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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in November, 1935.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 23rd November, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,120,000. This was 17,000 more than at 26th October, 1936, and 560,000 more than at 25th November, 1935.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 23rd November, 1936, there were 1,367,492 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 21,703 more than at 26th October, 1936, but 249,745 less than at 25th November, 1935. The total on 23rd November, 1936, included 1,091,011 men, 41,987 boys, 192,659 women, and 41,835 girls. Of the total increase of 21,703 between 26th October and 23rd November, 1936, agricultural workers accounted for approximately 9,000. Some part of this increase may be attributed to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit became payable to unemployed agricultural workers insured under the agricultural scheme as from 5th November, 1936.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 23rd November, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 124,742 men, 2,924 boys, 57,797 women, and 3,180 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 188,643 was 4,786 less than at 26th October, 1936, and 32,800 less than at 25th November, 1935.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 23rd November, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 65,601 men, 108 boys, 1,742 women, and 16 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 67,467 was 5,125 less than at 26th October, 1936, and 12,415 less than at 25th November, 1935.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,623,602 persons on the registers at 23rd November, 1936, included 1,379,932 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 135,372 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 108,298 uninsured persons. Of the 1,379,932 applicants for benefit or allowances, 717,718 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 582,580 had applications authorised for allowances; the balance of 79,634 included 45,140 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,718 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 25,776 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among workpeople, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12·2 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 12·1 at 26th October, 1936, and 14·5 at 25th November, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 23rd November, 1936, was 13·7, and for females 8·1. At 26th October, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 13·6 and 8·0.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 26th October and 23rd November, in coal-mining, the iron and steel industry, engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and wool textile industries, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was a decline in building and public works contracting, in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, in hotel, boarding-house, etc., service, and in agriculture.

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 November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £20,200 in the weekly full-time wages of about 223,000 workpeople. No reductions in rates of wages were reported during November.

The principal increases concerned coal miners in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire, workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and in iron and steel rolling mills in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire, tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, hosiery workers in the Midlands, and brickmakers in various districts.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1936 have resulted in a net increase of about £422,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 3,520,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £150 in those of 500 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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 51 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food only the average percentage increase was 36. These percentages were the same as at 31st October, 1936. For 30th November, 1935, the corresponding figures were 47 per cent. for all items and 31 per cent. for food only.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 100. In addition 16 disputes which began before November 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 nearly 35,000, and the aggregate duration in November of the disputes was about 156,000 working days.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1936.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 394-7 and 414-5) statistics were given showing the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July of each year from 1923 to 1936, and analysing the changes in the industrial and geographical distribution of such persons during that period. The figures related to the total numbers insured, including those unemployed as well as those in employment, as estimated on the basis of the information obtained at the annual exchange of the unemployment books of insured persons, which takes place in July of each year.

As statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries, are regularly compiled in respect of a date towards the end of each month, an approximate indication of the changes, from year to year, in the numbers of insured persons in employment can be obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed, at or near the end of June of each year, from the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1935, AND JUNE, 1936.

The following Table, which has been compiled on the basis described above, shows the approximate numbers of insured persons, aged 14 and under 65 years, in employment at the end of June, 1935, and June, 1936. The figures are exclusive of agricultural workers, who were not insurable against unemployment prior to May, 1936.

	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
Males :—				
Aged 21-64 ...	6,930,000	6,555,000	7,050,000	6,662,000
„ 18-20 ...	696,000	740,000	708,000	752,000
„ 16 and 17 ...	539,000	430,000	549,000	438,000
„ 14 and 15 ...	505,000	503,000	512,000	510,000
Total ...	8,670,000	8,228,000	8,819,000	8,362,000
Females :—				
Aged 21-64 ...	2,250,000	2,181,000	2,312,000	2,242,000
„ 18-20 ...	555,000	594,000	567,000	608,000
„ 16 and 17 ...	435,000	344,000	445,000	352,000
„ 14 and 15 ...	404,000	397,000	413,000	406,000
Total ...	3,644,000	3,516,000	3,737,000	3,608,000
Grand Total ...	12,314,000	11,744,000	12,556,000	11,970,000

It should be noted that these figures have been arrived at by subtracting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated total numbers insured, and that no deduction has been made on account of persons absent from work owing to sickness or holidays, or in respect of persons directly involved in trade disputes, as to whom statistics classified by age, sex, etc., are not available. Subject to this qualification, the total numbers of insured persons, exclusive of agricultural workers, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed an increase, between June, 1935, and June, 1936, of 586,000, or nearly 5 per cent.; the numbers of men 21 years of age and over rose by 388,000, or 5·8 per cent., and those of women, of corresponding ages, by 70,000, or 3·1 per cent. Among insured persons under 21 years of age, the numbers aged 16 and 17 years rose by 204,000, or nearly 26 per cent., while those aged 18 and under 21 years fell by 85,000, or over 6 per cent.; there was little change during the year in the numbers of insured juveniles, under 16 years of age, in employment. The variations in the movements in different age-groups among persons under 21 years of age were largely influenced by the changes in the total numbers available for employment in those age-groups, resulting from the fluctuations in the birth-rate during and after the war.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1935-1936.

The changes between the end of June, 1935, and the end of June, 1936, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 14 and under 65 years, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the industries in which the greatest numerical increases occurred, were as shown below :—

Industry.	Increase.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Building ...	68,800	+ 7·9
Distributive Trades ...	59,400	+ 2·9
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	56,500	+ 11·4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	40,100	+ 14·6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	26,100	+ 28·1
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	20,500	+ 16·1
Public Works Contracting ...	19,300	+ 12·1
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	18,800	+ 7·8
Railway Service (non-permanent work) ...	18,400	+ 13·7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	13,400	+ 7·3
Local Government Service ...	11,900	+ 4·0
Woollen and Worsted ...	11,700	+ 5·7
Electrical Engineering ...	11,400	+ 11·7
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	11,100	+ 7·7
National Government Service ...	10,600	+ 9·4
Marine Engineering ...	10,500	+ 30·4
Hotel, Restaurant, Boarding House, etc., Service ...	10,000	+ 2·6
Entertainments and Sports ...	9,900	+ 9·5

Apart from the larger industries referred to in this Table, high percentage increases, between June, 1935, and June, 1936, were also shown in iron ore and ironstone mining (16·9 per cent.), heating, etc., apparatus manufacture (16·2 per cent.), constructional engineering (16·0 per cent.), brass, copper, zinc, etc., manufacture (14·2 per cent.), wire, wire netting and wire rope manufacture (12·9 per cent.), electrical wiring and contracting (11·3 per cent.), and the manufacture of explosives (10·9 per cent.). In the coal mining industry, on the other hand, the figures for June, 1936, showed a reduction of about 19,000 as compared with those for June, 1935; but this comparison is affected by temporary suspensions of work at a number of collieries, on the dates to which the figures relate, owing to the annual miners' demonstration in Yorkshire. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books, as returned to the Mines Department, showed a reduction of 6,600 in the last week of June, 1936, as compared with the corresponding figure for June, 1935. The principal other industries showing reductions in the numbers in employment were dressmaking, millinery, etc., and the linen industry, in which there were decreases of approximately 2,700, or 2·4 per cent., and 2,000, or 3·1 per cent., respectively.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1935-36.

The total number of insured persons aged 14-64, other than agricultural workers, in employment (as estimated on the basis described above) increased by approximately 586,000 between June, 1935, and June, 1936. The following Table shows the changes, during this period, in each of the main administrative areas.* For persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries an analysis on this basis is not available, and these persons are accordingly shown separately in the Table.

Division.	Estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 14-64, in employment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	June 1935.	June 1936.	Number.	Per cent.
London ...	2,454,000	2,571,000	+ 117,000	+ 4·8
South-Eastern ...	1,081,000	1,144,000	+ 63,000	+ 5·8
South-Western ...	898,000	952,000	+ 54,000	+ 6·0
Midlands ...	1,886,000	1,985,000	+ 99,000	+ 5·2
North-Eastern ...	1,756,000	1,869,000	+ 113,000	+ 6·4
North-Western ...	1,884,000	1,951,000	+ 67,000	+ 3·6
Scotland ...	1,178,000	1,236,000	+ 58,000	+ 4·9
Wales ...	456,000	453,000	- 3,000	- 0·7
Northern Ireland ...	224,000	240,000	+ 16,000	+ 7·1
Total ...	11,817,000	12,401,000	+ 584,000	+ 4·9
Special Schemes ...	153,000	155,000	+ 2,000	+ 1·3
Grand Total ...	11,970,000	12,556,000	+ 586,000	+ 4·9

There was an increase, between June, 1935, and June, 1936, in each divisional area, except Wales, where there was a slight decrease. The greatest proportional increases were in Northern Ireland, the North-Eastern Division, and the South of England.

CHANGES IN THE PERIOD 1923-36.

As boys and girls under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemployment until September, 1934, comparative figures for earlier dates are available only in respect of insured persons aged 16 years and over. In the following Tables, and in the detailed Table on pages 466 and 467, figures are given indicating the changes in the estimated numbers of such persons in employment in the years 1923 to 1936 (except 1926, when employment was affected by a prolonged general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry). The figures relate to a date towards the end of June in each year, and have been computed, as explained above, by subtracting the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at that date from the estimated total numbers insured at the beginning of July. No deduction has been made in respect of persons absent from work through sickness, holidays, or direct participation in trade disputes; but the exclusion of such persons would not materially affect the general trend of the figures.

The adoption of June, 1923, as the date from which the changes are measured is due to the fact that this is the earliest date from which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date, however, vary considerably in different industries; and while employment in the great majority of industries at June, 1923, was not so greatly affected by abnormal circumstances as to render that date unsuitable as a basis for the comparisons, it should be borne in mind that variations in the relative levels of the index numbers for particular industries in subsequent years, as given in the Table on pages 466 and 467, may be partly due to differences in the state of employment in those industries in June, 1923.

In the following Table the estimated total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employment, computed as described above, are shown for each

* These areas are those into which Great Britain and Northern Ireland were divided, for administrative purposes, in June, 1936 (prior to certain changes which were made as from August, 1936).

year since 1923 (except 1926), and index numbers are given showing the percentage changes since June, 1923. Prior to January, 1928, persons aged 65 years and over were insurable against unemployment. From information which was available, however, as to the proportions of insured workers of those ages included in the total, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and these estimates have been used as a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years.

Year (June).	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated number in employment.	Index Number (1923 = 100).	Estimated number in employment.	Index Number (1923 = 100).
	<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>		<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>	
1923...	9,976,000	100.0	10,188,000	100.0
1924...	10,359,000	103.8	10,577,000	103.8
1925...	10,282,000	103.1	10,483,000	102.9
1927...	10,837,000	108.6	11,062,000	108.6
	<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>		<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>	
1927...	10,525,000	108.6	10,745,000	108.6
1928...	10,404,000	107.3	10,608,000	107.2
1929...	10,706,000	110.4	10,930,000	110.5
1930...	10,287,000	106.2	10,494,000	106.1
1931...	9,867,000	101.8	10,065,000	101.7
1932...	9,773,000	100.8	9,967,000	100.7
1933...	10,191,000	105.2	10,387,000	105.0
1934...	10,625,000	109.6	10,836,000	109.5
1935...	10,844,000	111.9	11,054,000	111.7
1936...	11,405,000	117.7	11,631,000	117.6

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64 (particulars of which were given on page 394 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), increased continuously throughout this period, and were over 19 per cent. higher in 1936 than in 1923. The numbers in employment increased by over 10 per cent. between June, 1923, and June, 1929, but subsequently declined, and at June, 1932, were little higher than in 1923. Since 1932 there had been a marked recovery, with the result that at June, 1936, the numbers of insured persons in employment were higher than at June in any previous year, and about 17½ per cent. above the level of June, 1923.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES, 1923-1936.

In the detailed Table on pages 466 and 467, figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1924 to 1936 (except 1926), the numbers in employment at June, 1923, being taken as = 100. In the Table below index numbers are given showing, for each of the main groups of industries, the changes during this period in the estimated total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, and in the numbers of such persons in employment:—

Industry Group.	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).							
	Estimated numbers insured (aged 16-64).				Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.			
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1935	June, 1936	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1935	June, 1936
Fishing* ...	115.6	130.0	137.0	144.1	117.4	112.0	124.6	131.9
Mining and Quar- rying ...	90.4	88.0	79.6	76.4	76.5	54.9	57.1	56.2
Manufacturing ...	104.4	105.3	105.7	108.3	110.4	93.5	106.0	112.8
Building and Public Works Contract- ing ...	123.1	142.6	155.9	162.7	128.0	117.8	144.0	156.4
Transport and Dis- tribution ...	124.4	141.3	144.4	147.4	125.9	133.0	139.2	144.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	98.2	105.6	121.0	127.2	100.3	101.8	118.1	126.5
Miscellaneous Ser- vices† ...	126.7	146.0	164.0	170.1	130.2	138.8	159.2	166.1
Commerce, Bank- ing, Insurance and Finance ...	101.4	108.7	115.7	116.3	103.4	107.4	115.8	116.8
National and Local Government Ser- vices ...	99.0	116.4	122.3	125.6	100.3	107.2	110.5	116.0
All industries and Services	108.4	114.8	117.0	119.5	110.5	100.7	111.7	117.6

The greatest proportionate increases in the thirteen-year period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,† building and contracting, and transport and distribution groups, while the smallest, in both cases, were in the manufacturing group; In mining and quarrying the numbers employed fell by over 40 per cent. Between June, 1935, and June, 1936, each of the nine groups of industries, with the exception of the mining and quarrying group, showed some increase in employment. The improvement, during the year, was most marked in the building and contracting group, in which the numbers in employment rose by over 8 per cent. In the manufacturing industries the numbers rose by more than 6 per cent.; and in the transport and distribution group there was an increase of nearly 4 per cent.

* The figures for the fishing industry exclude share fishermen, who are not insurable against unemployment—see page 441.

† Including hotel, boarding-house &c. services; professional services; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and entertainments and sports.

The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923-29, 1929-32, and 1932-36, and during the whole thirteen-year period. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry Group.	Approximate increases (+) or decreases (−) in the numbers of insured persons in employment.			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1923-36.
	1923-29.	1929-32.	1932-36.	
Fishing* ...	+ 3,750	− 1,180	+ 4,330	+ 6,900
Mining and Quarrying	− 298,750	− 273,920	+ 16,790	− 555,880
Manufacturing ...	+ 507,930	− 823,550	+ 942,890	+ 627,270
Building and Contract- ing ...	+ 194,690	− 70,840	+ 268,240	+ 392,090
Transport and Distri- bution ...	+ 472,710	+ 128,360	+ 210,560	+ 811,630
Gas, Water and Elec- tricity Supply ...	+ 390	+ 2,300	+ 37,700	+ 40,390
Miscellaneous Services†	+ 145,390	+ 41,480	+ 131,430	+ 318,300
Commerce, Banking, In- surance, and Finance	+ 7,420	+ 8,720	+ 20,280	+ 36,420
National and Local Government Services	+ 130	+ 25,290	+ 31,940	+ 57,360
All Industries and Services ...	+ 1,033,660	− 963,340	+ 1,664,160	+ 1,734,480

The last five groups in the Table, which may be broadly described as "services," have all shown increases in the numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the three periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which may be broadly classed as productive industries, the numbers in employment declined in the period of depression from 1929 to 1932; and in the mining and quarrying group there had previously been a marked decline during the period 1923-29. All nine groups, however, have improved their position, in varying degrees, during the past four years. Over the whole thirteen-year period the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment have increased in all the groups specified, except mining and quarrying, in which there has been a heavy reduction. It should be observed, however, that for coal mining, the principal constituent in this group, the year 1923 was one of exceptionally good employment. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the mining group, the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment rose by over 1,700,000 in the thirteen years and was considerably greater in June, 1936, than in June, 1929, a reduction of over 900,000 in the period 1929-32 having been followed by an increase of more than 1,600,000 since 1932.

Within the period 1923 to 1936 there have been noteworthy alterations in the distribution of the total number of insured persons in employment among the various industry groups. The following Table shows the percentage proportions of the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, employed in the different industry groups, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the end of June in each of the years specified:—

Industry Group.	Percentages of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in different industry groups at the end of June.				
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1935.	1936.
Fishing* ...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and Quarrying ...	12.8	8.9	7.0	6.5	6.1
Manufacturing ...	49.3	49.4	45.9	46.9	47.4
Building and Contracting ...	7.2	8.2	8.2	9.1	9.3
Transport and Distribution ...	18.2	20.9	24.2	22.9	22.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Services† ...	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.9	6.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2
National and Local Government Services ...	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment, the proportions employed in mining and quarrying and in the manufacturing industries declined from over 62 per cent. at June, 1923, to between 53 and 54 per cent. at June, 1936. The proportion employed in mining and quarrying was little more than 6 per cent. at June, 1936, as compared with nearly 13 per cent. at June, 1923. On the other hand, the proportion employed in transport and distribution rose from a little over 18 per cent. in 1923 to between 22 and 23 per cent. in 1936 (largely due to the rapid growth of employment in the distributive trades); since 1932, however, when the transport and distribution group included over 24 per cent. of all insured persons in employment, the proportion in this group has fallen. There were also appreciable increases between 1923 and 1936 in the proportions of the total number employed, in building and contracting, and in miscellaneous services (including hotel, boarding-house, etc., service, entertainments and sports, laundries, etc.). Between 1935 and 1936 the proportion in the mining and quarrying group decreased from 6.5 to 6.1 per cent., while the proportion in the manufacturing group increased from 46.9 to 47.4 per cent.

* See note * in previous column.

† See note † in previous column.

The approximate changes, between June, 1923, and June, 1936, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in those industries in which the greatest numerical increases have occurred, together with the percentage increase in each case, are shown in the Table below. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry.	Approximate increase at June, 1936, as compared with June, 1923.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Distributive Trades	700,000	61
Building	314,000	53
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	154,000	67
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	124,000	72
Local Government Service	95,000	45
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	89,000	62
Tramway and Omnibus Service	86,000	84
Public Works Contracting	78,000	79
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	77,000	120
"Other" Road Transport	68,000	57
Entertainments and Sports	58,000	114
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	57,000	57
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	51,000	24

Apart from the larger industries shown in the above Table, high percentage increases also occurred in electrical wiring and contracting (251 per cent.), heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture (173 per cent.), artificial stone and concrete making (156 per cent.), the silk and artificial silk industry (116 per cent.), and scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus manufacture (104 per cent.). The greatest numerical decreases during the thirteen-year period in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment occurred in coal mining (about 550,000, or 47 per cent.) and the cotton industry (88,000, or 20 per cent.). Large percentage decreases also occurred in miscellaneous mining and quarrying (57 per cent.), carriage, cart, etc., building (52 per cent.), and pig iron manufacture (44 per cent.).

ANALYSIS BY SEX, 1923-1936.

The following Table shows, for insured males and females separately, the estimated numbers, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 1923, 1929, and 1932 to 1936 :—

Date. (June)	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.
1923 ...	7,190,080	72.6	2,706,600	27.4	9,896,680	100.0
1929 ...	7,812,790	71.5	3,117,560	28.5	10,930,350	100.0
1932 ...	6,945,740	69.7	3,021,260	30.3	9,967,000	100.0
1933 ...	7,228,700	69.6	3,158,250	30.4	10,386,950	100.0
1934 ...	7,645,510	70.6	3,190,040	29.4	10,835,550	100.0
1935 ...	7,852,750	71.0	3,201,250	29.0	11,054,000	100.0
1936 ...	8,306,530	71.4	3,324,630	28.6	11,631,160	100.0

In the following Table the numbers of males and females in employment in these years are expressed as percentages of the numbers in 1923 :—

	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.
Males	100.0	108.7	96.6	100.5	106.3	109.2	115.5
Females	100.0	115.2	111.6	116.7	117.9	118.3	122.8
Total	100.0	110.5	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7	117.6

Over the whole period of thirteen years, the estimated number of males, aged 16-64, in insured employment has increased by 1,116,450, or 15.5 per cent., while the number of females has increased by 618,030, or 22.8 per cent. The figures in the above Table show that in the case of males the increase up to 1929 in the numbers in employment was less marked than in the case of females, and that the decline between 1929 and 1932 was proportionately greater among males. This was mainly due to a heavy fall in the numbers employed in the coal mining industry between 1923 and 1929, and to the fact that the industries most severely affected by the decline in employment between 1929 and 1932 were the heavier industries, the personnel of which is predominantly male. The rate of improvement between June, 1932, and June, 1933, showed little difference as between the sexes, but since the latter date the number of insured males in employment has increased much more rapidly than has the number of insured females. Between June, 1933, and June, 1936, the former increased by 14.9 per cent., and the latter by only 5.3 per cent. This is largely a reflection of the substantial recovery which has occurred during those years in some of the heavier industries, and of the marked improvement in employment in the building industry during that period.

In the following Table, insured workpeople have been classified in twelve industry groups so as to show the changes between 1923

and 1936 in the estimated numbers of males and females respectively in employment :—

Industry Group.	Estimated numbers aged 16-64 in employment at June, 1923.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1936.			
			Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Fishing*	21,180	490	+ 6,630	+31.3	+ 270	+55.1
Mining and Quarrying	1,257,400	9,750	- 550,990	-43.8	- 4,890	-50.2
Manufacturing	3,133,680	1,751,490	+ 430,210	+13.7	+ 197,060	+11.3
Building and Public Works Contracting	686,590	9,090	+ 388,240	+56.5	+ 3,850	+42.4
Transport and Communication	625,010	28,370	+ 102,250	+16.4	+ 9,210	+32.5
Distributive Trades Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	678,850	480,700	+ 463,290	+68.2	+ 236,880	+49.3
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service	146,140	6,440	+ 37,870	+25.9	+ 2,520	+39.1
Other Miscellaneous Services	79,630	149,320	+ 65,120	+81.8	+ 88,580	+59.3
Commerce, Banking Insurance and Finance	111,160	141,320	+ 76,970	+69.2	+ 87,630	+62.0
National Government Service	137,820	77,680	+ 30,970	+22.5	+ 5,450	+ 7.0
Local Government Service	119,070	34,350	- 23,670	-19.9	- 13,810	-40.2
Service	193,550	17,600	+ 89,560	+46.3	+ 5,280	+30.0

It will be observed that in every group shown in the above Table in which women form a substantial proportion of the personnel, the percentage increase since 1923 among insured women in employment is smaller, or the percentage decrease is greater, than among insured men. In the manufacturing group (which is examined in further detail below) nearly two-thirds of the increase among males and two-fifths of the increase among females occurred between June, 1935, and June, 1936. In the few cases where the movement is unfavourable to men, the proportion of women in the industry group is relatively insignificant.

The figures for the manufacturing group, given on pages 466 and 467, include 73 industry classifications. In the Table below these industries have been arranged in six sections, according to the varying movements since 1923 in the numbers of insured males and females in employment :—

Manufacturing Industries Showing	No. of Industries.	Estimated numbers in employment at June, 1923.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1936.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a) decrease for males but increase for females ...	9	818,250	252,440	- 38,330	+ 36,990
(b) greater decrease for males than for females ...	10	445,180	109,190	- 85,010	- 9,210
(c) smaller decrease for males than for females ...	8	337,900	624,030	- 65,390	- 110,310
(d) increase for males but decrease for females ...	5	118,260	60,750	+ 49,940	- 5,650
(e) greater increase for males than for females ...	29	1,100,410	352,720	+ 479,980	+ 129,100
(f) smaller increase for males than for females ...	12	313,680	352,360	+ 89,020	+ 156,140

The principal industries in section (a) were general engineering, steel melting and iron puddling, etc., boots, shoes, slippers and clogs, and tailoring; in section (b) shipbuilding and ship-repairing, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., marine engineering, pottery, earthenware, and oil, glue, soap, ink and match manufacture; in section (c) cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, and dressmaking and millinery; in section (d) brick, tile, pipe, etc., making, rubber manufacture and the tobacco trades; in section (e) motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft manufacture, certain metal goods manufactures, printing, publishing and bookbinding, furniture making, upholstery, etc., electrical engineering, stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding, chemicals, miscellaneous food and drink industries, and silk and artificial silk manufacture; in section (f) bread, biscuit, cake, etc., making, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., hosiery, cardboard box manufacture, shirts, collars, etc., and miscellaneous textile industries. Both among males and among females the increases in employment in the manufacturing group between 1923 and 1936 occurred mainly in the newer and lighter industries. The principal decreases, among males, have been in the older heavy industries and in the textile trades; while, among females, the decreases are confined almost entirely to the textile group.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1936.

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16 to 64 (other than agricultural workers) in employment in each administrative area in the years 1923, 1929, 1935 and 1936. These figures are exclusive of workers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom a geographical analysis is not available. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured against

* See note * on page 439.

unemployment, approximate estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16 to 64 years.

Administrative Division.*	Estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment			
	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.
	<i>Thousands.</i>			
London	1,761	2,107	2,267	2,396
South-Eastern	672	860	1,001	1,063
South-Western	669	783	834	886
Midlands	1,468	1,629	1,727	1,828
North-Eastern	1,687	1,736	1,612	1,722
North-Western	1,711	1,853	1,741	1,794
Scotland	1,078	1,130	1,084	1,141
Wales	564	477	428	425
Northern Ireland	207	222	208	224
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,817	10,797	10,902	11,479
	<i>Index Numbers.</i>			
London	100.0	119.6	128.7	136.1
South-Eastern	100.0	128.0	149.0	158.2
South-Western	100.0	117.0	124.7	132.4
Midlands	100.0	111.0	117.6	124.5
North-Eastern	100.0	102.9	95.6	102.1
North-Western	100.0	108.3	101.8	104.9
Scotland	100.0	104.8	100.6	105.8
Wales	100.0	84.6	75.9	75.4
Northern Ireland	100.0	107.2	100.5	108.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	110.0	111.1	116.9

The Table on page 396 of the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE showed that the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 (employed and unemployed) increased between June, 1923 and June, 1936, both in the Northern Section (North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and in the Southern Section (London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions), but that the increase in the former had been at a much slower rate than in the latter—514,000, or 8.5 per cent., compared with 1,596,000, or 31.5 per cent. The figures for insured persons in employment show even more marked variations. In the Southern Section the increase between 1923 and 1936 in the number in employment amounted to 1,603,000 (35.1 per cent.), whereas in the Northern Section the increase was only 59,000, or 1.1 per cent.

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportions who were in the Northern and Southern Sections were almost exactly reversed between 1923 and 1936. In the former year the Northern Section included 53.5 per cent. and the Southern Section 46.5 per cent., respectively, of the total; in the latter year these proportions had changed to 46.2 per cent. and 53.8 per cent., respectively.

In the following Table a list is given of the more important industries in which the increase in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment since 1927 has been greater in the South than in the North. Owing to the exclusion of persons aged 65 years of age and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, corresponding figures for individual industries, analysed by areas, are not available for years prior to 1927.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades	+ 252,000	+ 126,000
Building	+ 113,000	+ 43,000
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 65,000	+ 13,000
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	+ 61,000	+ 32,000
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	+ 56,000	+ 9,000
Metal Industries "not separately specified"	+ 53,000	+ 11,000
Local Government Service	+ 42,000	+ 35,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	+ 32,000	+ 6,000
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	+ 27,000	+ 9,000
Professional Services	+ 27,000	+ 13,000
Entertainments and Sports	+ 26,000	+ 22,000
Road Transport other than Tramway and Omnibus Service	+ 26,000	+ 11,000
Public Works Contracting, etc.	+ 24,000	+ 14,000
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	+ 19,000	+ 6,000
Electrical Engineering	+ 15,000	+ 8,000
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	+ 15,000	+ 6,000
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	+ 13,000	+ 7,000
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	+ 12,000	+ 1,000
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. making	+ 11,000	+ 4,000
Hosiery	+ 10,000	+ 6,000

In a number of industries the numbers employed in the Southern section increased between 1927 and 1936, while the numbers in the Northern Section decreased. The most important industry in this category was general engineering, in which the numbers employed in the South increased by over 25,000, whereas the numbers in the North decreased by over 32,000. Other industries in this category were brass, copper, zinc, etc., manufacture, iron and steel tube manufacture, and rubber manufacture.

In a number of other industries the movement was in the contrary direction, the principal industries in this group being tailoring (in which there was a decrease of 8,000 in the South, but an increase of 6,000 in the North) and the boot, shoe, etc., industry (with a decline of 12,000 in the South and an increase of 1,000 in the North).

In some industries the numbers employed have fallen since 1927, both in the South and in the North. These include the older heavy industries—coalmining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, and steel melting, etc.—and the cotton and wool textile industries, all of which are mainly located in the Northern Section.

SHARE FISHERMEN IN RELATION TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, on 19th December, 1935, the question of the inclusion of share fishermen within the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme. The Committee received evidence, written and oral, and various members of the Committee visited some of the principal ports where share fishermen are employed, in North-East Scotland, in East Yorkshire, and in Devon and Cornwall. The Report of the Committee has now been published.*

Those fishermen who still remain outside insurance are excluded either (i) because they are not employed under a contract of service; or (ii) because, although employed under a contract of service, they are "wholly remunerated by a share of the profits or gross earnings of the vessel"; or (iii) where the employment is otherwise than by way of manual labour, and remunerated at a rate exceeding £250 a year. This last requirement, in the case of the fishing industry, applies only to skippers of trawlers.

The number of fishermen working on their own account has declined in recent years. Working ownership and partnership now applies to much less than half—probably to less than a third—of all fishermen. The trawling fleets of Hull, Grimsby, Aberdeen and other east coast ports are for the most part controlled by shore owners, taking the risks of ownership and employing fishermen under contract of service. Moreover, except in the case of skippers and mates, the employees receive the bulk of their remuneration in the form of a weekly wage; they are now, and always have been, insured against unemployment in the general scheme, like other workmen. The English herring drifters are also for the most part shore-owned, with crews under contract of service, though the fact that, till this year, most of the crew were paid, not a wage, but only a share of earnings, caused them to be excluded from unemployment insurance. By a revision of the terms of engagement in May, 1936, the position has been altered, and the bulk of the crews have been brought into unemployment insurance. The number of unemployment books issued to men in the fishing industry has risen from 26,930 in July, 1930, to 31,690 in July, 1935.

In Scotland the crews of herring drifters formerly fell into three classes:—(i) men (engineer, cook, and fireman) on wages, who are and always have been insured against unemployment; (ii) "hired fishermen", not owning any part of the boat or nets, but sharing in respect of their labour equally with the other fishermen on the boat. These men, as their name indicates, are under contract of service, but till recently were excluded from insurance by the exception of "share fishermen"; (iii) owners of the boat (whole or part) or of nets, taking a share of the nett earnings in respect of their ownership and another share in respect of their labour. These men, by contrast to the "hired fishermen," were marked as partners.

Even in Scotland, however, there has been a movement in the last year or two to extend unemployment insurance to as many men as possible, by agreements to pay a wage—usually 10s. or 15s. a week plus food—to the fishermen as a first charge on the earnings of the voyage. The Committee were told that in some of the Scottish fishing ports there were no longer any share fishermen. The Report gives various instances of the devices by which, in other fishing districts, the men are being brought within the scope of unemployment insurance. The Committee formed the conclusion that the exclusion of share fishermen as such is not in itself of great practical importance. The crux of the problem is the requirement of a contract of service under an employer as a condition for inclusion within the scheme, and various devices are being used by owners of boats or nets to qualify for inclusion equally with other workers.

The Report states the grounds on which the demand for insurance is substantially based; it examines in some detail the distinction between health insurance and unemployment insurance in relation to fishermen, and the importance for the purpose of unemployment insurance of a genuine contract of service between an employer and an insured worker.

The Committee are of opinion that the working partnerships of the fishing industry should not be brought within the scope of unemployment insurance. It is, in their view, the inappropriate remedy for the hardships of many of the fishermen, which the Committee recognise to be great. "Neither its uniform scale of relatively high benefits, nor its requirement of standing idle and available for other work, fit the case of the working owner and his partners. Nor can the scheme of unemployment insurance be extended to cover all working fishermen, without departing from the central principle of the scheme, and establishing unanswerable precedents for extension to all others working on their own account—as smallholders, shopkeepers, carriers, cab-drivers, entertainers, and in innumerable other ways." If the requirement of a contract of service is retained there is nothing to be gained and something to be lost by omitting the exception of share fishermen.

The Committee suggest, however, that some other body, with a wider reference than their own, should study the problems of the fishing industry (certain branches of which are, in their opinion, as depressed as coal mining or textiles) with a view to finding a more appropriate remedy for its troubles than unemployment insurance.

* See footnote * on page 438.

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

SPECIAL ANALYSES FOR NOVEMBER, 1935, MAY, 1936 AND NOVEMBER, 1936.

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, and February and August, 1936, particulars were given of special analyses showing the age distribution of unemployed men and women on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in May and November, 1935, and May, 1936. A similar analysis has been made for 2nd November, 1936, and the detailed figures are given on page 443.

MEN AND WOMEN, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER.

The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 2nd November, 1936, in each of the age-groups for which particulars were obtained, with corresponding figures derived from the earlier analyses for 4th November, 1935, and 18th May, 1936, are summarised in the Table below. Particulars of the numbers and age distribution of juveniles under 18 years registered as unemployed were not obtained for these dates, but figures for another date in each of the same months are given in a Table on page 443.

Sex and Age Group.	Numbers unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.
Men:—						
18-20 years...	52,449	62,237	76,308	4.1	4.6	5.0
21-24 "...	150,822	166,602	196,129	11.9	12.2	12.9
25-34 "...	306,947	337,668	386,305	24.3	24.8	25.4
35-44 "...	256,600	274,443	298,967	20.3	20.2	19.7
45-54 "...	242,350	256,701	281,817	19.2	18.8	18.6
55-59 "...	135,188	141,314	150,735	10.7	10.4	9.9
60-64 "...	115,875	118,517	124,014	9.2	8.7	8.2
65 and over ...	3,706	3,724	3,822	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total ...	1,263,937	1,361,206	1,518,097	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women:—						
18-20 years...	30,105	33,360	36,652	12.2	12.5	13.4
21-24 "...	48,136	54,405	55,250	19.4	20.5	20.2
25-34 "...	67,515	74,059	75,246	27.3	27.9	27.5
35-44 "...	45,739	48,217	49,525	18.5	18.1	18.1
45-54 "...	34,102	34,240	35,457	13.8	12.9	12.9
55-59 "...	13,038	12,914	13,265	5.3	4.9	4.8
60-64 "...	8,633	8,366	8,284	3.5	3.1	3.0
65 and over ...	136	145	143	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total ...	247,404	265,706	273,822	100.0	100.0	100.0

There was a reduction between November, 1935, and November, 1936, in the total numbers of men and women registered as unemployed and in the numbers in nearly every age-group. The reduction, however, was greater proportionately among persons aged under 35 years than among those over that age. Of the men registered as unemployed in November, 1935, 43.3 per cent. were under 35 years of age, while in November, 1936, the percentage had fallen to 40.3. In the case of women the proportion aged under 35 years fell from 61.1 per cent. to 58.9 per cent. between the same dates. The statistics of births in the years 1914 to 1918 suggest that a decline in the total population aged 18 to 20 years was to be expected between November, 1935, and November, 1936, and the reduction in the numbers unemployed may be partly due to this factor.

The changes in the proportions in the different age-groups, however, were not sufficiently well marked to affect to any material extent the broad age-distribution of the unemployed men and women. Rather more than two-fifths of the men were below the age of 35, and nearly two-fifths were over 45 years of age. Among unemployed women, about three-fifths were under 35 years, while about one-fifth were aged over 45 years.

In the Table below separate figures are given for (a) single women and widows, and (b) married women:—

Status and Age Group.	Numbers unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.
Single Women & Widows:—						
18-20 years...	27,852	30,750	34,109	18.9	19.7	20.4
21-24 "...	32,275	36,181	38,406	21.9	23.1	22.9
25-34 "...	31,768	33,787	36,617	21.5	21.6	21.9
35-44 "...	21,843	22,603	24,004	14.8	14.4	14.3
45-54 "...	19,274	19,016	20,017	13.1	12.2	11.9
55-59 "...	8,330	8,186	8,522	5.6	5.2	5.1
60-64 "...	5,979	5,806	5,750	4.1	3.7	3.4
65 and over ...	115	112	115	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total ...	147,436	156,441	167,540	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married Women:—						
18-20 years...	2,253	2,610	2,543	2.2	2.4	2.4
21-24 "...	15,861	18,224	16,844	15.9	16.7	15.9
25-34 "...	35,747	40,272	38,629	35.8	36.9	36.3
35-44 "...	23,896	25,614	25,521	23.9	23.5	24.0
45-54 "...	14,828	15,224	15,440	14.8	13.9	14.5
55-59 "...	4,708	4,728	4,743	4.7	4.3	4.5
60-64 "...	2,654	2,560	2,534	2.7	2.3	2.4
65 and over ...	21	33	28	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total ...	99,968	109,265	106,282	100.0	100.0	100.0

While in the case of both single and married women the numbers unemployed decreased between November, 1935, and November, 1936, in total and in nearly every age-group, the decrease was greater among single than among married women. In November, 1935, married women accounted for nearly 39 per cent. of the total number of unemployed women; in November, 1936, the corresponding percentage was over 40. In the case of single women, as in the case of men, the proportions in the lower age-groups declined between November, 1935, and November, 1936, but among married women the proportions showed little change on the whole. The proportions in the higher age-groups are greater among married than among single women; while at both dates between two-fifths and one-half of the married unemployed women were over 35 years, the proportion of these ages among single women was between one-third and two-fifths.

In the following Table separate age-analyses are given for those wholly unemployed, i.e., out of a situation (including unemployed casual workers), and those temporarily stopped, i.e., temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment:—

Sex and Age Group.	Wholly unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.		
	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.
NUMBERS.						
Men:—						
18-20 ...	45,951	52,347	66,499	6,498	9,890	9,809
21-24 ...	134,342	144,527	173,854	16,480	22,075	22,275
25-34 ...	272,018	292,640	342,757	34,929	45,028	43,548
35-44 ...	229,054	240,381	266,332	27,546	34,062	32,635
45-54 ...	220,242	229,048	254,711	22,108	27,653	27,106
55-59 ...	124,924	129,127	138,356	10,264	12,187	12,379
60-64 ...	109,716	111,517	116,610	6,159	7,000	7,404
65 and over ...	3,706	3,724	3,822	—	—	—
Total ...	1,139,953	1,203,311	1,362,941	123,984	157,895	155,156
Women:—						
18-20 ...	23,853	25,620	28,583	6,252	7,740	8,069
21-24 ...	37,074	40,950	41,927	11,062	13,455	13,323
25-34 ...	51,605	55,370	56,703	15,910	18,689	18,543
35-44 ...	35,293	36,049	37,595	10,446	12,168	11,930
45-54 ...	27,580	27,420	28,488	6,522	6,820	6,969
55-59 ...	11,053	10,789	11,096	1,985	2,125	2,169
60-64 ...	7,603	7,292	7,214	1,030	1,074	1,070
65 and over ...	136	145	143	—	—	—
Total ...	194,197	203,635	211,749	53,207	62,071	62,073

PERCENTAGES.						
Men:—						
18-20 ...	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.3
21-24 ...	11.8	12.0	12.8	13.3	14.0	14.3
25-34 ...	23.9	24.3	25.1	28.2	28.5	28.1
35-44 ...	20.1	20.0	19.5	22.2	21.6	21.0
45-54 ...	19.3	19.0	18.7	17.8	17.5	17.5
55-59 ...	11.0	10.7	10.1	8.3	7.7	8.0
60-64 ...	9.6	9.3	8.6	5.0	4.4	4.8
65 and over ...	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women:—						
18-20 ...	12.3	12.6	13.5	11.8	12.5	13.0
21-24 ...	19.1	20.1	19.8	20.8	21.7	21.5
25-34 ...	26.6	27.2	26.8	29.9	30.1	29.9
35-44 ...	18.2	17.7	17.8	19.6	19.6	19.2
45-54 ...	14.2	13.4	13.4	12.3	11.0	11.2
55-59 ...	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.7	3.4	3.5
60-64 ...	3.9	3.6	3.4	1.9	1.7	1.7
65 and over ...	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Table shows that among persons temporarily stopped the proportions in the lower age-groups are higher both for men and for women (except women aged 18-20) than among those wholly unemployed. The proportions at different dates in the various age-groups for the total live register will, therefore, be influenced to some extent by the variations in the proportions wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped.

The numbers wholly unemployed showed successive reductions in May and November, 1936, as compared with November, 1935. In the case of the numbers temporarily stopped there was among men a slight increase in May, 1936; but a reduction in November, 1936, left the figures for men and women well below those for a year earlier.

There was a reduction in the numbers unemployed in nearly every age-group, for both sexes, and both among those wholly unemployed and among those temporarily stopped. In the case of men, the reduction was most pronounced among those under 35 years of age wholly unemployed, and those under 25 years of age temporarily stopped; in the case of women, both those wholly unemployed and those temporarily stopped, the reductions were proportionately greatest among persons under 25 years of age.

The figures relating to wholly unemployed persons given in the above Table include unemployed casual workers. Among women the numbers in this category are very small, usually less than 2,000. The next Table gives separately the figures relating to unemployed

men seeking casual employment:—

Age Group.	Numbers Unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.
18-20 ...	1,093	1,333	1,502	1.6	1.7	2.0
21-24 ...	6,441	7,185	7,013	9.2	8.9	9.2
25-34 ...	16,847	19,175	19,019	24.0	23.8	24.8
35-44 ...	15,355	17,611	16,336	21.9	21.9	21.3
45-54 ...	15,690	18,131	17,090	22.3	22.6	22.3
55-59 ...	8,648	10,076	9,207	12.3	12.5	12.0
60-64 ...	6,125	6,885	6,410	8.7	8.6	8.4
Total ...	70,199	80,396	76,577	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among unemployed men the proportions in the lower age-groups were smaller for casual workers than for others. Little more than one-third of the unemployed casuals were under 35 years, as against nearly one-half of the temporarily stopped and over two-fifths of the wholly unemployed (other than casuals).

The following Table gives separate figures for applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances, and for other persons, in November, 1936 and 1935:—

Sex and Age Group.	Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.		Other Persons.	
	2nd Nov., 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.

NUMBERS.				
Men:—				
18-20 ...	46,520	67,441	5,929	8,867
21-24 ...	138,442	179,120	12,380	17,009
25-34 ...	278,378	351,007	28,569	35,298
35-44 ...	232,614	271,507	23,986	27,460
45-54 ...	217,034	252,672	25,316	29,145
55-59 ...	118,887	132,730	16,301	18,005
60-64 ...	100,841	108,264	15,034	15,750
65 and over...	—	—	3,706	3,822
Total ...	1,132,716	1,362,741	131,221	155,356
Women:—				
18-20 ...	23,947	29,107	6,158	7,545
21-24 ...	41,645	48,209	6,491	7,041
25-34 ...	56,769	64,389	10,746	10,857
35-44 ...	36,001	39,742	9,738	9,783
45-54 ...	25,143	26,755	8,959	8,702
55-59 ...	9,388	9,732	3,650	3,533
60-64 ...	6,509	6,268	2,124	2,016
65 and over...	—	—	136	143
Total ...	199,402	224,202	48,002	49,620

Of the total numbers of (a) applicants for benefit or allowances, and (b) other persons, the proportions in various age groups at the two dates were as shown below:—

Sex and Age Group.	Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.		Other Persons.	
	2nd Nov., 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	2nd Nov., 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.
PERCENTAGES.				
Men:—				
18-20 ...	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.7
21-24 ...	12.2	13.1	9.4	10.9
25-34 ...	24.6	25.8	21.8	22.7
35-44 ...	20.5	19.9	18.3	17.7
45-54 ...	19.2	18.5	19.3	18.8
55-59 ...	10.5	9.7	12.4	11.6
60-64 ...	8.9	8.0	11.5	10.1
65 and over...	—	—	2.8	2.5
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women:—				
18-20 ...	12.0	13.0	12.8	15.2
21-24 ...	20.9	21.5	13.5	14.2
25-34 ...	28.5	28.7	22.4	21.9
35-44 ...	18.0	17.7	20.3	19.7
45-54 ...	12.6	11.9	18.7	17.5
55-59 ...	4.7	4.4	7.6	7.1
60-64 ...	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.1
65 and over...	—	—	0.3	0.3
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Particulars of the numbers of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age were not obtained for the above dates. The following Table, however, gives, for another date in each of the same months, the age-distribution of unemployed juveniles on the registers:—

	23rd Nov., 1936.	25th May, 1936.	25th November, 1935.
Boys:			
16 and 17 years ...	25,393	26,400	26,324
Under 16 years ...	19,626	25,814	32,695
Total ...	45,019	52,214	59,019
Girls:			
16 and 17 years ...	21,414	20,063	19,905
Under 16 years ...	23,617	28,370	31,427
Total ...	45,031	48,433	51,332

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT 2nd NOVEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Age Group.																Total, 18 and over.	
	18-20.		21-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-59.		60-64.		65 and over.			
	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
Men :—																		
London ...	6,156	4.4	18,839	13.6	32,252	23.2	26,196	18.9	26,371	19.0	16,198	11.7	12,127	8.7	747	0.5	138,886	100.0
South-Eastern...	2,671	5.2	7,062	13.8	11,839	23.1	9,896	19.3	9,298	18.1	5,217	10.2	5,090	9.9	194	0.4	51,267	100.0
South-Western	3,207	4.5	8,407	11.7	15,890	22.1	14,487	20.1	13,642	19.0	7,656	10.6	8,393	11.7	243	0.3	71,925	100.0
Midlands ...	3,134	2.7	10,745	9.3	23,940	20.7	23,003	19.9	24,831	21.4	15,351	13.2	14,621	12.6	191	0.2	115,816	100.0
North-Eastern	4,233	3.2	13,850	10.3	30,051	22.4	27,452	20.4	27,703	20.6	16,532	12.3	14,220	10.6	269	0.2	134,310	100.0
North-Western	9,427	3.8	30,832	12.5	61,532	24.9	49,994	20.2	47,823	19.4	25,810	10.4	20,873	8.5	655	0.3	246,946	100.0
Northern ...	5,705	3.8	16,846	11.1	40,022	26.3	31,966	21.0	28,384	18.7	15,254	10.0	13,571	8.9	314	0.2	152,062	100.0
Scotland...	11,338	5.7	27,942	14.2	54,393	27.6	39,624	20.1	32,347	16.4	17,031	8.6	13,915	7.0	858	0.4	197,448	100.0
Wales and Mon.	6,578	4.2	16,299	10.5	37,028	23.8	33,982	21.9	31,951	20.6	16,139	10.4	13,065	8.4	235	0.2	155,277	100.0
Gt. Britain ...	52,449	4.1	150,822	11.9	306,947	24.3	256,600	20.3	242,350	19.2	135,188	10.7	115,875	9.2	3,706	0.3	1,263,937	100.0
Single Women and Widows :—																		
London... ..	1,539	10.3	2,600	17.4	3,239	21.7	2,674	17.9	2,659	17.8	1,260	8.4	929	6.2	43	0.3	14,943	100.0
South-Eastern...	1,789	22.1	1,906	23.6	1,623	20.1	1,124	13.9	950	11.8	392	4.8	294	3.6	11	0.1	8,089	100.0
South-Western	2,008	23.4	1,990	23.2	1,728	20.1	1,114	13.0	977	11.4	434	5.0	323	3.7	14	0.2	8,588	100.0
Midlands ...	2,241	17.8	2,914	23.1	2,664	21.1	1,750	13.9	1,710	13.6	786	6.2	528	4.2	6	0.1	12,599	100.0
North-Eastern...	2,671	19.1	3,114	22.2	2,992	21.4	2,049	14.6	1,848	13.2	783	5.6	535	3.8	7	0.1	13,999	100.0
North-Western	5,656	13.8	7,668	18.7	8,706	21.2	6,955	17.0	6,731	16.4	3,140	7.7	2,111	5.2	15	0.0	40,982	100.0
Northern ...	2,733	29.4	2,483	26.7	1,842	19.8	1,105	11.9	755	8.1	224	2.4	156	1.7	5	0.0	9,303	100.0
Scotland...	6,325	21.1	6,998	23.4	7,163	23.9	4,332	14.5	2,989	10.0	1,123	3.8	983	3.3	12	0.0	29,925	100.0
Wales and Mon.	2,890	32.1	2,602	28.9	1,811	20.1	740	8.2	655	7.3	188	2.1	120	1.3	2	0.0	9,008	100.0
Gt. Britain ...	27,852	18.9	32,275	21.9	31,768	21.5	21,843	14.8	19,274	13.1	8,330	5.6	5,979	4.1	115	0.1	147,436	100.0
Married Women :—																		
London... ..	321	2.2	2,456	16.9	5,240	36.0	3,226	22.2	2,096	14.4	745	5.1	459	3.1	8	0.1	14,551	100.0
South-Eastern...	139	2.9	671	13.9	1,518	31.5	1,191	24.7	917	19.1	238	5.0	136	2.8	4	0.1	4,814	100.0
South-Western	97	2.6	583	15.7	1,241	33.4	887	23.9	589	15.9	192	5.2	119	3.2	3	0.1	3,711	100.0
Midlands ...	377	2.4	3,147	19.9	6,173	39.1	3,462	21.9	1,838	11.6	517	3.3	285	1.8	—	—	15,799	100.0
North-Eastern...	214	2.1	1,602	15.8	3,689	36.5	2,635	26.0	1,423	14.1	361	3.6	196	1.9	3	0.0	10,123	100.0
North-Western	739	1.9	5,501	14.4	13,465	35.2	9,351	24.5	6,058	15.8	2,011	5.3	1,090	2.9	1	0.0	38,216	100.0
Northern ...	48	2.4	338	16.8	768	38.2	496	24.7	252	12.5	75	3.7	35	1.7	—	—	2,012	100.0
Scotland...	301	3.1	1,427	14.6	3,316	33.8	2,386	24.4	1,520	15.5	528	5.4	312	3.2	2	0.0	9,792	100.0
Wales and Mon.	17	1.8	136	14.3	337	35.5	262	27.6	135	14.2	41	4.3	22	2.3	—	—	950	100.0
Gt. Britain ...	2,253	2.2	15,861	15.9	35,747	35.8	23,896	23.9	14,828	14.8	4,708	4.7	2,654	2.7	21	0.0	99,968	100.0
All Women :—																		
London... ..	1,860	6.3	5,056	17.1	8,479	28.8	5,900	20.0	4,755	16.1	2,005	6.8	1,388	4.7	51	0.2	29,494	100.0
South-Eastern...	1,928	14.9	2,577	20.0	3,141	24.4	2,315	17.9	1,867	14.5	630	4.9	430	3.3	15	0.1	12,903	100.0
South-Western	2,105	17.1	2,573	20.9	2,969	24.2	2,001	16.3	1,566	12.7	626	5.1	442	3.6	17	0.1	12,299	100.0
Midlands ...	2,618	9.2	6,061	21.3	8,837	31.1	5,212	18.4	3,548	12.5	1,303	4.6	813	2.9	6	0.0	28,398	100.0
North-Eastern...	2,885	12.0	4,716	19.6	6,681	27.7	4,684	19.4	3,271	13.6	1,144	4.7	731	3.0	10	0.0	24,122	100.0
North-Western	6,395	8.1	13,169	16.6	22,171	28.0	16,306	20.6	12,789	16.2	5,151	6.5	3,201	4.0	16	0.0	79,198	100.0
Northern ...	2,781	24.6	2,821	24.9	2,610	23.1	1,601	14.2	1,007	8.9	299	2.6	191	1.7	5	0.0	11,315	100.0
Scotland...	6,626	16.7	8,425	21.2	10,479	26.4	6,718	16.9	4,509	11.3	1,651	4.2	1,295	3.3	14	0.0	39,717	100.0
Wales and Mon.	2,907	29.2	2,738	27.5	2,148	21.6	1,002	10.1	790	7.9	229	2.3	142	1.4	2	0.0	9,958	100.0
Gt. Britain ...	30,105	12.2	48,136	19.4	67,515	27.3	45,739	18.5	34,102	13.8	13,038	5.3	8,633	3.5	136	0.0	247,404	100.0

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY. REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY.

THE Board of Inquiry which was appointed* by the Minister of Labour in September, 1936, to inquire into the wages and hours of work in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire (except wool combing) has presented a Report.†

The Report contains a short description of the organisation of the industry and the wages system in operation, in which it is stated that wages consist of two elements, viz., base rates, and a "cost-of-living wage," expressed in the form of a percentage addition to the base rates. An account is also given of the history of negotiations as to wages and conditions of employment in recent years, and of the events leading up to the appointment of the Board.

The principal claims of the operatives made before the Board on 19th and 20th October were for a general increase in wage rates, for additional payment for night work, for the regulation of piece-work prices, for an increase in the rates for overtime payment, for the abolition of overtime working by women and young persons, and for its restriction to six hours in the week in the case of men, and for the establishment of a Trade Board for the worsted spinning section of the industry.

On the question of wages, much of the argument on both sides turned on the present degree of prosperity of the industry as compared with 1930, when a reduction of 9·249 per cent. (recommended by Lord Macmillan) became operative, and with 1931, when an additional reduction of 11·7 per cent. was put into operation by the employers. After reviewing these arguments and taking into account other factors affecting the level of wages, such as the changes in the cost of living and the adequacy of the present rates, the Board, in its Report, expresses the view that the industry has recovered sufficiently to be able to stand some rise in wages, and recommends that the base rates be subject to an addition of 10 per cent. (with certain modifications in the case of juvenile workers), and that the "cost-of-living wage" remain at the figures now operative in the case of the majority of the employees, viz., 52 per cent. for time workers, 45·76 per cent. for piece-workers, and 39·52 per cent. for pressers and blanket raisers.

A general flat rate of 1d. an hour in addition to the scheduled day-rate wages is recommended for night workers, together with a specific wage for those night workers for whom there are no such scheduled day-rates (*i.e.*, male piecers, feeders and condenser minders employed on work usually performed in the daytime by women and young persons). With regard to the regulation of piece-work prices, the Board recommends that endeavours should be made to establish uniform district standard piece price lists so far as possible; that where no such lists are in operation piece-work prices should be such as will enable an operative of average ability to earn under normal conditions at least 25 per cent. over the appropriate basis time rate, except in the case of weavers, for whom it is recommended that the procedure for regulating piece-work prices laid down in a previous award of the Court of Arbitration (No. 249 of 18th February, 1919) should be revived; and that the existing addition of 15·625 per cent. to piece-work base rates in respect of the reduction of working hours in 1919 from 55½ to 48 per week should be retained.

In place of the present overtime rates of 1d. an hour for women and young persons and 1½d. an hour for men, the Board recommends that time workers be paid time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter, and that piece-workers be paid 3d. an hour for the first two hours and 6d. an hour thereafter in the case of men, and 2d. an hour for the first two hours and 4d. an hour thereafter in the case of females and of male workers under 21 years of age. For women and young persons it is recommended that overtime beyond the 48 hours ordinary time be allowed up to six hours in the week and up to 96 hours in the year, but that the present system of allowing overtime beyond these limits by special permits be abolished. For men, a limitation of the hours of overtime was asked for, but the Board does not suggest any. In view of the agreement expressed by both sides that production work at week-ends is to be deprecated except in cases of great emergency, rates of payment for such work of time and a half up to 4 o'clock on Saturdays and doubletime thereafter are suggested.

With regard to the establishment of a Trade Board for the worsted spinning section of the industry, the Board, while pointing out the proved advantages of the Trade Board system, is not prepared to recommend the immediate extension of this system to that section, but is of opinion that the problem of dealing with the difficulties that exist should be left for the present to the parties themselves, subject to a review of the position at a later date by the Ministry of Labour should it appear that a settlement is being unduly delayed.

Other recommendations of the Board, in addition to those summarised above, include recommendations as to the maximum cost-of-living wage for time workers, the review of the wages position in the event of a considerable change in the level of the cost of living, the future determination of a uniform scale of wages for young persons employed as piecers, the strengthening of the organisation on both sides, and the revival of the Northern Counties' District Joint Industrial Council.

It is provided that the recommendations should not operate so as to reduce the earnings of any of the workpeople concerned.

The Board suggests that certain of the recommendations, viz., those involving changes in wages, night-work rates, overtime rates and overtime restrictions, and weavers' piece-work rates, should be brought into operation on 1st January, 1937. The Report states that it was intimated to the Board that a joint meeting of the parties would take place with a view to arriving at an agreement in the light of the recommendations made by the Board.

* See the October, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE, page 358.

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

ABSORPTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED INTO INDUSTRY.

A REPORT in the form of a White Paper* has been presented to Parliament, giving a general account of the discussions that have taken place between the Minister of Labour and representatives of a number of industries on the subject of the absorption of the unemployed into industry. As it was necessary that such discussions should include some amount of confidential information and should take place in an atmosphere of frankness, assurances were given that they would be conducted on a confidential basis. The Report accordingly names the industries with whose representatives the discussions took place and gives a general account of the subjects discussed, but does not enable the different topics considered to be related to particular industries.

The enquiry was initiated by an announcement made by the Minister of Labour (then Mr. Oliver Stanley) in the House of Commons on 14th November, 1934, that he had invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Trades Union Congress General Council to a discussion on the general question of the conditions of employment and hours of work in particular industries with reference to the problem of unemployment. He made it clear that he intended to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of those actually engaged in the different industries, in an effort to discover what practical steps could be taken within the existing industrial structure for the absorption in various industries of a number of the unemployed, and he suggested that the following points required consideration:—

- (a) The extent to which existing vacancies cannot be filled owing to the geographical distribution of the unemployed and inability to secure workpeople of the kind required when vacancies exist;
- (b) The actual or potential shortage of trained workpeople and the steps being taken or required for remedying this position, both as regards the present and the future;
- (c) The extent to which, for other reasons, such as age or physical fitness, vacancies have not been filled;
- (d) The determination of the effective labour supply amongst the unemployed nominally attached to various industries;
- (e) The possibility of increasing the number employed by reducing the hours of work, limitation of overtime, rotation of shifts, standing-off at intervals, or by regular holidays, and the probable effects on wages and costs of such measures;
- (f) Special problems affecting the employment of women and juveniles, including the question of the age of recruitment in the various industries.

Thereafter Mr. Stanley met representatives of the following industries:—engineering; iron and steel; wool and textile; building; electricity supply; bleaching and dyeing; railway services; glass and glass bottle; chemicals; public works contracting; hosiery; and tobacco.

Mr. Ernest Brown, on assuming office in succession to Mr. Stanley, met representatives of the following industries:—shipbuilding and ship repairing; boot and shoe; brick and tile; pottery; gas supply; hotel and restaurant; sugar confectionery and food preserving; tin box; wholesale clothing; shirt making; light refreshments; and distributive trades.

In addressing the representatives of the industries Mr. Brown put the following questions for discussion:—

(i) What is the size and nature of the supply of labour upon which the industry draws? What is the degree and kind of unemployment in the industry? Are the industry's demands for labour fully met? What is the relative position as to the employment of men and of women respectively? How far is a sufficient number of young persons being recruited into the industry? What is the position with respect to training and apprenticeship in the industry, and is the future labour supply of the industry sufficiently provided for?

(ii) What is the position within the industry as to hours of work? How far are long hours or persistent and avoidable overtime being worked, and how far can they be reduced? What are the general possibilities with regard to the working of a shorter week?

The Report proceeds to indicate the principal subjects referred to in the course of the discussions, those which appeared most relevant to the circumstances of any particular industry being selected in the conversations with representatives of that industry. These subjects fall into three main groups:—(a) questions relating to the personnel of the industry, its labour supply and demand, and the employment of juveniles and apprentices; (b) questions relating to the reduction of working hours and its probable effects on competition both at home and overseas; (c) questions concerning the working of overtime, and the possibility of avoiding it by the engagement of additional staff.

A notable feature of the discussions was the importance attached by various employers' organisations to the existence of voluntary joint machinery for the conclusion of collective agreements with the trade unions. The Minister made it clear that he desired to encourage the free working of such joint machinery, and that it was his intention to leave the field clear for the operation of such machinery wherever it could be brought to bear on the subjects disclosed.

The Report concludes by pointing out that the general industrial situation had altered since the initiation of the discussions, as a result of the fall of over 700,000 in the unemployed register, and the increased demand for labour in certain industries consequent upon the rearmament programme. Nevertheless, the Minister was satisfied that a valuable body of industrial information had been made available for the formation of Government policy, and the responsibilities of industry itself in regard to the problem of the absorption of the unemployed had been brought into prominence.

* Cmd. 5317. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

Arising out of the discussions, meetings have taken place under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour at which representatives of the distributive trades have considered the question of devising machinery for the regulation of wages, hours, and working conditions in those trades. The meetings of the representatives of these trades are continuing. The discussions which are the subject of the Report also led up to the appointment of the Board of Inquiry, to inquire into the wages and hours of work in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire (except wool combing), whose Report has now been published (see page 444).

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances of registered trade unions in 1935, with comparative figures for previous years.*

The Tables which follow have been compiled from this Summary. The figures shown for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represent the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is included under "Income." The figures throughout relate to Great Britain only.

Totals for 1935, compared with those for 1925 and 1932-1934.

	1925.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Unions on Register at end of year ...	579	549	547	537	537
Membership at end of year	4,492	3,459	3,400	3,566	3,827
<i>Thousands.</i>					
<i>Thousands of £'s.</i>					
Income—					
From members ...	8,097	6,684	6,536	6,852	7,155
From Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance and administration expenses) ...	3,122	5,339	4,001	2,844	1,835
From other sources ...	741	690	625	647	609
Expenditure—					
Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit	4,527	6,941	5,017	3,633	2,504
Dispute benefit ...	313	257	190	105	231
Sick and accident benefit	793	641	629	563	581
Funeral benefit ...	319	339	354	343	350
Superannuation benefit ...	868	1,073	1,062	1,056	1,072
Other benefits ...	195	290	315	322	338
Payments from Political Fund ...	114	89	102	101	169
Grants, etc., to federations, other societies, etc. ...	355	272	212	299	231
Working and other expenses ...	3,292	2,879	2,709	2,762	2,834
Total funds at end of year ...	12,717	11,476	12,053	13,196	14,477

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1935 of employees' organisations in some of the largest industrial groups represented, with separate totals for employers' organisations:—

Totals for 1935, classified according to Industry as regards Employees' Organisations, with separate totals for Employers' Organisations.

Group.	Unions on the Register at end of 1935.	Membership at end of 1935.	Total Income.	Expenditure.		Funds at end of 1935.
				Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit.	Other Expenditure.	
		<i>1,000's</i>	<i>£1,000's</i>	<i>£1,000's</i>	<i>£1,000's</i>	<i>£1,000's</i>
Mining and quarrying	92	545	752	70	618	1,201
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances ...	67	583	2,416	863	1,218	3,032
Textiles ...	70	172	649	384	210	1,073
Clothing ...	14	150	490	292	157	600
Paper-making, printing, etc. ...	22	127	856	240	439	1,259
Building, decorating, etc. ...	24	269	1,080	431	533	716
Transport and general	27	1,292	2,108	64	1,685	4,696
Commerce and finance	32	292	481	33	377	784
Other ...	100	341	604	127	414	805
Total of above ...	448	3,771	9,436	2,504	5,651	14,166
Registered Employers' Organisations	89	56	163	...	155	311
Grand Total ...	537	3,827	9,599	2,504	5,806	14,477

It should be observed that the foregoing figures relate to trade unions which are registered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1927.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1925-35. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure in England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament, and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom. The Acts referred to are: The Unemployment Insurance Acts; the National Health Insurance Acts; the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts; the Old Age Pensions Acts; the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act; the Education Acts; the Acts relating to Approved Schools (formerly known as reformatory and industrial schools); the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare); the Housing Acts; the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor; the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts; and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The expenditure included in the Return is restricted to expenditure accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. It comprises expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes, and (iii) other receipts (not being loans or other receipts for capital purposes†). The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, teachers' superannuation contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the financial years beginning on 1st April, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1934, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the financial year 1935 is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Health Insurance Acts was not recorded, while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of the expenditure included in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the financial years 1930, 1934 and 1935, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital services or out of capital receipts) under the specified services during the financial year 1934 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year 1935, where that is available:—

Acts under which Expenditure is incurred.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Financial year 1934 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1935 (estimated).	Financial year 1934 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1935 (estimated).
	£	£	£	£
Unemployment Insurance Acts:—				
Insurance benefit ...	46,562,000	45,705,000	6,351,000	6,409,000
Transitional payments or unemployment allowances ...	38,153,000	38,902,000	8,056,000	7,957,000
National Health Insurance Acts ...	32,793,000	33,875,000	3,900,000	4,000,000
Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts ...	38,531,000	39,806,000	4,695,000	4,821,000
Old Age Pensions Acts ...	37,834,000	39,078,000	4,580,000	4,691,000
War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions Act ...	37,047,000	36,378,000	4,140,000	4,057,000
Education Acts ...	91,878,000	97,375,000	13,809,000	14,519,000
Acts relating to Approved Schools ...	501,000	537,000	120,000	125,000
Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to—				
(i) Hospitals and treatment of disease ...	12,380,000	—	1,451,000	1,447,000
(ii) Maternity and child welfare work ...	3,099,000	—	320,000	329,000
Housing Acts ...	40,190,000	—	5,896,000	6,118,000
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor ...	42,553,000	—	6,626,000	5,775,000
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts ...	2,770,000	—	1,246,000	1,263,000
Mental Deficiency Acts ...	2,558,000	—		
Totals ...	426,849,000	—	61,190,000	61,511,000

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the financial year 1934 (or the latest available year), subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between (i) specific receipts from contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc., (ii) specific receipts from Parliamentary votes, and (iii) local rates and block grants. In nearly all cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure under each heading is also given.

* Cmd. 5310. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

† A table in the Return shows separately the capital expenditure and receipts from loans for the various services.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1935-6.

THE principal measures relating to labour matters passed during the session of Parliament which closed on 30th October, 1936, were the following :—

The *Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 13), which received the Royal Assent on 9th April, 1936, extends unemployment insurance to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry).

Fuller particulars of the Act are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January and April, 1936 (pages 8 and 120).

The *Unemployment (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 10) received the Royal Assent on 19th March, 1936. The Act gives effect to an agreement made on 29th July, 1935, between the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, the purpose of which was to assimilate the burdens falling upon the two Exchequers in connection with unemployment. The agreement supersedes earlier agreements, of 1926 and 1928. A fuller notice appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1936 (page 124).

The *Special Areas Reconstruction (Agreement) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 19), which received the Royal Assent on 29th May, 1936, authorises the Treasury to make an agreement with a company to be incorporated under the name of the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Ltd. [This company has since been incorporated.] The company will, *inter alia*, afford financial facilities to persons setting up or carrying on business in the Special Areas, who satisfy the company that, whilst having reasonable expectation of ultimate success on an economic basis, they are not for the time being in a position to obtain financial facilities from banks or financial institutions. A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1936 (page 206).

The *Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 22), which received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936, is entitled "an Act to carry out certain draft International Conventions relating to the employment of women during the night and to hours of work in automatic sheet glass works, to amend the law relating to the hours of employment of women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid." The new provisions are to come into force on a date or dates to be fixed by Order in Council.

A fuller notice of the Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 281.

The *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 24), which also received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936, makes permanent provision for the employment of women and young persons in factories and workshops on the two-shift system, subject to additional safeguards, and subject as at present to Home Office authority being obtained.

A fuller notice of the Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 281.

The *Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 53), which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1936, prohibits, with certain exceptions, the opening of shops for the serving of customers on Sunday. Section 11 of the Act contains various provisions respecting shop assistants who are employed on Sunday; in particular, they must, with certain exceptions, receive a whole holiday (or, if not employed on Sunday for more than four hours, a half-holiday) during the week before or after the Sunday on which they are employed, in addition to the statutory weekly half-holiday under the Shops Acts. By section 13, the provisions are extended to retail trade or business elsewhere than in shops.

The Act applies to England and Wales only, and is to come into operation on 1st May, 1937. Butchers' shops are excluded from the provisions of this Act.

The *Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 30), which received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936, prohibits the carrying on of the business of a retail dealer in butchers' meat on Sunday. Jewish dealers in Kosher meat are enabled to close on Saturday instead of Sunday.

The Act applies to England and Wales only, and comes into operation on 1st January, 1937.

The *Shops Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 28), which received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936, extends the application of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934, to premises and places where the business of lending books or periodicals is carried on for the purposes of gain. The Act (which does not extend to Northern Ireland) comes into operation on 1st January, 1937.

Reference may also be made to the *National Health Insurance Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 32); the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 31); and the *Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 33), all of which received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936; and to the *Housing Act*, 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 51), which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1936. These are all consolidating Acts, and come into operation on 1st January, 1937. They bring together in one measure, without altering them, the various provisions relating to health insurance, pensions, and housing, respectively, which had previously been scattered among a number of different Acts.

It should also be noted that the operation of the *Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act*, 1935, has been terminated, as from 16th November, 1936, by the *Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act*, 1935 (*Termination*) Order: see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 310.

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held at Montagu House on 27th October, 1936, when Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, introduced Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes as President of the Council in succession to the late Lord Allenby.

It was reported that the King's National Roll contained the names of 23,586 employers, who were providing employment for 317,891 disabled ex-service men. 30,968 disabled ex-service men were registered with the Employment Exchanges as unemployed, representing 7·8 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions, compared with 14·1 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally.

The Council expressed its warm appreciation of the continued support given to the King's Roll scheme by such a large body of employers. The success of the scheme was largely due to the untiring efforts of the local committees; and in order to assist the committees in their work, the Council has prepared a leaflet setting out the present position of the scheme which, it is felt, will be of interest to employers who are already members of the Roll, and the means of securing the enrolment of other employers. Copies of the leaflet have been distributed to the local committees.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1936.

THE *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act* (Northern Ireland), 1936,* to make provision for the employment of women and young persons in factories and workshops on a system of shifts, received the Royal Assent on 12th November, 1936, and comes into operation on 1st January, 1937. The Act is in substance similar to the *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act*, 1936 (see opposite column), which becomes effective in Great Britain on the same date.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The seventy-seventh session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 11th November to 13th November, 1936.

The Governing Body decided unanimously to elect as its Chairman, in succession to Mr. W. A. Riddell, the Canadian Government delegate, (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1935) Mr. Jaromir Nečas, Czecho-Slovak Minister for Social Justice, and representative of that country on the Governing Body.

The Governing Body considered the question of the partial revision of the international labour Conventions adopted in 1919 and 1932 on the minimum age for admission to work in industrial and in non-industrial occupations, respectively. It decided to place the revision of these Conventions on the agenda of the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference, in a form which would allow the Conference to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years and at the same time to amend or delete the exceptions provided for in the Conventions. The Conference will also be able to discuss the question of new provisions dealing with the compulsory keeping by employers of registers of young persons employed by them, and with the fixing of a minimum age for admission to employment in dangerous occupations. It was further agreed that the International Labour Office should study the whole problem of the protection of child welfare, with a view to the possible establishment of an international code on the subject. The question of raising the minimum age for employment in agriculture was remitted to the Permanent Committee on Agricultural Work for consideration.

The representative of the Government of the United States of America, speaking in the name of the President, invited the International Labour Organisation to hold a technical conference at Washington, with a view to studying all the problems affecting the conditions of work in the textile industry. The invitation was cordially welcomed by numerous members, including the British Government representative, and after discussion the following resolution was passed by 21 votes to 0 :—

The Governing Body decides to invite the Governments of all countries in which textile production forms an important part of their national economy to send delegates and technical advisers, familiar with the problems of the textile industry, to take part in a tripartite Conference, to consider all those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry.

The Governing Body warmly welcomes the invitation of the President of the United States of America to convene this Conference in Washington, and instructs the Director to get into touch with the United States Government, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the meeting for the first days of April next, and to report progress at its next session.

The Governing Body decides that it shall be represented at the said Conference by two members of each group.

The Governing Body further discussed the question of holding technical tripartite meetings for the building and civil engineering, iron and steel, and coalmining industries, and decided to authorise the

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

Director to get into touch with the Governments, employers', and workers' organisations concerned with a view to submitting at the next session of the Governing Body in February, 1937, a report on the practical considerations affecting arrangements for summoning these meetings.

A discussion took place on the question of the drawing up of a provisional list of subjects from which the agenda of the 1938 conference might be selected, the final choice to be made at the February session next year. The following subjects were provisionally selected, and the International Labour Office was authorised to draw up a statement of the law and practice prevailing in the different countries with regard to each:—

The general principles of factory inspection to ensure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of workers.

The recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

Technical education and apprenticeship.

The regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

The rights of performers in connection with broadcasting.

Safety provisions for coal mine workers.

The weekly rest in commercial establishments.

The regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings.

The Governing Body also decided that the report to be prepared by the International Labour Office for the Conference in June, 1937, on the subject of public works should be drawn up in such a way as to permit the Conference either to decide the matter finally next June or to consider it again the following year if it thought fit.

Consideration was given to a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference last June in favour of the convocation of an advisory tripartite labour conference of Asiatic countries, and the establishment within the framework of the International Labour Organisation of an Asiatic Committee. It was decided that a meeting of members interested in this question should be held during the current session in order to discuss the matter. The proposed meeting took place, and it was agreed that the International Labour Office should submit a report to the February session showing what an Asiatic conference might be expected usefully to accomplish, how it should be arranged, and its probable cost.

The Governing Body also considered a resolution adopted last June in favour of the convocation of economic conferences under the auspices of the League of Nations and with the close collaboration of the International Labour Organisation. After discussion, it was decided that the Office should prepare a list of questions directly interesting the Organisation, for submission to the International Economic Conference when it is convened, and should also consider the question of the representation of the Organisation at such a conference.

A Resolution was adopted unanimously expressing the hope that the Economic Committee of the League of Nations would resume the work of considering the possibility of securing an international agreement between the coal mining countries for the organisation of production and markets. It was decided that this resolution should be communicated to the League.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1935.

THE official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, *La Vie Economique*, for July, 1936, contains particulars, from which the following Table has been extracted, of the average hourly and daily earnings in 1935 (including bonuses and allowances regularly paid) of workpeople whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents sustained by them during the course of the year. The figures relate to 63,953 workpeople, of whom 54,007 furnished returns of their earnings on an hourly basis, and 14,956 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis.

Industry.	No. of workers furnishing returns.	Average earnings in Swiss francs.				
		Male Workers (18 years and over).			Female workers (18 years and over).	Young persons (under 18 years).
		Fore-men.	Skilled and semi-skilled.	Un-skilled.		
Metal and engineering	hourly	11,873	1.68	1.35	1.09	0.71
	daily	1,530	17.14	11.57	9.92	3.52
Building	hourly	19,210	1.63	1.43	1.05	0.70
	daily	2,607	17.26	12.77	11.09	...
Woodworking	hourly	5,594	1.54	1.28	0.94	0.49
	daily	1,078	15.29	9.68	7.34	...
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	hourly	1,537	...	1.31	1.03	0.56
	daily	292	...	11.19	8.28	...
Chemical	hourly	1,089	...	1.46	1.26	0.81
	daily	168	...	13.71	10.56	...
Food, drink and tobacco	hourly	1,529	...	1.46	1.29	0.68
	daily	1,287	17.75	14.14	11.65	5.99
Textile	hourly	4,870	1.32	1.03	0.97	0.69
	daily	1,293	13.80	10.72	9.25	6.32
Watchmaking	hourly	1,199	...	1.32	0.94	0.76
	daily	153	...	11.46	...	5.46
Boot and shoe	hourly	854	...	1.12	0.85	0.72
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1935	hourly	54,007	1.59	1.36	1.05	0.70
	daily	14,956	16.47	12.39	9.73	6.36
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1934	hourly	57,069	1.60	1.39	1.07	0.71
	daily	13,631	16.90	12.75	10.00	6.46

Average earnings in the various classes of adult workers fell by between one and three per cent. in 1935, as compared with 1934; but as, in the same period, there was a slight decline in the cost of living, the reduction in purchasing power was somewhat less. It should be noted that, for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents, the proportion of the earnings which exceeds 21 francs a day is disregarded. The true average earnings of workers, especially foremen, in the higher wage classes are, therefore, somewhat higher than those shown in the Table.*

An article dealing with earnings in Switzerland in 1934 was published in this GAZETTE for September, 1935.

FORTY-HOUR WORKING WEEK IN FRANCE.

THE Act of 21st June, 1936, stipulates that the conditions under which the shorter working week is to be introduced into the various industries in France are to be determined by Presidential Decrees, to be issued after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned and with the competent section or sections of the National Economic Council (*see* this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244). The first of these Decrees, dated 25th September, 1936, related to underground workers in coal and lignite mines. Further Decrees were issued in October and November, relating to surface workers in coal and lignite mines, underground workers in potash mines, underground and surface workers in metalliferous and asphalt mines, and workers in the metal and engineering, textile, and building and allied industries in the country as a whole, and in the baking industry in certain areas. Decrees applying the shorter working week in a large number of other branches of industrial activity are in course of preparation. A summary of the Decree relating to underground workers in coal and lignite mines appeared at page 360 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. Certain of the later Decrees are summarised below.

Coal and Lignite Mines (Surface Workers).—The Presidential Decree relating to surface workers in coal and lignite mines, dated 27th October, 1936, limits the normal working time of the staff of such mines, other than persons employed underground, to 40 hours a week, which are to be distributed at the rate of not more than 8 hours a day, with an uninterrupted weekly rest period of at least 48 hours, including Sunday. In mines in which, by way of exception, working hours underground are distributed over 6 days in the week, a similar method of distribution may be applied to surface workers. Alternative arrangements of working hours are provided for clerical staffs. The organisation of work by relays or turns is prohibited; but, exceptionally, relay work may be authorised for services which must be kept in operation for a number of hours each day in excess of the maximum fixed for the staff as a whole, provided, however, that no worker is employed for more than 40 hours a week or more than 8 hours a day. Members of the staff employed on maintenance, cleaning and safety work, the loading, unloading and transport of mining products and the making up of wage accounts may work up to 10 hours a day; but their working hours, averaged over not more than 4 weeks, must not exceed 40 a week. On continuous processes on which work may not be interrupted at any point, the weekly working hours may reach an average of 42 in a period of 12 weeks; but the daily working hours must not exceed 8, and each worker must be secured a weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours.

Provision is made in the Decree for the making up of time lost owing to public holidays and collective interruptions of work due to accidental and other causes, either by the suppression of the weekly rest day additional to Sunday or by a temporary extension of working hours. In working places in which bad weather normally involves a collective interruption of work, a compensatory extension of working time, not exceeding 80 hours in a year, may be authorised during certain periods of the year.

For specified classes of adult workers (for the most part male workers), the daily hours of work may exceed the normal. Temporary extensions of working time, within specified limits, are permissible on work urgently necessary for the prevention of accidents or repair of damage, and on work in the interests of national safety and defence or of a public service. During periods of abnormal pressure of business, working time may be extended by not more than one hour a day, subject to an annual limit of 60 hours and to payment for the additional hours of work at a rate not less than 25 per cent. above the usual wage rate.

The Decree became operative on 1st November, 1936.

Metal and Engineering Industries.—A Presidential Decree dated 27th October, 1936, regulates the working time of manual and non-manual workers in most branches of the metal and engineering industries and in certain branches of other industries allied thereto. The Decree covers, *inter alia*, the production of iron, steel and other metals, constructional engineering and the manufacture of metal goods for builders (not actually carried out on building operations or works of construction), mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, boilermaking, the manufacture of cycles, automobiles, aeroplanes, electrical apparatus and surgical, optical, etc., instruments, watch and clock making, work on the precious metals, jewellery, precious stone cutting, electro-chemical processes, and the production of carborundum, calcium carbide and manufactured fuel.

For the application of the 40-hour working week, undertakings within the scope of the Decree may choose one of the three following methods: (1) actual work may be limited to 8 hours a day on 5 working days in the week, with a rest day on either Saturday or Monday, or, in the case of persons whose work is dependent upon continuous operations, on some other working day; (2) actual

* The hourly and daily averages in the Table relate to different groups of workers.

work may be limited to 6 hours 40 minutes on each working day in the week; or (3) the 40 hours of actual work may be unequally distributed over the working days of the week, subject to a limit of 8 hours a day, in such a way as to allow of a rest of one half-day a week. Where any one of these methods has been adopted by collective agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations, it may be compulsorily applied, by Ministerial Decree, to all undertakings in the branch of industry and in the area concerned. The organisation of work by relays or turns may be authorised, by Ministerial Decree, on technical grounds only. On continuous processes on which work may not be interrupted at any point, the weekly working time, in a period of 12 weeks, may average 42 hours, subject to conditions similar to those laid down in the Decree relating to surface workers in coal and lignite mines.

Time lost through collective interruptions of work caused by accidents to plant, failure of power supply, etc., may be made good, on specified conditions, by an extension of working hours. The Inspector of Labour may authorise a similar procedure in respect of time lost owing to bad weather in naval construction yards and certain other open-air working places, and time lost owing to the occurrence of "dead seasons" in the agricultural implement industry. These provisions may be extended, by Ministerial Decree, to other branches of industry affected by bad weather or periods of seasonal slackness. In undertakings in which it is usual to allow a day or half-day of rest a week in addition to Sunday, work may be performed on this day or half-day when a public holiday falls in the same week.

The Decree contains provisions, similar to those in the Decree relating to the surface workers of mining undertakings, which permit extensions of working time in the case of specified classes of workers and, as a temporary measure, on certain classes of work. The maximum number of additional working hours which may be worked during periods of abnormal pressure of business and for which overtime rates (25 per cent. above the usual wage) are payable, is, however, fixed at 75 a year. On urgent work in the interests of national safety and defence or of a public service, extra payment is to be made for hours worked in excess of the normal number at a rate to be fixed by the Minister of Labour and the Minister ordering the performance of the work.

The provisions of the Decree were to take effect one month after the date of its publication (publication occurred on 28th October, 1936); but a postponement of the date of operation may be sanctioned by the Minister of Labour as regards branches of industry in which it can be proved that one or more of the provisions of the Decree are impossible of application by the normal date. The period of postponement, which is three months in the first instance, may be prolonged, on application, for further periods of six months; but the aggregate duration of successive prolongations may not exceed two years. Small handicraftsmen have the right, during two years, to work one hour a day in excess of the number laid down in the Decree.

Textile Industries.—A Presidential Decree dated 17th November, 1936, determines the conditions under which the shorter working week is to be introduced into the linen, hemp, jute, cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk, hosiery, lace, braid, ribbon, textile bleaching, finishing, dyeing, printing and other textile industries. For the application of the 40-hour week to the undertakings covered by the Decree, one of three methods may be chosen corresponding to those indicated for the metal and engineering industries; and any one of these methods, if adopted by collective agreement, may be compulsorily extended to all undertakings in the branch of industry and area concerned. The arrangement of work by relays or turns is prohibited, except in the textile bleaching, finishing, dyeing and printing industry, where such arrangements may be sanctioned on technical grounds. Where work is carried out in successive shifts, the work of each shift must be continuous, apart from rest intervals, except in the tulle, guipure and lace industry, in which the discontinuous working of shifts may be sanctioned, if the employers' and workers' organisations agree to ask for it. Special provisions, similar to those in the two Decrees summarised above, apply to work on continuous processes which cannot be interrupted at any point.

The facilities for the recovery of lost time in the textile industries are in general agreement with those for the metal and engineering industries. Shortage of raw materials due to accidents or bad weather is added to the causes, accidental in character, of collective interruption of work in respect of which a compensatory extension of working time is permissible. In branches of industry which are normally subject to slackness at certain seasons of the year, the time lost on account of such seasonal slackness may be made good, subject to authorisation by Ministerial Decree; but working time may not, in consequence, be extended by more than 100 hours a year or more than one hour a day.

The conditions for the exceptional extension of working time as regards specified classes of workers and specified kinds of work and for the payment of overtime are similar to those which apply in the metal and engineering industries, an extension of not more than 75 hours a year (at an overtime rate 25 per cent. above the usual wage) being allowed during periods of abnormal pressure of business.

The Decree was published on 18th November, 1936. From the date of publication, a delay of one month is allowed, after the expiry of which the Decree is to come into operation on the first or sixteenth day of the month following. A postponement of the date of operation may be sanctioned in branches of industry in which difficulties are experienced in the fulfilment of one or more requirements of the Decree. The period of postponement is to be three months in the first instance, and the aggregate duration of successive prolongations of the period of postponement may not exceed two years.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PORT WORKERS IN FRANCE.

Two Decrees, dated 26th September and 14th October, 1936, respectively, lay down special provisions regulating the application of the Paid Holidays Act,* dated 20th June, 1936, to (i) workers employed in agriculture, forestry, etc., and (ii) port workers. These Decrees are summarised below.

(i) *Workers in Agriculture, Forestry, etc.*—The right to paid annual holidays amounting to not less than 15 days, inclusive of 12 working days, is accorded, in principle, to all manual and non-manual workers and apprentices, of either sex, who have been employed continuously for one year in an undertaking engaged in agriculture, forestry, cattle breeding, etc. In cases where the period of continuous service in the same undertaking amounts to less than twelve, but not less than six months, one day's holiday with pay is to be granted for each month of employment.

The holidays are to be arranged by the employers and the workers (or their representatives) in consultation. For this purpose the duration of continuous service is deemed to be the period during which the worker is bound to his employer by a written or verbal contract of employment. The holiday may be granted in broken periods of one or more days, but at least half the total holiday must be granted as a continuous period. In reckoning the working days which are to be included in the holiday period, account is to be taken of days on which work is normally performed in the undertaking, even if, on such days, work is wholly or partially suspended on account of the 'dead season' or inclement weather; Sundays and public holidays are not to be so included.

Workers may not claim for more than 24 hours' paid holidays during the busy seasons or at times when important work affecting the industry is in process. These periods, which may not exceed five consecutive months, are to be specified for each year in Orders of the County Prefects, issued, after consultation with the competent agricultural organisations, before 1st November in the preceding year. The amount of the daily holiday pay to be granted to the worker is to be equivalent to the average daily remuneration he received, or would have received, during the year, inclusive of allowances and payments in kind. The performance by the worker of other paid work during his holidays is prohibited. The provisions of the present Decree are to be without prejudice to more favourable conditions with regard to paid holidays which exist by virtue of collective agreements or recognised usage.

Transitional provisions stipulate that workers who, at 1st July, 1936, had completed twelve or six months' continuous service in the same undertaking, are entitled, as the case may be, to fifteen days' or one week's paid holidays, at least half of which must be granted before 31st December, 1936. In the case of workers who, although engaged before 1st July, 1936, fail to fulfil the required qualification, their period of service up to this date may be counted for the purposes of the claim to paid holidays.

(ii) *Port workers.*—The Decree dated 14th October, 1936, relating to paid holidays for port workers, institutes arrangements for the establishment of compensation funds for the purpose of the equitable distribution among the employers concerned of the costs of the payment of the workers' wages during the period of their holiday. Such a fund is to be established in each port, or, in suitable circumstances, a single fund may be established for a number of ports. As from the date when the above-mentioned Act took effect, every employer in the port or ports concerned must be affiliated to the appropriate compensation fund, and must pay contributions to the fund in accordance with the rules of the fund; these rules, which are also to determine the procedure for the collection of the employers' contributions and the payment of the holiday allowances, must be approved by the Minister of Labour.

The Decree applies to dockers, lightermen, crane-drivers and hoistmen, and such other casual workers as may be assimilated in the several ports to these categories by joint committees of representatives of the organisations of the employers and workers concerned. Such workers are to be granted continuous paid holidays for a period of (a) one week if the worker has been employed in the port for at least six months, and, during this period, has performed at least 90 days' work for one or more employers; (b) 15 days, including at least 12 working days, if the worker has been employed in the port for at least one year and has worked at least 180 days during this period. If, however, during the period of one year, the worker has worked for at least 100 but less than 180 days, the period of the holiday is to be reduced to one week.

The method of computing the days of employment is to be fixed in each port by the above-mentioned joint committees of employers and workers, and is to be embodied in the rules of the compensation funds. Where the committee is unable to agree on the method of computation, the number of days worked is to be calculated for each worker on the basis of the social insurance contributions paid on his behalf. The amount of the pay to be granted to each worker, in respect of each day of holiday, is to be equal to the basic daily rate of pay fixed for his particular occupation and category by the collective agreement regulating rates of pay for the port in which he is employed. The periods of the year during which holidays are normally to be taken are to be determined by the rules of the individual compensation funds.

* See this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244.

LABOUR REGULATION AND THE "FOUR-YEAR PLAN" IN GERMANY.

SPECIAL measures have been taken in Germany to regulate and adjust the supply of labour, in furtherance of the "Four-Year Plan" in order to develop the defensive resources of the country, to safeguard its food supply, to increase the production of home-produced raw materials, to promote the export trade, and to provide healthy housing accommodation for the working population. The first of these measures is the establishment, as part of the general organisation set up by General Göring, the Commissioner for the Plan, of a special Labour Supply Section under the charge of the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board and a high official of the Federal Ministry of Labour. Other measures so far taken are contained in a series of six Regulations issued by the Commissioner, dated 7th November, 1936, which are designed, in particular, to overcome the existing shortage of skilled labour, to provide an adequate supply of young workers, and to secure the most effective utilisation of the available supply of labour in undertakings in the building industry and in the production of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal working, metal casting, constructional engineering, machine construction, vehicle building, the aircraft industry, electrical engineering, precision and optical instrument making, iron and sheet-metal working, and the production of metal goods.

The first of the Regulations provides that every public or private undertaking in the specified industries employing ten or more persons must engage apprentices in numbers appropriate to the number of skilled workers employed in the undertaking. For the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the several undertakings already fulfil this obligation, they must furnish the employment exchanges, not later than 15th January, 1937, with particulars of the constitution of their staffs and of the number of apprentices in the various categories whom they propose to engage at Easter, 1937. On the basis of this information, and having regard to any special circumstances affecting the undertaking that may exist, the President of the Federal Board may fix the number of apprentices to be trained in the individual undertaking. In cases where the employment of the appropriate number of apprentices is precluded by special circumstances, the employers concerned must contribute to the costs of apprenticeship training by paying over to the Federal Board sums to be determined by the President of the Board, on the basis of the expenditure the employers would otherwise have incurred in the training of the appropriate number of apprentices.

The second of the Regulations lays down, with the object of ensuring an adequate supply of labour for the execution of the Plan, so far as it affects the iron and steel and metal and engineering industries, that, in every case where, during a calendar quarter, a public or private undertaking in the specified industries engages additional workers, and thereby increases the number of such workers in the undertaking by 10 or more above the number employed at the beginning of the quarter, the approval of the locally competent employment exchange must be sought. Such approval may be subject to limits of time or to other conditions, and must have due regard to the importance of the work to be executed and the available supply of metal workers. For the purposes of this regulation, metal workers are defined as manual workers, works officials, foremen and technicians who have completed a regular course of training as skilled workers in the trade, and also other workers who are classified in their employment books* as skilled or semi-skilled metal workers. This provision is declared operative as from 1st December, 1936, and, for the purposes of its application to the current calendar quarter, the comparison is to be made on the basis of the numbers employed at 15th November, instead of 1st October, 1936.

Further Regulations which relate to skilled and semi-skilled workers both in the specified branches of the iron and steel and metal and engineering industry, and in the building industry, prohibit, in principle, attempts to recruit such workers by means of advertisements under box numbers, etc. Furthermore, the locally competent employment exchanges must be notified by the employers concerned of all cases in which, after 1st December, 1936, the categories of workers referred to are wholly or mainly employed for more than two weeks in industrial undertakings on work which does not correspond to their previous training, as recorded in their employment books. The employment exchange authorities, in consultation with the employer and worker concerned, must then endeavour to secure the transference of the worker to appropriate employment in the same or another undertaking. Further regulations, which relate only to the building industry, prescribe that, in order to ensure adequate supplies of skilled labour and materials for important building works under the Plan, particulars of all such works which involve a wage expenditure for work on the site exceeding a prescribed amount, must be communicated to the locally competent employment exchange within three months, or, at latest, within four weeks, before the commencement of operations; this provision took effect on 1st December, 1936. Finally, with the object of promoting the re-employment of older non-manual workers, all public and private undertakings in any industry which employ ten or more non-manual workers are to employ an appropriate number of such workers who are aged 40 years or over. The number is to be determined by the President of the Federal Board on the basis of reports, to be supplied to the locally competent employment exchanges by the several undertakings, giving particulars of the numbers of non-manual workers employed at 4th January, 1937. In suitable cases the recruitment of older non-manual workers may be recognised as justifying the dismissal of younger non-manual workers.

LABOUR PROTECTION IN NORWAY.

EXTENDED provision for the protection of labour in Norway has been made by the Workers' Protection Act, dated 19th June, 1936. The Act is to come into force on 1st January, 1937, and, as from this date, repeals, with the exception of certain provisions relating to accident prevention, the earlier relevant legislation contained in the Factory Act, 1915, as amended. The principal provisions of the new Act are summarised below.

Scope.—The scope of the earlier legislation, which covered only some 170,000 manual workers in factories and similar undertakings, is extended, without distinction as between manual and non-manual workers, to "all persons who perform work outside their own home in the service of another person." Persons employed in branches of economic activity in which the conditions call for special regulation, e.g., sea and air transport, agriculture, fishing and whaling, and the public administrative services are, however, excepted from the Act. It is estimated that, in all, approximately 500,000 persons will be covered by the Act.

Hours of Work.—The new provisions do not differ markedly from those hitherto in force, and retain 48 as the maximum weekly number of hours which may normally be worked. As regards daily working time, however, the Act reduces the maximum from 8½ to 8 hours, but provides that, where it is the rule to work less than 8 hours on certain days of the week, working time on the other days may be correspondingly extended, the extension being limited to one hour a day. In undertakings with continuous processes and in other specified cases, modifications of the normal working hours regulations are permissible; but, in all such cases, the working time must, over stated periods of varying length, be equivalent to an average of 48 hours a week. Workers whose attendance before and after normal working hours is essential for the running of the undertaking and those whose working time includes periods during which they are not actually working may have their hours extended to not more than 10 a day; this provision did not appear in the previous legislation. When the daily working time exceeds 8 hours, it must be broken by one or two rest periods amounting in all to three-quarters of an hour; but an agreement to shorten the aggregate rest period to half-an-hour may be sanctioned. (Under the previous regulations, a mid-day pause of one hour was to be granted when working time exceeded 8 hours a day.) Each worker must be allowed a weekly rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours, to fall if possible on a Sunday or public holiday. Overtime may be worked in specified circumstances only, the maximum normally permissible for any one worker being 10 hours a week, subject to an absolute maximum of 30 hours in four consecutive weeks. The rate of payment for overtime must be at least 25 per cent. in excess of the usual wage rate. Work at night and on Sundays and public holidays is normally permissible only in undertakings with continuous processes and in other specified cases.

This section of the Act (dealing with the regulation of working hours) is not applicable to persons in positions of trust or authority, to commercial travellers and representatives, or to persons employed in forestry, marine salvage, the entertainment and hotel and catering industries, and educational establishments.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—The minimum age for the admission of children to employment in undertakings covered by the provisions of the Act which relate to working hours is fixed at 15 years, as compared with 14 years under the earlier legislation. The special limitations hitherto imposed on the employment of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age have been extended to those between 15 and 18 years of age: for instance, in general, they may not be employed on overtime, Sunday, or night work in industrial undertakings.

Annual Holidays with Pay.—All workers who have been employed continuously in the same undertaking for at least six months are to be granted annual holidays with pay. The duration of the holiday is to vary proportionately with the period of employment, on the basis of not less than 9 days' holiday for a full year's employment. For the period of his holiday, the worker is to receive pay calculated according to (a) his regular wage or salary in respect of employment for the normal number of hours, or (b), except as may be otherwise provided by agreement, his average earnings in respect of employment for the normal number of hours on a piece-work or other similar basis. The holiday period is to be fixed by the employer, and, as a rule, it must fall between 15th May and 15th September in each year.

Dismissal Notices.—Except as may be otherwise provided by written agreement between employers and workers or by the works rules drawn up by the employer in consultation with representatives of the workers, the employment of a worker may not, in general, be terminated except by notice given by either party. The period of the notice is fixed at not less than 14 days in the case of workers employed at time or piece rates, and at not less than one calendar month in the case of workers who are remunerated on a monthly or yearly basis. Limited provision is also made for the payment of compensation in cases of unjustifiable dismissal.

Other Provisions.—The Act also contains provisions relating to other aspects of labour protection hitherto regulated by the Factory Act, 1915: in particular, provisions respecting accident prevention and industrial hygiene, the establishment of workshop rules, the election in undertakings of workers' representatives, etc. Responsibility for ensuring the observance of the Act is vested in the existing factory inspection authorities and local Labour Committees. The Labour Council, originally established by the Factory Act, 1909, is to continue to function as an advisory body responsible for assisting the Government in all matters concerning factory inspection.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1936, page 324.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in November, 1935. There was an improvement in employment between 26th October and 23rd November in coal mining, the iron and steel industry, engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and wool textile industries, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand there was a decline in building and public works contracting, in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, in hotel and boarding house, etc. service, and in agriculture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 23rd November, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,120,000. This was 17,000 more than at 26th October, 1936, and 560,000 more than at 25th November, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 23rd November, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.2, as compared with 12.1 at 26th October, 1936, and 14.5 at 25th November, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 23rd November was 11.9, the same as at 26th October, as compared with 14.3 at 25th November, 1935.

At 23rd November, 1936, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,367,492 wholly unemployed, 188,643 temporarily stopped, and 67,467 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,623,602. This was 11,792 more than a month before, but 294,960 less than a year before. The total of 1,623,602 included 1,281,354 men, 45,019 boys, 252,198 women, and 45,031 girls. Of the total increase of 11,792 between 26th October and 23rd November, 1936, in the numbers registered as unemployed, agricultural workers accounted for approximately 9,000. Some part of this increase may be attributed to the operation of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit became payable to unemployed workers insured under the agricultural scheme as from 5th November, 1936.

The persons on the Registers included 1,379,932 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 135,372 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 108,298 uninsured persons. Of the 1,379,932 applicants for benefit or allowances, 717,718 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 582,580 had applications authorised for allowances at 23rd November; the balance of 79,634 included 45,140 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,718 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 25,776 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd November, 1936, was 1,693,945, as compared with 1,677,127 at 26th October, 1936, and 1,982,713 at 25th November, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry, employment at 23rd November showed a further improvement, but was still poor on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st November, 1936, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 24th October, 1936, and of 0.9 per cent. as compared with 23rd November, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, was 5.06, an increase of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th October, 1936, but a decrease of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1935.

In the iron mining industry, employment showed little change and was fair. At slate quarries in North Wales it showed a slight improvement and was good. Employment at limestone quarries in the Buxton area continued good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. There was no change at tin mines, where employment remained slack. At chalk quarries it was fair. Employment at china clay quarries continued fairly good. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries and at the West Lothian shale mines, employment remained fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry, employment showed little change as compared with October. In iron and steel manufacture it continued to improve during November and was much better than a year ago. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change and remained slack; while in steel sheet manufacture it improved slightly.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry, employment showed some further general improvement and was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, fair in constructional engineering, and moderate in textile and marine engineering. Shortages of some classes of skilled workers were again reported in certain districts.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement which has been recorded in recent months continued during November, although there was a slight decline at some centres.

In the other metal trades employment showed a further slight improvement, and was good on the whole. It was very good in the brasswork trade; good in the sheet metal, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), jewellery and plated ware, hollow-ware,

and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the file and needle and fishing tackle trades; and fair in the edge tool, chain and anchor, wire manufacturing, and tube trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry, employment showed a further improvement both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, and was better than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry, employment showed a further improvement in the worsted section, and remained good in the woollen section. In the carpet section employment improved at Kidderminster and was good or very good at all centres.

In the hosiery trade, employment showed little change and continued good, while in the lace trade it declined slightly but continued fairly good. In the silk and artificial silk weaving and in the artificial silk yarn manufacturing industries, employment declined, but was fair on the whole. In the linen trade it showed little change and continued slack; in the jute trade there was a slight improvement, but employment remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed little change and remained slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline and was moderate on the whole. A decline also occurred in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment generally remained fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a slight improvement and was fairly good on the whole. In the glove and corset trades there was little change and employment continued good in the former and fairly good in the latter. The seasonal decline in the hat trade continued and employment was bad.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline at most centres.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline, but was fairly good on the whole; in other sections there was little change and employment remained good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry, employment during November again showed a decline as compared with the previous month, due mainly to seasonal influences, and was moderate on the whole. For the time of year it was good with bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and plasterers, slack with painters, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas shortages of skilled men, mainly bricklayers and plasterers, were reported. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained good; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it declined slightly but continued fair generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making and printing industries showed an improvement and was good generally. There was also an improvement in employment with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued moderate on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment improved and was moderate; in other sections it showed little change and continued fairly good.

Fishing.—In the fishing industry employment during November showed little change and remained slack.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed some improvement, but was slack on the whole. Among seamen it remained slack on the whole.

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 Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,* aged 16-64, and the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 23rd November, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64*, at 23rd Nov., 1936			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd Nov., 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.	a year before.
London ...	7.7	4.3	6.7	+ 0.3	177,576	+ 5,613	- 35,041
South-Eastern ...	7.9	7.1	7.7	+ 0.8†	76,677	+ 9,978	- 3,855
South-Western ...	9.8	6.3	9.0	+ 0.2	93,331	+ 3,704	- 21,228
Midlands ...	8.2	5.7	7.5	- 0.2	148,878	- 2,744	- 39,239
North-Eastern ...	13.4	6.8	11.7	- 0.1	170,434	- 929	- 28,123
North-Western ...	17.6	12.3	15.9	...	342,467	+ 1,260	- 54,864
Northern ...	22.6	11.3	21.0	- 0.3	177,154	- 2,044	- 49,402
Scotland ...	19.4	11.4	17.2	+ 0.2	259,228	+ 4,109	- 40,957
Wales ...	28.4	16.1	27.0	- 1.3	177,857	- 7,155	- 22,251
Northern Ireland	27.4	17.5	23.7	+ 1.2	70,343	+ 5,026	+ 6,192
Special Schemes	2.3	0.4	1.7	+ 0.1	—	—	—
Total ...	13.7	8.1	12.2	+ 0.1	1,693,945	+ 16,818	- 288,768

* Excluding insured agricultural workers.

† The percentage for a month before has been revised—see footnote * in second column on page 457.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

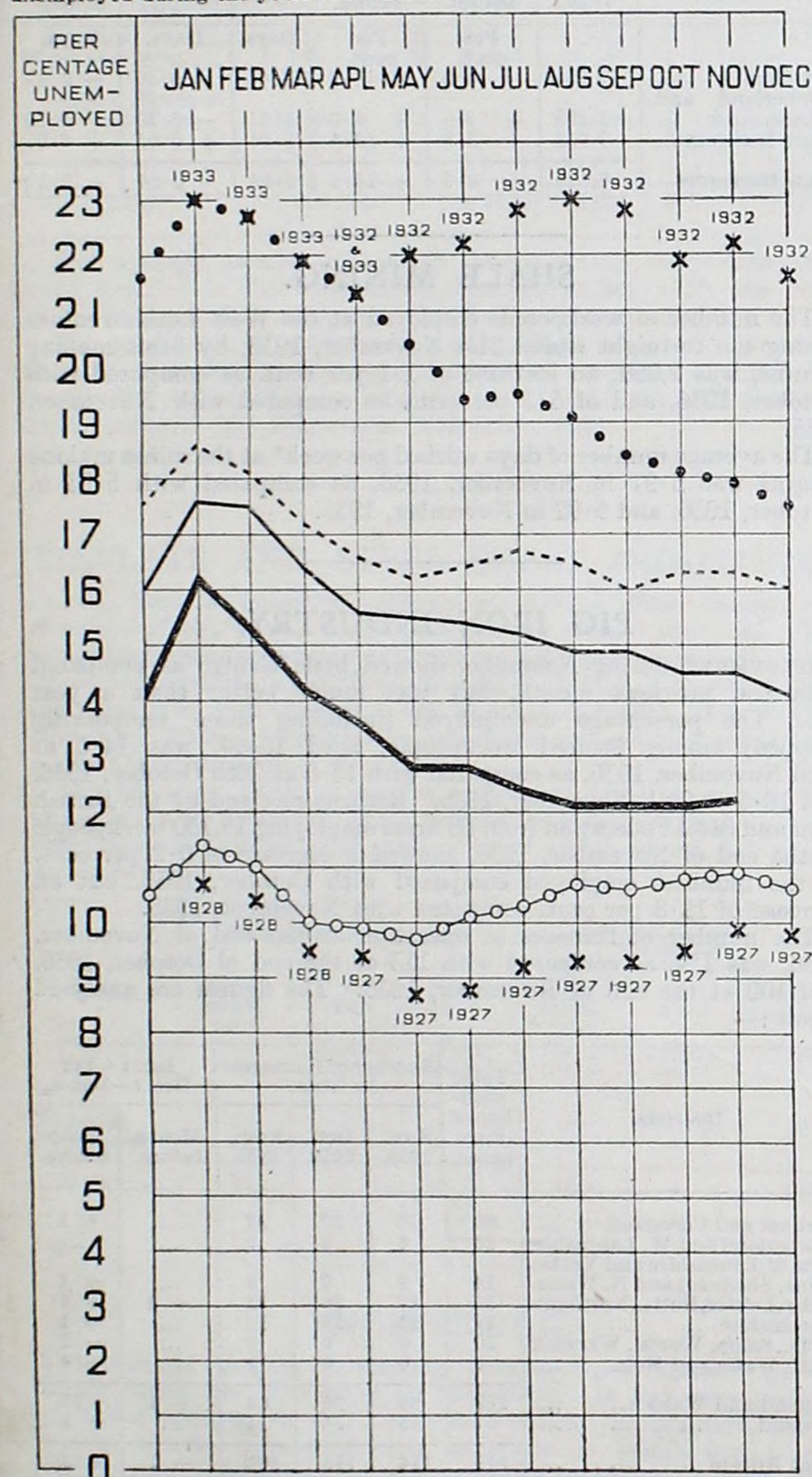
Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.*
Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.

Number of
Unemployed Persons
(Insured and
Uninsured)
registered
at Employment
Exchanges, etc.

Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males and Females.			(Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
			Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1935.							
25 November	16.4	9.2	12.8	1.7	14.5	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December	16.1	8.7	12.5	1.6	14.1	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January...	18.3	10.4	13.5	2.7	16.2	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February	17.1	10.1	13.3	2.0	15.3	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	15.9	9.4	12.4	1.8	14.2	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.4	8.9	11.7	1.9	13.6	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May ...	14.4	8.3	11.0	1.8	12.8	1,768,246	1,705,042
22 June ...	14.6	8.1	10.5	2.3	12.8	1,766,372	1,702,676
20 July ...	14.1	8.1	10.2	2.2	12.4	1,717,062	1,652,072
24 August ...	13.5	8.2	10.2	1.9	12.1	1,678,277	1,613,940
21 September	13.6	8.2	10.4	1.7	12.1	1,689,715	1,624,339
26 October...	13.6	8.0	10.6	1.5	12.1	1,677,127	1,611,810
23 November	13.7	8.1	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,693,945	1,623,602

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

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



* Excluding agricultural workers. Up to and including June, 1936, these are revised percentages 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, 1936, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1937.

† Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
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Persons on Register :—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit :—					
(a) General scheme ...	535,073	13,683	152,836	9,378	710,970
(b) Agricultural scheme*	4,325	261	2,015	147	6,748
2. Applications authorised for unemployment allowances	549,254	—	33,326	—	582,580
3. Claims under consideration	32,975	1,693	9,356	1,116	45,140
4. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances :—					
(a) aged 16–64... ..	112,839	5,105	30,885	4,911	153,740
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,256	—	7,870	16,126
5. Others on register ...	46,888	16,021	23,780	21,609	108,298
Total on Register	1,281,354	45,019	252,198	45,031	1,623,602
Two-months File† :—					
6. (a) Persons aged 16–64	31,811	2,485	30,735	3,441	68,472
(b) Persons aged 14–15...	—	2,392	—	3,679	6,071
Special Schemes :—					
7. Claimants to benefit ...	2,266	10	207	2	2,485
Total Insured Unemployed :—					
Aged 16–64 (items 1–3, 4 (a), 6 (a) and 7) ...	1,268,543	23,237	259,360	18,995	1,570,135
Aged 14–64 (items 1–4, 6 and 7)	1,268,543	33,885	259,360	30,544	1,592,332

ANALYSIS FOR 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936, AND 26TH OCTOBER, 1936.

—	23rd November, 1936.				26th Oct., 1936.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,091,011	124,742	65,601	1,281,354	1,268,849
Boys ...	41,987	2,924	108	45,019	48,900
Women ...	192,659	57,797	1,742	252,198	245,972
Girls ...	41,835	3,180	16	45,031	48,089
Total ...	1,367,492	188,643	67,467	1,623,602	1,611,810
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,137,433	126,070	68,116	1,331,619	1,314,352
Boys ...	44,203	2,949	112	47,264	50,940
Women ...	207,676	59,758	1,772	269,206	262,789
Girls ...	42,608	3,232	16	45,856	49,046
Total ...	1,431,920	192,009	70,016	1,693,945	1,677,127

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY,
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Four weeks ended 23rd Nov., 1936.		Period 26th Nov., 1935, to 23rd Nov., 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 ...	131,134	119,546	1,698,308	+ 132,943	1,565,978	+ 104,060
Boys ...	30,570	22,618	366,553	+ 38,968	279,382	+ 19,043
Women	55,928	41,481	728,745	+ 21,267	548,179	— 461
Girls ...	27,277	20,541	325,564	+ 23,789	250,780	+ 11,214
Total	244,909	204,186	3,119,170	+ 216,967	2,644,319	+ 133,856

* In addition to those persons who had claims admitted for benefit under the agricultural scheme, some persons who are classified, on page 461, as insured under that scheme at July, 1936, and unemployed at 23rd November, had claims for agricultural benefit under consideration; and some others were claiming benefit under the general scheme, in virtue of contributions paid during periods of employment in industries other than agriculture.

† See explanation on page 458.

† "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 four weeks ended 23rd November, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,584 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd November showed a further improvement as compared with 26th October, but was still poor on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.0 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 19.7 at 26th October, 1936, and 20.2 at 25th November, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.3 (from 14.9 to 14.6), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.4 (from 4.8 to 3.4).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 23rd November, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th October, 1936, and 25th November, 1935, are shown in the following Table :—

Areas.	Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.		
ENGLAND & WALES :							
Northumberland	5,297	203	10.9	0.4	11.3	- 0.6	- 3.9
Durham	18,342	808	14.7	0.6	15.3	- 2.0	- 7.3
Cumberland and Westmorland	3,783	34	41.8	0.4	42.2	+ 0.3	- 7.3
Yorkshire	14,424	13,822	9.7	9.3	19.0	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Lancashire and Cheshire	11,817	2,643	16.1	3.6	19.7	- 0.5	- 0.3
Derbyshire	3,894	2,235	7.2	4.2	11.4	- 2.4	+ 0.3
Notts. and Leicester	5,059	1,355	8.9	2.4	11.3	- 1.2	- 1.5
Warwickshire	749	43	5.2	0.3	5.5	- 0.5	- 4.7
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	4,050	1,112	6.9	1.9	8.8	- 3.4	- 2.2
Glos. and Somerset	1,096	987	10.7	9.6	20.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.5
Kent	291	126	3.9	1.7	5.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.5
Wales and Monmouth	43,303	6,095	23.9	3.4	27.3	- 3.6	- 0.8
England and Wales (including areas not separately shown)	113,904	29,479	14.4	3.8	18.2	- 1.9	- 1.9
SCOTLAND	16,637	1,632	15.6	1.5	17.1	- 0.2	- 4.1
GREAT BRITAIN	130,541	31,111	14.6	3.4	18.0	- 1.7	- 2.2

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st November, 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.

Areas.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.		
	21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	44,255	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	5.42	-0.05	-0.08
Durham	108,173	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	5.28	-0.05	-0.07
Cumberland and Westmorland	5,014	- 0.2	+ 4.0	5.54	- 0.10	+ 0.06
South Yorkshire	96,086	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	4.49	+ 0.11	- 0.36
West Yorkshire	41,420	+ 0.3	- 1.1	4.43	- 0.01	+ 0.12
Lancs. and Cheshire	59,588	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	4.94	+ 0.03	- 0.37
Derbyshire	43,807	+ 0.4	- 1.7	3.90	- 0.05	- 0.58
Notts. and Leicester	53,255	- 0.3	- 0.7	4.26	- 0.06	- 0.35
Warwick	16,997	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	5.53	+ 0.08	+ 0.26
North Staffordshire	22,993	- 0.0	+ 2.3	5.03	- 0.05	- 0.39
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop	27,800	- 0.1	- 2.3	5.01	+ 0.36	+ 0.02
Glos. and Somerset	8,902	+ 0.7	- 4.4	5.27	- 0.04	- 0.11
Kent	7,300	+ 0.1	- 0.1	4.75	- 0.80	- 0.81
North Wales	9,575	+ 0.3	+ 10.1	5.69	+ 0.03	- 0.05
South Wales and Mon.	123,958	+ 0.7	- 4.2	5.68	+ 0.11	- 0.15
England and Wales	669,123	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	4.98	+ 0.02	- 0.21
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,865	+ 1.5	+ 4.2	5.43	- 0.12	- 0.38
Fife and Clackmannan	22,279	+ 0.3	+ 3.9	5.41	- 0.28	- 0.19
Rest of Scotland	52,288	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	5.75	- 0.12	- 0.13
Scotland	87,432	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	5.62	- 0.16	- 0.18
GREAT BRITAIN	756,555	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	5.06	+ 0.01	- 0.20

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

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, was 0.73 of a day per week, of which 0.63 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th October, 1936, were 0.74 and 0.66 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1935, 0.54 and 0.39 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 21st November, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,751,500 tons, as compared with 18,441,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th October, 1936, and 19,130,700 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd November, 1935.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with October, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 11.3 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 10.8 at 26th October, 1936, and 20.1 at 25th November, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Work- people employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
	Fort- night ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		Fort- night ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,933	- 0.3	+ 19.8	5.46	- 0.30	- 0.44
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,891	+ 0.6	+ 6.0	5.61	- 0.39	- 0.39
Other Districts ...	1,915	+ 3.2	+ 19.4	5.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.05
ALL DISTRICTS	6,739	+ 0.9	+ 15.5	5.55	- 0.24	- 0.30

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,058, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with October, 1936, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with November, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.97 in November, 1936, as compared with 5.93 in October, 1936, and 5.92 in November, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.0 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 13.6 at 26th October, 1936, and 18.5 at 25th November, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 15,730 workpeople at the end of November, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1936, but an increase of 11.8 per cent. compared with November, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1936, was 114, as compared with 113 at the end of October, 1936, and 102 at the end of November, 1935. The figures are analysed below :—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1936.	Oct., 1936.	Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland	60	30	30	27	...	+ 3
Cumberland and W. Lancashire	18	8	8	8
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales	14	9	9	8	...	+ 1
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants	35	27	26	23	+ 1	+ 4
Lincolnshire	17	13	13	12	...	+ 1
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick	30	6	6	8	...	- 2
South Wales and Mon.	8	6	6	2	...	+ 4
England and Wales	182	99	98	88	+ 1	+ 11
Scotland	67	15	15	14	...	+ 1
Great Britain	249	114	113	102	+ 1	+ 12

The production of pig iron in November, 1936, amounted to 643,100 tons, compared with 670,300 tons in October, 1936, and 529,500 tons in November, 1935.

* See footnote * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued to improve and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12·8 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 13·4 at 26th October, 1936, and with 19·0 at 25th November, 1935.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,390	- 0·9	49,635	- 0·6	+ 12·3	+ 12·2
Puddling Forges ...	829	- 4·3	4,087	- 0·6	+ 7·0	+ 15·3
Rolling Mills ...	25,280	+ 2·9	139,549	+ 2·9	+ 7·8	+ 10·0
Forging and Pressing	1,549	+ 1·2	8,538	- 0·6	+ 22·3	+ 26·7
Founding ...	8,773	+ 0·4	50,545	+ 0·2	+ 15·0	+ 16·3
Other Departments	11,385	+ 1·9	64,585	- 0·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·2
Mechanics, Labourers ...	16,890	+ 4·8	98,116	+ 4·7	+ 24·1	+ 23·6
TOTAL ...	73,096	+ 2·3	415,055	+ 1·9	+ 11·6	+ 12·6
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	12,578	+ 1·3	72,424	+ 1·4	+ 17·3	+ 18·8
Sheffield, Rotherham	21,918	+ 1·1	124,839	+ 1·5	+ 11·6	+ 12·5
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	418	- 3·2	2,234	- 6·8	+ 19·1	+ 14·2
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,808	+ 9·5	25,293	+ 2·9	+ 2·0	+ 1·5
Staffordshire ...	5,870	- 1·1	33,415	- 1·6	+ 4·3	+ 3·4
Other Midland Counties ...	6,028	+ 1·2	34,617	+ 1·0	+ 8·0	+ 9·2
Wales and Mon. ...	10,149	+ 6·3	57,636	+ 5·9	+ 7·5	+ 9·5
Total, England and Wales...	61,769	+ 2·3	350,458	+ 1·9	+ 10·1	+ 11·1
Scotland ...	11,327	+ 2·2	64,597	+ 2·2	+ 20·0	+ 21·5
TOTAL ...	73,096	+ 2·3	415,055	+ 1·9	+ 11·6	+ 12·6

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5·7 in the week ended 21st November, 1936, the same as in October, 1936, compared with 5·6 in November, 1935.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,001,300 tons in November, 1936, as compared with 1,060,500 tons in October, 1936, and with 903,300 tons in November, 1935.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment showed little change and remained slack; it was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20·0 at 23rd November, 1936, the same as at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 34·9 at 25th November, 1935. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 21st November, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
					Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	56	- 2	339	- 5	+ 3	+ 37
Steel Sheet	12	+ 1	101	+ 3	+ 2	+ 9
TOTAL ...	68	- 1	440	- 2	+ 5	+ 46

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed some further general improvement and was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, fair in constructional engineering, and moderate in textile and marine engineering. Shortages of some classes of skilled workers were again reported in certain districts.

* 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.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland, where there was some decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd November, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.		
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,944	427	82	205	2,218	5,876	- 788	- 2,256
South-Eastern ...	1,005	172	155	67	873	2,272	- 189	- 1,032
South-Western ...	887	107	307	85	2,436	3,822	- 402	- 440
Midlands ...	2,871	673	10	469	4,459	8,482	- 1,349	- 8,637
North-Eastern ...	5,226	133	161	183	620	6,323	- 539	- 4,451
North-Western ...	11,867	1,052	176	380	1,872	15,357	- 811	- 7,889
Northern ...	3,442	436	2,235	866	529	7,508	- 243	- 6,225
Scotland ...	6,686	250	1,639	1,038	1,027	10,640	- 518	- 5,996
Wales ...	730	79	22	188	440	1,459	- 294	- 678
Northern Ireland	1,136	77	970	74	369	2,626	+ 56	+ 579
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	36,794	3,416	5,757	3,555	14,843	64,365	- 5,077	- 37,025
Percentages Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936								
London ...	2·9	2·3	20·0	3·7	3·3	3·0	- 0·4	- 1·8
South-Eastern ...	3·0	1·8	4·4	8·3	2·4	2·7	- 0·2	- 1·7
South-Western ...	2·5	3·5	4·1	7·7	5·8	4·3	- 0·4	- 1·3
Midlands ...	3·1	2·1	6·7	5·1	4·1	3·5	- 0·6	- 3·9
North-Eastern ...	6·6	2·7	9·6	9·4	4·4	6·2	- 0·5	- 4·8
North-Western ...	11·3	4·9	20·2	9·8	7·7	9·8	- 0·6	- 5·4
Northern ...	10·6	6·1	16·2	15·5	12·3	11·8	- 0·4	- 11·9
Scotland ...	9·9	7·1	10·7	15·9	8·5	10·2	- 0·5	- 6·3
Wales ...	16·5	11·8	6·1	13·4	17·2	15·5	- 3·1	- 5·5
Northern Ireland	18·4	17·9	15·0	52·9	13·8	16·6	+ 0·4	+ 2·8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	6·6	3·4	11·5	9·8	4·7	6·1	- 0·4	- 4·2
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1936</i>	<i>7·0</i>	<i>3·6</i>	<i>12·0</i>	<i>10·8</i>	<i>5·3</i>	<i>6·5</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Nov., 1935</i>	<i>11·1</i>	<i>5·6</i>	<i>20·8</i>	<i>15·7</i>	<i>8·0</i>	<i>10·3</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack in marine engineering; it improved in general engineering and was moderate in that section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved and was good in general engineering. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was slightly better generally; it was moderate in general engineering and textile engineering, and fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment improved in all sections: it was very good in general and electrical engineering, and in motor vehicle manufacture; in constructional engineering it was good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district remained good; in London and the Southern Counties it continued very good on the whole. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment continued to be very good.

In Scotland there was a further improvement in employment in general and marine engineering; it was moderate in both sections. Employment in Wales was better, particularly in general engineering, but was still bad on the whole; in Northern Ireland it showed a further general decline and was bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THE improvement which has been recorded in recent months continued during November, though there was a slight decline in some centres.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 at 23rd November, 1936, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th October, 1936, and 25th November, 1935.

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 23rd Nov., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd Nov., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,505	- 69	- 807	16·9	- 0·7	- 8·2
South-Eastern ...	574	+ 26	- 138	11·1	+ 0·5	- 3·7
South-Western ...	2,457	+ 151	- 1,139	9·8	+ 0·6	- 5·4
Midlands ...	56	- 16	- 13	32·9	- 9·5	- 5·4
North-Eastern ...	1,344	- 60	- 147	24·2	- 1·0	- 3·9
North-Western ...	6,078	- 462	- 3,098	26·3	- 2·0	- 11·5
Northern ...	13,769	+ 331	- 6,683	38·6	+ 0·9	- 20·7
Scotland ...	12,471	- 396	- 4,718	29·5	- 0·9	- 12·4
Wales ...	1,904	- 443	- 729	39·2	- 9·1	- 13·0
Northern Ireland	4,594	+ 225	+ 3,022	41·4	+ 2·0	+ 24·4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	44,752	- 713	- 14,450	27·7	- 0·4	- 10·0

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, 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 13.6 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 14.4 at 26th October, 1936, and with 17.5 at 25th November, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 12.6, 13.6, and 16.1, and in the manufacturing department 14.5, 15.3, and 18.8.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,935	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	19,316	+ 2.7	+ 5.1
Spinning ...	23,408	+ 0.7	- 2.4	37,538	+ 2.8	+ 2.8
Weaving ...	21,830	+ 1.4	+ 3.0	36,296	+ 1.0	+ 5.4
Other ...	7,118	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	15,471	- 0.1	+ 4.3
Total ...	64,291	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	108,621	+ 1.7	+ 4.3
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,681	+ 4.3	- 3.4	7,709	+ 5.8	+ 4.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,670	+ 0.5	- 0.8	9,106	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Oldham ...	11,228	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	20,031	+ 1.6	+ 8.5
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,626	+ 1.1	- 0.4	19,456	+ 3.0	+ 2.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,042	- 0.5	- 0.4	10,604	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Manchester ...	3,435	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	5,708	+ 0.6	+ 5.3
Preston and Chorley ...	4,457	- 0.1	+ 6.9	7,301	- 0.9	+ 14.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,895	+ 3.0	+ 3.8	6,628	+ 2.2	+ 8.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,168	+ 1.1	+ 3.0	5,944	+ 1.3	+ 1.7
Colne and Nelson ...	2,100	+ 1.0	- 0.5	4,344	+ 1.8	- 1.4
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,006	+ 0.7	- 2.2	3,808	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,034	+ 1.2	- 4.9	3,409	+ 1.0	- 2.2
Other Districts ...	2,949	+ 2.6	+ 1.7	4,573	+ 2.7	+ 5.7
Total ...	64,291	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	108,621	+ 1.7	+ 4.3

Returns from firms employing about 64,000 workpeople in the week ended 21st November, 1936, showed that 3½ 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 better than a year ago. At Stockport employment improved slightly. At Glossop it was good.

In the Oldham district there was a further slight improvement both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments. Several spinning firms had restarted; though others were still closed, or had part of their machinery stopped. In the manufacturing department some firms restarted looms that had been stopped for some time; a great shortage of weavers in the velvet section was reported.

At Bolton employment in the cardroom and spinning departments improved, and was better than in November of last year. With weavers, winders and warpers employment continued good, and showed considerable improvement in the quilt weaving section. At Leigh employment remained fairly good in the spinning department, and showed some improvement in the weaving department. At Rochdale there was a slight improvement.

There was little general change at Preston. At Blackburn and Chorley there was a further improvement; several mills at Blackburn re-opened during the month. At Darwen, Burnley, Accrington and Padiham employment showed a slight improvement. At Nelson and Colne there was little change. In the Rossendale Valley a number of weavers were still under-employed.

Employment with doublers in Yorkshire remained good; it showed an improvement with spinners and cardroom workers. At Todmorden employment continued good.

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 23rd November, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd November, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Loom	1,271	2,973	221	1,103	5,568	– 198
Spinning	7,329	2,177	1,697	1,135	12,338	– 803
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,140	3,817	644	2,828	8,429	– 1,287
Weaving	4,678	10,184	852	1,959	17,673	– 1,157
Other Processes ...	786	235	158	126	1,305	+ 11
Total	15,204	19,386	3,572	7,151	45,313	– 3,434

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a further improvement in the worsted section, and remained good in the woollen section. There was more overtime than short-time working in both sections, and a shortage of certain classes of workers was reported at some centres. In the carpet trade employment remained good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 6.7 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 7.6 at 26th October, 1936, and with 8.2 at 25th November, 1935. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were 4.6, 4.9 and 5.2.

Worsted Section.—There was again an improvement, partly seasonal; but employment, as a whole, was not quite so good as a year earlier.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st November showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 6 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 25 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments, 13½ per cent. were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 23½ per cent. worked overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department 3 per cent. were on short time, losing 11½ hours each, and 34½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time*, 6½ per cent. and 6½ hours; overtime, 9 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment with wool sorters showed a further improvement and was fair. In the combing department there was little change. In the spinning department employment was good, and even better than in October. The weaving department showed a further improvement; though some firms in the fine cloth (men's wear) trade at Huddersfield were still poorly employed.

At Bradford there was a further considerable improvement, though employment was not quite so good as in November of last year. At Halifax overtime was worked in most of the spinning mills. There was a great shortage of workpeople at Keighley and Silsden.

Woollen Section.—Employment remained good—at some centres very good—and was better than in November, 1935.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st November showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 9½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average, and 26½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department, 5 per cent. were on short time, losing 7 hours each on the average, and 38½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *weaving* department, the corresponding figures were: short time*, 13½ per cent. and 6 hours; overtime, 21½ per cent. and 6 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, in the Heavy Woollen District, and at Leeds and Morley, many firms were working to full capacity. In the Yeadon and Guiseley district employment declined, and was only moderate. Employment showed a further improvement in Scotland, and overtime exceeded short-time working in the spinning department. In the West of England, employment improved slightly at some centres, and was good or fairly good generally.

Employment in the blanket trade was good at Witney; it improved, and was fair or moderate elsewhere. In the flannel trade employment in the Saddleworth and Rochdale districts was good with firms making flannels for outer wear, but poor with those making shirting flannels only.

Carpet Section.—Employment improved at Kidderminster; it was good or very good at most centres, and even better than a year earlier.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,386	+ 1.7	96.6	24,568	+ 5.3	82.1
Spinning ...	36,880	+ 1.2	90.9	56,272	+ 2.1	87.8
Weaving ...	16,157	+ 1.1	83.5	30,751	+ 3.2	77.3
Other Depts. ...	9,641	+ 0.6	101.2	22,195	+ 2.1	87.1
Not Specified ...	1,463	- 2.9	83.7	2,807	- 2.8	63.2
Total—Worsted	74,527	+ 1.1	90.5	136,593	+ 2.8	83.8
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	1,072	+ 1.5	80.4	2,520	+ 8.1	89.7
Spinning ...	13,181	- 0.2	93.8	28,862	- 0.0	105.2
Weaving ...	23,401	+ 2.1	101.2	42,510	+ 1.1	105.5
Other Depts. ...	15,799	- 3.1	91.3	35,011	- 3.0	94.1
Not Specified ...	2,154	+ 1.8	84.9	4,429	+ 4.0	89.1
Total—Woollen	55,607	- 0.0	95.4	113,332	- 0.2	100.4
CARPET SECTION ...	12,846	+ 0.1	142.0	25,695	+ 0.3	151.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	142,980	+ 0.6	95.2	275,620	+ 1.3	94.0

* 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.

† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

Districts:†	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Bradford ...	32,582	+ 1.3	89.0	61,342	+ 3.7	76.6
Huddersfield ...	7,298	+ 0.0	88.7	14,621	+ 4.4	82.6
Halifax ...	8,443	+ 1.8	80.0	14,385	+ 1.8	76.3
Leeds ...	7,619	+ 1.6	93.2	14,071	+ 2.7	94.8
Keighley ...	7,362	+ 1.6	93.6	12,821	+ 2.2	95.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,628	- 0.2	110.3	5,335	- 4.1	116.2
Total—Worsted	74,527	+ 1.1	90.5	136,593	+ 2.8	83.8
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	13,701	- 0.5	103.5	31,309	+ 0.7	104.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,285	- 0.1	86.7	20,154	- 2.0	96.6
Leeds ...	7,827	- 0.3	105.7	16,679	- 2.6	114.2
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,543	+ 0.7	102.3	5,507	- 1.0	93.9
Bradford ...	1,179	+ 0.3	93.9	2,609	+ 7.0	87.7
Total—Woollen	35,535	- 0.3	99.5	76,258	- 0.7	105.7
CARPET SECTION ...	12,846	+ 0.1	142.0	25,695	+ 0.3	151.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	142,980	+ 0.6	95.2	275,620	+ 1.3	94.0

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st November, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th October, 1936:—

Districts	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; -, 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 ...	+ 2.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 2.4	+ 0.5	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
TOTAL ...	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	-	- 0.8	+ 7.0	- 11.7	- 0.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	- 0.4	- 1.1	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Leeds ...	-	...	+ 0.3	- 2.4	- 0.3
Rest of W. Riding ...	-	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.6
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	-	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	- 0.7	+ 0.5
TOTAL ...	-	- 0.2	+ 2.1	- 3.1	- 0.0

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 23rd November, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd November, 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting... ..	84	3	314	1	402	- 77
Wool Washing and Preparing	343	62	221	76	702	- 92
Wool Combing	184	181	445	228	1,038	- 380
Wool Carding	288	31	198	29	546	- 126
Woollen Spinning	159	26	120	45	350	+ 8
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	248	562	82	187	1,079	- 543
Woollen Winding and Warping	49	13	107	13	182	- 22
Worsted Winding and Warping	38	115	74	158	385	- 166
Woollen Weaving	70	92	51	599	812	+ 216
Worsted Weaving	90	191	25	407	713	- 570
Other Processes	558	43	507	103	1,211	+ 61
Total	2,111	1,319	2,144	1,846	7,420	- 1,691

* See footnote † in second column on page 454.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at most centres in November. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.6 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 11.0 at 26th October, 1936, and with 12.1 at 25th November, 1935.

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

Districts	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	1,616	- 2.7	- 2.9	3,486	- 2.1	+ 0.5
Leicester ...	8,686	- 1.1	- 1.0	19,601	- 0.4	- 0.2
Leicester Country District ...	4,424	- 3.1	+ 2.3	9,672	- 6.1	+ 0.2
Northampton ...	6,194	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	13,561	+ 3.3	- 0.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,466	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	16,052	+ 3.2	+ 7.1
Kettering and District ...	4,817	- 1.1	- 1.9	11,260	- 2.3	- 3.7
Rest of Northants ...	1,360	- 1.0	+ 0.6	2,984	+ 1.6	- 1.9
Stafford and District ...	2,407	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	4,899	- 0.9	+ 4.4
Norwich and District ...	5,274	- 2.2	- 10.7	9,850	- 4.2	- 9.6
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,233	- 2.5	- 7.2	2,192	- 9.6	- 15.1
Leeds and District ...	1,503	+ 0.5	- 1.4	3,511	+ 0.1	- 2.6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,619	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	14,543	- 4.8	- 0.1
Birmingham and District ...	855	- 0.8	- 4.4	1,725	+ 1.7	+ 13.4
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,705	- 0.3	+ 2.8	8,705	- 7.2	- 8.0
England and Wales ...	57,159	- 0.6	- 0.2	122,041	- 1.7	- 1.1
Scotland ...	1,904	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	4,258	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Great Britain ...	59,063	- 0.6	- 0.1	126,299	- 1.7	- 0.9

Returns from firms employing about 57,700 workpeople in the week ending 21st November, 1936, showed that nearly 40 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing over 7 hours each on the average; while nearly 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average. The short-time working was reported especially in the Bristol and Kingswood district, at Stafford, Norwich, Northampton and Leicester (in the order named); on the other hand, in the Higham and Rushden district there was more overtime than short time working.

Employment in London showed a slight decline; in East London it was moderate; in North London, there was still an unsatisfied demand for women machinists.

At Leicester employment declined slightly; it was good with some firms but slack with others. In the Leicestershire country district there was also a decline, but employment remained fair to moderate; there was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour at some centres.

Employment at Northampton was moderate. At Kettering and Desborough there was a decline, and employment was not so good as in November of last year. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Wellingborough employment was fairly good; at Daventry it was fair.

At Stafford employment showed a further slight seasonal decline; it declined also at Norwich, and was worse than in November of last year.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district declined and was generally slack, though it was reported as fairly good with some firms. At Leeds there was little change; nearly as much overtime as short time working was reported.

In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a decline; employment, however, remained fairly good.

Employment declined and was moderate at Glasgow; it continued good at Kilmarnock; it was slack at Maybole; it improved slightly and was moderate at Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd November, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 23rd November, 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept.	138	26	103	36	303	+ 25
Rough Stuff Dept.	324	8	180	6	518	- 19
Clicking Dept.	598	11	1,142	7	1,758	+ 238
Closing Dept.	22	633	15	1,161	1,831	+ 239
Making Dept.	1,739	30	1,138	44	2,951	+ 186
Finishing Dept.	1,177	473	608	368	2,626	+ 316
Slipper Making	236	112	812	738	1,898	+ 812
Clog Making	21	1	4	1	27	+ 5
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	748	2	57	1	808	+ 10
TOTAL ...	5,003	1,296	4,059	2,362	12,720	+ 1,812

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in November, and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9·6 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 9·3 at 26th October, 1936, and 12·5 at 25th November, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Nov., 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	1,814	- 2·5	+ 0·9	4,770	- 2·8	+ 7·2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,701	+ 0·4	+ 5·6	24,476	- 1·2	+ 9·1
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,929	+ 2·3	+ 3·0	4,977	- 0·6	+ 7·7
Scotland ...	238	+ 1·7	+ 7·2	628	- 1·1	+ 9·4
Total ...	12,682	+ 0·3	+ 4·5	34,851	- 1·3	+ 8·6

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,635 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING

EMPLOYMENT during November again showed a decline as compared with the previous month, due mainly to influences of a seasonal nature, and was moderate on the whole. In all administrative divisions except the South-Eastern Division and Northern Ireland it was better than a year ago.

As regards individual occupations for the time of year employment was good with bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and plasterers, slack with painters, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas, shortages of skilled men, mainly bricklayers and plasterers, were reported. Among labourers, etc., employment remained slack.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd November, 1936, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with November, 1935 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 23rd Nov., 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	142,740	8,039	260	5·6	+ 0·4	- 1·7
Bricklayers ...	97,570	6,542	1,216	6·7	+ 2·3	+ 2·5
Masons ...	22,200	2,018	269	9·1	+ 1·7	- 2·3
Slaters and Tilers	8,840	717	121	8·1	- 1·9	+ 0·1
Plasterers ...	34,550	2,556	433	7·4	+ 2·3	+ 0·8
Painters ...	134,540	30,000	1,400	22·3	+ 6·4	- 2·8
Plumbers ...	41,250	2,828	133	6·9	...	- 1·5
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	291,350	39,224	2,034	13·5	+ 1·4	- 2·3
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,300	29,879	641	28·1	+ 1·8	- 6·8
All other occupations ...	140,340	31,999	1,043	22·8	+ 0·7	+ 0·3
Total ...	1,019,680	153,802	7,550	15·1	+ 1·9	- 1·8
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	243,010	32,976	40	13·6	+ 1·6	- 1·3
South-Eastern ...	128,370	12,024	108	9·4	+ 1·9*	+ 0·2
South-Western ...	118,960	11,924	247	10·0	+ 1·4	- 3·7
Midlands ...	127,390	12,054	670	9·5	+ 1·0	- 2·9
North-Eastern ...	81,770	12,365	2,183	15·1	+ 3·5	- 4·5
North-Western ...	123,380	26,067	1,959	21·1	+ 2·7	- 0·3
Northern ...	49,250	11,240	952	22·8	+ 2·6	- 2·0
Scotland ...	93,500	17,668	1,187	18·9	+ 1·5	- 2·3
Wales ...	33,510	9,662	184	28·8	+ 1·3	- 4·9
Northern Ireland	20,540	7,822	20	38·1	+ 4·2	+ 9·7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,019,680	153,802	7,550	15·1	+ 1·9	- 1·8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,363,000 in 1931). These returns show that in November, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,421,600, as compared with £10,627,400 in November, 1935.

An analysis of the figures for November, 1936, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 465 of this issue.

* Figures for a month ago have been revised.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued moderate on the whole; it was much better than in November, 1935. At Bristol and at Worcester employment was good; at Derby it remained fair. Shortages of labour were again reported in certain occupations.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13·3 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 13·0 at 26th October, 1936, and 18·0 at 25th November, 1935.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Nov., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	2,103	+ 1·1	- 0·2	3,866	+ 2·5	+ 1·7
Earthenware ...	7,041	+ 0·4	- 1·2	13,582	+ 0·1	+ 1·3
Other Branches ...	2,148	+ 0·2	+ 5·6	4,159	+ 1·0	+ 10·6
TOTAL ...	11,292	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	21,607	+ 0·7	+ 3·1
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,764	+ 0·2	- 0·5	15,630	+ 0·5	+ 4·6
Other districts ...	2,528	+ 1·5	+ 2·6	5,977	+ 1·1	- 0·9
TOTAL ...	11,292	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	21,607	+ 0·7	+ 3·1

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 11,200 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,082, or about 9½ per cent., were working on an average 7 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st November, 1936; on the other hand, 1,210, or nearly 11 per cent., were working overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was good generally; it was better than in November, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved as compared with October and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. At Colchester and Plymouth, however, it was described as slack; while at Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and Glasgow, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed no change as compared with the previous month and was better than a year ago. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with October, and was better than in November, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4·4 at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 4·8 at 26th October, 1936 and 6·3 at 25th November, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 6·8, 7·1 and 8·1, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 3·7, 4·0 and 4·6.

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 November, 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1936.	Oct., 1936.	Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ...	33,959	3·4	3·8	5·1	- 0·4	- 1·7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,348	5·1	6·1	6·9	- 1·0	- 1·8
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,683	2·8	2·9	3·5	- 0·1	- 0·7
Scotland ...	5,313	5·4	5·4	6·2	...	- 0·8
Other Districts ...	10,330	3·3	3·6	4·5	- 0·3	- 1·2
Total ...	71,633	3·8	4·3	5·3	- 0·5	- 1·5
Lithographic Printing	11,825	4·9	4·9	6·2	...	- 1·3
Bookbinding ...	7,973	6·7	7·8	7·8	- 1·1	- 1·1
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	27,998	1·2	1·7	1·6	- 0·5	- 0·4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed some improvement, but was slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 26·1 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 28·2 per cent. at 26th October,

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

1936, and with 29·3 per cent. at 25th November, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 12·2, 12·8 and 15·8, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 28·5, 30·9 and 31·7.

London.—Employment remained slack, but was better than in October. 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—					
7th Nov., 1936 ...	4,281	2,307	6,588	6,765	13,353
14th " " ...	4,334	2,366	6,700	6,272	12,972
21st " " ...	5,089	1,957	7,046	6,462	13,508
28th " " ...	5,360	1,767	7,127	6,559	13,686
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Nov., 1936 ...	4,766	2,099	6,865	6,515	13,380
Average for Oct., 1936	3,947	1,734	5,681	6,267	11,948
Average for Nov., 1935	4,241	1,879	6,120	6,636	12,756

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,006, compared with 836 in October, and with 936 in November, 1935.

North-East Coast.—Employment remained generally moderate at most of the North-East Coast ports.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool continued fair; at Garston employment declined slightly but was still good on the whole. At Salford the improvement reported last month was maintained.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th November, 1936, was 12,845, compared with 12,198 in October, 1936, and with 12,236 in November, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,966 in the four weeks ended 27th November, 1936, compared with £32,974 in October, 1936, and with £32,457 in November, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed a further slight improvement, and was fair; at Swansea it remained good with dock workers, and fair with coal trimmers. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued good. At Southampton it remained good; at Plymouth it showed a further slight decline, but was still fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Grangemouth improved slightly, and was fair. At Dundee it improved further, and was good; at Leith it declined slightly, but was still fair. Employment at Belfast continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during November remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd November, 1936, was 25·0, compared with 25·1 at 26th October, 1936, and 30·6 at 25th November, 1935.

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 November:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Nov. 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Eleven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1936.	Nov., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	7,019	– 1,040	– 37	89,602	91,050
Manchester	551	– 168	+ 64	6,373	6,611
London	6,837	– 1,547	– 258	88,764	89,589
Southampton... ..	3,771	– 66	– 1,292	56,816	69,372
Tyne Ports	1,758	– 308	+ 274	20,466	16,728
Sunderland	317	+ 106	+ 190	2,264	2,017
Middlesbrough	286	– 158	– 94	3,529	3,230
Hull	886	– 214	+ 150	9,217	8,184
Bristol†	673	+ 20	+ 80	7,456	6,952
Newport, Mon.	312	– 127	– 109	3,460	4,330
Cardiff§	2,856	+ 1,161	+ 758	21,510	19,274
Swansea	585	– 209	+ 36	8,926	9,900
SCOTLAND :					
Leith	239	+ 8	+ 39	2,492	2,961
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	322	+ 30	– 64	4,227	4,297
Glasgow	2,005	– 765	+ 181	31,269	24,200
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	123	– 266	+ 45	2,481	1,782
Total for above Ports	28,540	– 3,543	– 37	358,852	360,477

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

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd November, 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 23rd November, 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	26th Oct., 1936.	25th Nov., 1935.
<i>London Division*</i> ...	141,883	31,592	4,101	177,576	+ 5,613	– 35,041
<i>South-Eastern Division*</i> ...	57,299	14,769	4,609	76,677	+ 9,978	– 3,855
Brighton ...	3,649	1,166	244	5,059	+ 322	+ 399
Chatham ...	2,354	529	241	3,124	+ 150	– 1,028
Ipswich ...	1,378	307	78	1,763	– 89	– 667
Norwich ...	5,179	987	126	6,292	+ 395	+ 2
Rest of Division	44,739	11,780	3,920	60,439	+ 9,200	– 2,561
<i>South-Western Division</i> ...	75,234	12,711	5,386	93,331	+ 3,704	– 21,228
Bristol ...	12,510	1,908	704	15,122	+ 610	– 3,307
Plymouth ...	6,444	1,120	419	7,983	+ 333	– 1,006
Portsmouth ...	5,382	1,020	546	6,948	+ 102	– 2,312
Reading ...	2,200	298	89	2,587	+ 137	+ 19
Southampton ...	5,026	604	286	5,916	+ 994	– 3,871
Swindon ...	788	80	45	913	+ 44	– 509
Rest of Division	42,884	7,681	3,297	53,862	+ 3,472	– 10,242
<i>Midlands Division</i> ...	116,663	28,530	3,685	148,878	– 2,744	– 39,239
Birmingham ...	12,796	3,531	215	16,542	– 1,308	– 7,610
Coventry ...	2,892	439	25	3,356	– 380	– 986
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	1,195	295	6	1,496	– 166	– 1,061
Derby ...	2,548	816	125	3,489	+ 450	+ 290
Leicester ...	5,790	2,242	35	8,067	+ 563	– 554
Northampton ...	2,915	706	81	3,702	+ 98	– 268
Nottingham ...	10,390	2,021	200	12,611	+ 404	– 1,660
Smethwick ...	947	342	6	1,295	– 229	– 1,080
Stoke-on-Trent... ‡	12,069	4,515	236	16,820	+ 294	– 4,302
Walsall ...	3,118	521	63	3,702	– 1,081	– 1,099
West Bromwich	1,216	146	9	1,371	– 155	– 617
Wolverhampton	3,943	699	52	4,694	– 358	– 2,238
Rest of Division...	56,844	12,257	2,632	71,733	– 876	– 18,054
<i>North-Eastern Division</i> ...	138,784	23,954	7,696	170,434	– 929	– 28,123
Barnsley ...	7,903	511	718	9,132	– 214	– 1,159
Bradford ...	7,599	2,498	84	10,181	– 1,828	– 2,002
Dewsbury ...	1,853	509	83	2,445	+ 287	– 1,104
Doncaster ...	4,725	509	743	5,977	+ 1,219	+ 252
Grimsby ...	5,074	569	594	6,237	+ 19	– 22
Halifax ...	1,529	369	7	1,905	– 129	– 432
Huddersfield ...	2,113	613	64	2,790	– 165	– 863
Hull ...	11,519	1,547	599	13,665	– 892	– 1,665
Leeds ...	14,952	4,946	292	20,190	+ 336	– 3,417
Lincoln ...	1,914	348	165	2,427	+ 104	– 1,079
Rotherham ...	4,367	392	394	5,153	– 273	– 1,335
Sheffield ...	17,952	2,722	214	20,888	– 2,135	– 8,833
Wakefield ...	3,519	413	138	4,070	+ 237	– 167
York ...	2,053	224	39	2,316	+ 244	– 1,368
Rest of Division	51,712	7,784	3,562	63,058	+ 2,261	– 4,929
<i>North-Western Division</i> ...	248,332	78,648	15,487	342,467	+ 1,260	– 54,864
Accrington ...	2,626	1,759	135	4,520	– 544	– 2,080
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,490	1,262	113	4,865	– 195	– 577
Barrow ...	1,889	454	228	2,571	– 261	– 1,885
Birkenhead ...	5,481	1,004	465	6,950	– 131	– 2,067
Blackburn ...	6,394	6,129	552	13,075	– 702	– 2,789
Blackpool ...	5,443	2,985	404	8,832	+ 828	– 516
Bolton ...	7,110	2,362	222	9,694	+ 151	– 1,826
Burnley ...	4,407	3,674	272	8,353	+ 91	– 2,045
Bury ...	1,885	1,226	68	3,179	+ 266	– 165
Chorley ...	2,137	709	113	2,959	– 332	– 807
Liverpool ...	68,881	10,032	6,070	84,983	– 761	– 6,444
Manchester ...	28,968	9,911	708	39,587	+ 1,316	– 6,734
Nelson ...	2,069	1,509	120	3,698	+ 841	+ 42
Oldham ...	9,719	2,650	106	12,475	– 541	– 4,226
Preston ...	4,993	1,996	202	7,191	– 31	– 2,109
Rochdale ...	3,847	854	116	4,817	+ 56	– 971
St. Helens ...	5,847	508	469	6,824	– 311	– 333
Salford ...	7,973	2,906	269	11,148	+ 504	– 2,899
Stockport ...	4,147	1,949	204	6,300	+ 136	– 1,004
Warrington ...	2,834	541	243	3,618	– 24	– 1,312
Wigan ...	8,651	1,480	423	10,554	– 606	– 999
Rest of Division	59,541	22,748	3,985	86,274	+ 1,510	– 13,118
<i>Northern Division</i> ...	151,073	11,432	14,649	177,154	– 2,044	– 49,402
Darlington ...	2,725	258	313	3,296	+ 335	– 1,479
Gateshead ...	7,712	898	612	9,222	– 29	– 2,706
Hartlepool ...	6,045	358	742	7,145	– 231	– 2,325
Middlesbrough	9,453	711	1,338	11,502	+ 386	– 3,283
Newcastle - on-Tyne ...	16,687	2,261	1,481	20,429	+ 86	– 6,431
South Shields ...	8,913	534	830	10,277	– 775	– 3,113
Stockton-on-Tees	6,257	361	493	7,111	– 121	– 1,889
Sunderland ...	14,906	1,428	1,236	17,570	– 2,362	– 6,210
Rest of Division	78,375	4,623	7,604	90,602	+ 667	– 21,966
<i>Scotland Division</i> ...	198,638	40,897	19,693	259,228	+ 4,109	– 40,957
Aberdeen ...	6,788	1,030	286	8,104	+ 92	– 1,228
Clydebank ...	2,539	495	353	3,387	+ 110	– 1,132
Dundee ...	8,324	5,382	572	14,278	+ 174	– 724
Edinburgh ...	16,318	2,882	673	19,873	+ 310	– 1,003
Glasgow ...	68,091	13,816	5,473	87,380	– 128	– 14,645
Greenock ...	5,111	1,016	758	6,885	– 282	– 2,007
Motherwell ...	4,741	647	752	6,140	– 77	– 1,359
Paisley ...	3,619	721	362	4,702	– 42	– 1,387
Port Glasgow ...	1,565	295	195	2,055	– 156	– 1,163
Rest of Division	81,542	14,613	10,269	106,424	+ 4,456	– 16,309
<i>Wales Division</i> ...	153,448	9,665	14,744	177,857	– 7,155	– 22,251
Cardiff ...	11,885	1,728	996	14,609	– 436	– 2,409
Llanelli ...	2,421	194	254	2,869	+ 189	– 1,071
Newport ...	5,648	465	487	6,600	– 322	– 2,111
Swansea ...	10,533	882	1,344	12,759	– 999	– 3,024
Rest of Division	122,961	6,396	11,663	141,020	– 5,587	– 13,636
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ...	50,265	17,008	3,070	70,343	+ 5,026	+ 6,192
Belfast ...	27,159	9,597	1,908	38,664	+ 1,141	+ 4,031
Londonderry ...	2,906	908	245	4,059	+ 297	+ 83
Lurgan ...	1,187	956	56	2,199	+ 195	+ 79
Lisburn ...	1,159	418	61	1,638	+ 128	+ 88
Newry ...	1,658	276	36	1,970	+ 135	– 189
Rest of Northern Ireland	16,196	4,853	764	21,813	+ 3,130	+ 2,100
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ...	1,331,619	269,206	93,120	1,693,945	+ 16,818	– 288,768

* The figures for a month ago have been revised, following the transference, as from November, 1936, of one Local Office from the London to the South-Eastern Division.

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, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 23rd November, 1936, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, 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, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 26th October and 23rd November, 1936, are, however, given on page 464.

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 for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or allowances.

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 Tables 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 451 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 451.

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 figures on pages 460 and 461 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for November, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, 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.

I. INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64, EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS,* RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd NOVEMBER, 1936.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,779	42	5,821	87	2	89	5,866	44	5,910	5,818	43	5,861
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	130,051	527	130,578	31,090	21	31,111	161,141	548	161,689	161,105	547	161,652
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,115	—	1,115	100	—	100	1,215	—	1,215	1,214	—	1,214
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	754	1	755	29	—	29	783	1	784	783	—	783
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,537	11	5,548	1,520	—	1,520	7,057	11	7,068	6,028	11	6,039
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	534	1	535	15	—	15	549	1	550	549	1	550
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	872	163	1,035	729	5	734	1,601	168	1,769	1,557	167	1,724
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,384	7	1,391	246	2	248	1,630	9	1,639	1,488	9	1,497
Total, Mining	140,247	710	140,957	33,729	28	33,757	173,976	738	174,714	172,724	735	173,459
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,884	8	1,892	151	1	152	2,035	9	2,044	2,035	9	2,044
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,932	70	3,002	554	9	563	3,486	79	3,565	3,445	78	3,523
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	968	18	986	183	1	184	1,151	19	1,170	1,058	17	1,075
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	5,784	96	5,880	888	11	899	6,672	107	6,779	6,538	104	6,642
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8,115	544	8,659	1,023	162	1,185	9,138	706	9,844	8,705	705	9,410
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	3,163	1,955	5,118	1,882	2,833	4,715	5,045	4,788	9,833	5,028	4,786	9,814
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,856	260	2,116	319	49	368	2,175	309	2,484	2,158	309	2,467
Glass Bottles	2,293	131	2,424	508	19	527	2,801	150	2,951	2,800	150	2,950
Total, Glass	4,149	391	4,540	827	68	895	4,976	459	5,435	4,958	459	5,417
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	6,665	807	7,472	452	86	538	7,117	893	8,010	7,004	889	7,893
Explosives	555	209	764	7	20	27	562	229	791	560	228	788
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,004	183	1,187	49	9	58	1,053	192	1,245	1,049	191	1,240
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,590	756	4,346	709	142	851	4,299	898	5,197	4,275	881	5,156
Total, Chemicals, etc. ...	11,814	1,955	13,769	1,217	257	1,474	13,031	2,212	15,243	12,888	2,189	15,077
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,866	6	1,872	378	—	378	2,244	6	2,250	2,242	6	2,248
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	13,892	119	14,011	7,744	20	7,764	21,636	139	21,775	21,633	139	21,772
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,380	106	2,486	547	11	558	2,927	117	3,044	2,902	117	3,019
Tin Plates	1,924	162	2,086	3,207	200	3,407	5,131	362	5,493	5,131	361	5,492
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,240	51	2,291	1,138	6	1,144	3,378	57	3,435	3,376	57	3,433
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,611	191	1,802	819	29	848	2,430	220	2,650	2,428	220	2,648
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	23,913	635	24,548	13,833	266	14,099	37,746	901	38,647	37,712	900	38,612
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	30,143	1,271	31,414	4,999	381	5,380	35,142	1,652	36,794	34,014	1,644	35,658
Electrical Engineering	2,692	511	3,203	168	45	213	2,860	556	3,416	2,787	552	3,339
Marine Engineering, etc.	5,341	18	5,359	397	1	398	5,738	19	5,757	4,768	19	4,787
Constructional Engineering	3,116	34	3,150	403	2	405	3,519	36	3,555	3,445	36	3,481
Total, Engineering	41,292	1,834	43,126	5,967	429	6,396	47,259	2,263	49,522	45,014	2,251	47,265
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	11,460	861	12,321	2,360	162	2,522	13,820	1,023	14,843	13,455	1,019	14,474
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,220	86	1,306	95	10	105	1,315	96	1,411	1,230	96	1,326
Total, Vehicles	14,717	969	15,686	2,797	176	2,973	17,214	1,145	18,359	16,741	1,141	17,882
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	41,904	209	42,113	2,595	44	2,639	44,499	253	44,752	39,911	247	40,158

* Statistics relating to workers insured under the agricultural scheme are given on page 461.

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	5,065	307	5,372	1,302	46	1,348	6,367	353	6,720	6,326	353	6,679
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,344	56	3,400	124	3	127	3,468	59	3,527	3,184	57	3,241
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,372	2,744	7,116	313	380	693	4,685	3,124	7,809	4,635	3,123	7,758
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,056	581	2,637	768	122	890	2,824	703	3,527	2,805	702	3,507
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	962	471	1,433	217	80	297	1,179	551	1,730	1,179	551	1,730
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	760	399	1,159	147	66	213	907	465	1,372	903	464	1,367
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	775	46	821	44	6	50	819	52	871	809	52	861
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,053	562	1,615	261	83	344	1,314	645	1,959	1,304	645	1,949
Metal Industries not separately specified	9,513	3,276	12,789	1,531	680	2,211	11,044	3,956	15,000	10,793	3,945	14,738
Total, Other Metals	27,900	8,442	36,342	4,707	1,466	6,173	32,607	9,908	42,515	31,938	9,892	41,830
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	10,437	9,491	19,928	2,579	4,310	6,889	13,016	13,801	26,817	13,016	13,801	26,817
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,964	16,662	23,626	2,095	4,593	6,688	9,059	21,255	30,314	9,056	21,250	30,306
Total, Cotton	17,401	26,153	43,554	4,674	8,903	13,577	22,075	35,056	57,131	22,072	35,051	57,123
Woolen and Worsted	4,153	3,798	7,951	3,689	3,248	6,937	7,842	7,046	14,888	7,796	7,007	14,803
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving	1,096	1,278	2,374	1,094	1,542	2,636	2,190	2,820	5,010	2,190	2,796	4,986
Artificial Silk Yarn	1,235	599	1,835	976	381	1,357	2,212	980	3,192	2,211	979	3,190
Linen	4,154	8,222	12,376	379	1,044	1,423	4,533	9,266	13,799	614	1,621	2,235
Jute	2,461	4,337	6,798	106	145	251	2,567	4,482	7,049	2,567	4,482	7,049
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	878	1,543	2,421	153	374	527	1,031	1,917	2,948	852	1,419	2,271
Hosiery	972	2,562	3,534	770	2,654	3,424	1,742	5,216	6,958	1,704	5,144	6,848
Lace	287	288	575	294	415	709	581	703	1,284	581	702	1,283
Carpets	328	543	871	140	420	560	468	968	1,431	468	963	1,431
Other Textiles	1,163	2,239	3,402	224	1,015	1,239	1,387	3,254	4,641	1,252	2,509	3,761
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,743	2,365	8,108	7,615	2,073	9,688	13,358	4,438	17,796	12,195	3,499	15,694
Total, Textiles	39,872	53,927	93,799	20,114	22,214	42,328	59,986	76,141	136,127	54,502	66,172	120,674
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,399	544	2,943	837	189	1,026	3,236	733	3,969	3,233	732	3,965
Leather Goods	743	438	1,181	175	98	273	918	536	1,454	895	526	1,421
Total, Leather	3,142	982	4,124	1,012	287	1,299	4,154	1,269	5,423	4,128	1,258	5,386
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	10,360	6,653	17,013	1,611	8,269	9,880	11,971	14,922	26,893	11,254	14,208	25,462
Dress Making and Millinery	739	3,899	4,638	82	3,228	3,310	821	7,127	7,948	817	6,984	7,801
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	928	1,526	2,454	1,381	4,080	5,461	2,309	5,606	7,915	2,309	5,606	7,915
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	622	4,913	5,535	76	2,957	3,033	698	7,870	8,568	541	4,940	5,481
Other Dress Industries	404	502	906	113	324	437	517	826	1,343	511	822	1,333
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,046	2,117	9,163	4,891	2,933	7,824	11,937	5,050	16,987	11,674	4,031	16,705
Total, Clothing	20,099	19,610	39,709	8,154	21,791	29,945	28,253	41,401	69,654	27,106	37,591	64,697
Food Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	11,402	3,994	15,396	679	427	1,106	12,081	4,421	16,502	11,382	4,289	15,671
Grain Milling	1,920	194	2,114	330	23	353	2,250	217	2,467	2,056	198	2,254
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	2,095	2,516	4,611	168	760	928	2,263	3,276	5,539	2,237	3,242	5,479
Other Food Industries	6,687	6,733	13,420	339	978	1,317	7,026	7,711	14,737	6,824	7,598	14,422
Drink Industries	6,156	2,006	8,162	417	471	888	6,573	2,477	9,050	6,216	2,429	8,645
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	741	724	1,465	21	60	81	762	784	1,546	732	651	1,383
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	29,001	16,167	45,168	1,954	2,719	4,673	30,955	18,886	49,841	29,447	18,407	47,854
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,366	85	6,451	346	19	365	6,712	104	6,816	6,349	104	6,453
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,188	94	1,282	193	19	212	1,381	113	1,494	1,319	112	1,431
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,372	1,035	10,407	784	168	952	10,156	1,203	11,359	9,873	1,172	11,045
Other Woodworking	1,888	317	2,205	400	133	533	2,288	450	2,738	2,173	432	2,605
Total, Woodworking, etc.	18,814	1,531	20,345	1,723	339	2,062	20,537	1,870	22,407	19,714	1,820	21,534
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	1,855	452	2,307	321	126	447	2,176	578	2,754	2,162	573	2,735
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	979	1,290	2,269	36	193	229	1,015	1,483	2,498	976	1,417	2,393
Wall Paper Making	272	90	362	49	2	51	321	92	413	321	92	413
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	182	193	375	6	29	35	188	222	410	184	222	406
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	13,602	4,225	17,827	620	497	1,117	14,222	4,722	18,944	13,859	4,556	18,

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD NOV., 1936.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH OCT., 1936.	25TH NOV., 1935.	26TH NOV., 1934.	
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	17.2	4.8	16.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	17.4	5.0	17.1	+ 0.2	- 4.0	- 1.9	17.1
Mining :—																
Coal Mining	892,100	3,880	895,980	14.6	13.6	14.6	3.5	0.5	3.4	18.1	14.1	18.0	- 1.7	- 2.2	- 7.6	18.0
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,790	—	10,790	10.3	—	10.3	1.0	—	1.0	11.3	—	11.3	+ 0.5	- 8.8	- 13.0	11.3
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,180	20	4,200	18.0	5.0	18.0	0.7	—	0.7	18.7	5.0	18.7	+ 0.7	- 15.8	- 9.9	18.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	47,070	420	47,490	11.8	2.6	11.7	3.2	—	3.2	15.0	2.6	14.9	+ 0.3	- 6.2	- 8.3	13.5
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,890	10	9,900	5.4	10.0	5.4	0.2	—	0.2	5.6	10.0	5.6	- 0.6	- 1.9	- 3.9	5.6
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10,550	1,370	11,920	8.3	11.9	8.7	6.9	0.4	6.1	15.2	12.3	14.8	...	- 2.9	- 6.1	14.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,590	170	17,760	7.9	4.1	7.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	9.3	5.3	9.2	+ 0.7	- 3.7	- 6.5	8.6
Total, Mining	992,170	5,870	998,040	14.1	12.1	14.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	17.5	12.6	17.5	- 1.5	- 2.6	- 7.6	17.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,060	90	14,150	13.4	8.9	13.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	14.5	10.0	14.4	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 4.1	14.4
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	23,910	1,750	25,660	12.3	4.0	11.7	2.3	0.5	2.2	14.6	4.5	13.9	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 6.8	13.8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	15,010	490	15,500	6.4	3.7	6.4	1.3	0.2	1.1	7.7	3.9	7.5	+ 1.1	- 4.8	- 8.0	7.1
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	52,980	2,330	55,310	10.9	4.1	10.6	1.7	0.5	1.7	12.6	4.6	12.3	+ 0.5	- 2.9	- 6.3	12.1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	96,720	6,150	102,870	8.4	8.8	8.4	1.0	2.7	1.2	9.4	11.5	9.6	+ 0.3	- 2.9	- 4.3	9.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,800	39,940	73,740	9.4	4.9	6.9	5.5	7.1	6.4	14.9	12.0	13.3	+ 0.3	- 4.7	- 3.9	13.3
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	22,890	6,580	29,470	8.1	4.0	7.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	9.5	4.7	8.4	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 3.0	8.4
Glass Bottles	17,410	2,380	19,790	13.2	5.5	12.2	2.9	0.8	2.7	16.1	6.3	14.9	- 3.0	- 2.8	- 4.1	14.9
Total, Glass	40,300	8,960	49,260	10.3	4.4	9.2	2.0	0.7	1.8	12.3	5.1	11.0	- 1.4	- 2.0	- 3.5	11.0
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals	77,430	27,050	104,480	8.6	3.0	7.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	9.2	3.3	7.7	+ 0.3	- 2.0	- 2.4	7.6
Explosives	12,860	5,400	18,260	4.3	3.9	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 1.6	4.3
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,550	5,830	24,380	5.4	3.1	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	3.3	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.6	5.1
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	52,200	20,410	72,610	6.9	3.7	6.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	8.2	4.4	7.2	- 1.3	- 2.0	- 2.7	7.1
Total, Chemicals, etc. ...	161,040	58,690	219,730	7.3	3.3	6.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	8.1	3.8	6.9	- 0.4	- 1.9	- 2.5	6.9
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	15,980	90	16,070	11.7	6.7	11.6	2.3	—	2.4	14.0	6.7	14.0	+ 0.4	- 4.5	- 8.1	14.0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	165,560	4,400	169,960	8.4	2.7	8.2	4.7	0.5	4.6	13.1	3.2	12.8	- 0.6	- 6.2	- 10.8	12.8
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	40,030	3,730	43,760	5.9	2.8	5.7	1.4	0.3	1.3	7.3	3.1	7.0	- 0.6	- 3.5	- 5.1	7.0
Tin Plates	24,800	2,610	27,410	7.8	6.2	7.6	12.9	7.7	12.4	20.7	13.9	20.0	...	- 14.9	- 11.2	20.0
Iron and Steel Tubes...	29,370	2,020	31,390	7.6	2.5	7.3	3.9	0.3	3.6	11.5	2.8	10.9	- 1.4	- 6.0	- 7.5	10.9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	20,080	3,630	23,710	8.0	5.3	7.6	4.1	0.8	3.6	12.1	6.1	11.2	+ 0.3	- 3.2	- 3.6	11.2
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	295,820	16,480	312,300	8.1	3.9	7.9	4.7	1.6	4.5	12.8	5.5	12.4	- 0.5	- 6.4	- 9.2	12.4
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	512,510	47,210	559,720	5.9	2.7	5.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	6.9	3.5	6.6	- 0.4	- 4.5	- 7.5	6.4
Electrical Engineering	79,530	22,170	101,700	3.4	2.3	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.6	2.5	3.4	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 3.6	3.3
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,190	770	49,960	10.9	2.3	10.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	11.7	2.5	11.5	- 0.5	- 9.3	- 17.8	11.0
Constructional Engineering	34,750	1,370	36,120	9.0	2.5	8.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	10.1	2.6	9.8	- 1.0	- 5.9	- 10.7	9.7
Total, Engineering	675,980	71,520	747,500	6.1	2.6	5.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	7.0	3.2	6.6	- 0.5	- 4.6	- 7.9	6.4
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	284,450	29,550	314,000	4.0	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	4.9	3.5	4.7	- 0.6	- 3.3	- 4.0	4.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	11,070	1,650	12,720	11.0	5.2	10.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	11.9	5.8	11.1	+ 0.3	- 2.5	- 4.0	10.6
Total, Vehicles	343,800	32,580	376,380	4.2	3.0	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.0	3.5	4.9	- 0.5	- 3.2	- 4.4	4.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	159,250	2,600	161,850	26.3	8.0	26.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	27.9	9.7	27.7	- 0.4	- 10.0	- 18.8	26.6
Other Metal Industries :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	89,070	9,570	98,640	5.7	3.2	5.4	1.4	0.5	1.4	7.1	3.7	6.8	- 0.2	- 3.0	- 6.6	6.8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	35,840	2,320														

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD NOV., 1936.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	26TH OCT., 1936.	25TH NOV., 1935.	26TH NOV., 1934.	
Paper, Printing, etc. :-																
Paper and Paper Board	46,850	15,420	62,270	4.0	2.9	3.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	4.6	3.7	4.4	- 0.4	- 1.9	- 2.5	4.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	24,140	43,860	68,000	4.1	2.9	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 1.1	3.6
Wall Paper Making	4,950	2,150	7,100	5.5	4.2	5.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	6.5	4.3	5.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 1.4	5.8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,730	4,920	8,650	4.9	3.9	4.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	4.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,880	92,600	280,480	7.2	4.6	6.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	7.6	5.1	6.8	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 1.7	6.6
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	267,550	158,950	426,500	6.3	3.9	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 1.7	5.8
Building and Contracting :-																
Building	1,007,950	11,730	1,019,680	14.5	2.5	14.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	15.2	2.6	15.1	+ 1.9	- 1.8	- 4.7	14.6
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	287,760	1,500	289,260	42.4	2.5	42.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	43.1	2.8	42.9	+ 0.9	- 4.8	- 4.5	42.5
Total, Building and Contracting	1,295,710	13,230	1,308,940	20.7	2.5	20.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	21.4	2.6	21.2	+ 1.7	- 2.5	- 4.8	20.7
Other Manufacturing Industries :-																
Rubber	37,880	22,390	60,270	8.6	7.6	8.2	1.1	2.1	1.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	- 0.5	- 2.5	- 3.9	9.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,970	2,400	14,370	8.0	2.6	7.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	9.1	2.8	8.0	- 0.8	- 4.0	- 3.8	8.0
Brushes and Brooms	5,780	5,410	11,190	12.5	4.3	8.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	16.5	6.7	11.8	- 0.2**	+ 0.2	- 2.1	11.6
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	23,080	10,840	33,920	2.8	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	- 0.2	- 1.1	- 1.9	2.8
Musical Instruments	15,200	6,420	21,620	5.3	4.0	4.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	5.9	4.2	5.4	- 0.4**	- 4.1	- 3.6	5.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,680	9,330	17,010	7.0	5.0	5.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	8.4	5.8	6.9	- 0.6	- 1.9	- 2.8	6.9
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	101,590	56,790	158,380	6.8	5.2	6.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	7.8	6.5	7.4	- 0.4**	- 2.4	- 3.3	7.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	200,800	9,140	209,940	8.9	1.8	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.1	2.0	8.8	...	- 1.3	- 1.4	8.7
Transport and Communication :-																
Railway Service	147,260	8,900	156,160	7.6	3.6	7.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	8.0	3.7	7.7	+ 0.4	- 2.1	- 3.5	7.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	184,750	10,010	194,760	3.8	5.5	3.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	4.2	6.4	4.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.4	4.3
Other Road Transport	210,060	9,140	219,200	14.1	3.7	13.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	14.9	3.8	14.4	+ 0.2	- 3.0	- 5.2	14.1
Shipping Service	134,860	6,230	141,090	25.3	12.3	24.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	25.6	13.4	25.0	- 0.1	- 5.6	- 8.6	25.0
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :-																
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	137,290	1,280	138,570	28.1	7.7	27.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	28.7	8.2	28.5	- 2.4	- 3.2	†	28.1
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,350	550	24,900	11.4	6.9	11.3	0.9	1.6	0.9	12.3	8.5	12.2	- 0.6	- 3.6	†	12.3
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	161,640	1,830	163,470	25.6	7.5	25.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	26.3	8.3	26.1	- 2.1	- 3.2	- 2.9	25.7
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	20,210	3,190	23,400	14.7	4.5	13.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	15.3	4.7	13.9	- 0.1	- 2.9	- 1.9	13.7
Total, Transport, etc. ...	858,780	39,300	898,080	14.7	5.7	14.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	15.2	6.3	14.8	- 0.3	- 3.2	- 4.7	14.6
Distributive Trades	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	11.1	5.8	9.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	11.5	6.3	9.5	- 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.7	9.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	177,960	84,040	262,000	5.0	1.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.2	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.9	3.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-																
National Government Service ...	108,890	21,230	130,120	14.0	5.2	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.3	5.5	12.8	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 2.5	12.6
Local Government Service	344,570	23,540	368,110	19.9	5.4	19.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	20.3	5.7	19.4	+ 0.8	- 1.2	- 2.1	19.3
Professional Services	90,730	67,950	158,680	5.9	2.5	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.2	2.6	4.7	...	- 0.5	- 0.6	4.6
Entertainments and Sports	83,440	48,260	131,700	22.7	12.3	18.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	23.4	12.8	19.5	+ 0.9	- 1.9	- 2.4	19.3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	170,030	265,260	435,290	19.2	16.6	17.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	19.5	17.1	18.0	+ 0.6	- 0.9	- 1.0	17.8
Laundry Service	28,170	109,620	137,790	7.0	5.2	5.5	0.3	1.8	1.6	7.3	7.0	7.1	+ 0.4	- 0.9	†	6.9
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,610	17,770	28,380	8.2	5.2	6.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	9.3	6.5	7.6	+ 1.1	- 0.2	†	7.5
Other Industries and Services ...	106,950	55,270	162,220	27.3	4.8	19.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	28.3	5.3	20.5	- 1.5	- 5.8	- 8.6	19.9
Total, Miscellaneous	943,390	608,900	1,552,290	18.3	10.4	15.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	18.8	11.1	15.8	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 2.4	15.6
TOTAL †	9,720,700	3,618,000	13,338,700	12.3	6.4	10.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	13.7	8.1	12.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3†	- 4.1†	11.9

II. INSURED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd NOVEMBER, 1936.

UNDER the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, unemployment benefit for workers insured under the agricultural scheme became payable as from 5th November, 1936. As an insured person who makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit, must lodge his unemployment book at an Employment Exchange, information is now becoming available which will enable statistics to be compiled, as to unemployment among agricultural workers, corresponding with those given above relating to other industries.

The numbers, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 23rd November, 1936, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were as shown below :-

	Aged 14 & 15 years.	Aged 16 & 17 years.	Aged 18-20 years.	Aged 21-64 years.	Total.
Males ...	693	1,037	1,247	12,267	15,244
Females ...	287	409	432	3,099	4,227
Total ...	980	1,446	1,679	15,366	19,471

As explained in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 397),

the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured workers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be obtainable, as regards agricultural workers, until after the next general exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1937. It will not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until after that date. In the meantime, provisional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been made on the basis of such particulars as are in the possession of the Department, and in the following Table these estimates are utilised for the purpose of approximate calculations of the percentages unemployed, among persons aged 16-64, in each of the groups for which particulars are available. It should be observed that the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are subject to revision in the light of the information which will be derived from the exchange of unemployment books next year. Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

Industry.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain.			
	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936.			Percentages. (Total.)
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	459,960	22,160	482,120	11,280	1,770	13,050	2.5	8.0	2.7	9,778	1,725	11,503	2.5
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	60,820	10,650	71,470	2,188	2,147	4,335	3.6	20.2	6.1	2,168	2,147	4,315	6.1
Other Gardening ...	33,720	290	34,010	1,083	23	1,106	3.2	7.9	3.3	1,055	23	1,078	3.2
Total ...	554,500	33,100	587,600	14,551	3,940	18,491†	2.6	11.9	3.1	13,001	3,895	16,896	3.0

* See last paragraph of text on page 458.

† For 26th November, 1934, separate figures are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for November, 1935, and November, 1934, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated number insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for October and November 1936, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.

§ Revised figures.

¶ Excluding agricultural workers and juveniles under 16 years of age.

** The figure for 26th October, 1936, has been revised.

†† Including 433 persons temporarily stopped (240 males and 193 females).

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 23rd November, 1936, differed from the figures for 26th October, 1936, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 26th October, 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building]	+ 19,355	+ 1	+ 19,356
Tailoring	+ 3,092	+ 2,052	+ 5,144
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	+ 906	+ 2,414	+ 3,320
Local Government Service	+ 2,944	+ 14	+ 2,958
Dressmaking and Millinery	+ 119	+ 2,741	+ 2,860
Hotel, Public House, etc., Service	+ 1,051	+ 1,586	+ 2,637
Public Works Contracting, etc.	+ 2,605	— 9	+ 2,596
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+ 1,141	+ 993	+ 2,134
Entertainments and Sports	+ 1,025	+ 180	+ 1,205
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	— 883	— 117	— 1,000
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	— 982	— 21	— 1,003
Distributive Trades	+ 1,108	— 2,233	— 1,125
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	— 1,809	— 75	— 1,884
Woollen and Worsted	— 768	— 1,407	— 2,175
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	— 2,421	+ 3	— 2,418
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	— 3,326	—	— 3,326
Harbour, River and Canal Service	— 134	— 11	— 145
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	— 3,460	— 11	— 3,471
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	— 871	— 1,080	— 1,951
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	— 46	— 1,496	— 1,542
Total, Cotton	— 917	— 2,576	— 3,493
Coal Mining	— 15,076	— 17	— 15,093
Net variation for above Industries	+ 7,030	+ 3,518	+ 10,548
Total variation for all Insured Industries (exclusive of Agricultural Workers)	+ 4,161	+ 3,399	+ 7,560

There was also an increase of about 9,000 in the number of agricultural workers registered as unemployed, but some part of this increase may be attributed to the operation of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act under which benefit became payable to unemployed workers insured under the agricultural scheme as from 5th November, 1936.

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 23rd November, 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	622,065	116,696	62,472	49,049	298,495	1,148,777
Boys, 16-17	14,274	1,448	155	1	—	15,878
Women, 18-64	150,977	21,423	8,361	5,000	18,742	204,503
Girls, 16-17	9,838	843	92	1	—	10,774
Total ...	797,154	140,410	71,080	54,051	317,237	1,379,932

PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	54.1	10.2	5.4	4.3	26.0	100.0
Boys, 16-17	89.9	9.1	1.0	0.0	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	73.8	10.5	4.1	2.4	9.2	100.0
Girls, 16-17	91.3	7.8	0.9	0.0	—	100.0
Total ...	57.8	10.2	5.1	3.9	23.0	100.0

Of the 797,154 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 597,000, or 43.3 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO 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 23rd November, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances :—

	Adults aged 18-64 inclusive.		Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claimants for Benefit :—				
(a) General Scheme :				
Wholly unemployed ...	382,845	100,411	11,348	6,698
Temporarily stopped ...	109,304	53,540	2,464	2,799
Casuals	48,475	1,596	108	13
Total	540,624	155,547	13,920	9,510
(b) Agricultural Scheme :				
Wholly unemployed * ...	4,291	1,907	260	128
Temporarily stopped ...	95	116	5	20
Casuals	12	1	—	—
Total	4,398	2,024	265	148
2. Applicants for Allowances :—				
Wholly unemployed ...	547,272	36,470	†	†
Temporarily stopped ...	6,966	997		
Casuals	16,542	109		
Total	570,780	37,576		
3. Insured Non-Claimants† :—	85,689	23,915	4,864	4,778
4. Position not determined :—				
Wholly unemployed ...	24,026	6,176	1,238	752
Temporarily stopped ...	8,377	3,144	455	361
Casuals	572	36	—	3
Total	32,975	9,356	1,693	1,116
5. Total insured on Register ...	1,234,466	228,418	20,742	15,552

The figures in items 1(a) and 1(b) of the Table include 8,631 claimants for benefit under the general scheme, and 87 claimants for benefit under the agricultural scheme, who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding six weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., persons who had lost their employment through misconduct) but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges. The following Table shows the number of persons with claims admitted for benefit in each Administrative Division :—

Division.	Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit.				
	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
(a) General Scheme.					
London	89,370	565	20,710	372	111,017
South-Eastern	36,286	783	9,955	792	47,816
South-Western	44,308	871	7,879	776	53,834
Midlands	54,345	631	21,076	628	76,680
North-Eastern	64,719	1,339	16,465	866	83,389
North-Western	97,929	3,037	44,927	1,849	147,742
Northern	39,051	1,761	6,279	1,100	48,191
Scotland	63,505	3,001	20,118	2,150	88,774
Wales	45,560	1,695	5,427	845	53,527
Great Britain	535,073	13,683	152,836	9,378	710,970
(b) Agricultural Scheme.*					
London	199	—	275	6	480
South-Eastern	521	15	483	19	1,038
South-Western	709	20	68	—	797
Midlands	366	8	316	2	692
North-Eastern	331	9	522	43	905
North-Western	537	26	99	9	671
Northern	365	41	61	26	493
Scotland	710	98	168	40	1,016
Wales	587	44	23	2	656
Great Britain	4,325	261	2,015	147	6,748

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the register at 23rd November, 1936, who for various reasons (e.g., owing to their waiting period not being completed) would not receive payment in respect of that day.

The figures given in item 2 of the first Table above include 25,776 applicants for unemployment allowances whose needs had been held not to justify the payment of allowances, but who were continuing to register. The Table below shows the numbers with applications authorised for allowances in each Administrative Division :—

Division.	Applications authorised for Unemployment Allowances.†		
	Men aged 18-64.	Women aged 18-64.	Total aged 18-64.
London	29,949	2,040	31,989
South-Eastern	10,352	550	10,902
South-Western	19,442	770	20,212
Midlands	48,833	1,856	50,689
North-Eastern	55,064	1,841	56,905
North-Western	106,012	13,614	119,626
Northern	92,631	1,699	94,330
Scotland	91,312	9,168	100,480
Wales	95,659	1,788	97,447
Great Britain	549,254	33,326	582,580

* See note * in second column on page 451.

† Juveniles under 18 years of age are not eligible for Unemployment Allowances.

‡ These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers 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. Separate statistics are not available, for insured non-claimants, of the numbers of wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped and unemployed casual workers. The majority, however, will be wholly unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th November, 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 ...	3,982	1,102	171	5,255
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	12,007	12,354	1,558	25,919
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	254	93	293	640
Not unemployed ...	2,318	731	202	3,251
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	2,808	1,061	150	4,019
Total Claims disallowed ...	5,380	1,885	645	7,910

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.*

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	150	26	3	179
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	24	8	5	37
Not unemployed ...	194	57	11	262
Other grounds ...	387	120	16	523
Total Claims disallowed ...	605	185	32	822

(2) Other Cases.

	4,883	4,162	692	9,737
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	22	4	3	29
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,669	652	—	2,321
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers...	939	1,123	52	2,114
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	55	85	5	145
Class (d)—married women ...	—	2,965	—	2,965
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,668	3,631	1,826	11,125
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,906	930	861	4,697
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	965	2,077	280	3,322
Not unemployed ...	218	78	14	310
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	629	1,206	88	1,923
Other grounds ...	294	76	294	664
Total Claims disallowed ...	13,365	12,827	3,423	29,615

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	570	7,344	7,914
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...			
Men ...	22	66	88
Women ...	1	20	21
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	23	86	109

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	6,765	2,960	9,725
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...			
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	97	317	414
(2) Other cases ...	57	130	187

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	19	95	114
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			
(1) Against allowances...	75	42	117
(2) Against disallowances ...	33	86	119
Appeals by Associations ...	47	126	173
Total ...	174	349	523

* 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.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT
BUREAUX AT 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	855	1,333	2,188	892	1,021	1,913
South-Eastern ...	648	1,246	1,894	1,149	1,566	2,715
South-Western ...	910	1,450	2,360	1,407	1,619	3,026
Midlands ...	684	1,037	1,721	807	1,157	1,964
North-Eastern ...	1,374	2,142	3,516	2,216	1,964	4,180
North-Western ...	3,456	5,111	8,567	3,447	3,473	6,920
Northern ...	3,438	3,573	7,011	4,454	3,184	7,638
Scotland ...	4,370	6,170	10,540	4,378	4,775	9,153
Wales ...	3,891	3,331	7,222	4,867	2,655	7,522
Great Britain	19,626	25,393	45,019	23,617	21,414	45,031
N. Ireland ...	801	1,444	2,245	224	601	825
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	20,427	26,837	47,264	23,841	22,015	45,856

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 an article on page 322 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS
UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,049	1,701	2,750	1,305	1,585	2,890
South-Eastern ...	652	1,388	2,040	900	1,580	2,480
South-Western ...	484	1,392	1,876	749	1,481	2,230
Midlands ...	592	1,119	1,711	692	1,258	1,950
North-Eastern ...	667	1,793	2,460	1,146	1,785	2,931
North-Western ...	2,111	4,774	6,885	2,165	3,293	5,458
Northern ...	1,497	2,976	4,473	1,530	2,284	3,814
Scotland ...	2,571	5,368	7,939	2,228	4,009	6,237
Wales ...	1,025	2,716	3,741	834	1,718	2,552
Special Schemes	—	10	10	—	2	2
Great Britain	10,648	23,237	33,885	11,549	18,995	30,544
N. Ireland ...	589	1,598	2,187	257	744	1,001
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	11,237	24,835	36,072	11,806	19,739	31,545

Note.—These figures include not only juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment and were not known to have found employment. The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT,
FOUR WEEKS ENDED 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	6,614	5,387	12,001	1,672	1,555	3,227
South-Eastern ...	1,320	1,081	2,401	145	178	323
South-Western ...	1,371	1,368	2,739	216	325	541
Midlands ...	3,223	2,506	5,729	1,294	1,197	2,491
North-Eastern ...	2,199	2,415	4,614	776	1,022	1,798
North-Western ...	3,620	3,446	7,066	1,170	1,219	2,389
Northern ...	1,341	1,240	2,581	427	365	792
Scotland ...	2,261	2,461	4,722	462	599	1,061
Wales ...	580	550	1,130	316	210	526
Great Britain	22,529	20,454	42,983	6,478	6,670	13,148

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN ATTENDANCE AT
AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Week ended 25th November, 1936.				Month ended 25th Nov., 1936.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1936.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.		
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.		
London ...	4	2	147	42	2	3	—	4,042
S.-Eastern ...	9	2	248	360	2	4	4	2,637
S.-Western ...	11	2	342	360	34	56	139	5,757
Midlands ..	9	1	297	202	63	97	107	6,135
N.-Eastern ...	18	3	1,047	905	49	108	159	11,695
N.-Western...	48	1	3,755	2,088	26	78	127	33,524
Northern ...	35	1	3,551	1,942	4	21	92	25,255
Scotland ...	33	4	3,907	2,286	101	613	589	31,212
Wales ...	27	1	2,536	1,092	11	17	109	14,950
Great Britain ...	194	17	15,830	9,277	292	997	1,326	135,207

* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The following Table analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 26th October, and 23rd November, 1936 :—

Industry.	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed at			
	26th October, 1936.		23rd November, 1936.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fishing	14	—	13	—
Mining :—				
Coal Mining	292	8	283	10
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining etc.	—	—	1	—
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2	—	1	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	27	—	32	—
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	—	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1	7	2	4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits...	4	2	6	2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—				
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2	—	3	—
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	44	1	36	2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	7	—	9	—
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	111	8	102	11
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33	47	28	39
Glass Trades :—				
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	19	21	22	18
Glass Bottles	10	27	12	21
Chemicals, etc. :—				
Chemicals	33	77	32	65
Explosives	7	42	3	25
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	16	15	11	21
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	55	98	43	93
Metal Manufacture :—				
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1	—	1	—
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	34	3	50	3
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	13	6	14	5
Tin Plates	11	6	21	7
Iron and Steel Tubes	6	3	7	5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	16	10	18	14
Engineering, etc. :—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	364	104	359	84
Electrical Engineering	65	39	60	33
Marine Engineering, etc.	18	1	14	1
Constructional Engineering	36	2	33	2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	220	44	175	40
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	21	4	13	5
Ship Building and Ship Repairing ...	27	2	17	2
Other Metal Industries :—				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding	80	23	76	17
Electrical Wiring and Contracting...	77	2	72	1
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	120	172	110	195
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	21	27	15	20
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	36	24	24	30
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	11	11	10	13
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	6	2	7	—
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	21	17	15	18
Metal Industries not separately specified	237	251	202	221
Textile Trades :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	44	109	41	106
Cotton Manufacture (Weaving, etc.)	44	106	42	128
Total, Cotton	88	215	83	234
Woolen and Worsted	47	175	47	174
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	5	24	3	34
Artificial Silk Yarn	11	28	12	36
Linen	50	101	49	110
Jute	10	15	27	20
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	30	45	27	45
Hosiery	19	169	23	177
Lace	2	6	1	6
Carpets	4	39	2	32
Textiles not separately specified ...	29	139	28	123
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	38	40	44	47
Leather and Leather Goods :—				
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	29	24	29	19
Leather Goods	12	41	14	52
Clothing Trades :—				
Tailoring	84	441	72	425
Dress Making and Millinery	9	257	6	261
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	10	80	9	92
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	17	395	9	350
Dress Industries not separately specified	8	72	4	65
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	125	80	117	76
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc....	269	489	286	452
Grain Milling	8	10	12	15
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	55	443	29	421
Food Industries not separately specified	95	534	75	533
Drink Industries	119	90	101	71
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	13	40	8	30

Industry.	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed at			
	26th October, 1936.		23rd November, 1936.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Woodworking, etc. :—				
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	125	9	111	10
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	41	26	22	20
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	246	87	219	78
Woodworking not separately specified	60	19	62	21
Paper Printing, etc. :—				
Paper and Paper Board	11	30	11	35
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	22	139	31	136
Wall Paper Making	2	4	4	1
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	10	37	5	33
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	209	368	154	335
Building and Public Works Contracting :—				
Building	582	16	575	18
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	107	—	88	—
Other Manufacturing Industries :—				
Rubber	46	85	28	74
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	6	—	10	—
Brushes and Brooms	30	21	8	17
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	24	32	28	24
Musical Instruments	12	3	9	5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	30	71	26	76
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	26	8	25	6
Transport and Communication :—				
Railway Service	87	7	84	5
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	11	8	18	3
Road Transport not separately specified	126	10	122	9
Shipping Service	62	4	55	6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	14	2	11	—
Other Transport, Communication etc.	24	7	18	4
Distributive Trades	4,643	3,570	4,394	3,379
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	97	43	101	52
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—				
National Government Service ...	159	24	156	43
Local Government Service	77	37	69	34
Professional Services	85	71	83	70
Entertainments and Sports	143	130	122	118
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	245	1,127	218	1,077
Laundry Service	120	616	103	572
Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning, etc.	68	74	56	85
Industries and Services not separately specified	219	280	235	246
TOTAL	11,292	12,063	10,544	11,519

The figures in the above Table include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

Boys and Girls under 16 years of age, insured under the Agricultural Scheme, recorded as unemployed.

The numbers of juveniles, under 16 years of age, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 693 boys and 287 girls at 23rd November, 1936.

TOTAL NUMBERS INSURED.

The estimated numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in each of the above industries at July, 1936, were published in last months issue of this GAZETTE (pages 397 and 412). Corresponding figures are not available for later dates.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. NOVEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Aged 18-64.	Boys.		Women aged 18-64.	Girls.		Total.
		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	
London	3,686	1,231	4,314	4,182	1,204	4,406	19,023
South-Eastern	1,530	502	1,098	1,103	583	1,022	5,838
South-Western	1,224	614	1,603	817	585	1,386	6,229
Midlands	1,603	587	3,537	1,424	620	3,064	10,835
North-Eastern	1,048	477	3,169	848	534	2,383	8,459
North-Western	1,167	609	3,695	1,028	646	3,908	11,053
Northern	451	299	1,719	486	390	1,209	4,554
Scotland	1,462	586	2,700	879	472	2,510	8,609
Wales	653	341	1,289	333	382	564	3,562
General Scheme	10,079	4,765	21,846	10,553	5,344	20,315	72,902
Agricultural Scheme	2,745	481	1,278	547	72	137	5,260
Total	12,824	5,246	23,124	11,100	5,416	20,452	78,162

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 28th November, 1936, five weeks ended 31st October, 1936, and five weeks ended 30th November, 1935:—

	Four weeks ended 28th Nov., 1936.	Five weeks ended 31st Oct., 1936.	Five weeks ended 30th Nov., 1935.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from†:—			
Employers	1,694,000	1,945,000	1,974,000
Employed persons	1,660,000	1,925,000	2,039,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")	1,664,000	1,930,000	1,987,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,000	8,000	1,000
Total Income	5,024,000	5,808,000	6,001,000
Benefit‡	2,521,000	3,124,000	3,762,000
Cost of Administration†	357,000	443,000	409,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	384,000	481,000	481,000
Miscellaneous Payments	78,000	20,000	—
Total Expenditure	3,340,000	4,068,000	4,652,000
Debt Outstanding	104,741,000	104,741,000	105,510,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration§	2,998,000	3,760,000	4,247,000

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

NOVEMBER, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 143|| of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,363,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with November, 1935, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with Nov., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	158,100	—	26,400	2,000	33,300	219,800 + 5.3
Yorkshire ...	647,700	14,800	48,900	189,700	78,700	979,800 + 42.3
Lancs. & Cheshire	769,400	52,900	55,100	199,300	96,000	1,172,700 — 22.6
North and West-Midland Counties	1,373,000	451,100	140,400	87,000	155,000	2,206,500 + 31.8
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	304,700	9,100	32,400	53,000	24,100	423,300 — 54.5
Outer London¶	1,462,700	232,400	124,500	57,800	169,900	2,047,300 — 42.7
South-Eastern Counties	514,100	16,100	92,400	5,500	65,900	694,000 + 20.0
South-Western Counties	295,500	—	28,300	48,100	23,300	395,200 + 1.6
Wales and Mon.	125,300	1,800	2,300	3,300	20,300	153,000 — 24.6
SCOTLAND ...	617,900	10,200	89,900	201,100	210,900	1,130,000 + 30.1
TOTAL, Nov., 1936	6,268,400	788,400	640,600	846,800	877,400	9,421,600 — 11.3
Total, Nov., 1935	7,676,400	641,000	725,700	713,100	871,200	10,627,400

OCTOBER, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 140 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during October, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all 146 of the Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,800 in 1931). The

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (See H.C. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935.)

† Subject to apportionment between the General Account and the Agricultural Account in respect of the period commencing 4th May, 1936 (5th November, 1936, in the case of Benefit). In the month of October, 1936, sales of agricultural stamps and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately £119,000.

‡ 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).

|| The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and South-Midland and Eastern Counties (one).

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

estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £8,985,600 compared with £9,355,400 in September, 1936, and £10,090,600 in October, 1935. Of the total for October, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for £6,034,800; factories and workshops, £549,700; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £581,600; churches, schools and public buildings, £720,500; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,099,000. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in October was 12,369, as compared with 10,471 in September, 1936 and 15,544 in October, 1935.

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER.

(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 November, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 789,758, or 1.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.1 per cent. less than in November, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 478, 473, and 503 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas of England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November was 594,346, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but 6.0 per cent. less than in November, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 195,412, or 1.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 2.2 per cent. less than in November, 1935.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in November, 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	26,854	89,369	116,223	278	+ 3	— 28
Birkenhead ...	783	8,068	8,851	592	— 4	— 64
Birmingham ...	4,453	14,406	18,859	186	+ 2	— 17
Blackburn ...	779	3,689	4,468	378	— 4	— 23
Bolton ...	785	4,779	5,564	318	+ 2	— 21
Bradford ...	1,066	7,405	8,471	290	— 6	— 66
Brighton ...	657	2,368	3,025	205	+ 9	...
Bristol ...	2,056	7,484	9,540	231	+ 1	— 17
Burnley ...	349	3,629	3,978	427	+ 7	— 27
Cardiff ...	1,137	11,906	13,043	589	+ 75	+ 42
Coventry ...	418	1,802	2,220	117	+ 1	— 11
Croydon ...	726	5,606	6,332	262	+ 11	+ 29
Derby ...	617	3,015	3,632	258	+ 6	— 8
East Ham ...	626	4,275	4,901	362	+ 13	+ 5
Gateshead ...	621	8,864	9,485	783	+ 7	— 12
Huddersfield ...	479	1,776	2,255	196	+ 6	— 25
Kings-ton-upon-Hull	1,579	20,417	21,996	683	+ 19	— 9
Leeds ...	1,262	19,147	20,409	419	+ 9	— 32
Leicester ...	847	4,763	5,610	215	— 1	— 26
Liverpool ...	4,524	87,145	91,669	1,073	+ 8	— 24
Manchester ...	3,070	40,503	43,573	582	+ 6	— 35
Middlesbrough ...	356	5,002	5,358	383	+ 8	— 27
Newcastle-on-Tyne	837	18,552	19,389	662	— 2	— 93
Norwich ...	786	7,969	8,755	702	+ 12	— 33
Nottingham ...	1,103	10,342	11,445	408	+ 2	— 15
Oldham ...	854	4,215	5,069	380	— 4	— 31
Plymouth ...	499	6,041	6,540	321	+ 6	— 21
Portsmouth ...	902	3,019	3,921	157	+ 3	— 26
Preston ...	557	2,489	3,046	262	+ 3	+ 2
St. Helens ...	397	5,565	5,962	552	— 16	— 22
Salford ...	525	9,252	9,777	466	+ 4	— 25
Sheffield ...	1,336	33,812	35,148	675	— 2	— 62
Southampton ...	1,276	4,648	5,924	334	+ 4	— 4
Southend-on-Sea ...	329	2,961	3,290	244	+ 10	— 27
South Shields ...	673	4,072	4,745	424	— 11	+ 9
Stockport ...	600	1,909	2,509	192	+ 7	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,802	8,659	10,461	382	+ 8	+ 3
Sunderland ...	715	15,080	15,795	853	...	— 18
Swansea ...	497	8,003	8,500	516	— 3	— 11
Wallasey ...	295	2,226	2,521	261	+ 1	— 2
Walsall ...	286	2,860	3,146	297	+ 1	— 53
West Ham ...	2,071	13,651	15,722	581	— 5	— 45
Wolverhampton ...	559	2,660	3,219	228	+ 7	— 7
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	44,089	434,034	478,123	459	+ 5	— 25
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	70,943	523,403	594,346	407	+ 4	— 25
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,814	148,828	153,642	1,375	+ 10	— 55
Edinburgh ...	700	21,412	22,112	479	+ 12	+ 11
Dundee ...	365	9,098	9,463	534	+ 2	+ 50
Aberdeen ...	439	9,756	10,195	589	+ 25	— 20
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,318	189,094	195,412	1,013	+ 11	— 27
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	77,261	712,497	789,758	478	+ 5	— 25

* 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.

† 28th November in England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1936, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See Special Article on pages 438 to 441.)

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at		Index Numbers.† June, 1923 = 100.													
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1936.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.		
Fishing	22,376	25,330	24,500	28,571	105.6	108.1	113.2	115.4	117.4	116.3	120.9	112.0	118.3	118.1	124.6	131.9		
Mining and Quarrying :—																		
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	11,875	14,782	14,200	16,246	109.4	118.2	124.5	123.9	132.9	138.4	122.1	105.8	116.7	128.7	136.0	142.8		
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	30,574	40,619	38,900	41,546	113.3	120.1	132.8	129.4	134.2	131.3	136.1	122.2	121.7	128.0	130.2	141.9		
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	7,781	11,043	10,600	9,304	131.0	134.8	142.0	135.1	125.2	106.8	113.9	96.2	118.6	123.9	124.1	124.7		
Total of expanded industries	50,230	66,444	63,700	67,096	115.1	121.9	132.3	128.9	132.4	129.1	129.3	114.3	120.1	127.6	130.6	139.5		
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,950	5,345	5,100	3,242	107.7	118.0	135.3	126.9	118.4	98.4	45.3	38.8	37.3	86.0	88.6	85.5		
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	15,906	13,626	13,100	9,250	80.6	73.8	85.7	83.6	92.5	84.2	47.9	45.8	39.3	58.8	51.9	60.7		
Coal Mining	1,211,559	965,610	937,400	621,715	99.0	75.8	79.7	69.4	74.0	69.2	56.8	52.7	54.3	53.0	54.3	52.9		
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	24,300	16,862	16,200	9,963	85.2	79.0	69.4	65.1	66.1	63.6	55.7	47.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	42.7		
Total of contracted industries	1,255,715	1,001,443	971,800	644,170	98.5	76.0	79.7	69.6	74.2	69.3	56.6	52.4	53.9	53.0	54.1	52.8		
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	711,266	99.2	77.8	81.8	72.0	76.5	71.7	59.5	54.9	56.5	55.9	57.1	56.2		
Manufacturing Industries :—																		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	9,924	13,841	13,400	33,634	118.8	117.6	139.5	149.5	160.8	173.3	199.6	210.6	236.2	298.0	313.2	350.9		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	5,265	7,171	6,900	13,845	103.1	135.4	136.2	149.1	165.1	166.1	152.0	149.3	160.2	207.1	231.7	273.4		
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	9,039	15,158	14,600	22,205	114.1	133.2	167.7	163.5	174.4	167.0	174.6	187.5	193.8	209.9	231.2	255.6		
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	64,989	77,954	77,200	141,755	107.3	116.4	120.0	126.6	139.3	146.6	144.4	158.5	168.0	189.3	203.1	220.3		
Silk and Artificial Silk	34,888	51,799	50,400	73,198	114.2	125.0	148.5	197.0	199.6	179.4	151.2	167.1	173.3	186.4	207.7	215.7		
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	16,590	23,599	22,900	32,836	114.1	120.1	142.2	146.0	159.2	152.7	142.3	139.4	161.2	174.0	184.7	203.7		
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,487	5,537	5,400	8,137	96.9	101.4	123.4	130.6	136.5	134.0	126.1	130.7	152.4	181.5	183.2	185.5		
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	12,978	18,038	17,400	23,148	121.6	121.4	139.0	142.9	144.8	143.7	147.4	144.0	155.2	169.2	178.9	184.6		
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	56,240	82,861	78,500	93,988	118.3	131.4	147.3	136.7	140.7	139.9	138.4	129.6	143.0	160.2	169.6	176.4		
Electrical Engineering	56,965	75,672	74,200	97,647	119.4	126.3	132.8	135.8	144.4	148.8	141.8	141.4	137.5	150.2	156.0	174.7		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	173,541	220,095	217,500	295,183	109.4	116.4	126.8	126.3	134.4	125.2	115.5	114.4	127.9	143.2	149.9	172.1		
Metal Industries not separately specified	146,840	172,306	168,500	232,445	107.9	110.1	117.3	116.1	123.2	118.6	111.4	112.6	123.2	136.6	148.7	161.8		
Constructional Engineering ...	20,414	25,368	24,700	32,006	103.5	112.1	124.3	123.2	127.5	117.5	111.7	96.0	96.4	126.6	138.1	160.8		
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	87,349	109,401	105,100	130,374	104.9	110.5	125.3	130.4	135.2	134.2	130.8	126.9	130.6	140.9	145.1	155.5		
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	61,707	72,801	72,400	95,092	111.5	111.7	118.0	117.0	126.1	124.4	125.9	126.6	138.2	147.6	147.4	155.0		
Wall Paper Making	4,428	5,120	5,000	6,574	122.1	105.7	115.6	127.7	138.9	132.0	129.8	122.0	130.3	158.5	152.9	153.0		
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10,619	11,042	10,800	15,724	93.4	94.5	104.0	107.6	115.4	123.0	115.5	113.6	121.0	144.9	150.2	151.8		
Industries and Services not separately specified... ..	105,608	133,191	130,800	154,457	103.6	113.1	126.1	128.3	132.2	125.6	120.3	122.1	129.3	143.6	145.0	149.0		
Food Industries not separately specified	86,330	103,323	100,800	116,099	112.8	108.0	119.7	118.7	122.0	120.7	119.8	120.0	130.2	131.2	131.8	137.9		
Glass Bottles	12,447	15,775	15,200	16,455	123.5	126.7	126.7	119.7	122.8	115.5	117.8	120.0	126.6	135.8	130.4	137.2		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding... ..	70,045	81,433	77,300	89,914	103.1	108.8	116.2	117.5	120.8	114.9	104.4	99.2	108.2	122.4	122.6	135.2		
Hosiery	83,732	94,747	93,100	109,225	106.9	106.0	113.2	117.9	121.2	110.7	109.1	118.9	121.3	126.1	124.2	132.7		
Iron and Steel Tubes	20,910	24,646	24,000	26,682	115.1	108.2	117.9	119.6	130.0	116.8	84.7	80.2	93.4	118.6	126.5	130.9		
Textiles not separately specified	37,022	40,600	40,000	47,419	105.5	107.0	109.7	112.4	115.1	104.9	101.7	104.2	113.1	123.8	120.8	130.3		
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	50,976	53,946	53,600	64,474	101.2	100.7	105.8	105.6	110.2	105.9	107.1	109.5	113.9	120.4	122.7	127.4		
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	215,010	245,186	239,100	260,255	106.4	107.9	114.0	116.4	119.7	122.2	120.1	122.1	123.0	122.5	121.9	124.1		
Grain Milling	27,388	29,220	27,500	31,917	108.4	107.5	106.7	104.2	107.0	101.4	97.5	105.6	117.0	120.5	115.9	124.0		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,006	36,527	35,000	40,280	101.2	105.7	104.3	100.7	110.2	100.5	80.7	81.9	93.7	99.3	104.9	120.0		
Carpets	24,484	23,150	22,800	28,812	104.0	94.8	94.5	94.1	98.9	92.9	86.8	102.2	104.3	118.4	115.5	119.6		
Paper and Paper Board... ..	51,692	51,433	49,400	59,176	99.0	98.4	99.5	103.5	106.7	102.7	98.4	105.0	112.4	113.5	115.5	119.2		
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	36,477	38,681	38,400	42,727	105.4	102.2	106.0	108.1	103.2	98.7	93.2	96.1	107.0	111.2	110.7	118.0		
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,429	13,595	13,100	12,944	114.4	114.2	118.9	118.1	118.8	111.8	96.6	97.0	114.8	105.1	105.6	117.5		
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,070	22,926	22,500	26,545	102.6	100.0	99.4	97.9	111.3	107.2	91.8	92.5	102.1	109.6	108.7	117.0		
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	50,763	55,306	52,600	55,916	103.6	101.8	109.0	108.6	110.7	104.5	97.4	98.4	99.0	109.5	110.1	115.8		
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	25,132	29,100	28,400	28,063	108.2	118.7	115.8	111.1	118.3	104.0	84.4	88.3	98.0	106.7	106.6	114.6		
Drink Industries	93,203	105,379	102,900	102,702	109.1	113.4	113.0	110.6	111.7	109.3	107.7	101.7	106.8	108.8	108.4	112.8		
Explosives	16,310	17,626	17,100	17,422	106.0	104.3	108.1	121.3	111.9	108.6	88.6	89.7	91.0	95.5	98.6	110.4		
Tailoring	175,947	194,905	192,000	1														

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at		Index Numbers.* June, 1923 = 100.												
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1936.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	
Manufacturing Industries—contd.																	
Dress Industries not separately specified	29,116	26,031	25,500	28,456	93.6	89.2	89.4	89.9	91.6	89.3	84.1	88.8	90.4	92.3	90.4	99.8	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc....	16,870	17,796	17,300	16,273	104.6	104.2	105.5	100.3	102.3	88.8	85.1	83.3	87.2	90.3	95.4	99.1	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	41,407	41,200	40,600	39,676	97.7	97.9	99.5	103.2	108.2	107.8	102.5	106.1	104.8	103.1	95.2	97.2	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	70,932	74,074	70,900	65,329	104.5	103.7	104.4	105.1	102.2	101.3	100.2	103.9	105.7	94.1	95.0	96.3	
Leather Goods	25,686	24,615	24,100	24,237	97.7	92.8	95.8	92.7	96.0	86.5	76.1	82.9	87.6	93.7	92.1	96.3	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	64,325	62,457	60,200	59,348	102.5	93.3	97.1	95.6	102.9	93.5	80.7	77.8	86.9	93.1	94.1	95.8	
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	129,070	132,242	128,700	117,767	102.5	100.6	102.5	91.6	93.1	89.9	87.7	85.6	98.1	89.4	90.6	93.8	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	51,802	32,359	31,800	28,854	99.3	101.1	101.8	102.6	107.8	103.6	98.7	100.2	101.0	100.5	91.3	92.3	
Woodworking not separately specified	23,652	22,250	21,500	21,051	100.6	95.5	94.1	91.4	92.1	88.6	83.0	80.2	83.9	86.3	83.5	92.0	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	10,610	11,901	11,500	9,360	103.3	112.5	112.2	109.6	111.2	103.4	93.7	92.0	90.1	92.7	83.7	91.4	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,982	10,689	10,200	12,196	89.9	69.9	76.4	65.9	79.9	71.6	58.1	56.3	64.4	78.8	89.4	91.1	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging...	166,840	161,869	156,300	144,014	99.9	88.1	97.1	87.0	89.6	78.8	54.5	54.0	62.7	79.2	77.0	89.4	
Lace	16,301	16,766	16,000	13,618	101.7	98.9	102.9	102.2	98.4	90.9	84.9	89.6	86.9	88.1	92.5	87.7	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	42,943	40,997	39,900	36,609	96.5	93.3	95.5	94.7	92.6	88.9	77.9	77.0	85.4	86.9	82.8	87.5	
Dress Making and Millinery	110,493	102,725	102,000	95,307	92.8	92.0	93.0	92.9	91.7	89.0	88.5	87.7	84.3	89.2	88.5	86.9	
Marine Engineering, etc.	51,489	48,525	47,500	43,552	108.7	94.0	94.3	94.7	105.9	101.1	57.4	42.2	46.2	65.2	66.1	86.5	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	102,378	107,693	102,600	84,277	103.6	111.2	105.2	105.9	102.8	83.2	76.0	84.5	87.9	87.7	86.3	86.3	
Linen	68,772	78,079	76,000	56,047	107.8	80.5	113.5	88.9	102.1	87.3	81.3	76.8	85.0	93.8	85.5	83.7	
Woollen and Worsted	250,755	225,179	216,600	198,599	98.0	81.7	89.8	88.7	85.2	75.3	66.4	70.7	82.2	74.9	78.2	82.3	
Cotton	445,422	529,714	522,200	351,166	108.9	117.7	118.9	109.7	109.0	75.1	74.4	79.8	85.2	81.9	78.4	80.0	
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	150,964	164,726	158,800	114,507	119.5	103.6	109.1	101.1	108.9	97.5	58.3	46.4	45.3	55.5	61.5	78.7	
Tin Plates...	28,786	24,125	23,000	19,183	98.9	78.5	83.8	107.7	87.6	82.8	67.8	57.8	79.2	72.5	65.6	69.9	
Jute	36,249	36,026	34,700	21,590	102.8	98.4	99.4	103.3	98.2	74.2	56.8	56.3	68.3	58.6	64.8	61.9	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	26,112	21,800	20,400	13,794	100.0	75.2	83.5	75.9	80.7	72.6	49.3	42.6	39.2	51.0	51.6	56.4	
Carriages, Carts, etc.	24,299	19,264	18,700	11,359	91.5	92.3	79.4	76.1	74.0	72.3	64.2	61.9	60.4	52.2	52.9	48.2	
Total of contracted industries	1,979,255	2,033,102	1,977,000	1,626,169	103.6	98.8	102.7	97.5	98.5	84.2	73.7	74.2	79.9	80.7	80.0	84.5	
Total of Manufacturing Industries	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	5,512,443	104.4	104.2	108.9	107.8	110.4	102.1	93.3	93.5	99.1	104.3	106.0	112.8	
Building and Public Works																	
Contracting:—																	
Public Works Contracting, etc.	103,277	145,393	139,400	177,047	110.0	125.1	140.8	132.8	136.0	146.7	213.5	188.0	159.6	154.7	159.7	178.7	
Building	626,440	792,438	754,300	910,727	106.5	112.6	126.5	123.5	126.8	121.8	117.9	106.2	118.8	132.5	141.5	152.8	
Total, Building and Contracting	729,717	937,831	893,700	1,087,774	107.0	114.3	128.5	124.7	128.0	125.3	131.5	117.8	124.6	135.6	144.0	156.4	
Transport and Distributive Trades:—																	
Tramway and Omnibus Service...	105,087	130,879	127,400	188,467	109.8	110.2	124.5	134.7	147.5	153.8	162.2	167.0	169.2	170.2	176.3	184.2	
Distributive Trades	1,180,548	1,509,307	1,482,100	1,859,715	108.2	116.9	127.9	132.2	136.9	140.0	144.3	149.0	152.5	155.4	155.3	160.5	
Road Transport not separately specified	122,821	155,449	151,500	188,241	105.8	113.2	126.6	131.9	136.0	135.3	141.7	138.5	139.7	147.0	150.6	157.4	
Shipping Service	106,481	123,093	121,200	105,836	100.5	107.2	115.6	112.8	114.3	108.0	108.3	104.2	99.1	100.9	100.3	100.9	
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	20,639	16,711	16,000	19,949	92.6	95.6	81.0	80.7	83.0	73.5	76.1	82.3	86.3	98.7	101.3	100.8	
Total of expanded industries	1,535,576	1,935,439	1,898,200	2,362,208	107.4	115.2	126.0	130.3	135.2	137.4	141.8	145.3	147.9	151.1	151.7	156.8	
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service																	
Service	141,095	134,993	127,300	115,862	103.5	92.5	95.7	87.8	87.9	83.7	79.1	83.8	82.5	86.7	85.5	87.1	
Railway Service (non-permanent workers)	178,730	141,929	137,700	146,494	91.2	88.3	79.4	76.8	76.1	74.5	72.0	65.6	60.4	69.9	73.8	84.4	
Total of contracted industries	319,825	276,922	265,000	262,356	96.6	90.2	86.6	81.7	81.3	78.6	75.2	73.6	70.1	77.3	78.9	85.7	
Total, Transport and Distributive Trades	1,855,401	2,212,361	2,163,200	2,624,564	105.5	110.8	119.2	121.9	125.9	127.2	130.4	133.0	134.6	138.5	139.2	144.6	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries																	
Industries	160,027	162,921	155,300	192,970	100.8	104.7	101.8	100.8	100.3	101.1	104.4	101.8	107.6	116.5	118.1	126.5	
Miscellaneous Services:—																	
Entertainments and Sports	51,729	62,188	61,000	108,788	112.1	113.7	120.2	122.5	130.7	129.1	145.0	155.5	171.1	180.9	195.8	214.3	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	233,437	294,981	289,300	382,646	109.3	117.6	126.4	129.4	136.3	136.0	142.2	141.8	149.8	156.7	162.9	167.2	
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	101,309	122,623	120,300	156,433	106.0	110.3	121.0	126.2	131.1	132.7	136.1	136.5	141.0	143.6	149.6	157.3	
Professional Services	104,206	113,940	111,800	151,859	101.8	105.9	109.3	111.6	115.6	119.3	123.3	126.2	131.9	138.0	142.2	148.4	
Total, Miscellaneous Services	490,681	593,732	582,400	799,726	107.3	113.2	121.0	124.2	130.2	131.0	137.2	138.8	146.4	152.6	159.2	166.1	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance																	
Industries	216,765	217,953	216,700	251,920	100.2	98.6	100.5	100.6	103.4	104.2	104.2	107.4	109.5	114.2	115.8	116.8	
National and Local Government Services:—																	
Local Government Service	227,5																

* For the years 1928–1936 the available information relates only to persons aged 16–64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, or the numbers in employment under 16 years of age

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 450-451 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.§

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to increase during November, mainly owing to seasonal causes. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th November, 1936, was 1,197,190*, as compared with 1,076,469† at the end of October, 1936, and 1,984,452 at the end of November, 1935.

At 30th November, 1936, 667,842* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 600,931† at the end of October, 1936, and 1,053,150 at the end of November, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 150,528* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th November, 1936, as compared with 147,854† at the end of October, 1936, and 340,017 at the end of November, 1935.

FRANCE.||

Unemployment showed a tendency to increase during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 453,821, as compared with 452,901 at the end of October, 1936, and 453,838 at the end of November, 1935.

At the beginning of November, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.01 per cent. as compared with November, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 26.56, as compared with 38.0 at the beginning of November, 1935. At 1st November, 1936, 13.78 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12.78 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.¶

Unemployment declined during September. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 933,637 showed that 11.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in September, 1936, as compared with 11.5 per cent. in August, 1936, and 15.0 per cent. in September, 1935. In addition, 8.5 per cent. were partially unemployed in September, 1936, as compared with 9.8 per cent. in August, 1936, and 12.0 per cent. in September, 1935. In September, 1936, 12.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 13.4, and in September, 1935, 17.1 per cent.

HOLLAND.**

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 457,264 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th September, 1936, 28.8* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.5* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 28.8‡ and 5.3‡, and in the last week of September, 1935, 27.9‡ and 6.9‡. At the end of September, 1936, 406,041 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 390,091 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 397,443 and 381,427, and at the end of September, 1935, 384,139 and 366,045.

SWITZERLAND.††

A seasonal increase in unemployment occurred during October. At the end of that month 86,866 applications for employment (60.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 82,962 (57.8 per thousand) at the end of September, 1936, and 82,386 (57.6 per thousand) at the end of October, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 992, 1,223 and 1,218, respectively.

Returns from 203 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 551,087, 11.0 per cent. were wholly, and 5.1 per cent. partially, unemployed at the end of September, 1936, as compared with 10.1 per cent. and 5.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1936, and 9.2 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1935.

AUSTRIA.§

Seasonal causes were stated to be responsible for the increase in unemployment which occurred during October. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 228,624 (95,573 in Vienna), as compared with 217,211 at the end of September, 1936, and 214,094 at the end of October, 1935.

POLAND.||

A slight decline in unemployment was recorded during September. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 265,954, as compared with 269,464 at the end of August, 1936, and 254,704 at the end of September, 1935.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

There was a seasonal increase in unemployment during November. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 511,787,* as compared with 441,679† at the end of October, 1936, and 678,870 at the end of November, 1935.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

There was a further increase in unemployment in Denmark during November, in Norway during September, and in Sweden during October.

*Denmark.***—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 423,000, 19.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1936, as compared with 16.1† per cent. at the end of October, 1936, and 21.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1935.

Norway.††—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 74,380 show that 14.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1936, as compared with 13.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1936, and 19.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1935.

Sweden.‡‡—Of a total of approximately 508,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 9.9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1936, as compared with 8.5‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 12.7 per cent. at the end of October, 1935.

UNITED STATES.§§

The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in or affiliated to the United States Employment Service rose by 0.9 per cent. to 6,887,629*, between 30th September and 31st October, 1936. This figure includes a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in October, 1936, 12* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 13† per cent. in September, 1936, and 20 per cent. in October, 1935.

IRISH FREE STATE.||||

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 71,743 at 26th October, 1936, to 110,859 at 30th November. The increase since 26th October, 1936, is officially stated to be almost entirely due to the return to the registers of certain classes of persons living in rural areas who had been excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance by two Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, which were issued in March and June, 1936, and ceased to be operative on 27th October, 1936. The directly comparable number of persons on the live registers at 25th November, 1935, was 129,403.

CANADA.¶¶

Employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the upward tendency in evidence in recent months. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st November, 1936, by 10,054 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,052,985, as compared with 1,044,380 at the beginning of October, 1936. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st November, 1936, was 111.0, as compared with 110.1 at 1st October, 1936, and 107.7 at 1st November, 1935.

At the end of September, 1936, 10.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 180,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1936, and 13.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1935.

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

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

|| *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th November, 1936. Warsaw.

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

** *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th December, 1936. Copenhagen.

†† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

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

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Labour; and *American Federationist*, November, 1936. Washington.

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

¶¶ *The November Employment Situation*, 1936, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

§ *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 10th December, 1936. Berlin.

|| *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 4th and 11th December, 1936. Paris.

¶ *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National du Placement et du Chômage*, 15th November, 1936. Brussels.

** *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st October, 1936. The Hague.

†† *La Vie Economique*, November, 1936. Berne.

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

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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £20,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 222,650 workpeople. No decreases were reported during the month.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Mining and Quarrying ...	29,850	£ 1,200
Metal	61,800	6,500
Textile	84,800	7,800
Other	46,200	4,700
Total	222,650	20,200

In the mining and quarrying group the workpeople mainly affected by the increases were coal miners in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased as a result of the district ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were cokemen and by-product workers in West Yorkshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and iron ore miners in Cumberland.

The principal increases in the metal group affected workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and in iron and steel rolling mills in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire, who received an addition of 5 per cent. to the percentage addition to basis rates; workpeople engaged in tinsplate manufacture in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast; building trade operatives employed in steel works and engineering establishments in Sheffield; engineers and machinists employed in shipbuilding and marine engineering at Southampton; and certain workpeople employed in ship-repairing at South Wales ports.

In the textile group the principal increases affected hosiery workers in the Midland counties, and workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry in Northern Ireland.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected brickmakers in various districts, packing case makers in London,

saddlery and harness makers in London, omnibus conductors employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in outer London, and manual workers employed by a number of local authorities.

Of the estimated total increase of £20,200 per week, about £975 took effect as the result of mediation; £8,500 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £7,100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; nearly £1,900 took effect under the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining £1,725 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1936.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Coal Mining	767,700	—	166,850	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	28,650	—	3,100	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	104,650	150	8,700	10
Iron and Steel	143,450	—	20,800	—
Engineering‡	485,850	—	41,300	—
Shipbuilding	90,150	—	10,250	—
Other Metal	136,750	—	13,700	—
Textile	192,800	25	12,950	90
Clothing	50,950	—	6,000	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,700	—	1,750	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	67,350	—	8,850	—
Paper, Printing, etc.	7,100	—	550	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	574,800	—	50,650	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	127,650	—	12,700	—
Transport‡	623,150	300	52,300	45
Public Administration Services	79,300	50	7,700	5
Other	32,200	—	3,950	—
Total	3,520,200	525	422,100	150

In the corresponding eleven months of 1935, there were net increases of £174,775 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,207,300 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,250 in those of 66,950 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during November.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Yorkshire (North Riding).	24 Nov.	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increases in minimum rates of from 6d. to 1s. per week except for those 14 and under 15 years of age, for whom the rate remained unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 12s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.§
	Yorkshire (East Riding).	24 Nov.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and over.§
	Cheshire	1 Nov.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 3d. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.§
	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough.	1 Nov.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 6d. at under 14, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.§
	Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.	1 Nov.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 15 years of age and over, the rates for those under 15 remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s. 4d. at under 14, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.§
	Carmarthenshire ...	15 Nov.	Male workers	Increase in the minimum rate of 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 16s. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.§
	Glamorganshire ...	1 Nov.	Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas and nursery work in connection therewith).	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52 hours in summer, starting at 14s. 6d. at 14 years and increasing each year to 39s. at 21 years and over.§
Coal Mining	Leicestershire ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·80 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 37·70 above basis rates.¶
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 6·46 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 49·62 above basis rates.¶
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 61 above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ½d. per shift to 7s. 5½d. and 8s. 5½d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively.**

* 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 21,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under Engineering.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

¶ 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. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 3d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 2d. (plus 1s.) or 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for surface and underground workers respectively.

‡ Owing to a proviso that in no case should wages be less than the amount payable immediately after the granting of the flat-rate additions in January, 1936, reductions in wages in earlier months, and the increase referred to above, were confined to the higher-paid men. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).

** Flat-rate additions are also paid 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 addition was increased by 1 per cent. to 47, 48 and 56 per cent. at the three collieries respectively.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase* of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 39 above basis rates.†
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the South Wales coal mining industry).	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 42 above standard rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland...	16 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increase of 6d. per shift. Rates after change for adults: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 8s. 11d. per shift; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 8d.; mineral shot borers, 8s. 8d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco. drivers and crane drivers, 8s. 2d.; underground leading labourers, 8s.; underground miners' bargain price, 8s. 8d.; miners' minimum wage, 8s.†
	North Lincolnshire...	1 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase* of 6·75 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 32·5 above standard rates.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 19·75 above standard rates.
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales‡	Last pay day in Nov.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 3s. per week for workers at undertakings where the basic rate is 46s. per week; of 2s. per week at undertakings where the basic rate is 47s. or 48s.; and of 1s. per week at undertakings where the basic rate is 49s. or over, and in any other cases not covered by the foregoing.
			Male pieceworkers 21 years of age and over.	Increases equivalent to the above increases for timeworkers unless normal earnings are already 25 per cent. or more above new time rates.
Glass Manufacture	Bridgwater ...	Last pay day in Nov.	Dayworkers ...	Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers. Minimum rates after change: kiln burners, 1s. 3½d. per hour; other adult male workers, 47s. per week.
			Pieceworkers ...	Bonus paid on basic rates increased from 130 per cent. to 132½ per cent.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	St. Helens ...	9 Nov.	Mechanics employed in glass works	Increase of 3s. or 4s. per week.
	North Lincolnshire...	1 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 6·75 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 32·5 above standard rates.
			Skilled engineers, etc., engaged on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1·75 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 26·75 above basis rates. Rate after change: 44s. basis per week plus 26·75 per cent.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire	First pay day in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 19·75 above standard rates.
	West of Scotland ...	1 Nov.§	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 5 above standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area.	30 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase* of 2·5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 19·5 and 17 above standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	30 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges:— All classes ...	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 37·5 above basis rates.¶
			Lower-paid workers ...	New basis shift rates adopted into which are merged the flat-rate bonuses previously paid.¶
			Underhand puddlers ...	Special bonus granted of 1½d. (plus the sliding scale percentage) per heat of puddled iron.
	Sheffield ...	First full pay period in week beginning 2 Nov.	Building trade operatives employed in steel works.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 72s. per week; labourers, 53s.; navvies, 50s.**
Engineering	South-West Wales ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding general labourers,†† and those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers on basis rates of over 74s. per week. Adult workers on basis rates of 74s. and under per week.	Increase* of 1·25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 5 above basis rates. Increase* of 1·25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages (including the <i>ex-gratia</i> bonuses previously paid) 60 for those on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over 29s. and up to 74s. percentages diminishing with each 1s. of basis rate and ranging from 57·50 on a basis rate of 30s. to 6 on a basis rate of 74s.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years of age. Boys under 18 years of age ...	Increase* of 1·25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 51·25 above basis rates. Increase* of 1·25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 15 above basis rates, plus 3d. per shift.
	Sheffield ...	First full pay period in week beginning 2 Nov.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 72s. per week; labourers, 53s.; navvies, 50s.**
Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	South Wales Ports ...	27 Aug.	Timeworkers (except shipwrights, engineers and boilermakers) employed in ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: joiners, plumbers, decorative painters, electricians, woodcutting machinists, 71s. 6d. per week; smiths' hammermen, 56s. 6d.; fitters' helpers and general labourers, 55s. 6d.††
	Southampton ...	Beginning of first full pay week after 5 Nov.	Shipwrights employed in ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. per week for timeworkers and 4d. per day for pieceworkers. Rate after change for timeworkers, 71s. 6d. per week.††
			Engineers and machinists employed in shipbuilding and marine engineering.	Increase of 3s. per week.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers.

‡ This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Clay Industries. The increase did not apply to certain districts (including Peterborough and Birmingham), nor to stock brickmakers (mainly Kent).

§ This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1 November—in most cases this was 1 November.

|| The increase of 5 per cent. is to merge in future advances under the sliding scale.

¶ The flat-rate bonuses previously paid (which were not subject to the percentage addition) ranged from 2d. to 2s. 2d. per shift for production men on basis rates of 6s. 10d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, from 2d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for day men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, and from 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per shift for shift men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift. The adoption of the new basis rates, in conjunction with the 5 per cent. increase in the percentage addition, resulted in varying amounts of increase.

** Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week extra and over 90 feet high 8s. per week extra. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 53s. per week for the time so employed.

†† The wages of general labourers have been stabilised at 46s. 1½d. (i.e., 30s. basis plus 53·75 per cent.) per full normal week of 47 hours from 31 May, 1936, up to the end of June, 1937.

‡‡ These increases are the result of agreements dated 30 November, 1936 and 4 December, 1936, operating with retrospective effect from the date shown. They provide that the base rates and bonuses previously applicable together with this increase of 2s. shall be consolidated and become basis wages.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 Nov.	Workpeople excluding those engaged on maintenance work :— Adult workers on basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per shift, also youths and boys. Adult workers on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift.	Increase* of 0·875 in the percentage addition to standard basis rates, making the percentage 7·875 above standard basis rates. Increase* of 0·875 in the percentage addition to standard basis rates, making the percentage 7·875 above standard basis rates, plus the <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 7·5 per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers: 6s. 10½d. per shift plus 15·375 per cent., or 47s. 7d. per week.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales (except London District).	Beginning of pay period after 1 Nov.	Adult mates and assistants to heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.	Adoption of a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour, in lieu of varying rates previously in operation.
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain (certain firms).	28 Sept.	Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on piecework prices.
Malleable Ironfounding.	Walsall	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the malleable ironfounding trade.	Increase of 5 per cent. in war bonus. Percentage addition to piece price list after change: cupola men, 30 per cent.; crucible work or tub men, 35 per cent.; buckle men, 40 per cent.
Typefounding	London	21 Nov.	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Increase‡ (for workers on full-time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change include: mould makers, 82s. per week; rubbers, 57s.; other male workers, 62s.; female workers, 31s.
Flax Preparing and Spinning.	Northern Ireland ...	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry (excluding mechanics, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades) :— Male workers Female workers :— Employed in mills within a 10-mile radius of the City Centre, Belfast. Employed in other mills ...	Restoration of the remaining half of the reduction made in February, 1931, resulting in an increase subject to a maximum of 1s. 6d. per week.§ Restoration of the remaining half of the reduction made in February, 1931, resulting in increases of from 9d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly time rates after change: spinners, 24s.; spreaders, carders and piecers, 22s.; rovers, drawers and reellers, 21s. 3d.; layers, 19s. 9d.; doffers—spinning, 18s.; preparing, 16s. 3d.¶ Restoration of the remaining half of the reduction made in February, 1931, resulting in increases of from 6d. to 9d. per week. Minimum weekly time rates after change: spinners, 23s.; spreaders, carders, piecers and reellers, 20s. 3d.; rovers and drawers, 19s. 6d.; layers, 18s.; doffers—spinning, 16s. 3d. preparing, 14s. 6d.¶
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.	Pay day in the week commencing 23 Nov.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, etc.).	Bonus of 5d. in the shilling increased‡ to 6d. in the shilling.
Hosiery, Trimming, etc.	Nottingham... ..	19 Nov.	Trimmers :— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Menders Female auxiliary workers Male auxiliary workers and leggers	Increase‡ of ½d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.). Bonus on list prices increased‡ from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. for web and jersey trimmers and from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. for other trimmers. Increase‡ of ½d. per hour (½d. for those 17 and under 18). Rates after change: 3½d. at 14 years increasing to 9½d. at 21 years and over. Increase‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 3d. at 14 years increasing to 7½d. at 21 years and over. Increases‡ of from ¼d. to ½d. per hour (except for those 20 and under 21, 18 and under 19, and 15 and under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 3d. at 14 years increasing to 1s. 0½d. at 21 years and over.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield... ..	Pay day in week ending 14 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 46 per cent. to 48 per cent. on basic rates. Weekly rates after change: male workers, 10s. at 14 years of age increasing to 32s. at 21 years and over; female workers, 8s. at 14 years of age increasing to 20s. at 18 years and over, plus 48 per cent. in each case.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	First pay day in Dec.¶	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 20·70 per cent. to 22·95 per cent. on basis wages, and flat-rate bonuses for journeymen and apprentices increased by 1s., to 18s. and 12s. per week respectively.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain ...	30 Nov.	Males and females employed in the hand cutting section.	Increases of amounts varying from 10d. to 3s. 6d. per pair of pieces, in the minimum piece rates of slip and race goods fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester Leicester and Loughborough.	20 Nov. 20 Nov.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers). Female workers	Bonus on earnings increased‡ from 11s. to 11s. 6d. in the £. Increase‡ of 1s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of from 4½d. to 8½d. per week for those under 18 years. Minimum weekly rate after change at 20 years and over, 29s.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	20 Nov.	Male pieceworkers Adult male workers	Bonus of 20 per cent. on list prices increased‡ to 22½ per cent. Increase** of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 7d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 6½d.; case makers, sawyers and other skilled men, 1s. 5½d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 5½d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 4½d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
Packing Case Making.	London	Pay week ending 14 Nov.	Apprentices and improvers Female workers Girls, boys and youths (other than apprentices and improvers).	Increase** of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: 6½d. at 16 years increasing to 1s. 1d. at 20½ years. Increases** of ½d. per hour for those 21 years of age and over and of ¼d. for those under 21 years. Hourly rates after change: 4½d. at 14 to 17 years increasing to 10½d. at 21 years and over. Increases of ¼d. per hour for those 14–14½ years of age, of ½d. for those 15–16 years, and of ¾d. for those 16½–18 years. Hourly rates after change: 4d. at 14 years increasing to 7½d. at 18 years.
Civil Engineering.	Huyton - with - Roby Urban District.	First full pay week commencing after 24 Nov.	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Rates of wages fixed under the classification scheme of the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board increased from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per hour, due to the re-classification of the area from Class 2 to Class 1a.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† This increase is the result of an arrangement between the Wagon Repairs Association and the Amalgamated Society of Vehicle Builders, Carpenters and Mechanics. The increase did not apply to the employees of firms whose conditions of employment are regulated by the agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party.

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

§ The first half of the reduction was restored in January, 1935.

¶ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

** Further increases of similar amounts are to operate from the pay week ending 6 February, 1937.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Building	Scotland ...	1 Nov.	Terrazzo and mosaic layers ...	Minimum rate adopted of 1s. 8½d. per hour for 44 hours per week.*
			Polishers with at least one year's experience.	Minimum rate adopted of 1s. 4½d. per hour for 44 hours per week.*
Road Passenger Transport.	Outer London (outside the London Zone).	1st full pay week in Nov.	Conductors of country omnibuses of the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change according to length of service: (i) ordinary stage carriages, 60s. to 64s.; (ii) limited stop carriages, 62s. and 64s.
	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 46 per cent. to 48 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 53 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers: 62s. 5d. inclusive of bonus.
	Hitchin ...	27 Nov.	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	Increases of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: yard labourers, road scavengers and refuse collectors, 11½d.; road labourers, 11½d. and 1s. 1d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Newmarket ...	4 Nov.	Manual workers employed by Highways Department of Rural District Council.	Increase of 4d. per day. Rate after change: 6s. 1d. per day.
	Shropshire ...	2 Nov.	Road labourers employed by County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change: 5s. 10d. per day.
	East Sussex ...	16 Nov.	Road scavengers, sweepers and labourers employed by County Council.	Increase of 1d. per hour (½d. per hour during probationary period). Rates after change: 9d. to 10d. per hour.
	Dumfries ...	20 Nov.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 3s. per week. Weekly rates after change: quarrymen, 45s. to 48s.; surfacemen, 44s.; roller drivers, 51s. to 57s.
Saddle and Harness Making.	London ...	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers, leaving wages 75 per cent. above the list prices for black saddle and harness makers (heavy work) and 60 per cent. above the list prices for black saddle and harness makers (light work) and brown saddle makers. Minimum hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d.; plus in each case 50 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 Nov.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase† of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 75½ per cent. and 65½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	London and Suburbs†	2 Nov.	Musicians employed at certain twice-nightly variety theatres.	Increase of 3s. per week (except at one theatre where the increase was 7s. 6d. or 10s.). Minimum rates after change in suburbs, 70s. to 77s.
Entertainments	Various towns in England and Wales.‡	2 Nov.	Musicians employed at certain variety theatres.	Increase of 3s. per week (5s. in the case of Sheffield, upgraded from Group B to Group C). Minimum rates after change: Group A, 65s.; Group B, 66s.; Group C, 68s.

* The adoption of these rates of wages is the result of an agreement between the Terrazzo Employers operating in Scotland and the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers (Scottish Divisional Council).

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

‡ These increases took effect under decisions of the Conciliation Board of the Entertainments' Protection Association and the Musicians' Union. The towns affected are Group A:—Swansea, Portsmouth, Wolverhampton; Group B:—Nottingham (two theatres), Birmingham (one theatre), Leeds, Hull; Group C:—Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Brighton, Birmingham (one theatre).

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 November, was 175, as compared with 167 in the previous month, and with 169 in November, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November numbered 26, as compared with 20 in the previous month, and with 73 in November, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	3	Shipbuilding ...	6
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Other Metal Trades ...	2
Firemen ...	1	Cotton ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	1
Permanent Way Men ...	3	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Porters ...	3	Food and Drink ...	6
Shunters ...	2	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	2
Mechanics ...	3	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	3
Labourers ...	1	Gas Works ...	1
Other Grades ...	2		
Contractors' Servants ...	2		
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22		
MINES		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground ...	58	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	10
Surface ...	6	Buildings ...	19
TOTAL, MINES	64	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	80
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF TRAMWAY ...	
	8		1
Factories and Workshops.		Total (excluding Seamen)	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	1		175
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	1		
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	12		
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	10		
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	3		
		SEAMEN.	
		Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
		" " Steam and Motor ...	17
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	8
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	26
		Total (including Seamen)	201

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the total number of deaths* reported was 3.

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch ... 3
Smelting of Metals ... 4	Tar ... 4
Plumbing and Soldering ... 5	Paraffin ... 5
Shipbreaking ... 5	Oil ... 5
Printing ...	TOTAL ... 12
Tinning of Metals ...	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	CHROME ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead Works ... 2	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 1
Pottery ... 2	Dyeing and Finishing ... 1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	Chrome Tanning ... 3
Electric Accumulator Works ... 2	Chromium Plating ... 3
Paint and Colour Works ...	Other Industries ... 1
India-rubber Works ...	TOTAL ... 5
Coach and Car Painting ...	
Shipbuilding ...	Total, Cases ... 37
Paint used in Other Industries ... 3	
Other Industries ... 3	II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings ... 3	ANTHRAX.
TOTAL ... 19	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1
	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
	Tar ... 2
	Total, Deaths ... 3

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 100, as compared with 82 in the previous month, and 52 in November, 1935. In these 100 new disputes about 24,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,500 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 1,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 116, involving 34,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at 156,000 working days.

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

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 ...	1	28	29	18,800	89,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	20	23	8,500	30,000
Building ...	3	12	15	1,700	9,000
Transport ...	1	7	8	2,600	7,000
Other ...	8	33	41	3,100	21,000
Total, November, 1936	16	100	116	34,700	156,000
Total, October, 1936 ...	20	82	102	38,500	148,000
Total, November, 1935 ...	17	52	69	26,600	210,000

Causes.—Of the 100 disputes beginning in November, 25, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 23, directly involving 6,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 28, directly involving 8,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 13, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 73 new disputes, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 24, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 37, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1936 AND 1935.†

Industry Group.	January to November, 1936.			January to November, 1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	2,200	12,000	4	5,900	67,000
Coal Mining ...	252	168,000†	705,000	203	192,000†	1,212,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	20	4,100	117,000	16	1,400	16,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	29	2,400	15,000	12	900	5,000
Engineering ...	43	21,500	77,000	20	8,100	44,000
Shipbuilding ...	37	6,900	24,000	12	800	7,000
Other Metal ...	54	15,200	82,000	36	8,200	41,000
Textile ...	70	12,100	92,000	61	13,600	99,000
Clothing... ..	26	12,200	155,000	26	2,600	43,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	8	4,200	12,000	5	200	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	39	5,700	98,000	28	2,700	40,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	8	1,800	21,000	3	100	500
Building, etc. ...	70	7,400	43,000	39	3,200	35,000
Transport ...	62	24,800	85,000	31	23,100	81,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	9	8,800	69,000	3	100	500
Other ...	27	3,600	27,000	12	4,100	89,000
Total ...	759	300,900†	1,634,000	511	267,000†	1,782,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Underground and surface workpeople—near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (one firm).	2,831	486	1936. 9 Nov.	1936. ...	For payment of the minimum shift wage in respect of certain work performed by a section of the workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Bedlington, Northumberland (one firm).	965	18	10 Nov.	10 Nov.	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Non-unionist joined the trade union.
Colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one firm).	727	181	16 Nov.§	...	Dispute between rival trade unions regarding representation, and appointment of checkweighers.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Deal (one firm).	2,680	...	18 Nov.	21 Nov.	Dispute arising out of complaints by boys as to the attitude of two deputies.	An enquiry to be held concerning the attitude of deputies and overmen at the colliery towards other employees; the two deputies concerned to be removed meantime to another part of the colliery.
	2,680	...	25 Nov.	3 Dec.	Alleged failure of management to carry out the terms of the agreement reached as a result of the above dispute.	Work resumed pending an investigation into the causes of the original dispute by an independent Government official.
ENGINEERING :—						
Metal finishers and other workpeople employed in motor vehicle manufacture—near Birmingham (one firm).	58	5,529	11 Nov.	13 Nov.	Against a reduction in piece-work prices.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage; an enquiry to be made concerning each individual case of grievance.
PAPER MAKING :—						
Engineers, blacksmiths and other workpeople employed at paper mills—near Aberdeen (one firm).	200	...	30 Sept.¶	...	For trade union recognition and improvements in working conditions.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING :—						
Steel fixers—London, S.W. (four firms).	442	...	27 Nov.	3 Dec.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 2½d. per hour following the introduction of a single shift system in place of the previous double shift system.	Reduction of 2d. per hour accepted, leaving wages 1d. per hour above the standard rate.
TRANSPORT :—						
Casual dock labourers—Liverpool (one firm).	500	...	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with the payment offered by employers to labourers called out on night duty to unload a ship, and sent home on account of non-arrival of ship.	Amicable settlement effected.
Omnibus drivers and conductors—Glasgow.	1,388	...	28 Nov.	29 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with new duty schedules.	Certain concessions made by Corporation.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 116,000 in 1936, and 141,000 in 1935. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 243,000 in 1936, and 213,000 in 1935.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.

§ The stoppage began with the afternoon shift on this date.

|| The stoppage began with the night shift on 11th November; a partial resumption of work took place on 14th November and was followed by a general resumption on 16th November.

¶ The engineers and blacksmiths ceased work on 30th September, and the other workpeople on 5th October.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	51%
Food only	36%

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was practically the same as at 31st October, reductions in the prices of eggs, fish and bacon being counterbalanced by increases in those of potatoes, butter and cheese.

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 36 per cent. at 1st December, 1936, as compared with 36 per cent. at 31st October, 1936, and 31 per cent. at 30th November, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 31st October, 1936, and 1st December, 1936:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Dec., 1936, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	31st Oct., 1936.	1st Dec., 1936.	July, 1914.	31st Oct., 1936.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 1½	d. + 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 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	— 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 3½	— 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 3	...
Tea ...	1 6½	2 1½	2 1½	+ 7	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 2	1 2½	...	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	+ 1½	+ 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6	0 6	— 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 1	— 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 7	+ 2½	+ 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 1st Dec., 1936, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 31st Oct., 1936.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	35	35	35	35
Thin Flank ...	4	8	6	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	17	23	20	19
Thin Flank ...	—13	—5	—9	—9
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	45	47	46	46
Breast ...	12	14	13	14
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	44	39	42	42
Breast ...	—10	...	—5	—6
Bacon (streaky)*	29	29	29	31
Fish ...	108	87	98	105
Flour ...	36	38	37	37
Bread ...	53	50	52	51
Tea ...	33	43	38	38
Sugar (granulated) ...	19	12	15	14
Milk ...	88	92	90	90
Butter—				
Fresh ...	3	10	6	5
Salt ...	—2	1	...	—2
Cheese† ...	14	16	15	12
Margarine ...	—13	—18	—16	—16
Eggs (fresh) ...	91	91	91	103
Potatoes ...	61	31	46	36
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	36	35	36	36

* 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.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1936, was approximately 90 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were on the average between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December, 1936, is approximately **51 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 31st October, 1936, and 47 per cent. at 30th November, 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	35	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51

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.

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, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	18	22	26	29	36		1936. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	4	0	2	0	2		Nov.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	562	553	585	575	567		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	1	18	19	...	11		Apl.
Finland ...	777	726	779	762	782		Oct.
France (Paris) ...	408	391	325	362	434		Nov.
„ (other towns) ...	392¶	370¶	305¶	352¶	352		Aug.
Germany ...	14	20	23	24	21		Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡	17‡	23‡	18‡	19‡	21		Sept., '35
Italy ...	293	264	282	...	290		Sept., '35
Norway ...	32	33	40	45	43		Oct.
Spain (Madrid)†	79	81	76	...	76		Apr.
„ (Barcelona)†	65	68	72	...	77		Nov., '35
Sweden†	23	25	32	35	34		Oct.
Switzerland ...	16	15	15	20	23		Nov.
United States ...	13	17	27	33	33		Aug.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	16	19	25	27	30		Oct.
Canada ...	-5**	1	3	9	12		Oct.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	-5**	-13**	-7**	-7**	-4**		Nov.
Irish Free State ...	29¶	34¶	40¶	45¶	45		Aug.
New Zealand ...	4	11	18	25	28		Nov.
South Africa ...	-2**	3	2	1	0		Oct.

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, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	38	41	43	46	51	1936. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) A,B,C,D,E	5	4	5	4	5		Nov.
Belgium ... A,C,D,E	595	554	554	574	603		Nov.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) A,B,C,D,E	596	593	610	606	605		Oct.
Denmark ... A,B,C,D,E	60	66	73	74	74		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ... A,B,C,D,E	24	27	30	30	29		Sept.
Finland ... A,B,C,D,E	883	850	878	871	891		Oct.
France (Paris) A,B,C,D,E	416¶	411¶	369¶	404¶	404		3rd Qr.
Germany ... A,B,C,D,E	18	22	24	25	24		Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡ A,B,C,D,E	37‡	40‡	36‡	31‡	32		Sept.
Italy ... A,B,C,D,E	250‡‡	229‡‡	248‡‡	...	248		July-Dec., '35
„ (Milan) ... A,B,C,D,E	347	320	330	...	334		Sept., '35
„ (Rome) ... A,B,C,D,E	314	283	300	...	296		Sept., '35
Norway ... A,B,C,D,E	48	48	51	55	55		Oct.
Sweden ... A,B,C,D,E	53	55	56	58	57		Oct.
Switzerland ... A,B,C,D	31	29	28	30	32		Nov.
United States ... A,B,C,D,E	30‡	37‡	40	43	44		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ... A,B,C,D,E	18¶	19¶	22¶	25¶	25		3rd Qr.
Canada ... A,B,C,D,E	20	22	23	26	28		Oct.
India (Bombay):							
Native families A,B,C,D	3	-3**	1	1	4		Nov.
Irish Free State A,B,C,D,E	49¶	52¶	56¶	59¶	66		Nov.
New Zealand ... A,B,C,D,E	27	29	33	37	40		Nov.
South Africa ... A,B,C,D,E	14	16	16	16	15		Oct.

* 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, 1913-1914; Holland, 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. ** Decrease.
‡‡ Figure for July to December.
‡‡ The figures for 1936 are on a revised basis.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

BUILDING REGULATIONS, 1926—MEANING OF EXPRESSION “HABITUALLY EMPLOYED.”

In this case the plaintiff appealed against a decision given against him in the Westminster County Court, upon a question of construction under the Building Regulations, 1926, made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which affect all new buildings or old buildings to which additions are being made. Paragraph 31 of these Regulations, which was the particular paragraph in question, reads as follows:—

“Any part of the premises in which any person is habitually employed shall be covered in such a manner as to protect any person who is working in that part from being struck by any falling material or article.”

The evidence given in the County Court showed that the appellant was employed by the respondents on the re-building of some premises, and was at work on a scaffold which had been in position for a day and a half. He was at the time at work filling up the steel construction with brick work, when he was struck on the head by two or more bricks, which fell from a wheelbarrow which was being used by another workman on a higher floor. The bricks had been hoisted into position by an electric crane and were then loaded into barrows.

The sum of £50 was claimed by the plaintiff in respect of the injuries he had sustained, alleging that there had been a negligent breach of a statutory regulation. The plaintiff said, at the hearing in the County Court, that he was working on the outside of the building about four storeys up, and had not before been engaged on that particular wall, and that there were no planks on the scaffolding above him, which was open to the sky.

In giving his judgment the County Court judge said:—“I decide that this is not a part where someone is habitually employed, and I give judgment for the defendants.” If the plaintiffs were entitled to recover he (the County Court judge) found the damages to be £25.

In delivering judgment allowing the appeal, Lord Justice Slessor said that the Regulations applied to all premises on which machinery was being worked by steam, water or other mechanical power; and he refused to accept the argument that the present case did not fall within the Regulations because the crane was being worked by electricity, and that this was not “other mechanical power.” In the learned judge’s opinion, a machine worked by electric power was just as much worked by mechanical power as if by steam or by water. In this respect the judge decided against the defendants’ contention.

With regard to paragraph 31 of the Regulations his Lordship said that, in his opinion, it applied to those parts of the premises which it was necessary to protect against accident, and that, having regard to the evidence which was before him, it was impossible to say that the persons who worked there were not habitually employed there, or that the place where the accident occurred was not a place where any person was habitually employed. In asking himself whether the appellant was habitually employed there, the County Court judge was in error, as, in his (Lord Justice Slessor’s) opinion, the person who was working in that particular part need not himself be habitually employed in that part.

Lord Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Eve concurred, and the appeal was allowed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for £25.—*Kearns v. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd. Court of Appeal. 15th October, 1936.*

Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—DISABLEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF MINER’S NYSTAGMUS.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by a coal miner from an order of the Court of Appeal, which had confirmed the decision of the arbitrator in favour of the respondent, who was receiver and manager of a colliery company which had employed the appellant at the material date. A claim had been made for compensation on account of disablement due to miner’s nystagmus. The question before the House was whether a workman, certified as suffering from nystagmus, who has been disabled from earning full wages, and who returned to his former work at the same wage, although he had not recovered from his nystagmus, and who again became disabled for the same cause, could rely on the original certificate of disablement, as the miner contended in this case, or whether it was a necessary requirement that he must obtain a new certificate of disablement as a condition for receiving compensation.

The judgment was delivered by Lord Atkin, who said that the appeal raised a question of vital importance in respect to the provision made by the Act for workmen who suffered from industrial diseases. In the present case it was clear that the appellant had been certified as suffering from miner’s nystagmus and had received compensation in respect thereof. It was also clear that there had been no further medical certificate in respect of that disease. In the County Court it had been found that the miner had not recovered from the disease, but that he had been able to earn, and had earned, full wages. In view of this the County Court judge had held that the disability to earn full wages had ceased, and, feeling that he was bound to hold that such disability was the accident, found that he could not award further compensation, although the man was now suffering from nystagmus and might by reason thereof be wholly or partially incapacitated. Lord Atkin pointed out that, owing to the working of the Act, such a result was impossible when applied to ordinary accidents. It frequently happened that men so far recovered from an injury by accident that they were able to earn their pre-accident wages, and yet to suffer from a recrudescence of the injury resulting from the original accident, so as to be again incapacitated. In that event compensation again became payable.

The question at issue was whether there was any difference in the position in cases of industrial disease. In his Lordship's opinion there was no doubt that decisions of the Court of Appeal bound the County Court judge to come to that conclusion. Those cases were founded on what had been said in the House of Lords in *M'Dougall v. Summerlee Iron Company, Ltd.** It was to be conceded that opinions expressed in that case indicated that in industrial diseases the effect of the Act was that the certified disability to earn full wages was the accident, and that when such disability ceased, compensation ceased, although the disease in fact continued.

Lord Atkin said he hoped to show, both from the Act itself and from the House of Lords' decision referred to above and subsequent decisions, that the true position was not that which had been adopted both by the County Court judge and the Court of Appeal. His Lordship referred to section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, and stated that that section indicated three alternative conditions in which a workman or his dependants would be entitled to payment of compensation:—

(i) where the certifying surgeon certifies that the workman is suffering from a disease mentioned in the third schedule to the Act, and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed; or

(ii) where a workman in pursuance of rules or regulations made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, is suspended on account of having contracted such a disease; or

(iii) the death of a workman is caused by any such disease.

If . . . the disease is due to the nature of the employment, and if any of these conditions are fulfilled, the workman or his dependants are entitled to compensation as if the disease or suspension referred to in (ii) above were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) disablement or suspension shall be treated as the happening of the accident;

(b) the date of disablement was the date certified by the certifying surgeon or, if no such date, the date of the certificate.

His Lordship, in considering section 43 in relation to the date of disablement, also referred to the important proviso contained in sub-section 2 of section 43, wherein it is stated that "where a workman dies without having obtained a certificate of disablement, or is at the date of death not in receipt of a weekly payment on account of disablement, it shall be the date of death."

Reading the Act as a whole it is obvious that the intention was that the sufferer from industrial diseases should be entitled to compensation, and that the machinery provided for the relief of workmen injured by ordinary accidents should be applied, with the necessary modifications, to workmen suffering from industrial disease dealt with in Part 2 of the Act, and section 43, provided that industrial disease due to the nature of the employment was equivalent to an injury by accident arising out of the employment.

In his Lordship's opinion it was impossible to translate disability into "accident" for all the purposes of the Act, because, if disability was the accident, what was the injury? He went on to enquire what had the judge to consider when he was determining whether there was incapacity resulting from an injury. He must at that stage disregard the certified disability of the "accident," and revert to the disease. Upon that construction disease, which in terms was the injury, and by the statute was an injury caused by accident, had in fact caused the accident. Hence, presumably, under the construction which had been discussed in this case, if a workman died from an industrial disease without being certified, the conception of the accident was different from that in cases of certification. Another remarkable result which might follow from this construction was that the accident might manifest itself when the workman was not employed at all, in fact, he might have ceased work in the disease-producing employment for a considerable time before he consulted the certifying surgeon, who might not be able to fix a date for disablement, which would then, under the statute, be the date of the certificate. Another result which might flow from the contention which he had to consider was that, though a man suffering from industrial disease recovered compensation as though he had suffered an injury by accident, and though still suffering from that disease, yet, when the disability to earn full wages ceased, the notional accident ceased its notional existence.

His Lordship felt that he was quite unable to read into the Act or conceive in his own mind the idea of an accident continuing to exist notionally or otherwise. He felt that what happened was not that the accident ceased but that the injury ceased, and he thought that that was true whether a wound or an industrial disease was being considered.

In consideration of the case of an ordinary accident there had never been any doubt that the mere fact that incapacity, even partial, had ceased, and that the workman had been earning pre-accident wages, was no bar at all to his claim to compensation, if it was shown that the subsequent incapacity was due to the original injury.

Having reviewed a number of authorities in which *M'Dougall's* case (*supra*) was discussed, his Lordship said that the decision under appeal necessarily cut out the possibility of a declaration of liability in cases of industrial diseases, which was, in his opinion, a very serious diminution of the rights of a workman which exist in relation to ordinary accidents. The question he had to consider was whether a man who had been certified to have been disabled by an industrial disease, and was found to be still suffering from that disease and to be disabled thereby, was debarred from receiving compensation, because for some time after the original disablement he was able to earn full wages in the employment in which the disease was contracted.

It appeared to his Lordship that such a proposition was inconsistent with the rights given to a workman by the statute in the case of ordinary accidents, and in particular was inconsistent with sections 12 and 18, which apply equally to ordinary accidents and to industrial disease. He ventured to think that too narrow a construction had been placed upon the decision in the case of *M'Dougall (supra)*; and it appeared to him that the workman in this case was entitled to have his claim for compensation assessed by the County Court judge. With the concurrence of Lord Russell of Kilowen and Lord MacMillan the appeal was allowed, and the case remitted to the County Court judge.—*House of Lords. Richards v. Goskar.* 3rd December, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

PRIVATE GARDENERS INCLUSION ORDER, 1936.

A SUMMARY of the Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee which recommended the extension of the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance to private gardeners was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 280.

A draft order to carry this recommendation into effect was approved by resolution of the House of Commons on 3rd December, and by resolution of the House of Lords on 9th December, and was made by the Minister of Labour on 10th December. The effect of the order is that, on and after 1st February, 1937, employment as a private gardener will be included among insurable employments as employment in agriculture.

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. 5792/36. (13.11.36).

SECTION 55 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, AND REGULATION 3 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931 (AS AMENDED)—NOT NORMALLY EMPLOYED FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS A WEEK—EMPLOYMENT ON TWO DAYS A WEEK FOLLOWED FOR 30 WEEKS AND STILL CONTINUING, AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT, HELD, AT THE MATERIAL DATE TO HAVE BECOME CLAIMANT'S NORMAL EMPLOYMENT.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of any day of the week other than Monday and Friday.

"The claimant, who is 44 years of age, was employed as a shop assistant up to 1920. Thereafter for seven years she was solely engaged on her domestic duties, following which period she followed the occupation of a boarding house proprietor to April, 1934. In 1935, she was employed for a fortnight as a kitchen maid, and on 13th March, 1936, she obtained employment in the office of an advertising agency, where her services were required only on Monday and Friday of each week. When by means of that employment the claimant had obtained thirty contributions and so fulfilled the first statutory condition, she made a claim for benefit in respect of a day of unemployment.

"On these facts the Court of Referees has decided that the claimant is not yet a member of the class of persons whose normal employment is not more than two days a week, and the Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against that decision.

"Regulation 3 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818, curtails the right to receive benefit in a case where the claimant is a member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days a week."

"The first question, therefore, to be answered is:—what was the claimant's normal employment at the date when her claim for benefit was made?"

"For sixteen years, apart from the fortnight's employment in 1935, the claimant had no employment other than her employment by the advertising agency, which had continued for thirty weeks, was still continuing, and in which the claimant was led to believe when

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for October, 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 1935, 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 (price 10s. net).

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows:—Part I: Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV: Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 1 (price 3d. net). Amendment No. 2 (price 1d. net).

she was engaged that eventually her services would be required more frequently (see paragraph 2 of Form U.I.624).

"Had the claimant within recent years been employed for a substantial period in an occupation in which her services had been required for more than two days a week, I should have agreed with the Court of Referees that she had not yet become a member of the class of persons specified in Regulation 3 aforesaid (cf. Decision 2968/32).^{*} In that decision it is pointed out that when deciding what is a person's normal employment you must have regard to the claimant's previous record of employment.

"In an unreported Decision, 3182/36, it is said 'It has been held in a number of cases under Regulation 2 that when the *only* employment has been in a seasonal occupation it must be held to be the claimant's normal employment. This was held in a case in which the claimant had been in the seasonal employment only for two seasons (Decision 4234/32)[†] and also in cases in which the employment had been for one season or part of one season only (Decisions 15695/33[‡], 8710/34[§], 1500/35^{||}) . . . The same principle applies when considering 'normal employment' under Regulation 3.

"In my view the claimant, who for fifteen years has had no employment, cannot crave in aid employment followed fifteen years ago as being her normal employment, when at the end of those fifteen years she obtains employment of a different nature from her earlier employment. To my mind she is in the same position with regard to the normality of her employment as if she were commencing to be employed for the first time, and in such a case what was said in Decision 3182/36[¶] applies.

"I must, therefore, hold that at the material date the claimant's normal employment was the employment which she was then following, and had followed for thirty weeks. It is not disputed that in that employment the claimant's services had never been required for more than two days a week.

"In these circumstances, and having regard to the provisions of Regulation 3 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818, the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit on days of the week other than Monday and Friday."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 5th January, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

15th December, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1936.

THE Home Secretary gave notice, on 20th November, 1936, that he proposes, at the expiration of 40 days from that date, to make an Order under section 1 of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936,^{**} as to the manner in which workpeople are to be consulted and as to the ascertainment of their opinions by secret ballot, before any authorisation is given to employ women and young persons on a system of shifts under the said section.

Copies of the draft of the proposed Order, which is known as the Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936, may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 1d. (1½d. post free), at any of the addresses given on the cover of this GAZETTE.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H. (27), dated 27th November, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 27th January, 1937.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B. (E. & W.) 12, dated 4th December, 1936, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 14th December, 1936, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

^{*} See Vol. XI, *Umpire's Selected Decisions*, p. 30 (Pamphlet No. 2/1932).

[†] See Vol. XI, *Umpire's Selected Decisions*, p. 42 (Pamphlet No. 2/1932).

[‡] " Vol. XII, " " " 89 (" No. 12/1933).

[§] " Vol. XIII, " " " 35 (" No. 8/1934).

^{||} " Vol. XIV, " " " 6 (" No. 1/1935).

[¶] Not printed.

^{**} 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 24. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free). A summary of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 281.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LABOURER: MERSEY RAILWAY POWER AND PUMPING STATIONS.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the claim of a labourer employed at the Mersey Railway power and pumping stations, Shore Road, Birkenhead, for regrading as graither. The Mersey Railway Company were not parties to Award No. 728, but had adopted its provisions, and, in the absence of a specified rate, fixed the rate for a graither at 44s. plus bonus of 16s. 6d. Subsequent to 1931 the full time services of a graither were not required, and since that date the work had been performed by the man concerned, who is rated as a labourer at 29s. plus 16s. 6d. bonus, but is paid the graither's rate when performing the duties formerly undertaken by the graither. The Court awarded that he should be paid at the basic rate of 38s. plus bonus for all time worked.—Award No. 1669; dated 6th November, 1936.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: ASSISTANT FITTER: SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to decide, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 728, whether travelling time was payable to an assistant fitter transferred from Wimbledon to relieve a lineman at Richmond from June, 1935, to May, 1936. The man in question was paid travelling time from 27th June to 19th September, 1935, when he was stationed at Wimbledon, but thereafter he was stationed at Richmond and payment of travelling time was discontinued. On 24th May, 1936, he was re-transferred to Wimbledon. The Union submitted that the transfer was temporary and not in connection with the man's ordinary duties and that travelling time was payable. The Company contended that the payment of travelling time was only required whilst the man was stationed at Wimbledon. The Court ruled that no allowance was payable when the man was stationed at Richmond.—Award No. 1670; dated 20th November, 1936.

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

Leather Manufacture: Hull.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Thomas Holmes and Son Ltd., Hull, and the Amalgamated Society of Leatherworkers relating to the adjustments sought to be made by the employer in the existing piecework rates for certain operations, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator to determine the matter. On 25th November, he issued an award embodying a schedule of piecework prices to be payable as from 22nd October, in substitution for the prices previously paid for the operations in controversy.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30th, 1936.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5176 II; price 1d.]

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—*Interim report of the Oversea Settlement Board for the period February to July, 1936.* [Cmd. 5314; price 1d.]

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—*Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the financial years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934 and 1935, respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the financial year, 1934, together with similar particulars for Scotland.* [Cmd. 5310; price 4d.] See page 445 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYED.—*Absorption of the Unemployed into Industry. Discussions between the Minister of Labour and representatives of certain industries.* [Cmd. 5317; price 2d.] See page 444 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on Share Fishermen in relation to the Unemployment Insurance Scheme.* October 22nd, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.] See page 441 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. Draft Unemployment Insurance (Private Gardeners Inclusion) Order, 1936, to be made by the Minister of Labour.* [H.C. 6; price 1d.] See page 476 of this GAZETTE. (iii) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1936.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 10, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

VITAL STATISTICS.—*The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1934. (New Annual Series, No. 14) Text.* [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.] *Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1935. (New Annual Series No. 15) Tables. Part I. Medical.* [S.O. publication; price 6s.]

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—*Report by a Board of Inquiry into the wages and hours of work in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire (except wool combing).* November, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication, price 9d.] See page 444 of this GAZETTE.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882-1936.

REPRESENTATIVE OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY (WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT).

THE Minister of Labour has given notice that as soon as may be after the 12th day of January, 1937, he will designate to the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with section 2 (9) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered by the minister for designation under the said section 2 (9) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 9th day of January, 1937, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1936.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulator, Hydraulic : John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—**Air Compressor :** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich—Sub-Contractors for Motor, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Alternators, Motor :** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Aluminium Ingots :** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Aluminium Sheets and Sections :** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington and Milton, Staffs.—**Arresting Gear :** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Asphalt, Gritless :** Associated Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Belting, Balata :** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Belting, Leather :** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; W. & J. Richardson, Derby; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bends, Branches, etc., for Air Mains :** Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Blankets :** Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland; Priestley Bros., Halifax; John Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—**Block Lagging, Blue Asbestos :** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Newall's Insulation Co., Washington Station.—**Blooms, Steel :** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Boilers :** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel, Black and Galvanised :** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Darlaston; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Rutherglen.—**Boosters, Motor :** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boring and Turning Mill :** Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry—Sub-contractors for Motor, Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Transport :** South Western Appliance Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Various :** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; Maides Bros., Croydon.—**Brass Strips, High Tensile :** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bunting :** Wm. Bancroft & Sons & Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; A. J. Holcroft & Son, Ltd., Halifax; Cyrus Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—**Cable, Electric :** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Works, Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.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; 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., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Capstan Gear :** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Catapult, modification to :** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cloakroom Fittings :** Alfred Brown & Co., Birmingham.—**Clocks :** Bledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Collars, Soft and Stiff :** R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E., or Coleraine; A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—**Containers, Ebonite :** India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Conversion Fittings and Chain Spans :** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Cooling Machinery :** Haslem Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Cooking Appliances :** Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Corrugating and Scrolling Machines :** Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Crane, Seaplane, Modifications to :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cranes, Steam Travelling :** Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—**Cranes, Ship :** Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cylinders, Carbonic Acid Gas and Hydrogen Gas :** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Distilling Machinery :** Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Diving Equipment :** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Drain Coolers :** Serch Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drawers, Knitted :** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Stevens &

Pedley, Basford.—**Drilling Machines :** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax—Sub-contractors for Motors, Metropolitan Vickers-Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester—Sub-contractors for Switchgear, Igranie Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Drilling and Tapping Machines :** James Archdale & Co. Ltd., Birmingham—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Dynamometer—Contrary Turning Screw :** Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—**Echo Sounding Gear :** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—**Enamels :** Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Ingham Clark & Co. & R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engine, Motor Fire :** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Engine, Steering :** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Erection of Washhouse and Laundry :** F. Parham, Ltd., Gillingham.—**Erection of Offices, Workshop Stores, etc :** Wm. Graham & Sons, Renton.—**Eye Plates :** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Fairleads :** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fans, Motor Driven :** Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sub-contractors, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Fan Units :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Veritys, Ltd.; Birmingham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley—Sub-contractors, Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow; Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Swinton; Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Fencing and Gates :** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Firebricks :** Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Backworth.—**Fittings for W/T Insulators :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Flour :** Spillers, Ltd., London, E.; Spillers, Ltd. (Cardiff), Avonmouth and Cardiff.—**Galvanometers :** W. E. Knorr & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Machinery, Electric :** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Generating Sets :** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Sub-contractors for Air Compressor, Hamworthy Engineering Co., Ltd., Poole.—**Generators :** Davey Paxman Co., Ltd., Colchester.—**Gland Nuts, Stainless steel :** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Grinder, Motor-driven Universal External and Internal :** A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Grips :** Old Hill (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Wednesbury; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Gymnastic Apparatus :** Niels Larsen & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Gyro Compass Gear :** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Gyro Compass Panels :** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Hides and Leather :** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Card Clothing & Belting, Ltd., Halifax; John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; W. & J. Richardson, Derby.—**Hides, Upholstery :** John T. Hart & Sons, Walsall.—**Hoses, Oil Fuel :** Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Hose Tubing, Canvas :** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hot Cupboards :** Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.—**Hurdles for Boom Defence :** Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Hydroplane and Steering Telegraph Instruments :** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Jute Goods :** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Lanterns, Colour Vision Testing :** Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathes :** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Broadbent, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish—Sub-contractors for Motors, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Watford Electrical Manufacturing Co., Watford; Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, English Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lead, Pig :** British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.—**Leather for Boots :** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. & J. Richardson, Derby; Harry Roberts (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Conyers & Co., Wellingborough; R. Nickols & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Loudspeakers :** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Milling Machines :** James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Ltd., Shipley—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Paint, Black :** W. H. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Peas, Split :** Wheatsheaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Periscope, Hoists :** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Pipes, Cast-Iron and Specials :** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood—Sub-contractors for Steel Pipes, Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pipe Flange Facing and Drilling Machines :** John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Plate Edge Planer, Motor Driven :** Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds—Sub-contractors for Motor, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Pulley Blocks, Trolley Runway :** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Pumps, Salt Water :** Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.—**Oilskin Clothing :** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.—**Overcoats, Seamen's :** John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Rack Stowage :** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rectifier Units :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Refrigerators, Domestic Automatic :** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Refrigerating Machinery :** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby—Sub-contractors for Motor, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Sub-contractors for Pump Motor, Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Sub-contractors for Starter, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Relays :** Nalder Bros. & Thompson, Ltd., London, E.—**Replace Machinery for Motor Boats :** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Rigging Chain and Gear :** Brown, Lenox

& Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley, Staffs; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Rivets, Steel:** Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; North West Rivet, Bolt & Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Rutherglen.—**Rudder Frame, Cast Steel:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Newton, Lanarkshire.—**Screwcutting Machines:** Butterworth British Automatic Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Rochdale—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Scuttles, Side:** John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill.—**Searchlight Projectors:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Searchlight Reflectors:** C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne—Sub-contractors, Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Shaft Brackets, Forged Steel:** Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—**Shirts, Soft, White:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale, Cheshire; Bayview Factory Co., Londonderry.—**Silica Parts for W/T Valves:** Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend.—**Slates, Roofing:** J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Newton Robertson & Co., Glasgow.—**Socks and Stockings:** Towles (1928), Ltd., Sibley; Atkins Bros. (Hinckley), Ltd., Hinckley; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Sibley.—**Spline Slotting Machine:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Starters and Resistances, W/T:** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Watford Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steam Raising Equipment, Calorifiers, etc.:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Sub-contractors for Pump, Dawson & Downie, Ltd., Clydebank; Sub-contractors for Steam Pipes, Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Sub-contractors for Motor for Induced Draught Fan, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Steel Sheets:** Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steelwork for Storehouses:** Bladen & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Suits, Overall:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Switches:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Switches for W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Switchgear:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Tea Cloths:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Timber:** Park Dobson & Co., Ltd., Leith; Boulton & Haywood Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tin Ingots:** Vivian Younger & Bond, London, E.C.; Metal Traders, Ltd., Rainham.—**Transmitter, Automatic Morse:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Traveller, Overhead Electric:** J. Adamson & Co., Hyde, Cheshire—Sub-contractors for Motor, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Twine:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Hilden; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport.—**Vests, Summer and Winter:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Waterproof Coats:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Compressors: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Aluminium Ingot:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Batteries and Cells:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, E.; Hellesens, Ltd., London, S.W.; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Benches, Universal:** Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Binoculars:** Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Blankets, Brown:** J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blanking Press:** Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Cohen, Sons & Co., London, E.—**Bodies, G. S., etc.:** Sentinel Waggon Co. (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury; Strachans (Successors), Ltd., London, W.; C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; E. J. Newns, Thames Ditton; Caffyns, Ltd., Eastbourne.—**Bodies, Workshop, etc.:** C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield; Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bogie Parts:** Laycock Engineering Co., Sheffield.—**Boiler:** Cochrane & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—**Boiler Plant:** D. Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—**Bolster Cases:** Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.—**Boots, Wellington and Knee:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Stationery:** C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—**Boxes, Wooden, etc.:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Braid, Shalloon:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Brass Bar:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buckles:** Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calcium Hydrate and Soda Ash:** Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cambric, Cotton:** R. E. Brydon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Canisters:** Barrington, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Canvas:** R. Buckton & Sons, Leeds; Anderson and Chalmers, Arbroath; Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Capes, Cloaks and Greatcoats:** Milns, Cartwright and Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Cast-Iron Tables:** Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—**Cells, Secondary, Portable:** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chains, Overall:** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chairs, Camp:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alpertown.—**Chassis:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cloth, Blue and Blue Grey:** J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Ecclehill; J. D.

Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds, W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Cloth, Box, Drab:** P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting:** W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Cloth, Scarlet, White, etc.:** Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Harper & Sons, Ecclehill; J. Halliday & Co., Pudsey; J. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Conductors, Copper:** E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End.—**Conversion of Cranes:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Conveyor Plant:** Mining Engineering Co., Worcester; Mavor & Carlson, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Copper Ingot:** British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton, Waste:** Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—**Cranes:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Cylinders:** Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Cylinders, Cartridge:** E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Discs, Eyepiece:** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.; Enterprise Glass Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Distemper:** Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—**Drawers, Cellular:** E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Drill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drilling Machines:** W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; F. Pollard, Leicester; Jones and Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Drying and Mixing Machines:** G. Porteus & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**Electric Light Fittings:** Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Engines, Petrol and Spares:** Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Expanded Metal:** Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Files:** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co. Ltd., Sheffield.—**Filtration Plants:** Candy Filter Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Fish-Frying Apparatus:** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Forge Plant:** Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Swinton.—**Forging Presses:** Duncan Stuart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Frequency Measuring Instruments:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Furnace, Annealing:** Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generators:** Electro Dynamic Constn. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—**Glass, Window:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Gloves, M. T.:** F. Bryan, Ltd., Worcester.—**Greatcoats:** Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Grinding Machines:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Burton Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Lund, Ltd., Keighley.—**Helmet Bodies, Khaki:** Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Iron, Pig:** Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—**Jackets, Magazine:** A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Jackets and Trousers, S.D.:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.—**Jacks, Lifting:** Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jerseys, Pullover:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Kilts:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Lathes:** Dempster, Moore & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Eng. Co., Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Holbrooks Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Drummond Bros., Guildford; Timbrell & Wright Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead, Pig:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lead, Pipe and Sheet:** British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn.—**Linen:** Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—**Liners, Tinned Plate:** Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Linoleum Manfg. Co., Ltd., Staines; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh; North British Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Lockers, Steel:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipt.), Ltd., London, E.—**Lubricators, Nipples:** Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Machines, Testing:** W. T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Manganese Bronze Rod:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Metal Rod:** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Meters, Electric:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Milling Machines:** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Modern Machine Tools, Ltd., Coventry; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Motor Cycles:** Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pagris:** E. Skinner & Co., Preston.—**Planing Machines:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Pontoons and Parts:** Saunders, Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Pumps, Portable, Steam:** Merryweather & Sons, London, S.E.—**Puttees:** Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth; Taylor, Yielding & Co., Ltd., Birstall.—**Rags, Cotton:** S. D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—**Rails:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Rings, Forged Steel:** Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Roofing Composition:** Ruberoid Co., Ltd., Brimsdown.—**Rotary Converters:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Serge:** T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Harper & Sons, Ecclehill; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Shalloon:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Silk Parachute:** Grout & Co., Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., Halstead, Braintree, etc.—**Sleepers and Timbers:** Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sockets and Ferrules:** Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Steel Castings:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Steel Discs:** Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel, 3 per cent. Nickel:** Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel Bars:** Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Billets, N.C.M.:** English Steel Corp., Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield;

W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Utd. Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham.—**Steel Doors**: Hawkes & Snow, Ltd., Birmingham. **Steel, Mild**: Guest, Keen and Baldwin's Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Dorman, Long & Co. Ltd., Middlesbrough; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corp., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., W. Hartlepool.—**Steel, Nickel Sheet**: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel, Round**: Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel, Peech & Tozer Branch), Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Stainless**: Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Troughs**: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Tubing**: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Storage Vessels**: Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Bilston; T. & C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Stretchers, Ambulance**: Ranaiah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switchboards, etc.**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Cox, Walkers, Ltd., Darlington; A. Reyrolle & Co., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—**Tables, Barrack—Trestles**: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—**Telescopes**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Timber**: Canusa, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tin Ingot**: J. M. Cairns, London, E.C.; British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tool Grinding Machines**: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Turner Manfg. Co., Wolverhampton.—**Transformers**: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Travelling Cranes**: Royce, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Troughs, Dough**: A. Hunt, Ltd., Leicester.—**Trousers and Tunics**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Trucks**: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Chepstow; Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Trucks, Petrol Driven**: Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Tubes, Connecting**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Tweed, Blue**: H. Booth & Son, Ltd., Gildersome; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; J. Blackburn, Batley.—**Valises, Officers'**: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Vices, Bench**: C. & J. 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Norwich, Britannia (Depot) Barracks—Erection of Dining Room, etc.: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Chilwell, Vehicle Reserve Depot—Re-surfacing Chetwynd Road: Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Heating and Ventilating System: J. Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Wathgill Camp—Construction of Field Firing Range: J. R. Surtees, Catterick Camp. Dunblane, Queen Victoria School—Construction of Recreation Ground: J. R. Stutt, Paisley. Colchester, Meanee Barracks—Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Windsor, Victoria Barracks—Mechanised Scheme, Pt. II.: H. Burfoot & Son, Windsor. Deptford, S.R. Depot—Renewing Roof of Transit Shed: Croggon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Aircraft Spares**: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Huddersfield, Glos.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft Repairs**: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Aircraft Tests**: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircscrews**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Albion Spares**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Altimeters**: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Ammeters, etc.**: Howard Butler, Ltd., Walsall.—**Automatic Cut-outs**: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Balloon Fabric-proofing**: J. 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Freer, Ltd., Leicester; for Electric Wiring Installations, Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cranwell; Erection of Sheds: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Cranwell; Artificers' Works: J. H. Thompson & Son, Ltd., Grimsby. Minchinhampton, Glos.; Shed Foundations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Calshot; Reconstruction of Gangways: Bierrum & Partners, London, S.W. Pembroke Docks; Petrol Storage Installation: Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W. Farningley, Yorks; Construction of Station: H. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Sub-contractors for Wiring, Buildings and Colliery Supply Co., Ltd., Doncaster; for Heating and H.W. Supply, Brightside Foundry & Engr. Co., Ltd., Sheffield. North Coates, Lincs; Donnanook, Lincs; Theddlethorpe, Lincs; Artificers' works: Mawer Bros., Louth. Abingdon; Milton, Berks; Oxford; Artificers' Works: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Reading. Gt. Rissington, Glos.; Shed Foundations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Wyton, Hunts; Shed Foundations: F. Hossack & Sons, Sleaford. Church Fenton, Yorks; District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engr. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hullavington; District Heating: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cable, Electric**: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cable, Kite Balloon**: Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Webster & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; W. & T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; G. Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; D. Morgan Rees & Son, Ltd., Cardiff; Glover Bros. (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley.—**Calculators, Course and Speed**: T. Hamblin & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Calibrators, Pressure Gauge**: Budenberg Gauge Co., London, E.C.—**Calipers, Micrometer**: Moore & Wright, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cameras**: Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cameras, Parts for**: Thornton Pickard Mfg. Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Caps**: J. 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Stephens & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Greasing and Oiling Equipment**: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Holdalls**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hose Fuel**: Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—**Lamps, Brazing**: Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Cockpit**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.; British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps, Inspection**: Utility Electrical Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Lamps, Signalling**: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Stop and Tail**: Flexible Lamps, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lathes**: Denhams Engr. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lifts, Vehicle**: H. Miller & Co., London, N.W.—**Machine Drilling**: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Machine Grinding**: F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Masts, Steel—Sections**: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Motor Rollers**: T. Green & Son, Ltd., London,

S.W. Mountings: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Nails, Screws and Tacks:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Panels, Battery Charging:** Walsall Elec. Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Presses, Baling:** Rose, Downs & Thompson, Ltd., Hull.—**Pumps, Centrifugal:** Harland Engg. Co., Ltd., Alloa; Pulsometer Engg. Co., Ltd., Reading; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Searchlights:** H. Lyons & Co., London, W.C.—**Sewage Ejector Plant:** Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York.—**Sights Tail Drift:** W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.—**Skates, Sidetracking:** A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—**Smoke Floats—Filling:** Wessex Aircraft Engg. Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—**Sockets:** Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sound Film:** Gee Films, London, W.—**Sound Film Copies:** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steel Plates:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Structural Steelwork:** Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Suits, Flying:** A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Switchboards:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Test Equipment:** E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—**Tractors:** W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Ltd., London, E.—**Trolleys, Seaplane:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Turbo Generators:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Vices, Fitter's:** C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Waistcoats, Life-Saving:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wheels, Aero:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**W/T Helmet Fittings:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Leeds-Halifax (Section V), Plymouth, Hove and Preston (Brighton): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Finchley: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Walton: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Wallington; Londonderry: John E. Cull, Belfast; Skipton-Settle, Milnthorpe: Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Kings Lynn-Terrington St. Clements, Cley, Southrapps, Potter Heigham and Gressenhall: F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Bromsgrove, Coventry: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Edinburgh, Craiglockhart, Lanark Road, and Calder Road: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh; Dumbarton-Cardross: A. Duncan, Glasgow.—**Electric Lifts:** Newcastle-on-Tyne H.P.O.: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Fire Alarm System:** London County Council "B" District: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** North (Bristol) (Auto. Extn.), Hunslet (Leeds) (Auto. Extn.), Crossgates (Leeds) (Auto. Extn.), Adel (Leeds) (Auto. Extn.), Castleford (Auto. Extn.), South (Bristol) (Auto. Extn.), Mayfair (London) (Auto. Extn.), London Wall (London) (Auto. Extn.): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C. (Private Branch Exchange) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Inland Revenue: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; London Toll "A" Exchange (Straight-forward Junction Positions); Leeds Trunk Ex. (Modfn. of Pneumatic Ticket Tube Installation); Temple Bar (London) (Auto. Extn.); Macclesfield (Auto. Extn.): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Welsh Board of Health Cardiff Private Branch Exchange; West Drayton (Power Plant); Halfway (Glasgow) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for West Drayton and Halfway: D.P. 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Sub-Contractors for Rodney: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines; Granton (Edinburgh) (Auto. Extn.), Davidson's Mains (Edinburgh) (Auto. Extn.), Corstorphine (Edinburgh) (Auto. Extn.), Woldingham: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Trafford Park (Manchester) (Auto. Extn.), Uplands (Purley) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Stamford Hill (London) (Auto. Extn.): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Bristol (Extension 8): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; London Faraday Building South Block (Extn. 12): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** North Walsham, London C.T.O. Building (Extn. 18), London Faraday Building South (Extns. 11 and 12), Folkestone, Belfast (Extn. 2), Lincoln: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

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* October contract.

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