a difficulty in reconciling this evidence with the provisions of the rules of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association which provide that 'the members' contribution to the association's general fund shall, in the case of full members, be 1s. a week' (rule 42 (a)), and the only reference to allocation which I can find in the rules is in paragraph (b) of that rule, which provides 'The financial secretary shall allocate 3d. out of the 1s. per week contributions for payment under pension rule'. I will, however, decide this case on the evidence given by the claimant's association.

"During the stoppage the conveyor men, who were the men in dispute with the employer on the question of wages, received from the association 'victimisation pay' under the provisions of rules 48 to 53 of the aforesaid rules.

"On this evidence it is argued that the claimant and the other members of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association (other than the conveyor men), who lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work, were not 'financing the dispute' within the meaning of those words in the proviso to section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"In rule 3 of the aforesaid rules it is stated that the objects for which the association is established are 'to raise funds by contributions for mutual help, and in pursuance of such objects as . . . (g) to provide a weekly allowance for the support of members and their families who may be locked out, victimised, or on strike.'

"The rules distinguish between 'financial members' and 'unfinancial members'. 'Financial members' are members who have not omitted to pay their contributions for six weeks, and, when contributions have been unpaid for six weeks, members so in arrear become 'unfinancial members', and they 'shall have no claim on the benefits of the association until the expiration of one month from the time all such arrears are paid up' (rule 43).

"No reference was made when the appeal in this case was argued to rule 59, so I cannot say whether a member paying 3d. a week during unemployment under that rule becomes an 'unfinancial member' after paying that sum only for six weeks, but I accept the evidence given that the contributions of 3d. a week paid by the members of the association employed at the colliery were allocated to the fund for funeral benefits.

"The words 'financing the dispute' first occur in the Unemployment Insurance Acts in section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act of 1924, and many decisions on the interpretation of those words were given by my predecessor.

"One of the earliest cases in which those words were considered was Case 8344*, wherein my predecessor said 'It not infrequently happens that when there is a dispute with regard to some matter which directly affects only a particular grade or small class of workers, persons belonging to other grades or a much larger class participate in the dispute . . . by financing the dispute by contributing to the funds out of which strike pay is paid, and in this way members of those other grades or the larger class become involved in the dispute.'

"In Decision 8747†, it is said 'The applicant was a member of a trade union which was financing the dispute, and although he may not himself have been participating in it, he fails to show that he does not belong to a class of workers, members of which were financing the dispute'. In that case the claimant was absent from work owing to illness when the strike commenced, and on his return to work was immediately handed his cards. Though he was not on strike, and had nothing whatever to do with the dispute, he belonged to a trade union which was financing the dispute.

"In Decision 13/25‡, my predecessor said 'The union to which these applicants belong was taking part in the dispute, and paying benefit to certain of its members who were participating in the dispute. Accordingly the union was financing the dispute, and in my opinion every member of the union who ordinarily subscribed to the funds, and thereby had a proprietary interest in those funds, was financing the dispute.'

"In Case 1237/25§, the claimant was a member of a trade union which in its turn was a member of the General Federation of Trade

* See Vol. III. Umpire's Selected Decisions. (Pamphlet No. 47.)

† See Vol. III. Umpire's Selected Decisions. (Pamphlet No. 49.)

‡ See Vol. IV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 1. (Pamphlet No. 1/1925.)

§ See Vol. IV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 142. (Pamphlet No. 8/1925.)

Unions, and the funds of the Federation were used to finance the trade dispute whereby the claimant lost employment, but in which she was not participating nor directly interested. In disallowing benefit the Umpire said 'The funds of the General Federation, therefore, consist in part of contributions from the union to which the applicant belongs, and I am bound to hold that the members of that union (including the applicant and other persons of the grade or class to which she belonged), were in this way financing the dispute.'

"Those decisions have laid down that a member of an association financing a trade dispute is himself financing the dispute, if the payments made to the disputants are derived from a fund to which he has ordinarily subscribed, and in which he retains a proprietary interest.

"It is unnecessary to refer to further decisions on the words 'financing the dispute', as all the decisions on the point given at a later date than those of my predecessor to which I have referred have followed those decisions.

"Section 4 (1), which contained the words 'financing the dispute', was amended by section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and, as the amendment did not affect the interpretation which had been placed upon those words by my predecessor, it must be assumed that he had placed upon them an interpretation which Parliament intended that they should bear.

"I now turn to three cases, which may be said to bear some resemblance to the present case, in order to see whether the decisions given therein may be applied to this case.

"In Case 499/25*, apprentice riveters lost employment by reason of a strike of boilermakers and other grades employed at the premises at which they were employed. The Boilermakers' Society was financing the dispute. 'The applicants were only "registered apprentices", who do not subscribe to the general funds of the Boilermakers' Society. They only pay 2d. a quarter to have their cards stamped for the purpose of their being members of the "approved society" branch of the society for health insurance, and even these small payments of 2d. a quarter are divided between the secretary and president of the branch as remuneration for their services in stamping the cards. The applicants, therefore, were not financing the dispute, and did not belong to a grade or class, members of which were financing it.'

"That case is obviously different to the present case, in that the claimants never had 'ordinarily subscribed to the funds' out of which the disputants were being supported, and they had no 'proprietary interest in those funds' (Decision 13/25).

"In Case 801/25†, lampmen at a colliery lost employment by reason of a strike of miners and fillers. One of the lampmen had at one time been a full member of the trade union financing the dispute, but subsequently he became a half member, when he paid a reduced subscription, which entitled him to funeral benefits only. The Umpire said 'I think it may safely be assumed that no part of the applicant's subscription was in fact used for financing the dispute'. The distinction between that case and the present case is that the lampman had ceased to have a proprietary interest in the fund, beyond an interest in the funeral benefits, for some time before the strike commenced. The claimant in the present case, under rule 43, continued for six weeks after his loss of employment to be a 'financial member' entitled to the full benefits for which he had subscribed, with the right of resuming his 'financial membership' a month after he had paid off the arrears. For six weeks, therefore, he retained a proprietary interest in the fund which was financing the dispute, and into which his weekly contributions had gone up to the date of the stoppage.

"In Case 3363/29‡, stone polishers lost employment by reason of a strike of lithograph printers. Both of these grades were members of an amalgamated society, but the funds of each grade were kept separate, and separate balance sheets, separately audited, were submitted each quarter. The printers were being supported during the stoppage out of the fund to which they had subscribed. It was held that the polishers had proved that they had no proprietary interest in the fund by which the printers were being financed, and so they were not financing the dispute.

"I cannot say that the claimant in the present case has proved (and the Act of Parliament places the burden of proof upon him), that he is not 'financing the dispute'.

"What has been proved is that the claimant 'ordinarily subscribed' to the fund which was providing victimisation pay for the conveyor workers, one of the objects of the fund being, when occasion arose, to provide victimisation pay. For six weeks at least after he had commenced to pay a reduced subscription the claimant retained a proprietary interest in the fund, and was entitled to all the benefits derivable from the fund. On these facts the claimant must be held to have been 'financing the dispute' in the sense in which those words have been interpreted in the first four decisions, extracts from which I have quoted earlier, and, for the reason previously stated, those decisions, and others to a like effect, must be followed until the Act is amended so as to make them no longer applicable.

"On these grounds I am unable to agree with the majority decision given by the Court of Referees, and I agree with the chairman of the Court in so far as he has expressed an opinion on the question of 'financing the dispute'. As I agree with him to that extent, it is not necessary to consider the question of the claimant's participation in the dispute."

* See Vol. IV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 78. (Pamphlet No. 5/1925).

† See Vol. IV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 113. (Pamphlet No. 7/1925).

‡ See Vol. VIII. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 116. (Pamphlet No. 5/1929).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON DRAFT REGULATIONS.

Pit-Head Bath Attendants.

THE Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1936, has been published.*

The purpose of the draft Regulations was to remove an anomaly in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act in connection with the insurability of pit-head bath attendants. In accordance with judgments of the High Court, the work of these persons falls within the category of domestic service. Accordingly they have been regarded as insurable when employed at baths provided by, and owned and controlled by, colliery companies, since in such cases the baths have been treated as a part of the colliery undertaking, and the attendants have been regarded as employed in a business carried on for the purposes of gain. On the other hand, where the baths are provided through the agency of the Miners' Welfare Fund, and are not part of a colliery undertaking, the employment has hitherto been excepted from unemployment insurance, under paragraph 2 of Part II of the first schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Since there is a high degree of similarity of duties and of terms and conditions of service between these two classes of pit-head bath attendants, the Statutory Committee were satisfied that an anomaly within the meaning of section 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, existed, and they were of opinion that the Regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

The Minister of Labour has accepted the Report of the Committee, and has made the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1936.† The Regulations, which came into force on 2nd March, 1936, make the work of pit-head bath attendants an insurable employment in all cases, subject to the provisions of paragraphs of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act other than paragraph 2.

EDUCATION ACT, 1921, AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.

The *London Gazette* for the 21st February contains a notice that the Minister of Labour proposes to make Regulations revoking the Education Authorities (Choice of Employment Grant) Regulations, 1928 and 1934. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Training Department (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1). Any representations or suggestions made in writing by a public body interested within 40 days of the date of the notice will be taken into consideration.

The Minister proposes to make consolidated grant Regulations under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, in substitution for the Local Education Authorities (Choice of Employment Grant) Regulations made in 1928 and 1934, and the Unemployment Insurance (Education Authorities Administrative Expenses) Regulations made in 1934.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—*International Labour Conference, twentieth session to be held in June, 1936. Replies of H.M. Government to the questionnaires on the subject of the reduction of hours of work in certain industries.* [Cmd. 5113; price 3d.] See page 87 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—*Coal Mines Act, 1911. Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1936 edition.* (Revised to 1st January, 1936.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—(i) *Memorandum on the establishment and conduct of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls (Scotland)* (A.C.M.1(S), 1936) February, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 9d.] (ii) *Courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls.* (Circular A.C.8(S)). 15th February, 1936. To all Education Authorities in Scotland. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1934, shewing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1935, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.* [H.C.34; price 1d.] See page 85 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in accordance with Section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on 31st December, 1935.* Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 50; price 9d.] See page 84 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1936.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] See above, on this page.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Careers Series. No. 17. Nursing and kindred services* (revised edition); February, 1936. No. 19. *Clerical and secretarial work (women)* (revised edition); February, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 4d. and 3d. respectively.]

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936: No. 113.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

MINING EXAMINATIONS.

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 27th and 28th May, 1936, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held on 15th July, 1936.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 28th May, 1936, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1936.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz. 15th April, 1936.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1936.

ADMIRALTY.

Air System, High Pressure : Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.
Alternators, Motor : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.
Antimony : Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
Batteries : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Batteries and Cells :** Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.—**Batteries, Dry :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks, Non-ferrous :** Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; D. Flanagan, Ltd., Irvine; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Woodfield Hoisting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Blocks, Terminal :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Boat Disengaging Gear :** L. H. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Boats, Motor :** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants; Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes.—**Bottles, Oil and Fuel :** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Boxes, Ditty :** Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Fuse :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boxes, Junction :** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Boxes, Projectile :** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Brass Strip :** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brooms and Brushes :** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Painters' :** P. P. Baker, London, N.; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; F. Brockley & Son, Banstead; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Brushes, Rammer & Sponge :** Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., London, W.C. and Waltham Cross.—**Brushes, Shaving :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Tooth :** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; "Addis," Hertford; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—**Buoys, Mooring, Cylindrical :** Mechans, Ltd., Scotstoun; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Buoys, Various :** J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.; Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Leeds & Bradford Boiler Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Cabinets, Ice :** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cabinet Work :** Binns, Ltd., South Shields; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Exors. of S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; North of England School Training Co., Ltd., Darlington; Papworth Industries, Cambridge.—**Cable, Electric :** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—**Capstan Gear :** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. **Cases, Torch :** Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cellular Underclothing :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Chain Cable and Gear :** Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Cloth, Blue :** H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome.—**Cloth, Grey Waterproof :** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cloth for Coal Sacks and Bags :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Cooling Machinery :** Liverpool Refrigerating Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Cocks, Asbestos-Packed :** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Condensers W/T fixed :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Containers :** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Control Gear for Motors :** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Copper Ingots :** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cranes, Electric Travelling :** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co. Ltd., Brighton.—Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-

Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Vlasto Clark & Watson, Warrington.—Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Electro Mechanical, Brake Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors, for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Crash Barrier Gear :** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cylinders, Gas :** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Dinghies, Motor :** Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Distilling Machinery :** Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Douglas Fir, Creosoted :** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Dungaree Blue :** Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton, Lancs; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe, Lancs.—**Engine, Steering :** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Fan Units :** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Verity's, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Fans : Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow; Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Fearnought :** J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—**Forks and Spoons, Electro Plate and Nickel Silver :** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Furnace, Natural Draught Carburising :** Lucas Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Temperature Control Apparatus : Electroflo Meters Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Gauges :** Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Generators, Steam Driven :** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Glycerine :** Glycerine, Ltd., Port Sunlight; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Grangemouth.—**Goggles :** Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; H. Vale & Sons, Birmingham.—**Golden Syrup :** Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.C.; Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—**Gratings, Cast Steel Armour :** Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.—**Hair, Curled :** McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Handles :** J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; S. Pinnock, Thatcham; H. Wells, Bucklebury Common.—**Heterodyne Detectors and Coils :** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Hoists, W.T. Mast :** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Huts, Sectional Wood :** John Harrison & Co., London, S.E.—**Jute Goods :** Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir.—**Kersey :** Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland.—**Kit Lockers, Steel :** Waddells (Stratford) Steel Equipment, Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Electric Incandescent :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wembley, Lemington and Chesterfield; Siemen's Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lemington and Chesterfield; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby and Chesterfield.—**Lanterns, Signalling :** Aldis Bros., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Chadburns Ship Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathe, Motor-driven :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe :** Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brunton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Manganese Bronze Ingots :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Manufactured Wood Goods :** Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dyne & Evens, Ltd., London, E.; East & Sons, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; H. Parsons & Sons, Farley; J. Reynolds, Ltd., Chesham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, Kendal; G. H. Webb & Co. (The Landport Wood Turnery), Portsmouth; G. Wingrove & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; C. White, Bromley Common.—**Mica :** Attwater & Sons, Preston; Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Micanite & Insulators, Ltd., London, E.—**Micanite :** Attwater & Sons, Preston; H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham; R.M.P. Co., Birmingham.—**Milling Machine, Motor-driven :** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Milk, Condensed (Unsweetened) :** Nestles Milk Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**M.S. Bars :** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**M.S. Sheets, Discs, etc. :** Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Nails, Copper :** Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Armistead & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds.—**Nails, Iron and Steel :** Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cordes (Dos Works), Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath; S. & D. Rivett Co., Leicester. **Oil Fuel Tanks, Supply and erection of :** Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Oils, Linseed :** Union Oil and Cake Mills, London, E.; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.—**Ovens, Electric Bakery :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paving Blocks, Wood :** W. Crundall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pipes, Cast Iron :** Cochranes (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Plugs, India Rubber :** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Plugs and Sockets, etc. :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Plywood, Fireproofed :** Venesta, Ltd., London, E.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford; Saunders Roe, Ltd., Whippingham; Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd. London, E.—**Projectors, Search-**

light : Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Projectors, Signalling :** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Propellers :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps, Fuel and Injectors :** C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—**Racks, Storage, Steel :** Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rags, Coloured Cotton :** Saul D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—**Rapidex X-ray Units :** Cuthbert Andrews, London, W.C.—**Reflectors :** C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sub-Contractors: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Refrigerating Machinery :** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Replace Machinery for Motor Boats :** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Ribbon Silk, White :** J. & N. Philips & Co., Ltd., Tean.—**Rope, Steel Wire :** British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Screwing Tackle, Engineers' :** Tom Carrington & Co., West Bromwich; Thomas Chatwin & Co., Birmingham; Lehmann Archer & Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Joseph Robson & Sons, Sheffield.—**Sheeting, Cotton :** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Oldham.—**Shirting, Bleached Twill :** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas :** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, White Canvas, Rubber Sole :** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Shutters, Flashing :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Split Pins for Machinery :** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; T. P. Hawkins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steam and Condense Mains :** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steering Gear :** Brown Bros., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Stretchers :** P. I. Headley, Ashford, Kent; Star Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Switches :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Tape, Adhesive Insulating :** Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Testing Machine, Vertical Hydraulic :** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tin in Block and Bar :** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tins for Liquid Metal Polish :** Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull.—**Tin and Steel Tinned Ware :** S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. F. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Welsh Tinsplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelli.—**Timber, English :** Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; Eastern Counties Timber Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds; F. Davis & Co., Ashford, Kent.—**Transformers W/T. :** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Transmission Units, Variable Speed :** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Travellers, Overhead Electric :** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Turbine Turning Motors :** Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, Oil Fuel :** J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—**Valves, W/T (Silica) :** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend. H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Water Closets and Gear :** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Whieldon Sanitary Potteries, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Winches :** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Sunderland Forge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Winches, Boat Hoisting :** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Windlass :** Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Zinc Ingot or Cake :** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Cleaners : C. G. Vokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bacteriological, etc., Apparatus :** Baird & Tatlock (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; F. E. Becker & Co., London, E.C.; Br. Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.; A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Griffin & Tatlock, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. Hearson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Barbed Wire :** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Batteries, Secondary, Portable :** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bedsteads, etc. :** Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Belts, Waist :** Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Benzol :** National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Wooden :** Elliott Bros. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, S.E.; Watt Torrance (Wch.), Ltd., London, E.—**Braid :** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brass Bar :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers, Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Brooms, Sweeping :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Bolton Blind, Bolton.—**Brushes, Clothes, etc. :** Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Hair :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Distemper :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Blankets :** J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield and Dewsbury; T. D. Lee & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. Brearley & Sons, Elland.—**Cable, Electric :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.—**Cans, Petrol :** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas, W.P. :** J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Caps, Forage, etc. :** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Chassis, 6-wheeled :** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Clamps, Pedestals, etc. :** Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Cloth, Lasting :** J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden.—**Cloth, Silk :** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Cloth, White :**

John Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Clothing, Service Dress :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Compasses, Prismatic :** F. Barker & Son (1932), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper, Ingot :** H. T. Long & Son, London, E.C.—**Corrugated Steel Sheets, Ridgings, etc. :** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Cresoli :** Pearsons Antiseptic Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Curtains, Sandfly and Mosquito :** Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Dowlas :** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Drill :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Earthenware :** Mintons, Ltd., Stoke.—**Engines and Spares :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Flannelette :** Halliday & Constantine, Ltd., Wigan; J. Wilkinson, (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson and Manchester.—**Forms, Dining, Tent :** Gloucester Woodworking Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Glycerine :** U.K. Glycerine Producers Association, Ltd., Warrington.—**Grinding Machines :** Jones & Shipman, Leicester.—**H.T. Feeder Panels :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Helmet Bodies, Khaki :** E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Haversacks :** Mills Equipment Co., London, N.—**Hessian, Packing :** Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Iron, Pig :** Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—**Iron, Wrought, Flat :** Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Kapok :** Abbey Kapok Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Kettles, Tea :** T. Sheldon & Co., West Bromwich.—**Lamps, Hurricane :** A. W. Sanderson & Co., Birmingham.—**Lathes :** Drummond (Sales), Ltd., Guildford.—**Lorries :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machine, Gear Shaping :** Drummond (Sales), Ltd., Guildford.—**Machine, Slotting :** Omerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Metal Rod :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motor Cars :** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Packs :** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Posts, Picket :** Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales.—**Pneumatic Concrete Breakers :** Globe Pneumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Pneumatic Picks :** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Pneumatic Drills :** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Pneumatic Wood Boreers :** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Pumping Sets :** Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Rope, Galvanised, Steel Wire :** Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Sacks, Jute :** G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—**Sand Blast Plant :** J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Saucepans, etc. :** Hilltop Hollowware Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Sheets, Ground :** Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; N. British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shorts, K.D. :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shutters, M.S. :** M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Spring Balances :** Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Steel Billets :** Thos. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Fabric Reinforcement :** Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Mild :** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Nickel :** Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Round :** Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Steel, Peach & Tozer Bch.), Sheffield.—**Steel Windows and Casements :** Geo. Jennings (Lambeth), Ltd., Saltney.—**Stretchers, Ambulance :** Star Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Wrinch & Sons, Ipswich.—**Table Tops :** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Tents and Parts :** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin & Co., London, E.; Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hawley & Co., (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Ticken : Coalisland Weaving Co., Ltd., Coalisland.—Tins, Feed : Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—Transformers, etc. : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Troughs, Steel : Motherwell Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Vices, Bench, Steel : Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Vulcanisation of Cloth : J. Mandleburgh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—W.T. Set Components : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., Croydon.—Web Equipment : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Wheels : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Works, Services (Building, etc.) : Brighton, Preston Barracks, External and Internal Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Bulford, Erection of 2 M.T. Garages, etc.: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Caterham, Artificer's Work, Term Contract: R. Durnell & Sons, Oxted. Catterick Camp Internal Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Catterick Camp, Civilian Staff Quarters: Dunn & Dunwell, Darlington. Gosport, Haslar Barracks and Fort Monckton, Alteration to Buildings: James Bros., Weymouth.—Lincoln, Term Contract for Artificers' Works: A. Barker, Leicester. Longmoor, Ladysmith Barracks, Guard House, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Netley, Artificer's Works: H. G. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Netley Abbey. Pontefract, Term Contract for Artificer's Works: Thos. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sandhurst, R. Military College Sports Ground: Frank Harris Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Woolwich, R.A. Barracks, Alterations to Married Quarters: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Orpington. Woolwich Common, Laboratory Building, etc.: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.**

AIR MINISTRY.

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The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

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