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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in December showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

*Insured Persons in work.*—It is estimated that at 14th December, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,132,000. This was 12,000 more than at 23rd November, 1936, and 503,000 more than at 16th December, 1935.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 14th December, 1936, there were 1,365,035 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 2,457 less than at 23rd November, 1936, and 220,955 less than at 16th December, 1935. The total on 14th December, 1936, included 1,107,521 men, 38,421 boys, 181,888 women, and 37,205 girls.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 14th December, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 130,888 men, 2,401 boys, 58,155 women, and 3,397 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 194,841 was 6,198 more than at 23rd November, 1936, but 10,733 less than at 16th December, 1935.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 14th December, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 66,973 men, 127 boys, 1,728 women, and 15 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 68,843 was 1,376 more than at 23rd November, 1936, but 8,158 less than at 16th December, 1935.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,628,719 persons on the registers at 14th December, 1936, included 1,400,188 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 128,303 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 100,228 uninsured persons. Of the 1,400,188 applicants for benefit or allowances, 744,437 had claims admitted for insurance benefit; and 578,987 had applications authorised for allowances; the balance of 76,764 included 43,850 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,167 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 24,747 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12·2 at 14th December, 1936, the same as at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 14·1 at 16th December, 1935.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was an improvement in employment, between 23rd November and 14th December, in coal mining, iron

and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, ship building and repairing, the cotton industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel, etc., service. There was a decline, however, in a number of industries, including building and contracting, agriculture, fishing, stone quarrying, and port transport service, in which outdoor employment on 14th December was interrupted by adverse weather conditions. There was also a seasonal decline in employment in the pottery, boot and shoe, and hosiery industries.

The numbers unemployed usually show a reduction in December. The increase this year was largely due to the effects of the bad weather conditions, referred to above, on outdoor employment. It may also, however, have been partly attributable to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit recently became payable to unemployed agricultural workers; the numbers of such workers recorded as unemployed rose by over 9,000 between 23rd November and 14th December.

### 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 December are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £60,200 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 439,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £225 in those of over 15,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople in the cotton spinning industry; woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire; retail bespoke tailors in England and Wales; and coal miners in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. There was a slight decrease in the wage rates of coal miners in Warwickshire.

The changes reported as having come into operation during 1936 have resulted in total net increases estimated at about £487,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over four million workpeople. Only about 400 workpeople were reported as having sustained a net reduction in wage rates during the year.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January 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 1st December, 1936. For 1st January, 1936, 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 December was 49. In addition 27 disputes which began before December 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 over 29,000, and the aggregate duration in December of the disputes was about 195,000 working days.

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, TRADE DISPUTES, AND COST OF LIVING IN 1936.

## EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a marked further improvement in employment in 1936. After the usual seasonal decline in January, the numbers of insured workpeople in employment rose continuously throughout the year, and were substantially higher, on average, than in any previous year. In nearly all industries employment in December, 1936, showed an improvement as compared with December, 1935.

The figures given below show the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers\*, in employment in Great Britain month by month from December, 1935, to December, 1936. These figures are obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment (except recognised holidays):—

1935.		1936—contd.	
16th December ...	10,629,000	22nd June ...	10,933,000
20th January ...	10,391,000	20th July ...	11,006,000
24th February ...	10,525,000	24th August ...	11,072,000
23rd March ...	10,689,000	21st September ...	11,082,000
27th April ...	10,785,000	26th October ...	11,103,000
25th May ...	10,918,000	23rd November ...	11,120,000
		14th December ...	11,132,000

The total for December, 1936, was over 500,000 higher than that for December, 1935. Since March, 1936, the figures for each month have been higher than for any earlier date during the whole period of sixteen years for which comparable statistics are available.

The approximate average numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers\*, in employment in Great Britain in each year since 1924 have been as shown below:—

1924 ...	9,526,000	1931 ...	9,421,000
1925 ...	9,611,000	1932 ...	9,548,000
1926 ...	9,062,000	1933 ...	9,681,000
1927 ...	10,015,000	1934 ...	10,139,000
1928 ...	10,019,000	1935 ...	10,377,000
1929 ...	10,220,000	1936 ...	10,896,000
1930 ...	9,797,000		

The average for 1936 showed an increase of 519,000 over the figure for 1935; and was higher than that for any earlier year.

The average proportion of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers, unemployed in Great Britain during 1936 was 13.0 per cent., as compared with 15.3 per cent. in 1935. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the proportion in 1936 was 13.2 per cent. (wholly unemployed 11.3 per cent., temporarily stopped 1.9 per cent.); in 1935 it was 15.5 per cent. (wholly unemployed 13.1 per cent., temporarily stopped 2.4 per cent.). The average proportions unemployed among insured persons aged 16 years and over (a) in Great Britain and (b) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each of the years 1921 to 1936 were as shown below:—

Year.	Percentage Unemployed.		Year.	Percentage Unemployed.	
	Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
1921	16.6	17.0	1929	10.3	10.4
1922	14.1	14.3	1930	15.8	16.1
1923	11.6	11.7	1931	21.1	21.3
1924	10.2	10.3	1932	21.9	22.1
1925	11.0	11.3	1933	19.8	19.9
1926	12.3	12.5	1934	16.6	16.7
1927	9.6	9.7	1935	15.3	15.5
1928	10.7	10.8	1936	13.0	13.2

Percentages for each month of 1936, together with the numbers of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 16. At 14th December, 1936 the percentage unemployed amongst insured persons, exclusive of agricultural workers, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.2, as compared with 14.1 at 16th December, 1935. The number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th December, 1936, was 1,702,673 (of whom 1,503,901 were wholly unemployed, including persons normally in casual employment, and 198,772 temporarily stopped), as compared with 1,932,839 (of whom 1,722,672 were wholly unemployed, including persons normally in casual employment, and 210,167 temporarily stopped) at 16th December, 1935.

After the usual seasonal increase in January, the numbers wholly unemployed (including persons normally in casual employment) during 1936 declined steadily until July, the decrease between December, 1935, and July, 1936, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland amounting to 308,000, as compared with 214,500 in the corresponding period a year earlier. There was a rise of 74,000 between August and November, 1936, the greater part of which was due to a seasonal decline in hotel, boarding house, etc. service and the building industry. A slight further increase in December was

\* Agricultural workers first became insurable, under the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, as from 4th May, 1936. Statistics are not yet available which would enable satisfactory estimates to be made of the numbers of such workers in employment.

largely due to the effects of bad weather conditions on employment at 14th December, the date to which the monthly returns related. It is also probable that the operation of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, under which benefit became payable as from 5th November, 1936, to unemployed insured agricultural workers, resulted in the registration of a number of agricultural workers, in November and December, who would not have registered at an Employment Exchange during short spells of unemployment in previous years; between 26th October and 14th December, the number of such workers recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland increased by about 20,000.

The numbers temporarily stopped rose by over 140,000 in January, but fell by over 120,000 between January and May; an increase of more than 76,000 occurred in June, largely in the coal mining industry, where the figures were to some extent affected by a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association. After June the figures declined until November, but there was a small rise in December, due to the bad weather conditions referred to above. The numbers temporarily stopped were lower in every month of 1936 than in the corresponding months of 1935.

Among the larger industries, some are affected to a marked extent by seasonal influences; these include building, public works contracting, the distributive trades, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, road transport, and the clothing trades, in which activity is greatest in the late spring or summer, and coal mining, in which trade is slack in the summer months. In these industries, taken as a whole, unemployment decreased between January and May, but during the later months of the year showed relatively little variation.

Among other industries, employment in the metal trades showed a further improvement in 1936. In the iron and steel industry there was a marked expansion of employment; the tinplate and steel sheet industries, though slack, showed some improvement. A considerable, and almost continuous, increase in employment occurred in every branch of engineering; and the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry also showed an improvement, affecting all areas except Northern Ireland, where there was a decline. In other metal industries there was a further reduction in unemployment. Among the textile trades the cotton industry showed an improvement in employment during 1936; in the wool textile industry, which had shown a marked improvement in the previous year, a high level of employment was maintained. In almost all other industries employment was better at the end of 1936 than at the end of 1935.

Among both males and females the rate of unemployment in each month of 1936 was lower than in the corresponding month of 1935, but the improvement was more marked, on the whole, in the case of males. The number of unemployed men and boys on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th December, 1936, was 1,401,540, a decrease as compared with a year earlier of 198,695, or over 12 per cent. The number of women and girls on the registers at 14th December was 301,133, showing a decrease of 31,471, or nearly 10 per cent. during the twelve months. The proportions unemployed among insured males and females in December, 1936, were 15.8 per cent. and 7.7 per cent. respectively, compared with 16.1 per cent. and 8.7 per cent. respectively in December, 1935.

The Table below shows the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division\* for the years 1929 to 1936. While in each Division the improvement of the past few years was continued in 1936, the disparity between the level of unemployment in the Southern and Midland Divisions on the one hand and the rest of the country on the other was little less marked than in earlier years.

Division.*	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons (aged 16-64.)							
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
London ...	5.6	8.1	12.2	13.5	11.8	9.2	8.5	7.2
South-Eastern ...	5.6	8.0	12.0	14.3	11.5	8.7	8.1	7.3
South-Western ...	8.1	10.4	14.5	17.1	15.7	13.1	11.6	9.4
Midlands ...	9.3	14.7	20.3	20.1	17.4	12.9	11.2	9.2
North-Eastern ...	13.7	20.2	27.4	28.5	26.0	22.1	20.7	16.8
North-Western ...	13.3	23.8	28.2	25.8	23.5	20.8	19.7	17.1
Scotland ...	12.1	18.5	26.6	27.7	26.1	23.1	21.3	18.7
Wales ...	19.3	25.9	32.4	36.5	34.6	32.3	31.2	29.4
Northern Ireland ...	14.8	23.8	27.8	27.2	26.5	23.4	24.8	22.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.4	16.1	21.3	22.1	19.9	16.7	15.5	13.2

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries is given below:—

**Mining.**—In the coal mining industry employment in 1936 was still bad. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was lower in every month than in the corresponding month of 1935, and the average for the year fell from 25.2 (18.6 wholly unemployed and 6.6 temporarily stopped) in 1935 to 21.8

\* The percentages shown for separate Divisions are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available. The Divisions shown are as constituted prior to the reorganisation of certain Divisional Areas on 1st August, 1936 (see the article on page 280 of the August issue of this GAZETTE).

(16.1 wholly unemployed and 5.7 temporarily stopped) in 1936. Comparison of the percentages unemployed for the two years, however, is affected by a fall between July, 1935, and July, 1936, in the total numbers (employed and unemployed) insured. The average number of wage-earners on the colliery books in 1936 (756,000) was slightly less than the corresponding average for the previous year (759,000), and was also lower than in 1934 (774,000). At the end of 1936, however, the number of wage-earners on the colliery books (761,000) was slightly higher than the number a year earlier (756,000). The average number of days per week on which the pits wound coal rose to 4.86 in 1936, as compared with 4.74 in 1935, and 4.63 in 1934.

In the iron mining industry employment showed further improvement during 1936 and at the end of the year was moderate. The position at shale mines continued fair throughout 1936, the numbers employed showing little change; employment at tin mines was slack but was better than in 1935. At limestone quarries in 1936 employment continued fair to good; at chalk quarries it improved to fair. Employment improved to fair at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries; it was fairly good, on the whole, at china clay quarries, and good at slate quarries.

**Metal Trades.**—In all the metal trade groups improvement continued during the past year. In pig iron manufacture the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, showed a further decrease between December, 1935, and December, 1936, from 18.2 to 13.1, while the average fell from 21.0 in 1935 to 14.7 in 1936. The number of furnaces in blast showed an increase during the past year, the figure for December, 1936, being 110 as compared with 102 in December, 1935.

In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a marked improvement throughout the year, and between December, 1935, and December, 1936, the percentage of unemployment among insured persons, aged 16-64, decreased from 17.5 to 12.1; the average percentage fell from 21.8 in 1935 to 16.0 in 1936.

In the tinplate industry employment in 1936, though slack on the whole, showed improvement, and was better than in the previous year. The average percentage of unemployment for the year fell from 35.3 in 1935 to 26.6 in 1936; in December, 1936, the percentage unemployed was 17.5, compared with 26.3 in December, 1935. In the early months of 1936 employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change as compared with 1935 and remained bad, but in the latter half of the year there was some improvement.

Employment showed further considerable improvement in every branch of engineering, and the decrease in unemployment was almost continuous throughout the year. The average percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the engineering industries taken as a whole fell from 11.7 in 1935 to 7.8 in 1936. In the individual sections of the industry the percentages of unemployment in December, 1935, and December, 1936, respectively, were: general engineering, 10.7 and 6.6; electrical, 5.2 and 3.3; marine, 19.7 and 11.6; constructional, 15.4 and 10.3; motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, 6.9 and 4.3.

The shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed further improvement during 1936 and in most areas was much better than in 1935. All the more important shipbuilding districts in Great Britain shared in the improvement, but the fall in unemployment was most marked on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Scotland. In Northern Ireland, however, the improvement which took place in the latter half of 1935 was reversed, and the percentage unemployed in December, 1936, was 41.9, as compared with 18.5 in December, 1935. The average percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1936 was 31.2, as compared with 42.5 in 1935.

The other metal trade groups also showed considerable further improvement over the year as a whole.

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry employment showed a fairly steady improvement between January and September, 1936. In the last three months of the year the improvement became marked, and in December, 1936, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed, were about 21,000 lower than in December, 1935. Both the spinning and the manufacturing departments were affected by the improvement. In the industry as a whole, the average percentage of unemployment among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 15.7 in 1936, as compared with 20.9 in 1935.

In the wool textile industry, which experienced an almost continuous improvement in 1935, employment continued good in 1936, except for a slight seasonal decline in the summer; at the end of the year employment in the worsted section was slightly lower, but in the woollen section it was slightly higher, than at the end of 1935. In the industry as a whole the average percentage of unemployment among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 9.2 in 1936, as compared with 13.0 per cent. in 1935.

Employment in the carpet industry showed little change, on the whole, in 1936, as compared with the two previous years, and was good. In the silk manufacturing and artificial silk weaving industry employment continued to be fair: in artificial silk yarn manufacture it was good on the whole, but showed some decline towards the end of the year. In the hosiery industry there was a further improvement and at the end of the year employment was good. In the linen trade employment was slack, but better than in 1935; in lace manufacture there was little change and employment was fairly good. In the jute industry employment continued bad. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment, though still slack, showed a little improvement towards the end of the year. The average percentages of unemployment in 1935 and 1936, respectively, were: carpets, 6.3 and 6.0; silk manufacturing, 10.8 and 10.2; artificial silk yarn, 7.2 and 8.3; hosiery, 11.8 and 8.6; linen, 23.6 and 20.1; lace, 9.3 and 8.7; jute, 28.9 and 26.5; and textile bleaching, printing, etc., 21.6 and 19.0.

**Clothing Trades.**—In retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring employment showed normal seasonal fluctuations, but the percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16 to 64, was lower in each month than in the corresponding month of 1935: the average percentage for the year declined from 15.0 in 1935 to 11.4 in 1936. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there were also seasonal changes; there was, however, little general change as compared with the previous year in the average level of employment, which was good. In the shirt and collar trade employment was fairly good on the whole, and better than in the previous year. Employment was good in the glove trade and fairly good in the corset trade for the greater part of the year; it showed little change in the hat and cap industry and was fair on the whole, but in this industry a seasonal decline occurred at the end of the year.

Employment in the boot and shoe industry showed further improvement during the greater part of the year, and was fairly good on the whole: in each of the first ten months of 1936 the percentage unemployed was lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year; in November and December, 1936, however, the proportions temporarily stopped showed an increase. The average percentage of unemployment fell from 14.6 in 1935 to 12.7 in 1936.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections was slack in the early months of the year, but from February to October the percentage unemployed declined; in the leather goods section the percentage of unemployment among insured persons decreased throughout the year. In both sections employment was fairly good, on the whole, and better than in 1935.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—Employment in the building industry, while subject to the usual seasonal fluctuations, showed further improvement during 1936. Except in January and December, when outdoor employment was affected by adverse weather conditions, the numbers and percentages of insured unemployed, aged 16 to 64, in each month were lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Shortages of certain classes of skilled workers were again reported from many areas. In the building industry as a whole the average percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, fell from 16.8 in 1935 to 14.9 in 1936. Unemployment in the public works contracting industry was still high, but was slightly lower than in 1935. In brick, tile and pipe manufacture, employment was fairly good in 1936; except in January, when employment was affected by bad weather, the percentage unemployed was lower in every month than in the corresponding month of the previous year. In the furnishing and woodworking trades employment also improved during the year, and was better than in 1935.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment was good in paper making, and good, on the whole, in the printing industry during 1936; it was better than in the previous year.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment was slack during the first eight months of the year. There was an improvement in September and October, but a decline occurred in November and December. The average percentage unemployed was 18.1 in 1936, as compared with 19.9 in 1935. In glass bottle making, employment was slack, though better than in the previous year; it showed some improvement towards the end of the year. In other sections of the glass trades employment was fair during most of the year and improved in the later months; it was appreciably better than in 1935.

**Transport Services.**—During the past year employment was slack in shipping service and among dock workers. In both services, however, the level of unemployment was rather lower than in 1935. The average percentages of unemployment in 1936 were 25.8 in shipping service and 29.5 in dock, harbour, etc. service, as compared with 29.4 and 31.2 respectively in 1935. In the road transport services employment remained good and was also better than in 1935.

**Other Industries and Services.**—The distributive trades showed some improvement in employment as compared with 1935, the average percentage unemployed being 10.1 in 1936, as compared with 11.1 in 1935. In the food and drink trades, in entertainments and sports, and in hotel, etc. service, employment was slightly better in 1936 than in 1935.

## RATES OF WAGES.

The upward tendency in the general level of wage-rates, which began in 1934 and continued during the following year, became much more marked in 1936. In those industries for which detailed statistics of changes in rates of wages are regularly compiled,\* the changes reported during that year resulted in an aggregate net increase of about £487,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of over 4 million workpeople. Only 425 workpeople were reported as having sustained net reductions in wage rates during the year. These statistics are exclusive of changes in rates of wages in agriculture and certain other employments, in which there were also some increases in wage-rates during 1936. In all the industries (including agriculture) for which information is available the average level of weekly full-time rates of wages is estimated to have risen during 1936 by about 3 per cent.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1936 and 1935, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available\* :—

\* These statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employes, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks (see, however, paragraph in column 2 on page 4 as to agricultural labourers, etc.). They relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual employers, and those affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the Department.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases or Net Decreases, respectively, in Rates of Wages.				Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.	
	1936.*		1935.		1936.*	1935.
	Net In-creases.	Net De-creases.	Net In-creases.	Net De-creases.		
Coal Mining ...	767,700	—	27,950	550	£ 168,150	£ 1,185
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	32,650	—	18,950	—	3,650	1,750
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	188,550	50	101,300	—	13,490	10,250
Iron and Steel ...	143,450	—	118,500	150	20,950	11,795
Engineering... Shipbuilding... Other Metal ...	485,900	—	484,100	—	41,350	40,525
Textile ...	94,150	—	10,250	25	10,700	1,070
Clothing ...	146,400	—	115,500	25	14,700	11,040
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	549,650	25	180,000	41,000	65,160	10,300
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	72,950	—	11,500	150	8,500	1,115
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	10,400	—	26,450	2,800	2,150	2,835
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	67,350	—	29,300	—	9,150	2,875
Gas, Water and Electricity ...	7,100	—	3,250	—	550	750
Supply ...	574,800	—	524,000	100	50,650	47,440
Transport ...	127,750	—	59,000	25	12,700	5,995
Public Administration Services ...	624,050	300	548,500	750	52,355	25,800
Other... Total ...	83,650	50	81,150	1,400	8,195	15,125
	35,800	—	26,800	2,625	4,650	2,250
	4,012,300	425	2,366,500	49,600	487,050	192,100

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN 1936.

Among the principal groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased in 1936 were coal miners; brick and pottery workers; iron and steel workers; engineers; ship-builders and repairers; workpeople engaged in cotton spinning, in the wool textile industry, in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing industries, and in hosiery manufacture; women and girls in the boot and shoe making industry; workers in the building and civil engineering industries; gas workers; dock workers; railway servants; seamen; and tramway workers.

Coal miners in all districts received increases. In most districts there was a flat-rate increase in January varying from 6d. to 1s. per day or shift for adults, with smaller amounts for workers under adult age; while in South Wales and Monmouthshire the increase consisted of an advance in the percentage addition to basis rates and in the subsistence wage. In Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Somerset (Radstock) there were also net increases during the year in the percentage additions to basis rates; while in the Lancashire and Cheshire district a special advance of 2½ per cent. on gross wages was granted.

Brick makers in various districts received increases varying in the case of adult timeworkers from 1s. to 3s. per week at different undertakings, with proportionate increases for pieceworkers; and pottery workers in North Staffordshire and other districts received increases of varying amounts for different classes of workpeople.

Workers in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture in all the principal districts received increases, mainly as a result of the operation of the selling-price sliding scales under which wages in the industry are regulated.

In the engineering and certain other metal trades adult male workers received two increases, each of 1s. a week, during 1936, a third increase of 1s. being arranged to operate early in 1937; female workers of 18 years of age and over received an increase of 1s. per week in their cost-of-living bonus. Workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry received an increase of 2s. per week for timeworkers and of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.

In the textile industries workers in the cotton spinning section received an increase of 9½ per cent. on standard piece price-lists, equivalent, in most cases, to 5-6½ per cent. on current rates; while those engaged in woollen and worsted manufacture in Yorkshire received an increase, usually of 10 per cent. In the hosiery manufacturing industry in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus was increased from 5d. to 6d. on each shilling earned. In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, wages fluctuated during the year under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, but were at a higher level at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Women and girls in the boot and shoe industry received increases of 3s. a week in the case of adult timeworkers, with smaller amounts for juveniles, and corresponding increases in piece rates.

In the building industry craftsmen received a general increase of ½d. per hour and labourers ¼d. or ½d., and there were also increases in a number of towns in the East of England due to reclassifications under the wages grading scheme. Workers employed by civil engineering contractors received an increase of ¼d. per hour.

Gas workers aged 18 and over received an increase of ¼d. per hour or 4d. per shift, with proportionate increases on piecework.

In the case of railway servants employed by the main line companies in Great Britain, a further portion of the percentage deduction from earnings originally made in 1931 was discontinued; the deduction being reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent. both in the

\* The figures given for 1936 are preliminary and subject to revision.  
† Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."

case of the conciliation grades and the workshop staffs. For a small number of the lower-paid conciliation grades there was also an increase under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Dock labourers received an increase of 5d. per day in the case of timeworkers, while for pieceworkers the remaining 4½ per cent. of a 7 per cent. reduction made in 1932 was discontinued. Seamen's wages were increased by two further restorations, each of one-quarter of a 10 per cent. reduction which was made in 1932, the remaining quarter being restored as from 1st January, 1937. Employees of municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the provinces received increases, amounting to 2s. 6d. per week in the case of drivers and adult conductors; while tram and trolleybus inspectors, drivers and conductors in the London area received an increase of 2s. per week.

In addition to the above changes, rates of wages were increased in many other industries. There were increases affecting workers at coke and by-product plants; in drug and fine chemical manufacture; paint, colour and varnish manufacture; flint glass making; shale mining in Scotland; ironstone mining and quarrying in Cleveland, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire; limestone quarrying in South and West Durham and Northamptonshire; slate quarrying in North Wales; granite quarrying in various districts and roadstone quarrying in the South Western counties; china clay mining in Cornwall and Devon; light castings manufacture; brass manufacture in Birmingham and Yorkshire; tinplate manufacture in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; electrical cable making (adult male timeworkers); pen and stationers' metal sundries manufacture in Birmingham and district; and in cutlery manufacture and the lighter steel trades in Sheffield. Other classes of workers who received increases included those employed in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry in Northern Ireland; silk dyeing in Macclesfield; jute manufacture at Dundee; rope, twine and net manufacture; retail bespoke tailoring; furniture making, millsawing and packing case making in various districts; vehicle building; coopering; paper making (except hand-made); electrical contracting; and waterworks undertakings in some areas. Increases also occurred in the rates of wages of coal trimmers, tippers and teamers; tanning and currying workers; those engaged in milk distribution in Scotland; and workers in the non-trading departments of a large number of local authorities.

*Agricultural Labourers and Government Industrial Employees.*—As already explained,\* the statistics given in the foregoing Table exclude (among other classes) agricultural labourers and Government employees. As regards the latter, a large number of workpeople employed in engineering and shipyard occupations by the Admiralty and in engineering occupations by the War Department, Air Ministry and H.M. Office of Works, received two increases, generally of 1s. a week each; a third increase of similar amount being arranged to operate early in 1937. In the case of agricultural labourers, increases took place during the year in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for adult male labourers in 36 out of the 47 Agricultural Wages Committee areas in England and Wales. In Scotland, which is not covered by the above Act, the available information indicates that there was an increase in the average level of cash wages.

## INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THERE WAS NO GENERAL CHANGE IN 1936.

Among the more important groups of workpeople whose rates of wages remained generally unchanged during 1936 were the following: chemicals and explosives workers; cotton weavers; lace workers; carpet makers; male boot and shoe operatives; flour millers; workers employed in the cocoa and chocolate and food preserving industries; printers and bookbinders; railway workers in Northern Ireland; and electricity supply workers. In some of these cases, however, notably chemical manufacture and cotton weaving, increases have been agreed upon to take effect in 1937. The statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards also remained unchanged in 1936.

In the case of about 21,000 workpeople there were two or more movements in wages during the year which left the general level of wages the same at the end as at the beginning of the year. The principal classes of workpeople included in this total were those employed in electrical cable manufacture (except adult male time workers), chain makers, hosiery workers at Hawick, and brush and broom makers.

## METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

The net increase of £487,050 per week shown in the Table above represents the difference between all the increases recorded in the year and all the decreases. The same workpeople in many cases had their wages increased and reduced at different dates during the year, and they are included in the increase or decrease columns according to the net effect of all their changes during the year. In addition, about 21,000 workpeople had their wages increased and decreased by equal amounts, when totalled for the year, leaving their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. These latter are omitted from the above Table, but their changes are taken into account in calculating separately the sums of all the increases and of all the decreases recorded in the year, which amounted in the aggregate to £505,750 in respect of increases and £18,700 in respect of decreases.

Of the total increase of £505,750, about £18,750 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £2,300 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £135,700 took effect under other arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople or by Trade Boards; about £32,350 took effect under sliding scales based upon the selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £1,500 took effect as the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum

\* See footnote \* on page 3.

of £317,450 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £3,200 of the total.

Of the total decrease of £18,700 per week, £5,400 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £1,900 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £13,250 took effect under sliding scales based upon the selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining or the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of employers. Decreases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £10 of the total.

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1936.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople in the industries and services for which detailed statistics are available\* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1936, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages:—

Year.	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
1919 ...	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920 ...	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921 ...	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	- 6,061,000
1922 ...	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	- 4,210,050
1923 ...	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	+ 517,000
1924 ...	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925 ...	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	+ 78,100
1926 ...	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927 ...	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	+ 357,800
1928 ...	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	+ 142,000
1929 ...	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	+ 78,800
1930 ...	768,000	1,100,000	59,500	116,100	+ 56,600
1931 ...	47,000	3,010,000	5,150	406,300	- 249,200
1932 ...	33,500	1,949,000	17,600	82,500	- 65,250
1933 ...	179,500	894,000	125,000	4,000	+ 91,500
1934 ...	1,344,000	85,500	95,500	6,800	+ 192,100
1935 ...	2,366,500	49,600	198,900	150	+ 487,050
1936†	4,012,300	425	487,200		

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn above\* and particularly of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople (notably agricultural labourers) are not covered by the statistics, the figures given in this Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement of wages in any year and a rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that in other years; and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another.

## HOURS OF LABOUR.

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1936, in the industries and services for which statistics are regularly collected,‡ was about 133,150. Of these, 150 had a slight increase, and 133,000 an average reduction of about 2½ hours per week. The principal classes of workers affected were boot and shoe operatives, whose normal weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 46, and workers on morning and evening newspapers in the provinces, whose hours were reduced from 48 to 44 for those on day work, and from 45 to 41½ for those on night work.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople, in the industries covered by the statistics,‡ whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919 to 1936, and the aggregate net amount of the change:—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1919 ...	1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920 ...	2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921 ...	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922 ...	16,000	302,700	+ 93,000
1923 ...	325,000	9,600	+ 103,750
1924 ...	13,150	16,250	+ 12,500
1925 ...	1,300	3,225	+ 11,750
1926 ...	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927 ...	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928 ...	1,400	2,000	+ 200
1929 ...	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930 ...	13,175	349,225	+ 873,500
1931 ...	294,000	111,000	+ 142,000
1932 ...	6,000	3,750	+ 7,000
1933 ...	2,500	12,500	+ 36,000
1934 ...	520	5,000	+ 11,500
1935 ...	2,450	43,700	+ 153,850
1936§	150	133,000	- 299,550

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919-1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours, apart from those of building trade operatives and coal miners.

\* See footnote \* on page 3.

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table there were considerable numbers in most years from 1921 to 1936 whose wages during the year were increased and reduced by equal amounts.

‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 shown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.

§ The figures given for 1936 are preliminary and subject to revision.

|| The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners form the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931.

## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1936 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 808. This total, which compares with 553 in 1935, is the highest recorded for any year since 1920; the great majority of the disputes in 1936, however, were of short duration, and the aggregate time lost through disputes in that year was actually rather less than that lost in 1935. Most of the disputes affected only individual firms, and there were only five in 1936 in which the number of workpeople involved exceeded 5,000. Disputes in the coal mining industry accounted for one-third of the total number recorded.

The number of workpeople directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out) in the disputes beginning in 1936 was about 240,000, while about 75,000 were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, nearly 6,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began in 1935 and extended into 1936. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes which were in progress during 1936 was thus about 321,000; the corresponding total for 1935 was about 279,000. Workpeople who were involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted in the above totals as many times as they were involved in a dispute. Such duplication was uncommon outside the coal mining industry; in this industry, however, a considerable number of workpeople were involved more than once in each of the years 1936 and 1935. Excluding such duplications, the net number of workpeople (i.e., number of separate individuals) involved in all disputes in progress in 1936 was about 253,000; of these workpeople 123,000 were coal miners. In 1935 the net total was 220,000, including 144,000 coal miners.

At the establishments where disputes were reported the aggregate time lost in 1936 on account of disputes in progress during the year is estimated at about 1,830,000 working days, as compared with about 1,955,000 in 1935.

The following Table shows by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1936 and 1935 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with the approximate numbers of workpeople involved in, and the estimated aggregate duration of, all disputes in progress in each year\* :—

Industry Group.	1936.			1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1936.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1935.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	2,500	20,000	4	5,900	67,000
Coal Mining ...	269	181,900†	852,000	217	199,700†	1,368,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	20	4,000	117,000	16	1,400	16,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	32	2,600	18,000	12	800	5,000
Engineering ...	45	22,600	87,000	21	7,900	44,000
Shipbuilding ...	40	7,200	26,000	14	800	7,000
Iron and Steel and other Metal ...	61	17,500	92,000	38	8,300	42,000
Textile ...	79	12,900	96,000	64	14,200	106,000
Clothing ...	27	12,300	155,000	28	3,000	44,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	8	4,200	13,000	5	200	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	40	5,700	98,000	28	2,700	40,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	8	1,900	26,000	4	200	500
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	75	8,000	49,000	46	3,500	37,000
Transport ...	62	24,800	85,000	36	24,000	82,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	9	8,800	69,000	4	200	500
All other Industries ...	28	3,800	27,000	16	6,200	94,000
Total ...	808	320,700†	1,830,000	553	279,000†	1,955,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown above as involved in all disputes which were in progress in the two years, approximately 77,000 in 1936 and 43,000 in 1935 were indirectly involved.

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

† 1936 are preliminary and subject to revision. 1935 are preliminary and subject to revision. ‡ Workpeople are counted in the totals for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during the year. The resulting duplication during each of the above years was generally slight, except in the coal mining industry, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 123,000 in 1936, and 144,000 in 1935. The net number of workpeople involved in all industries was approximately 253,000 in 1936, and 220,000 in 1935.

**Principal Disputes in 1936.**—As already stated, most of the disputes recorded affected only individual firms. Among those which were of a more widespread nature, the stoppage which affected the largest number of workpeople was one which lasted only one day, but involved a total of about 22,000 colliery workpeople in Lanarkshire and adjacent counties. About 8,000 workpeople employed in meat distribution in London were involved in a stoppage occurring in February, which caused a loss of nearly 65,000 working days. Over 100,000 working days were lost by 2,000 slate quarriers, etc., in a stoppage at Blaenau Ffestiniog, which lasted from 16th March to 15th May. Another protracted stoppage, lasting from 25th May to 17th August, involved about 2,000 furniture trade operatives in various towns in Scotland in a loss of over 70,000 working days.

Among the disputes which affected only individual firms, one of the largest occurred at a Leeds clothing factory, where over 8,000 workpeople were involved in a stoppage which lasted from 20th February to 13th March, and caused a total loss of about 140,000 working days. There was a short stoppage (of three days) in November which affected over 5,000 workpeople employed at a motor vehicle factory near Birmingham. Three of the other largest single-firm stoppages which occurred in 1936 affected colliery workpeople in Yorkshire. In one case, 1,400 were involved in a loss of nearly 80,000 working days, and in another the stoppage resulted in a total loss of over 60,000 working days for 2,000 workpeople; the third stoppage, which involved upwards of 3,000 workpeople, was still in progress at the end of the year, at which date the loss of working time had amounted to over 110,000 working days. In connection with the last-mentioned dispute a sympathetic stoppage at certain neighbouring collieries, which began in the last week of December, involved a further total of over 7,000 workpeople.

**Main Causes or Objects.**—Of the 808 disputes beginning in 1936 160, directly involving 40,200 workpeople, arose from demands for advances in wages; 33, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 170, directly involving 32,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; 23, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, on questions relating to working hours; 219, directly involving 53,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 99, directly involving 34,700 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 82, directly involving 20,200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Twenty stoppages, directly involving 44,500 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action; and 2, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, were due to other causes.

**Comparative Figures for 1919-1936.**—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919-1936, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed, in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1935 and 1936 given in the foregoing Table, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the previous Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year.*			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	25,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924	710	461,000	55,000	516,000	8,420,000
1925	603	461,000	40,000	501,000	7,950,000
1926	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,350,000
1929	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000
1934	471	109,000	25,000	134,000	960,000
1935	553	230,000	41,000	271,000	1,960,000
1936†	808	240,000	75,000	315,000	1,830,000

**Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1935 and 1936** has been given above. As regards 1926, the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the prolonged general dispute in the coal mining industry and the "general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional magnitude in several industries.

\* For the purpose of these totals workpeople are counted in the total for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during that year. The resulting duplication, which is generally inconsiderable in relation to the year's totals, is mainly confined to the coal mining industry, with the addition in 1926 of other industries involved in the "general strike." In the coal mining group duplication was largest in the years 1919-21, amounting to 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921. Since 1926 the more considerable duplications in the totals for all industries have been as follows:—1931, 57,000; 1932, 70,000; 1935, 59,000; 1936, 65,000.  
† The figures for 1936 are preliminary and subject to revision.

COST OF LIVING.

The average level of working-class costs of living in 1936, as indicated by the statistics regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, was nearly 3 per cent. higher than in the previous year. At 1st January, 1936, the official index-number (which is designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families) showed an increase of 47 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at the beginning of 1935. By 1st April the figure had fallen to 44 (as compared with 39 at 1st April, 1935), but it rose to 46 at 1st July, and later in the year there were further upward movements. For 31st October and 1st December the percentage was 51, as compared with 47 for the corresponding dates in 1935. At 1st January, 1937, the figure remained at 51 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The following Table shows, month by month during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in retail prices, etc., in each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families. Details of the separate articles included within these groups and of the methods adopted in calculating these percentages are published in "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" (price 3d., post free 3½d., from H.M. Stationery Office).

Average Percentage Increase in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the level of July, 1914.

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
1936.						
1st January ...	31	58	85	75	70	47
1st February ...	30	58	85-90	75	70	47
29th February ...	29	58	85-90	75	70	46
1st April ...	26	58	85-90	75-80	70	44
1st May ...	25	59	90	75	70	44
2nd June ...	26	59	90	70-75	70	44
1st July ...	29	59	90	70-75	70	46
1st August ...	29	59	90	70-75	70	46
1st September ...	31	59	90	70-75	70	47
1st October ...	32	59	90	75	70	48
31st October ...	36	59	90	75	70	51
1st December ...	36	59	90	75	70	51
1937.						
1st January ...	36	59	90-95	75-80	70	51

**Food.**—During 1936 the average level of retail prices of food was consistently above that of 1935. At 1st January, 1936, the average increase above the level of July, 1914, in the prices of food included in the statistics was 31 per cent., as compared with 25 per cent. a year earlier: between 1st January and 1st May prices moved downwards, and by the latter date the percentage increase had fallen to 25, as compared with 18 at the beginning of May, 1935. Subsequently prices rose, and by 31st October the percentage was 36, as compared with 31 at the corresponding date a year earlier. At 1st December, 1936, and at 1st January, 1937, the figure remained at 36 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The following Table gives a comparison of average retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1936, and 1st January, 1937, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.).			Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with July, 1914.		
	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.	1st Jan., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.	
Beef, British—						
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 1½	35	35	
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7	0 7	7	7	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	19	20	
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	— 8	— 8	
Mutton, British—						
Breast ...	0 10½	1 3	1 3½	44	45	
Mutton, Frozen—	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	12	14	
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	39	42	
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 7	— 5	
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 1½	1 2½	21	29	
Fish ...	...	...	...	102	105	
Bread ...	per 7 lb. 0 10½	1 1½	1 3½	25	43	
Tea ...	per 4 lb. 0 5½	0 8½	0 9	41	57	
Sugar (granulated)	...	0 2	1 11½	28	38	
Milk ...	per quart 0 3	0 6½	0 6½	12	15	
Butter—						
Fresh ...	...	1 2½	1 3½	6	4	
Salt ...	...	1 2½	1 1½	— 3	— 4	
Cheese†	...	0 8½	0 8½	0	0	
Margarine ...	...	0 7	0 5½	— 21	— 16	
Eggs (fresh) ...	each 0 11	0 2½	0 2½	81	73	
Potatoes ...	per 7 lb. 0 4½	0 7	0 7½	45	53	

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price 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 price of another kind locally representative.

Prices of beef and of mutton remained generally steady during 1936. With bacon, prices fluctuated and were, on the average, slightly higher in 1936 than in 1935. Bread and flour showed little change in prices during the earlier months of 1936, but in July an upward movement began, which continued until the end of the year, and by December prices were markedly above those of a year earlier. Prices of milk during 1936 were at about the same level as in 1935, but butter and cheese prices throughout most of 1936 were noticeably higher than at the corresponding dates in 1935. Prices of margarine showed a slight average rise during 1936. Eggs were frequently shown the usual seasonal price-movements, but were frequently the slightly dearer than a year earlier. Prices of potatoes during the first half of 1936 were well above the level of the corresponding dates in 1935, but thereafter were slightly below the previous year's level until November and December, when prices advanced. The level until November and December, when prices advanced. The prices of tea rose in April and May following the increase of 2d. per lb. in the duty. With sugar and fish changes in prices during 1936 were relatively slight.

**Rents.**—There was little movement, on the whole, in working-class rents (including rates) during 1936. The average level of such rents, controlled and decontrolled, was approximately 53 per cent. above the pre-war level up to April, and 59 per cent. above pre-war thereafter.

**Clothing.**—The prices of boots and shoes showed some increase in the early part of the year, and prices of woollen materials and clothing also moved slightly upwards during 1936. Prices of cotton goods showed little movement. For all the articles of clothing and clothing materials included in the statistics, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working-classes, and so far as possible, the same qualities of goods at each date, prices averaged about 85 per cent. above the pre-war level at the beginning of the year and between 90 and 95 per cent. above pre-war at the end of the year.

**Fuel and Light and Other Items.**—Prices of coal during 1936 were somewhat higher than in 1935, being nearly 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, in the early months of the year, about 80 per cent. above that level in the summer, and 90 per cent. above it at the close of the year. Prices of gas increased in some towns during the year, the increase over the pre-war level averaging 45 to 50 per cent. in 1936. The prices of candles fell slightly, to about 20 per cent. above the pre-war level, and those of soap rose, to about the end of the year, to nearly 30 per cent. above pre-war; there was also a slight upward movement during the year in the prices of pottery and of ironmongery. There was no appreciable change in the prices of oil, soda, matches, tobacco and newspapers, or in fares.

**Comparison with Previous Years.**—For the articles of food included in the statistics, the average increase in retail prices as compared with July, 1914, was 30 per cent. in 1936; in the previous year the average increase was 25 per cent. For all the items included (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items) the average increase over pre-war was 47 per cent. in 1936, as compared with 43 per cent. in the previous year.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the 12 months of 1936 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index-numbers:—

Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.					
Year.	Food only.	All Items included.	Year.	Food only.	All Items included.
1915	31	23	1926	64	72
1916	60	46	1927	60	67½
1917	98½	76	1928	57	66
1918	115	103	1929	54	64
1919	119	115	1930	45	58
1920	156	149	1931	31	47½
1921	129½	126	1932	26	44
1922	75	83	1933	20	40
1923	69	74	1934	22	43
1924	70	75	1935	25	41
1925	71	76	1936	30	47

WAGES IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In July last an application was made by the trade unions in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry for an increase in rates of wages of 14 per cent. on list prices. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association declined to grant the increase, and after negotiations and joint meetings between the parties the trade unions decided to take a ballot on the question of strike action. The result of this ballot, which was made known in November, showed a majority in favour of a stoppage of work to enforce the claim. Notices were accordingly given to cease work on 19th December. Negotiations between the parties continued and on 19th December an agreement was arrived at whereby rates of wages of spinners and card room operatives were to be increased, with effect from the making-up day in the week ended 26th December, by 9½ per cent. on list prices, equivalent in most cases to 5.63 per cent. on current wages. The agreement also conceded an additional increase of 2s. a week to big or side piecers in mule rooms and to adult male operatives other than doffers in the ring rooms. Agreements were subsequently arrived at giving an increase of 5.63 per cent. to other workers, including reeler, beamers, winders, doublers, warpers, warehousemen, enginemen and firemen.

In the weaving section of the industry an application was made in April by the weavers for an increase of 15 per cent. on list prices and for a minimum wage of 30s. a week. The claim was rejected by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the

Weavers' Amalgamation that the claim should be submitted to the Conciliation Committee set up by a Joint Agreement of 1932. The question was accordingly submitted to this Committee. The hearing was held on 25th and 26th November, and at the end of the proceedings the independent chairman was able to announce that the Committee had found it possible to get both parties to agree to a general advance of 7.3 per cent. on current wages and to alterations in certain clauses of the grey list which would further advance the wages for certain cloths. An agreement on these lines has since been signed and a joint application has been made to the Minister of Labour by the employers' and the workers' organisations (see page 38) for an Order under the provisions of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provision) Act, 1934, which would give statutory effect to the agreement. Negotiations are proceeding as to increases in wages for other classes of workers not covered by the general list, such as hard waste and fustian weavers, and ancillary workers, such as twisters, tape sizers and overlookers, enginemen and firemen.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936 (page 398) a statement was published giving for the period from 1924 to October, 1936, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers, in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the figures are given for each month from January, 1935, to December, 1936. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment apart from "recognised" holidays.

	Estimated Total Insured. Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
Thousands.					
1935:—					
28th January	12,739	2,224	10,515	10,069	10,067
28th February	12,745	2,200	10,545	10,099	10,097
28th March ...	12,751	2,072	10,679	10,233	10,219
15th April ...	12,756	1,962	10,794	10,348	10,341
20th May ...	12,766	1,856	10,910	10,363	10,359
24th June ...	12,775	1,936	10,840	10,393	10,391
22nd July ...	12,784	1,919	10,865	10,418	10,414
28th August ...	12,794	1,874	10,920	10,472	10,461
23rd September	12,813	1,879	10,934	10,486	10,483
21st October ...	12,836	1,838	10,998	10,549	10,504
25th November	12,864	1,843	11,021	10,571	10,560
16th December	12,881	1,796	11,085	10,634	10,629
Average for 1935	12,792	1,958	10,834	10,386	10,377
1936:—					
20th January	12,909	2,063	10,846	10,394	10,391
24th February	12,937	1,949	10,988	10,535	10,525
23rd March ...	12,961	1,814	11,147	10,693	10,689
17th April ...	12,991	1,745	11,246	10,791	10,785
25th May ...	13,016	1,635	11,381	10,925	10,918
22nd June ...	13,039	1,645	11,394	10,938	10,933
20th July ...	13,060	1,595	11,465	11,008	11,006
24th August ...	13,080	1,548	11,532	11,074	11,072
21st September	13,100	1,556	11,544	11,086	11,082
26th October	13,120	1,549	11,571	11,112	11,103
23rd November	13,138	1,553	11,585	11,125	11,120
14th December	13,153	1,552	11,601	11,141	11,132
Average for 1936	13,042	1,634	11,403	10,902	10,896
Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)					
1935:—					
28th January	115.0	197.7	105.7	105.3	105.7
28th February	115.1	195.6	106.0	105.6	106.0
25th March ...	115.2	184.2	107.3	107.0	107.3
15th April ...	115.2	174.4	108.5	108.2	108.6
20th May ...	115.2	173.9	108.7	108.4	108.7
24th June ...	115.4	172.1	109.0	108.7	109.1
22nd July ...	115.5	170.6	109.2	109.0	109.3
28th August ...	115.5	166.6	109.8	109.5	109.8
23rd September	115.7	167.0	109.9	109.7	110.0
21st October ...	115.9	163.4	110.5	110.3	110.9
25th November	116.2	163.8	110.8	110	

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

CHANGES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

There is published each month in this GAZETTE a Table headed "Periods of Registered Unemployment," in which applicants for benefit or assistance are classified according to the length of time for which they have been registered continuously as unemployed. These statistics have been published on a comparable basis each month since the beginning of 1932. The only statistics of the kind available for earlier dates are those derived from sample enquiries. For example, in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, figures were published in respect of 18th March, 1929, and 16th September, 1929. Part V of the Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (page 298) also gave figures in respect of 2nd February, 1931. For these earlier dates, however, the analyses were on a slightly different basis.

As indicated in the Tables published each month, the analysis relates only to the last spell of registered unemployment. In determining the length of a spell of unemployment, short periods of employment lasting not more than three days each are ignored; on the other hand, the figures do not, of course, indicate (except for those whose last spell has continued for 12 months or more) the amount of unemployment experienced in the course of a year or longer period by those who are unemployed at a particular date. The analysis relates throughout to the position of those unemployed on a particular day. The persons who are included among those with long spells of unemployment will have appeared at earlier dates in the figures relating to the shorter periods.

The figures relate only to applicants for benefit or assistance; this section represents about seven out of eight of all insured persons recorded as unemployed, the remainder being persons who have either discontinued registration, although their unemployment books remain lodged at an Employment Exchange, or who are unable to satisfy the conditions even for making an application for unemployment assistance.

The following Table gives the figures for men and women at quarterly intervals from January, 1932, to December, 1936. The figures relate to Great Britain.

Date.	Numbers of Applicants, aged 18-64, who had been on the Register				
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
<b>MEN.</b>					
1932—					
25th January...	1,086,539	338,884	315,914	300,336	2,041,673
25th April...	1,058,404	278,447	349,494	326,709	2,013,054
25th July...	1,206,793	240,103	323,950	364,313	2,135,159
24th October...	1,123,400	261,543	303,422	419,109	2,107,474
1933—					
23rd January...	1,125,473	285,295	316,680	446,558	2,174,006
24th April...	1,008,824	238,748	303,315	457,664	2,008,551
24th July...	954,866	199,570	248,806	459,192	1,862,434
23rd October...	895,968	188,458	220,823	445,619	1,750,868
1934—					
22nd January...	906,645	216,002	212,001	425,150	1,759,798
23rd April...	754,487	194,794	207,126	406,837	1,563,244
23rd July...	854,834	142,720	179,606	379,682	1,556,842
22nd October...	837,217	162,227	167,631	369,433	1,536,508
1935—					
21st January...	871,301	208,571	186,602	368,697	1,635,171
15th April...	698,359	191,093	206,949	362,405	1,458,806
22nd July...	752,743	136,492	180,971	362,022	1,432,228
21st October...	716,866	138,649	158,033	360,911	1,372,459
1936—					
20th January...	854,885	178,835	151,453	355,739	1,540,912
27th April...	623,775	156,513	162,884	339,849	1,283,021
20th July...	617,582	107,280	135,923	318,305	1,179,090
26th October...	616,195	109,447	112,004	299,123	1,136,769
23rd November...	622,065	116,696	111,521	298,495	1,148,777
14th December...	644,909	124,184	111,315	295,300	1,175,708
<b>WOMEN.</b>					
1932—					
25th January...	232,950	49,927	37,111	35,784	356,772
25th April...	203,241	40,014	33,043	31,780	308,078
25th July...	261,246	33,612	26,795	27,910	349,563
24th October...	212,638	35,592	24,728	27,253	300,211
1933—					
23rd January...	260,374	39,477	24,981	25,161	349,993
24th April...	235,563	43,138	26,090	23,753	328,544
24th July...	191,321	33,028	20,954	21,439	266,742
23rd October...	168,591	23,143	18,725	20,194	230,653
1934—					
22nd January...	208,566	31,569	16,120	18,318	274,573
23rd April...	170,308	34,935	18,184	18,488	241,915
23rd July...	214,762	22,871	16,090	16,753	270,476
22nd October...	191,429	26,456	17,348	17,392	252,625
1935—					
21st January...	226,444	37,933	19,803	18,120	302,300
15th April...	166,344	40,842	25,349	18,708	251,243
22nd July...	174,262	23,851	20,986	19,400	238,499
21st October...	164,512	23,308	16,772	19,916	224,508
1936—					
20th January...	197,948	34,117	16,629	20,056	268,750
27th April...	147,872	35,785	20,964	19,922	224,243
20th July...	145,320	21,491	17,669	18,959	203,439
26th October...	145,645	19,662	13,636	18,874	197,817
23rd November...	150,977	21,423	13,361	18,742	204,503
14th December...	144,885	22,683	12,828	18,576	198,972

These figures bring out two main points. First, there is a marked seasonal variation in the numbers falling within the first category, namely, those whose last spell of unemployment had continued for less than three months. The figures for this category are relatively high in January and in June and July. The increase in January

corresponds with the normal heavy increase in unemployment in that month following the improvement in December, and is no doubt due, generally, to two main causes, namely, the discharge from employment of persons engaged for Christmas trade and traffic, and the increase in unemployment in the outdoor occupations which are normally affected by bad weather. The minor increases in June and July reflect the increase in temporary stoppages in the summer in coal mining and certain of the textile industries. The seasonal movement appears at later dates, and to a somewhat less extent, among those whose last spell of unemployment has continued for three to six months and six to nine months.

In the second place the Table shows that short-term unemployment reached its highest point in 1932, when the recent depression was most severe. Long term unemployment among men reached its peak twelve months later. Since the middle of 1932 short-term unemployment of less than six months has been reduced by nearly one-half, while the numbers unemployed for six months, but less than 12 months, have been reduced by two-thirds. There is little long-term unemployment among juveniles; for men and women, while the numbers unemployed for twelve months or more showed a considerable decline down to the end of 1935, the reduction was accelerated during 1936. There can be little doubt that this latter improvement is mainly due to the revival last year of employment in the basic industries, such as iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship-repairing. Although the numbers of men and women continuously unemployed for 12 months or more still number about 314,000 it must be remembered that of all the applicants for benefit or assistance 58 per cent. have been on the register continuously for less than three months and 69 per cent. for less than six months. It may be expected that if employment continues to improve, particularly in the heavy industries and the depressed areas, the numbers unemployed for long periods should appreciably diminish.

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS.

Statistics corresponding to those given above for the country as a whole are available for each of the main areas\* into which the country is divided for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The following Table gives, for June and December of 1932 (the year when short-term unemployment was greatest) and the corresponding dates in 1936, the numbers of men in each Division who had been continuously on the registers for less than three months. For those unemployed for 12 months or more, comparative figures are given for 1933 (when long-term unemployment reached its highest level) and 1936.

Division.	Numbers of men applying for benefit, etc., who had been continuously on the registers less than 3 months.			
	27th June, 1932.	19th Dec., 1932.	22nd June, 1936.	14th Dec., 1936.
London	144,523	145,020	77,105	135,862*
South-Eastern	63,997	76,318	29,762	64,730
South-Western	71,657	82,446	37,219	51,483
Midlands	181,210	138,296	72,982	64,730
North-Eastern	261,548	208,136	156,502	254,180*
North-Western	209,028	191,368	117,097	117,097
Scotland	118,825	121,200	63,581	81,589
Wales	114,225	98,024	69,684	57,065
Great Britain	1,165,011	1,060,808	633,932	644,909

Division.	Numbers of men applying for benefit, etc., who had been continuously on the registers for 12 months or more.			
	26th June, 1933.	18th Dec., 1933.	22nd June, 1936.	14th Dec., 1936.
London	13,174	10,013	9,306	13,252*
South-Eastern	4,899	3,359	3,697	7,521
South-Western	13,129	11,406	8,149	7,521
Midlands	56,068	47,735	30,433	27,270
North-Eastern	141,922	134,582	89,822	139,073*
North-Western	82,802	79,572	64,215	51,169
Scotland	83,735	81,466	55,572	57,015
Wales	62,399	64,822	63,744	57,015
Great Britain	458,128	432,955	324,938	295,300

These figures show that there has been a marked reduction in short-term unemployment between 1932 and 1936 in every Division. It has been rather greater in the Southern Divisions and in Wales than in the North of England and in Scotland. The figures for the Midlands Division are particularly striking. For the country as a whole the numbers continuously unemployed for less than three months have declined by nearly 40 per cent.; in the Midlands, the decline at December was 54 per cent.

The Table shows also that even in 1933 long-term unemployment was relatively slight in the London, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions. In these areas in June, 1933, the numbers of men who had been unemployed continuously for 12 months or more were only 8.6 per cent. of the total number of men who were applicants for benefit or assistance. By December, 1936, the total for these three Divisions had fallen by about 33 per cent., and at that date this category represented only 8.2 per cent. of all the men who were applicants for benefit or assistance in those three Divisions. The rate of unemployment among insured men in these three Divisions at 14th December, 1936, was 8.7 per cent., as compared with 14.2 per cent. for the country as a whole.

\* The figures relate to the Divisional areas as constituted at the beginning of 1936, i.e., before the reorganisation on 1st August, 1936, referred to on page 280 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936. Separate figures for the London, South-Eastern, North-Eastern and North-Western divisions, comparable with those for earlier dates, have not been compiled for 14th December, 1936.

Long-term unemployment is much more serious in the Northern Divisions and in Wales. In June, 1933, the men who had been unemployed for 12 months or more represented 31.3 per cent. of the total men applicants for benefit or assistance in the North-Eastern Division, 24.2 per cent. in the North-Western Division, 33.8 per cent. in Scotland and 32.1 per cent. in Wales. The corresponding figures for June, 1936, are 28.7 per cent. for the North-Eastern Division, 27.2 per cent. for the North-Western Division, 34.6 per cent. for Scotland and 37.7 per cent. for Wales. At 22nd June, 1936, the rate of unemployment among insured men in these Divisions, taken as a whole, was 22.1 per cent. Between December, 1933, and December 1936, the numbers of men who had been unemployed for 12 months or more, fell by 35 per cent. in the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions, and by 37 per cent. in Scotland. In Wales, however, the reduction was only 12 per cent.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Figures are available, as the result of two special enquiries, regarding the duration of unemployment among applicants for benefit or assistance who are classified as belonging to the various industry groups for which statistics of unemployment are compiled. The first related to 29th July, 1935, and the results were published in the October, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE. The second enquiry related to the position at 8th June, 1936, and a brief summary of the results of that enquiry is given in the Table below.

The industries for which separate figures are given in the Table are those in which the total number of applicants for benefit and assistance amounted to 10,000 or more. As the enquiry was made in June it would necessarily include a considerable amount of short-term unemployment in the coal mining industry, but the enquiry was probably made at too early a date in the month to record the maximum amount of short-term unemployment in the textile industries.

Applicants for benefit and unemployment allowances on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 8th June, 1936.

Industry.	Applicants aged 18-64 who had been on the registers			
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
<b>MEN.</b>				
Coal Mining	102,517	40,992	80,816	224,325
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,776	1,378	6,229	11,383
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel	17,075	3,824	8,999	29,898
General Engineering	19,879	8,625	11,714	40,218
Motor Vehicles, Cycles, etc.	8,178	2,836	2,120	13,134
Ship Building and Repairing	21,483	6,566	11,161	39,610
Cotton Spinning, etc.	10,304	3,867	4,299	18,470
Cotton Manufacturing	5,724	2,173	3,224	11,121
Total Cotton	16,028	6,040	7,523	29,591
Woolen and Worsted	10,356	1,572	914	12,842
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	13,737	1,880	2,052	17,669
Tailoring	5,266	2,382	1,281	8,929
Boots, Shoes, etc.	4,984	2,056	1,876	13,911
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	5,590	2,864	2,042	9,496
Furniture	6,977	3,461	1,880	10,436
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	47,632	24,375	18,449	12,419
Building	28,270	27,167	42,074	90,456
Public Works Contracting	15,964	4,399	5,028	14,998
Gas, Water and Electricity	5,571	4,399	5,937	30,426
Shipping Service	46,199	2,858	2,738	51,795
Docks, Harbours, etc.	53,341	36,784	26,176	116,301
Distributive Trades	18,105	15,485	17,741	51,331
Local Government Service	6,084	4,419	3,597	14,100
Entertainments and Sports	9,890	6,608	4,197	20,695
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, etc., Service	133,430	73,478	63,614	270,522
Other industries and services	610,027	291,511	325,304	1,226,842
<b>WOMEN.</b>				
Coal Mining	512	170	132	614
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	5,555	963	339	6,861
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel	73	37	38	148
General Engineering	909	335	108	1,352
Motor Vehicles, Cycles, etc.	519	208	23	750
Ship Building and Repairing	110	30	10	150
Cotton Spinning, etc.	13,309	2,571	1,876	17,756
Cotton Manufacturing	14,194	4,387	4,687	23,268
Total Cotton	27,503	6,958	6,563	41,024
Woolen and Worsted	11,316	772	309	12,397
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	5,338	498	306	4,342
Tailoring	5,221	898	290	6,409
Boots, Shoes, etc.	4,403	450	94	4,947
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	1,601	1,058	243	2,902
Furniture	715	369	84	1,168
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	2,923	1,205	320	4,448
Building	4	5	5	23
Public Works Contracting	125	71	16	212
Gas, Water and Electricity	247	112	26	385
Shipping Service	96	18	2	116
Docks, Harbours, etc.	16,465	10,341	2,620	29,426
Distributive Trades	2,752	1,653	60	483
Local Government Service	2,752	1,031	247	4,030
Entertainments and Sports	9,765	5,236	1,656	16,557
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, etc., Service	50,220	18,913	5,959	75,092
Other industries and services	144,749	49,920	19,474	214,143

The Table shows that out of a total of 610,027 men aged 18-64 who had been continuously on the register for less than three months, 102,517, or about one-sixth, were in the coal mining industry; 53,341, or nearly 9 per cent., were in the distributive trades; 47,632, or nearly 8 per cent., were in the building industry; and 46,199, or over 7 per

cent., were in the dock and harbour classification. Long-term unemployment, resulting in continuous registration for 12 months or more, is mainly accounted for by the coal mining industry, which includes 25 per cent. of all the men in that category, public works contracting with about 13 per cent., the distributive trades with over 8 per cent., and Local Government Service (in which are included numbers of men previously engaged on works specially undertaken for the relief of unemployment) with nearly 6 per cent. These four industries, which account for rather less than 40 per cent. of all the insured men recorded as unemployed, thus include 51 per cent. of the men who have been continuously unemployed for twelve months or more.

As might be expected, there is much more short-term unemployment and much less long-term unemployment among women than among men. The cotton industry, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and the jute industry account for about two-thirds of the long-term unemployment among women.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1935.

The following particulars have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department and from information supplied to him by the Co-operative Union, Ltd. The figures are exclusive of agricultural societies (the transactions of which will be summarised in an article in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE) and relate only to societies which are co-operative in character, so that, in effect, the article deals with the transactions of societies operating within the co-operative movement.

The societies are divided into two classes, viz., those which deal directly with the consumer and those which do not. The two categories for convenience are described as "Retail", and "Wholesale and Productive", respectively.

## (A.) DISTRIBUTION.

## (1) GENERAL.

At the end of 1935 there were 1,267 registered industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain mainly engaged in the supply of commodities, or 12 less than in 1934. Of these 1,267 societies, 1,152 were retail societies and 115 were wholesale and productive societies.

The sales made by these societies in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following Table:

Year.	Sales of Retail Societies.	Sales of Wholesale and Productive Societies.			
		C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E. & S. J.C.W.S.*	Other Societies.
	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
1925	182,644	76,586	17,715	6,799	} Not available.
1926	183,820	75,292	16,726	7,470	
1927	198,173	86,894	17,718	8,633	
1928	207,652	87,294	15,715	8,809	
1929	215,739	89,288	18,353	8,647	
1930	216,327	85,315	17,694	7,721	
1931	206,878	82,067	16,569	6,798	
1932	200,127	83,824	16,148	6,144	
1933	196,357	83,031	16,023	5,976	
1934	205,583	91,293	17,674	7,590	
1935	218,991	98,284	18,645	8,864	

In considering the above Table, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies in the main are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading. Further, the sales of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (this society being the separately registered joint tea, etc., department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), include goods invoiced to the two principal wholesale societies for resale. In 1935 the value of the goods so invoiced was £4,609,000.

The number of persons employed in distribution by the retail and wholesale and productive societies was 182,000 (113,000 males aged 18 years and over, 34,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 35,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid in salaries and wages was £23,895,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: employees, 170,000, and salaries and wages, £22,447,000.

## (2) RETAIL SOCIETIES.

Of the 1,152 retail societies engaged in distribution, 1,098 were general supply stores.

The sales of the general supply stores (including revenue from service departments) totalled £218,649,000 and represented an increase of £13,401,000 over 1934. These societies had 7,414,000 shareholding members at the end of the year with share capital amounting to £134,981,000. They returned an aggregate surplus on the year's working of £26,625,000, of which £4,808,000 was distributed as interest on share capital and £20,329,000 as dividends on sales. Their investments totalled £120,294,000, of which about £87,000,000 was invested in other co-operative societies, mainly in the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: societies, 1,105; sales, £205,248,000; shareholding members, 7,131,000; share capital, £128,101,000; surplus on year's working, £25,250,000; share interest, £4,749,000; dividends on sales, £19,003,000; investments, £111,201,000 (about £75,000,000 in other co-operative societies).

The total number of persons employed in distribution by the general supply stores was 167,000 (103,000 males aged 18 years and over, 31,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 33,000 persons under 18 years of age). Their salaries and wages totalled £21,542,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: employees, 156,000, and salaries and wages, £20,087,000.

The dividends distributed by the general supply stores in 1935 averaged 1s. 10½d. in the £ on sales, the same as in 1934.

The remaining 54 retail co-operative societies were various in character and their sales in 1935 amounted to only £342,000.

\* Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., respectively.

## (3) WHOLESALE AND PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

There were 115 wholesale and productive societies at the end of 1935. The bulk of the business of the group, however, was conducted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

The sales of the three wholesale societies in 1935 (excluding goods invoiced by the joint society to the two parent societies) amounted to £118,183,000. They had a total shareholding membership of 1,842, of which 1,271 were retail societies and 571 were employees of the Scottish wholesale society, an aggregate share capital of £14,822,000 (excluding £2,409,000 share capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for the joint society), loan capital of £69,242,000 and a balance of reserves and undivided profit amounting to £11,295,000. Most of the capital was not required for trading; their investments totalled £10,862,000, and, in addition, the English wholesale society had £64,148,000 deposited with its banking department. The aggregate surplus (before deducting £598,000 share interest) amounted to £4,039,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: sales, £110,451,000; members, 1,869; share capital, £13,780,000; loan capital, £61,540,000; investments, £10,292,000; deposit with the banking department of the English wholesale society, £56,149,000, and surplus on the year's working, £4,506,000.

The total number of persons employed in distribution by the three wholesale societies (including those engaged in the buying departments) was 12,800 (8,900 males aged 18 years and over, 2,800 females aged 18 years and over, and 1,100 persons under 18 years of age), and their total salaries and wages amounted to £2,170,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: employees, 12,400; and salaries and wages, £2,189,000.

A dividend of 4d. in the £ on sales was distributed by the English wholesale society, for 1935, as for 1934. This society also distributed an additional dividend of 3d. in the £ on sales of its own products, as compared with 2d. and 3d. for the first and second half-years respectively of 1934. The Scottish wholesale society distributed a dividend of 5d. for the first half-year and 6d. for the second half-year, compared with 6d. for the whole of 1934. The dividends of these two societies aggregated £2,378,000.

## (B.) PRODUCTION.

In 1935, there were 982 societies whose activities included the production of commodities. The number of persons employed in production was over 98,000 (57,000 males aged 18 years and over, 27,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 14,000 persons under 18 years of age); the amount paid as salaries and wages was £12,912,000, and the value of productions (including materials) was £82,896,000.

In the following Table the productive work undertaken in 1935, in comparison with that in 1934, is analysed by industry, the value of productions being given gross, i.e., including the cost of materials used. Totals also are given for each of the four years 1932-5.

Industry.	Year.	No. of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Productions.			
				Retail Societies.	Wholesale and Productive Societies.		All Societies.
					C.W.S.; S.C.W.S.; E. & S.J.C.W.S.*	Other Societies.	
				£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Food and Tobacco	1935	29,582	4,336	29,831	22,284	2,483	54,598
	1934	28,567	4,191	28,639	19,909	2,353	50,901
Farming and Dairying	1935	3,230	343	2,602	513	437	3,552
	1934	3,195	309	2,127	314	356	2,797
Clothing ..	1935	28,848	3,062	2,296	3,802	2,140	8,238
	1934	27,935	2,945	2,246	3,504	2,057	7,807
Soap, Candles and Starch	1935	1,943	288	—	2,233	—	2,233
	1934	1,918	285	—	2,517	—	2,517
Textiles ...	1935	4,388	437	—	1,606	245	1,851
	1934	4,154	408	—	1,492	260	1,752
Mining and Quarrying	1935	960	116	—	189	22	211
	1934	897	107	—	174	21	195
Building and Woodworking	1935	13,501	2,102	2,466	2,682	21	5,169
	1934	11,584	1,801	2,016	2,394	18	4,428
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	1935	5,358	772	—	1,386	753	2,139
	1934	5,302	748	—	1,397	699	2,096
Metal and Engineering	1935	4,173	578	344	1,619	151	2,114
	1934	3,504	514	297	1,412	142	1,851
Drugs and Chemicals	1935	1,531	153	—	1,399	—	1,399
	1934	1,562	169	—	1,350	—	1,350
Miscellaneous (including transport for productive depts.)	1935	5,273	715	179	1,196	17	1,392
	1934	5,159	689	147	1,021	38	1,206
Totals ...	1935	98,787	12,912	37,718	38,909	6,269	82,896
	1934	93,777	12,166	35,472	35,484	5,944	76,900
	1933	89,322	11,526	34,542	31,863	5,538	71,943
	1932	87,906	11,636	34,463	33,259	5,806	73,528

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

The following is an analysis of the net value of productions, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been deducted:—

Industry.	Year.	Retail Societies.	Wholesale and Productive Societies.				All Societies.
			C.W.S.	S.C.W.S.	E. & S.J.C.W.S.	Other Societies.	
			£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Food and Tobacco	1935	8,303	3,946	643	79	913	13,884
	1934	7,982	3,749	658	107	876	13,372
Farming and Dairying	1935	704	121	19	—	135	979
	1934	583	93	26	—	115	817
Clothing ...	1935	1,300	1,469	260	—	977	4,006
	1934	1,257	1,397	258	—	965	3,877
Soap, Candles and Starch	1935	—	787	93	—	—	880
	1934	—	1,127	122	—	—	1,249
Textiles ...	1935	—	426	123	—	93	642
	1934	—	386	122	—	92	600
Mining and Quarrying	1935	—	178	—	—	22	200
	1934	—	166	—	—	20	186
Building and Woodworking	1935	1,312	1,036	212	—	13	2,573
	1934	1,081	901	193	—	12	2,187
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	1935	—	675	165	—	464	1,204
	1934	—	566	165	—	423	1,154
Metal and Engineering	1935	168	487	140	—	88	883
	1934	156	395	141	—	82	774
Drugs and Chemicals	1935	—	394	63	—	—	457
	1934	—	223	58	—	—	281
Miscellaneous ...	1935	78	399	108	—	10	595
	1934	63	324	54	—	25	466
Totals ...	1935	11,865	9,818	1,826	79	2,715	26,303
	1934	11,122	9,327	1,797	107	2,510	24,963
	1933	10,916	8,476	1,613	114	2,412	23,531
	1932	10,768	8,252	1,593	131	2,518	23,262

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures relating to the cost of materials used, particulars relating to the estates in India and Ceylon belonging to the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., have been omitted. In 1935, the value of goods produced on these plantations was £422,000. European employees numbered 62 and their salaries and wages totalled £56,000. Native overseers, etc., numbered 230 and their wages totalled £20,000. Similar particulars of native labour employed in cultivation are not available.

The productions of the retail and wholesale societies differ in character and those of the wholesale societies cover a wider field of operations than those of the retail societies. In the retail societies, the dominating productive operations are baking and slaughtering, the former in 1935 accounting for nearly one-half and the latter for nearly one-sixth of the aggregate net value created. In the wholesale societies the most outstanding productive department is that of milling, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the aggregate net value.

When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, it is estimated that approximately one-sixth of the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies was created within the co-operative movement.

The profits arising from productive operations in 1935 of the two principal wholesale societies were as follows: in the English society, £1,239,000 compared with £1,182,000 for 1934; and in the Scottish society, £214,000 as compared with £269,000 in 1934. Separate figures of the profit on production of the other wholesale and productive societies and the retail societies are not available.

**Farming.**—Farming is carried on by a number of retail societies. During 1935 there were 99 societies undertaking farming operations, apart from those which maintained land for accommodation and grazing purposes only. In only 40 cases did these operations result in a surplus. The surpluses returned aggregated £13,000 as compared with £15,000 in 1934; the losses aggregated £32,000 as against £45,000 in 1934. The total acreage of farms of retail societies was 34,000 and the total capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc., was about £1,380,000. The sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £534,000.

The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered 18,700 acres, which was 100 acres less than in 1934. Capital invested in their farms by these societies totalled £843,000, and the sale or transfer value of farm produce increased by £35,000 to £302,000. The English society returned a profit on farming operations of £7,000 as against a loss of £22,000 in 1934, but the Scottish society had a loss of £2,000 compared with one of £1,000 in 1934.

**Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management of Societies.**—In the retail societies generally, employees have no prescribed right as employees to share in the capital and management of the societies, although they may become shareholding members (with full rights as such) in the ordinary way. In the wholesale and productive societies (other than the three principal wholesale societies), however, the registered rules frequently provide for the employees, as such, not only to share in the capital but also to become members of the committee of management. Employees shared both in capital and in management in 53 of these societies. These 53 societies, whose sales in 1935 amounted to £2,635,000, had a total shareholding membership of 15,626, of whom 5,850 were employees. Of the 459 committees of these societies, 255, or 56 per cent., were employees, 53, or 11 per cent., were repre-

sentatives of societies and the remaining 151, or 33 per cent., were other individual members. The total share capital of these societies amounted to £528,000, of which 30 per cent. was held by the employees who also held 25 per cent. of the aggregate loan capital of £456,000.

## (C) SERVICES.

The services provided by the co-operative movement are varied in character, but the principal are banking, insurance and laundering.

**Banking.**—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., has as a separate department a bank which provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement. Receipts on deposit and current account in 1935 totalled £342,846,000 (excluding a transfer from current to deposit account) and the aggregate balances of deposit and current accounts at the end of the year amounted to £73,648,000 and £16,942,000 respectively. There were 68,204 separate accounts, of which 896 were in the names of co-operative societies, 10,014 trade unions, 990 clubs, 10,224 other mutual organisations and 46,080 individuals. Of the total amounts held on deposit and on current account, £55,000,000 and £9,148,000 respectively represented the balances of the society's own trade department. The assets of the bank totalled £95,019,000, of which £86,892,000 was invested in Government, municipal and other securities. Profit on the year's working amounted to £323,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: receipts on deposit and current account, £330,963,000; deposit and current accounts balances, £81,417,000 (which included £56,149,000 to the credit of the trade department); assets, £86,045,000 (including £75,716,000 in Government, etc., securities), and profit on the year's working, £378,000.

**Insurance.**—The Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. The society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance with the exception of marine risks. The total premium income for all departments in 1935 amounted to £6,992,000, an increase of £652,000 over 1934. More than half of the premium income was in respect of industrial assurance. Collective life assurance, which is undertaken largely in conjunction with the retail societies, accounted for £476,000 of the premium income. The total of the insurance funds at the end of the year was £20,517,000 and the increase for the year was £2,258,000. Profit on the year's working amounted to £117,000, of which £1,312 was allocated as interest on shares to the two constituent societies and £41,792 as dividends on premiums. Salaries and wages payable in 1935 totalled £390,000 and commission £1,408,000, compared with £373,000 and £1,286,000 in 1934.

**Laundering.**—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering, but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned. At the end of 1935 there were 16 such societies, with 378 shareholding members. Charges for work done in 1935 amounted to £1,085,000, and resulted in an aggregate net surplus on the year of £113,000; but these figures include particulars of a Scottish society which transferred its engagements to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., in 1935. Share, loan and reserve capital totalled £1,109,000. Salaries and wages amounted to £501,000. The corresponding figures for 1934 were: societies, 16; charges for work done, £950,000; net surplus, £100,000; capital, £949,000, and salaries and wages, £440,000.

**Miscellaneous.**—The retail and wholesale societies in 1935 provided miscellaneous services yielding revenue amounting to £1,315,000, and employed in service departments 6,158 persons whose salaries and wages totalled £638,000.

## CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The following statistics, which have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the annual returns furnished to his Department, relate to the activities of all societies in Great Britain registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others. These societies should be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Except in the widest sense, the societies are by no means all co-operative in character. Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. About three-quarters of the societies provide houses for renting.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Societies ...	284	284	290	318	325	351
Number of Members ...	27,652	29,524	30,099	31,636	33,551	35,448
Capital:—						
Shares ...	£ 1,226,040	£ 1,269,337	£ 1,309,248	£ 1,410,846	£ 1,462,574	£ 1,643,723
Loans ...	11,313,601	11,622,904	11,905,185	12,222,790	12,116,798	12,244,562
Reserves* ...	731,648	797,440	876,964	838,416	802,515	755,819
Totals ...	13,271,289	13,689,681				

Eight societies, all under the same direction, went into liquidation under an arrangement whereby they were acquired by a company as going concerns and their last returns, made up to a date in 1934, showed the following figures: loans, £241,000; balance of profit and reserves, £50,000; and surplus on year's working, £50,000. To this extent, they accounted for variations between the figures for 1934 and 1935.

Expenditure by all societies during 1935 on the purchase of land, building, road-making, etc., amounted to £977,000.

Some of the societies employ their own workmen on the erection of houses, etc. In 1935, the cost of the building undertaken by the societies themselves was £91,000, or about 10 per cent. of the total expenditure by all the housing societies on building, road-making, and development.

The total value of the land and buildings owned was returned at £13,228,000, an increase of £146,000.

Ninety societies at the end of 1935 showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board to an aggregate amount, with accrued interest, of £2,491,000.

About one-quarter of the total membership of the societies represented tenant shareholders, and nearly two-thirds of the returns furnished by societies which provided houses for renting showed no tenant shareholders.

In addition to the societies dealt with in this article, some of the trading co-operative societies, dealt with in the article which appears on pages 10-11 of this GAZETTE, have instituted housing schemes for their members. At the end of 1935, the house property owned by all the industrial co-operative trading societies was valued at more than £3,000,000.

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

A STATISTICAL summary\* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1936,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. This summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 52,478,338 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 48,872,899 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £34,113,592, equivalent to 13s. 11.52d. per ton, of which 9s. 3.63d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £35,108,221, equivalent to 14s. 4.40d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £994,629 or 4.88d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 719,260, and the number of man-shifts worked was 45,395,076. The average output per man-shift worked was 23.12 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 0.19d. The average value of allowances in kind was 4.42d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, together with the value of allowances in kind. As a result of increases in rates of wages granted to coal miners in all districts at the beginning of 1936, the average earnings per shift were higher than in 1935, and the corresponding figures for the third quarter of 1935 are given for comparison.

District.	July-Sept., 1936.		July-Sept., 1935.	
	Average earnings per shift.	Value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average earnings per shift.	Value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland ... ..	s. d. 9 6-56	d. 0-27	s. d. 8 9-50	d. 0-23
Northumberland ... ..	8 6-00	10-64	7 11-55	10-65
Durham ... ..	8 7-02	12-98	8 0-47	13-22
South Wales and Mon.† ... ..	9 7-88	2-55	9 3-67	2-36
Yorkshire ... ..	11 3-45	3-36	10 3-90	3-31
North Derbyshire and Notts. ... ..	11 4-25	3-53	10 5-83	3-75
South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire ... ..	11 0-65	4-00	9 10-04	3-98
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs. ... ..	10 5-08	0-30	9 4-35	0-25
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent ... ..	9 7-34	2-34	8 10-42	1-98
All Districts ... ..	10 0-19	4-42	9 3-15	4-34

## ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.

### COMMITTEE ON WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

THE Committee appointed by the Ministers of Labour and of Transport in July, 1936,‡ to examine and make recommendations with regard to the regulation of wages and conditions of service in the road motor transport industry (goods) desire it to be known that the closing date for the reception of written memoranda of evidence is 31st January, 1937.

\* Cmd. 5340. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st October.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 242.

## POOR RELIEF IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement\* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1936, was 1,223,478. This compares with 1,240,673 at the end of June, 1936, and with 1,280,942 at the end of September, 1935.

Except in the two weeks following August bank holiday, the decrease in numbers recorded in the previous quarter was maintained until nearly the end of the quarter, when there was a seasonal increase.

Of the 62 administrative counties covered by the Return, all but ten showed a reduction between 26th September, 1936, and the corresponding date in 1935. The reductions were greatest in the case of London (14,350, or 11.3 per cent.); Middlesex (2,572, or 8.7 per cent.); Nottinghamshire (2,126 or 17.1 per cent.); and Norfolk (1,876, or 20.4 per cent.). Of the 83 county boroughs covered by the Return, all but twenty showed a reduction; the greatest reductions were at Manchester (2,820, or 6.2 per cent.); Liverpool (1,918, or 2.1 per cent.); West Ham (1,805, or 10.6 per cent.); Sheffield (1,748, or 4.8 per cent.); and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1,601, or 7.4 per cent.).

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of outdoor (domiciliary) relief in England and Wales in September, 1936, with comparative totals for June, 1936, and for September, 1935; these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ... ..	44,285	11
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ... ..	86,931	22
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange ... ..	45,859	11
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ... ..	65,067	16
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants ... ..	183,553	45
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
Sept., 1936 ... ..	425,695	105
June, 1936 ... ..	452,428	111
Sept., 1935 ... ..	486,502	120
5. All other persons:—		
Sept., 1936 ... ..	633,197	156
June, 1936 ... ..	637,415	157
Sept., 1935 ... ..	619,787	153
Totals (all persons):—		
Sept., 1936 ... ..	1,058,892	261
June, 1936 ... ..	1,089,843	263
Sept., 1935 ... ..	1,106,289	273

### SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the number of persons† in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the third quarter of 1936. The corresponding total figures for each month in the second quarter of 1936 and the third quarter of 1935 are also given:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	First month.			Second month.			Third month.		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ... ..	24,894	24,468	24,414	24,894	24,468	24,414	24,894	24,468	24,414
(b) Wives and dependent children ... ..	39,086	38,460	38,290	39,086	38,460	38,290	39,086	38,460	38,290
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ... ..	18,181	17,895	17,695	18,181	17,895	17,695	18,181	17,895	17,695
(b) Wives and dependent children ... ..	23,097	22,795	22,308	23,097	22,795	22,308	23,097	22,795	22,308
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:—									
I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed ... ..	3,123	3,001	3,032	3,123	3,001	3,032	3,123	3,001	3,032
(b) Wives and dependent children ... ..	3,842	3,691	3,702	3,842	3,691	3,702	3,842	3,691	3,702
II. (a) Other persons ... ..	25,240	25,445	25,120	25,240	25,445	25,120	25,240	25,445	25,120
(b) Wives and dependent children ... ..	56,079	56,260	55,841	56,079	56,260	55,841	56,079	56,260	55,841
4. Totals of above three classes:—									
Third quarter, 1936 ... ..	193,542	192,015	190,402	193,542	192,015	190,402	193,542	192,015	190,402
Second quarter, 1936 ... ..	205,303	200,391	196,918	205,303	200,391	196,918	205,303	200,391	196,918
Third quarter, 1935 ... ..	209,848	207,344	206,760	209,848	207,344	206,760	209,848	207,344	206,760
5. All other persons:—									
Third quarter, 1936 ... ..	123,132	122,881	123,640	123,132	122,881	123,640	123,132	122,881	123,640
Second quarter, 1936 ... ..	122,817	122,687	123,099	122,817	122,687	123,099	122,817	122,687	123,099
Third quarter, 1935 ... ..	117,778	117,898	118,290	117,778	117,898	118,290	117,778	117,898	118,290
Totals (all persons):—									
Third quarter, 1936 ... ..	316,674	314,896	314,042	316,674	314,896	314,042	316,674	314,896	314,042
Second quarter, 1936 ... ..	328,180	323,088	320,017	328,180	323,088	320,017	328,180	323,088	320,017
Third quarter, 1935 ... ..	327,626	325,242	325,060	327,626	325,242	325,060	327,626	325,242	325,060

\* Statement showing the number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending September, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 20,483 and 8,676, respectively, at the end of September, 1936. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

## COMPULSORY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE.

COMPULSORY conciliation and arbitration in collective labour disputes was introduced in France by an Act dated 31st December, 1936. Hitherto, the system of conciliation and arbitration, as regulated by an Act dated 27th December, 1892 (embodied in the Labour Code), has been on a purely voluntary basis; but, in view of recent developments in the collective regulation of industrial relations in France,\* more effective machinery for the settlement of differences between employers and workers in matters affecting the conclusion, interpretation, and revision of collective agreements was deemed to be necessary. Accordingly, the Government promoted negotiations between the central organisations of employers and workers, with a view to the establishment, by common agreement, of such machinery. On 26th November, 1936, however, the General Confederation of French Employers withdrew from the negotiations, and informed the Prime Minister that, in consequence of the continued occurrence of "stay-in" strikes and other acts, which, it was claimed, constituted a failure on the part of organised labour to observe its contractual obligations, the Confederation was unable to discern any possibility of the conclusion of agreed arrangements on the basis of mutual confidence and respect for obligations. The Prime Minister thereupon declared his intention of introducing legislation for the compulsory settlement of collective labour disputes. This legislation eventually took the form of the above-mentioned Act.

The Act stipulates that, before a strike or lock-out occurs, all collective labour disputes in industry and commerce must be submitted to conciliation and arbitration proceedings. Failing the fixing by collective agreement of rules regulating such proceedings, the Government is empowered, until the close of the ordinary session of the Legislature in 1937†, to issue Cabinet Decrees determining the form of the conciliation and arbitration proceedings to be instituted under the Act. Such Decrees are to cease to be effective upon the expiry of the term above specified. The purpose of arbitration, the Act declares, is "to establish an equitable regulation of working conditions, with the object of creating in the workplaces an atmosphere of collaboration on the basis of respect for the mutual rights of the parties, viz., the right of property, the right of association, personal liberty, freedom of labour, freedom of association." Arbitral awards are to be made public and are to be supported by reasoned statements. They are to be binding and are not subject to appeal.

Special provisions for the settlement of disputes already in progress prescribe that such disputes must also be submitted to conciliation and arbitration proceedings, the institution of which automatically imposes on the parties concerned in the dispute the obligation to resume work. As a provisional measure in such cases, all matters of dispute which stand in the way of the immediate resumption of work are to be subjected directly to arbitration, without preliminary conciliation proceedings. On the basis of the evidence presented to them, the arbitrators are to issue forthwith an award, which may be either final or provisional, and is not subject to appeal. If the award is provisional, all the rights of the parties are to remain in force pending the settlement of the other matters in dispute between them.

## WORKING HOURS LEGISLATION IN ITALY.

THE Italian Cabinet on 12th December, 1936, approved the draft of a Decree-Law to confirm and codify the provisions relative to the shorter working week in industrial undertakings which were embodied in collective agreements concluded between the national organisations of employers and workers at various dates in 1934 and 1935 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1935). By the terms of the draft Decree-Law, the maximum duration of actual working time of manual workers and supervisory staff in industrial employment is fixed at 40 hours a week, or, on industrial operations of a continuous nature (to be defined by Decree of the Minister of Corporations), 42 hours a week. A corresponding limitation of working hours may, by Royal Decree to be issued at the instance of the Minister of Corporations after consultation with the Central Corporative Committee, be applied to other branches of economic activity where such application is practicable in view of the requirements of the undertakings and the availability of workers.

Classes of workers normally outside the scope of labour legislation are also excluded from the provisions of the present Decree-Law; such classes of workers include near relatives of employers, persons in domestic occupations, persons working at home or on board ship, attendants and watchmen, and industrial workers attached to agricultural undertakings. The Minister of Corporations, after consultation with the corporative organisations, may authorise exemptions from the prescribed limits of working time in cases where special circumstances render such limits inapplicable.

Overtime is permissible only when the situation cannot be met by the engagement of additional staff. Such overtime may not exceed an average of 12 hours a week, and is to be remunerated at the increased rates laid down in collective agreements. The circumstances which may be held to justify a recourse to overtime are to be determined by the Corporative Inspectorates. Infractions of the Decree-Law are punishable by fine.

\* See this GAZETTE for June, 1936, page 207, and July, 1936, page 244.

† Both houses of the French Legislature assemble early in January in each year, and are required to remain in ordinary session for at least five months in the year. Normally the session closes in July.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### FRANCE.

*Extension of Collective Agreement.*—An Order dated 18th November, 1936, relating to the silk and artificial silk weaving industry in the South-East of France, is the first to be issued by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Collective Agreement Act of 24th June, 1936, which empowers him to extend compulsorily the terms of collective agreements, concluded in conformity with the requirements of the Act, to all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered and under the same conditions and for the same periods as are stipulated in the agreements (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244). The Order, which, in accordance with procedure under the Act, was issued after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned and with the National Economic Council, gives general binding force to a collective agreement signed in August, 1936, which embodies lists of wage rates for this industry and area, agreed to in the preceding June and July. The agreement is current for six months, and is renewable, thereafter, at half-yearly intervals. A similar Order, dated 29th December, 1936, has been issued in respect of collective agreements applicable to the metal and engineering industry in the Paris area.

*Strikes in the Metal Industry.*—A "stay-in" strike, which broke out on 18th November, 1936, in one factory, subsequently spread to the whole of the metal industry in the Lille area, where about 8,000 workers were reported to be in occupation of their places of employment. The dispute was precipitated by disciplinary action, alleged by the workers to be unjustified, taken by the employers against a trade union representative. The demands formulated during the course of the stoppage included claims for the complete observance of agreements respecting shop stewards, the strict application, as from 30th November, 1936, of the 40-hour working week, without loss of earnings, and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages on account of a rise in the cost of living. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and arbitral decisions, rendered on 6th and 10th January, provided for a resumption of work on 11th January, pending the consideration by the arbitrators of the case of certain workers whose reinstatement had been in dispute and against some of whom legal proceedings were pending. These workers, with one exception, were to return to work; but the arbitrators were to take account of any legal decisions given against them. The resumption of work was delayed until 14th January owing to the action of members of an organisation of supervisory and technical workers, which had not been represented at the arbitration proceedings.

About 16,000 workers were involved in a strike in the metal industry in the Maubeuge area, which began on 27th November during the course of negotiations for a collective agreement. The points in dispute related to wages and the method of applying the 40-hour working week. The factories were occupied by strike pickets, but there was no general occupation on the part of the workers. On 5th January, terms of settlement were agreed upon, and a resumption of work subsequently occurred. A question respecting victimisation was provisionally settled by the suspension, on full pay, of the workers concerned, pending a final decision.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Wage Increase in Steel Industry.*—The first general increase in wages to be granted in the United States steel industry since April, 1934, took effect on 16th November, 1936, when about 500,000 manual workers, employed in the majority of the undertakings in the industry, received increases amounting, on average, to 10 per cent., unskilled workers obtaining relatively greater advances than those in higher-paid occupations. The employers in one of the largest undertakings in the industry proposed to introduce a sliding-scale arrangement, to operate for one year from 16th November, for the adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in the cost of living. Some of the workers' representatives refused to agree to this arrangement, which was opposed by the trade unions; the employers announced that the sliding-scale would, nevertheless, be put into effect, together with the increase in wages, on the date indicated.

*Strike of Seamen.*—Coastal and ocean-going shipping on the Pacific Coast of the United States has been paralysed as the result of a stoppage of work, estimated to involve nearly 40,000 seamen and other maritime workers, which began at midnight on 29th October, 1936. The stoppage was caused by the failure of the ship-owners and trade union representatives to agree on the terms of collective agreements to replace those which expired at the end of September. The principal points in dispute were a claim that the trade unions should retain control of the seamen's hiring-halls, and demands for cash payments for overtime (in place of "time off") and for an eight-hour day for ships' officers, cooks and stewards; the trade unions also asked that the benefits of the new conditions should be made retrospective to the date of expiry of the previous collective agreements. The stoppage has extended to longshoremen in Alaska, and large numbers of lumbermen and other workers have been rendered idle. On 1st November, a strike movement was instituted among seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in sympathy with the Pacific Coast strike and with a view to obtaining equally favourable working conditions. The strikers' organisation, which is not recognised by the seamen's trade union, claimed that about 25,000 maritime workers had ceased work in Atlantic and Gulf ports; but the ship-owners maintained that the number affected was much

smaller. Efforts to bring the strikes to an end have proved unsuccessful.

**Strikes in Automobile Industry.**—The Committee for Industrial Organisation, which has been established in the United States with the object of organising labour on an industrial instead of a craft basis, has started a strike movement on a large scale in the automobile manufacturing industry, through one of its constituent organisations, the United Automobile Workers of America. The object of the strike movement is to secure recognition of the trade union and other concessions, including the abolition of piece work, a working week of 30 hours and a scale of minimum wages. The stoppage began on 28th December at a subsidiary undertaking of General Motors Corporation, and was extended later to other subsidiaries of the Corporation, about 52,000 workers being involved at various centres in Michigan, Ohio, Georgia and Kansas. The stoppage was preceded by strikes which broke out during December in a number of undertakings manufacturing glass, wheels, brakes and other automobile parts, and are estimated to involve in all nearly 30,000 workers. It is reported that more than 100,000 other workers in the automobile industry have been rendered idle owing to the disputes.

**WAGES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, 1935-1936.**

The Table below gives particulars of the average monthly number of shifts worked and the average earnings per shift of workers in the coal mining industry in Germany during the second half of 1935 and the first half of 1936, as published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the organ of the German Federal Statistical Office, for 20th November, 1936, and earlier dates. The statistics are based upon monthly returns furnished by the mine owners' associations, and represent weighted averages of figures relating to Upper and Lower Silesia, the Ruhr, Aachen, Saxony and (beginning with the fourth quarter of 1935) the Saarland. Corresponding figures for 1932-1934 and the first half of 1935 were given in this GAZETTE for October, 1935.

Date.	Average number of shifts worked in a month.	Average cash earnings per shift of							
		Underground workers (adult males).				Surface workers (adult males).			
		Hewers.	Trammers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.	All workers (underground and surface).	Average monthly cash earnings per worker.
1935:		RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.
3rd Qr. ...	22.4	7.87	6.32	7.17	6.84	5.72	6.12	6.77	152
4th Qr. ...	24.0	7.87	6.33	7.21	6.89	5.75	6.16	6.83	164
1936:		RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.
1st Qr. ...	23.5	7.88	6.34	7.22	6.87	5.69	6.11	6.84	161
2nd Qr. ...	22.1	7.89	6.34	7.24	6.95	5.79	6.21	6.83	151

The monthly average number of workpeople included in the returns summarised above was 333,492 in the third quarter of 1935. In the last quarter of that year, after the inclusion of the Saar coal-field in the survey, the average number was 378,788, increasing to 381,163 in the first quarter and 382,380 in the second quarter of 1936. In consequence of the extension of the area covered by the survey, the figures for the fourth quarter of 1935 and succeeding quarters are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. Since the end of 1935, average cash earnings per shift of underground and surface workers showed, on the whole, little change. The average number of shifts worked in a month fell off somewhat during the same period, owing partly to seasonal influences and the incidence of holidays. Average monthly cash earnings showed, in consequence, a decline from 164 RM. in the last quarter of 1935 to 151 RM. in the second quarter of 1936.

**WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935.**

The results of an enquiry into the wages and hours of work prevailing at March, 1935, in the iron and steel industry in the United States have been summarised in a series of articles appearing in the September, 1936, and several earlier issues of the "Monthly Labor Review," an official publication of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The enquiry related to 280 undertakings in the industry, employing 92,626 workers, of whom the great majority (90,484) were male workers employed in manufacturing departments. The previous official enquiry into wages and hours of iron and steel workers, which related to March, 1933, (see this GAZETTE for January, 1934) was limited to the ten branches of the industry specified in the Table below. The present enquiry extended to eleven additional

branches, namely, electric furnaces and structural steel, billet, steel bar, rod, wire, strip, skelp, lap-welded tube, butt-welded tube and seamless tube mills.

The enquiry showed that, at March, 1935, male workers in manufacturing departments in the 21 branches of the iron and steel industry earned an average of 68.1 cents an hour and worked an average of 35.7 hours a week, their average weekly earnings being approximately 24.30 dollars.

In the ten branches which were represented in both the present and the earlier enquiry, the average earnings of male workers employed in manufacturing departments increased from 48.6 cents at March, 1933, to 69.2 cents at March, 1935, or by 42.4 per cent. In the same period, the average number of hours worked in a week rose from 24.2\* to 35.8, and average weekly earnings increased from 11.71\* dollars to 24.76 dollars.

The following Table shows the average hourly and weekly earnings and average weekly working hours, at March, 1935, and March, 1933, of male workers employed in manufacturing departments in each of the ten branches of the United States iron and steel industry which were covered by the enquiries at the two dates, and in some of the principal occupations:—

Branch and occupation.	Number of male workers covered by enquiry, March, 1935.	Average hourly earnings.		Average number of hours worked in a week.	
		March, 1935.	March, 1933.	March, 1935.	March, 1933.
<i>Blast furnaces</i> ...	6,706	58.7	44.5	37.6	28.7
<i>Blowers</i> ...	144	96.2	72.2	44.8	44.3
<i>Keopers</i> ...	202	57.1	45.3	38.2	26.0
<i>Labourers</i> ...	546	42.2	29.4	34.6	21.5
<i>Bessemer converters</i> ...	1,465	65.8	49.1	30.8	22.0
<i>Steel pourers</i> ...	18	117.8	72.8	...	20.2
<i>Vessel men</i> ...	22	114.6	77.2	...	21.0
<i>Labourers</i> ...	161	48.6	35.1	...	...
<i>Open-hearth furnaces</i> ...	13,427	72.9	51.3	35.5	22.2
<i>Melters</i> ...	142	177.1	110.8	43.2	...
<i>Labourers</i> ...	1,436	46.0	33.3	30.5	16.3
<i>Puddling mills</i> ...	818	61.9	47.4	31.7	20.5
<i>Puddlers</i> ...	122	75.5	63.6	35.9	31.7
<i>Puddlers, level-handed</i> ...	133	82.2	54.2	26.8	34.9
<i>Labourers</i> ...	49	39.6	28.9	...	...
<i>Sheet mills</i> ...	13,559	70.1	47.2	38.1	23.7
<i>Rollers, hand mills</i> ...	235	174.2	113.8	33.7	19.1
<i>Rollers, mechanical mills</i> ...	126	150.4	100.3	38.4	26.4
<i>Shearmen</i> ...	262	105.9	72.1	34.9	21.6
<i>Picklers, sheet</i> ...	98	70.1	38.6	40.0	33.2
<i>Galvanizers</i> ...	55	63.1	48.8	41.7	...
<i>Labourers</i> ...	830	44.9	33.9	37.3	26.2
<i>Tinplate mills</i> ...	13,462	73.8	52.7	38.1	34.4
<i>Rollers</i> ...	557	158.5	119.7	37.6	31.0
<i>Shearmen</i> ...	232	101.9	62.3	36.0	28.8
<i>Tinners, hand</i> ...	116	85.4	64.8	36.3	34.8
<i>Tinners, machine</i> ...	187	77.3	57.7	36.0	30.8
<i>Labourers</i> ...	735	45.4	33.5	37.8	35.1
<i>Blooming mills</i> ...	6,125	66.6	48.8	35.5	22.7
<i>Rollers</i> ...	87	160.8	96.0	35.3	26.9
<i>Shearmen</i> ...	105	80.2	53.2	35.0	21.6
<i>Labourers</i> ...	370	44.4	34.3	31.0	17.3
<i>Bar mills</i> ...	5,074	64.2	42.5	31.6	17.0
<i>Rollers</i> ...	103	152.6	95.5	33.8	24.4
<i>Shearmen</i> ...	156	63.7	41.5	32.9	17.1
<i>Labourers</i> ...	296	41.6	30.5	27.8	15.3
<i>Plate mills</i> ...	4,284	62.3	44.9	29.0	16.3
<i>Rollers, sheared plate</i> ...	36	136.5	88.5	31.0	19.4
<i>Rollers, universal plate</i> ...	5	125.4	81.1	29.2	20.1
<i>Shearmen</i> ...	155	78.9	52.7	29.7	15.2
<i>Labourers</i> ...	381	46.8	31.8	23.7	12.5
<i>Rail mills</i> ...	2,185	66.8	52.2	34.3	16.3
<i>Rollers</i> ...	17	159.1	133.5	45.2	25.6
<i>Labourers</i> ...	131	44.5	33.7	...	...

At March, 1935, the average hourly earnings of all the unskilled male workers (common labourers) were 44.9 cents, the average duration of working time being 32.5 hours a week and the average weekly earnings 14.59 dollars. The corresponding averages at March, 1933, were 32.6 cents an hour, 19.7 hours a week, and 6.42 dollars a week.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.**

**RATIFICATION OF TWO DRAFT CONVENTIONS BY H.M. GOVERNMENT.**

The *London Gazette* for 22nd December, 1936, contains the text of three notices relating to the proceedings of the Privy Council on 17th December, 1936. The Privy Council on that date ordered two draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1934 to be confirmed and approved, viz., the Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works and the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night. The latter Convention is a revised Convention, superseding an earlier Convention adopted in 1919. It was accordingly decided that, concurrently with the ratification of the revised convention, H.M. Government should denounce the earlier Convention. This was done at the same meeting of the Privy Council.

The text of the Conventions adopted in 1934, two of which have now been confirmed and approved, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 4714; price 9d. net, post-free 10d.).

\* These figures are inclusive of a small proportion of female workers, but are considered to be sufficiently representative of male workers for purposes of comparison.  
† Not available.

**EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.**

EMPLOYMENT in December showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in employment between 23rd November and 14th December in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, ship building and repairing, the cotton industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel, etc. service. There was a decline, however, in a number of industries, including building and contracting, agriculture, fishing, stone quarrying, and port transport service, in which outdoor employment on 14th December was interrupted by adverse weather conditions. There was also a seasonal decline in employment in the pottery, boot and shoe, and hosiery industries.

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.**

It is estimated that at 14th December, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,132,000. This was 12,000 more than at 23rd November, 1936, and 503,000 more than at 16th December, 1935. Statistics are not yet available which would enable satisfactory estimates to be made of the numbers of agricultural workers in employment.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 14th December, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.2, the same as at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 14.1 at 16th December, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 14th December was 11.9, the same as at 23rd November, as compared with 13.9 at 16th December, 1935.

At 14th December, 1936, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,365,035 wholly unemployed, 194,841 temporarily stopped, and 68,843 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,628,719. This was 5,117 more than a month before, but 239,846 less than a year before. The total of 1,628,719 included 1,305,382 men, 40,949 boys, 241,771 women, and 40,617 girls. The numbers unemployed usually show a reduction in December: the increase this year was largely due to the effects of the bad weather conditions, referred to above, on outdoor employment. It may also, however, have been partly attributable to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit recently became payable to unemployed agricultural workers; the numbers of such workers recorded as unemployed rose in Great Britain by over 8,000\* between 23rd November and 14th December.

The persons on the Registers in Great Britain included 1,400,188 applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 128,303 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 100,228 uninsured persons. Of the 1,400,188 applicants for benefit or allowances, 744,437 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 578,987 had applications authorised for allowances at 14th December; the balance of 76,764 included 43,850 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,167 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 24,747 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 14th December, 1936, was 1,702,673, as compared with 1,693,945 at 23rd November, 1936, and 1,932,839 at 16th December, 1935.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.**

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry employment in December showed an improvement as compared with November, but was still slack on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 19th December, 1936, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with 21st November, 1936, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with 21st December, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 19th December, was 5.34, an increase of 0.28 of a day compared with the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, but a decrease of 0.12 of a day compared with the fortnight ended 21st December, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment continued fair. At limestone quarries employment was good in the Buxton area and fair in the Cleveland area. Employment at tin mines remained slack. At slate quarries in North Wales, and at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries, employment showed a slight decline owing to unfavourable weather conditions. At china clay quarries it continued fairly good, while at chalk quarries it was fair. Employment at the West Lothian shale mines continued fair.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In pig iron and iron and steel manufacture and in the tinplate industry employment showed improvement, and was much better than a year ago. In steel sheet manufacture, also, it continued to improve.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and continued 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. From certain districts a continued shortage of some classes of skilled labour was reported.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded in recent months continued during December, slight increases in the numbers unemployed in some areas being more than offset by reductions in other districts. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported in some districts.

\* In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding increase was 9,000.

In the other metal trades employment again showed a 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.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further slight improvement and was good on the whole; in some districts it was very good. Shortages of labour were reported in various occupations. In the carpet trade employment remained good.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed an improvement and was fair to moderate on the whole. There was little change in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment, generally, remained fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade a decline occurred, but employment was fairly good. Employment in the glove and corset trades showed little change and was good at most centres. In the hat trade it showed an improvement, but still continued bad.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight decline, which, however, was largely seasonal.

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

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—Employment in the building industry showed a further slight decline. It was relatively good with carpenters and plumbers, very slack with painters, and fair for the time of year with other classes of skilled operatives; shortages of bricklayers and plasterers were reported from some areas. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained good; with mill-sawyers it showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole; with coachbuilders it improved slightly and continued fair generally.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making industry employment continued good; in the printing industry it showed a decline but was good on the whole; with bookbinders there was a further slight improvement.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry, employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline, mainly due to the completion of Christmas orders and a temporary stoppage of production of Coronation wares. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment continued moderate in the bottle-making section and fairly good in other sections.

**Fishing.**—In the fishing industry employment declined considerably and was very bad on the whole; the increase in unemployment was recorded principally in Scotland, owing to the return of the fishing fleets on the termination of the East Anglian herring fishing season.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—With dock labourers employment was slack generally, and was rather worse than in November. Among seamen it showed a slight improvement, but was 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 14th December, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst insured Workpeople, aged 16-64*, at 14th Dec., 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th Dec., 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.
London ...	7.6	4.0	6.5	- 0.2	175,007	- 4,569
South-Eastern ...	8.2	6.4	7.8	+ 0.1	78,614	+ 1,537
South-Western ...	10.0	5.5	9.0	...	93,226	- 1,05
Midlands ...	8.4	5.9	7.7	+ 0.2	155,518	+ 6,640
North-Eastern ...	13.6	6.0	11.6	- 0.1	171,492	+ 1,058
North-Western ...	23.3	10.4	15.7	+ 0.2	337,684	+ 4,783
Northern ...	23.3	10.4	15.7	+ 0.4	179,897	+ 2,743
Scotland ...	19.1	11.3	13.7	+ 0.3	265,395	+ 6,167
Wales ...	27.8	14.4	21.1	- 0.7	173,886	- 3,971
Northern Ireland ...	28.3	17.9	22.5	+ 0.8	73,954	+ 3,611
Special Schemes	2.3	0.4	1.7	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,702,673</b>	<b>+ 8,728</b>

\* Excluding insured agricultural workers.

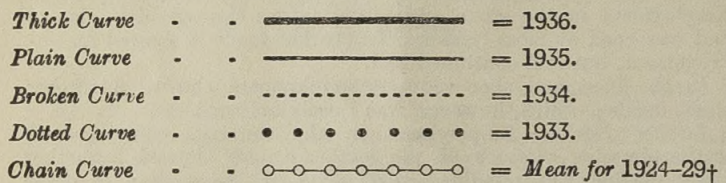


UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

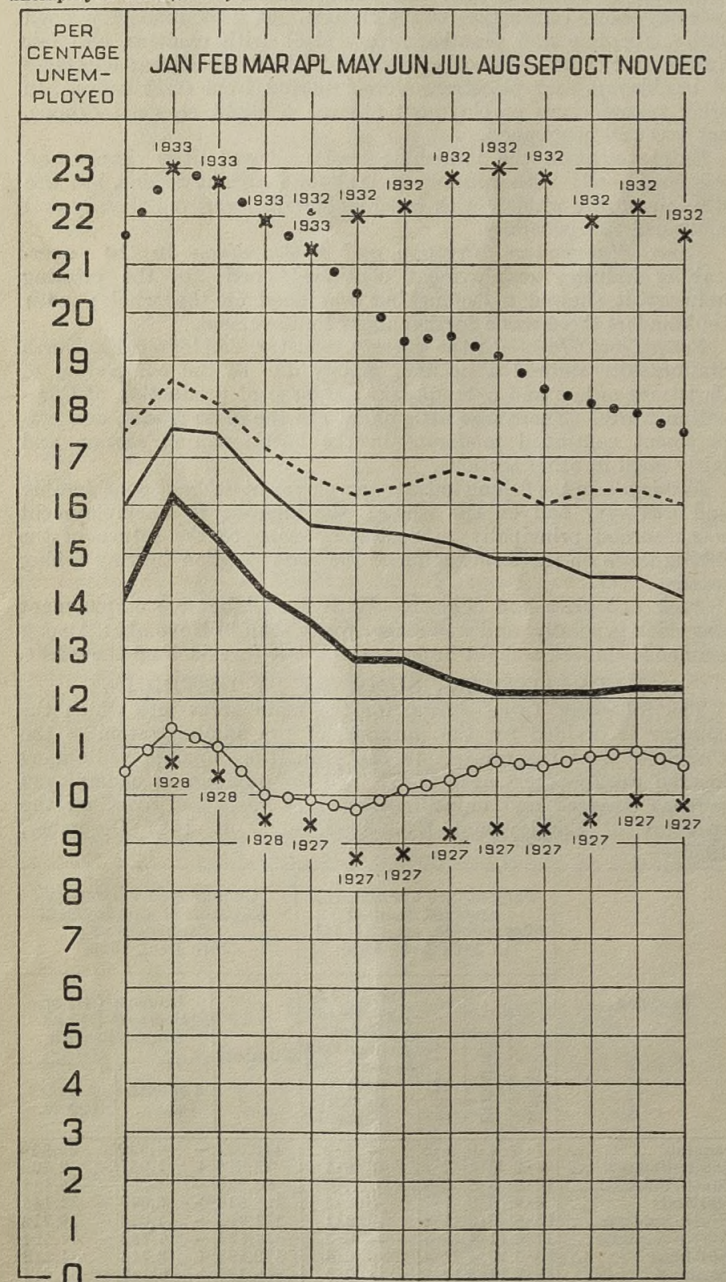
Date.	Males and Females.				Total.	Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1935.							
16 December	16.1	8.7	12.5	1.6	14.1	1,932,839	1,868,565
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	13.5	2.0	15.3	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March	15.9	9.4	12.4	1.8	14.2	1,947,398	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
14 December	13.8	7.7	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,702,673	1,628,719

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



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



\* 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 number 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.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 14th December, 1936:—

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
Persons on Register:—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:—					
(a) General scheme ...	562,175	12,940	146,833	8,836	730,784
(b) Agricultural scheme* ...	8,710	436	4,217	290	13,653
2. Applications authorised for unemployment allowances ...	546,923	—	32,064	—	578,987
3. Claims under consideration ...	32,531	1,557	8,678	1,084	43,850
4. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances:—					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	108,607	4,976	28,884	4,386	146,853
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	7,393	—	—	6,971	14,364
5. Others on register† ...	46,436	13,647	21,095	19,050	100,228
Total on Register ...	1,305,382	40,949	241,771	40,617	1,628,719
Two-months File†:—					
6. (a) Persons aged 16-64 ...	29,224	2,109	26,224	2,850	60,407
(b) Persons aged 14-15 ...	—	2,000	—	3,128	5,128
Special Schemes:—					
7. Claimants to benefit ...	2,268	10	208	—	2,486
Total Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64 (items 1-3, 4 (a), 6 (a) and 7) ...	1,290,438	22,028	247,108	17,446	1,577,020
Aged 14-64 (items 1-4, 6 and 7) ...	1,290,438	31,421	247,108	27,545	1,596,512

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 14TH DECEMBER, 1936, AND 23RD NOVEMBER, 1936.

	14th December, 1936.			23rd Nov., 1936.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,107,521	130,888	66,973	1,305,382	1,281,354
Boys ...	38,421	2,401	127	40,949	45,019
Women ...	181,888	58,155	1,728	241,771	252,198
Girls ...	37,205	3,397	15	40,617	45,031
Total ...	1,365,035	194,841	68,843	1,628,719	1,623,602
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,156,872	132,120	69,463	1,358,455	1,331,619
Boys ...	40,535	2,423	127	43,085	47,264
Women ...	197,082	60,708	1,745	259,535	269,206
Girls ...	38,062	3,521	15	41,598	45,856
Total ...	1,432,551	198,772	71,350	1,702,673	1,693,945

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

	Four weeks ended 21st Dec., 1936.¶		Period 24th Dec., 1935, to 21st Dec., 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.¶	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.**	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.**
Men ...	127,751	117,811	1,637,563	+ 48,714	1,503,349	+ 22,335
Boys ...	20,612	14,494	367,050	+ 35,507	278,848	+ 16,558
Women ...	57,267	44,878	732,166	+ 22,696	549,542	+ 63
Girls ...	19,705	13,915	327,348	+ 23,655	250,893	+ 10,220
Total	225,335	191,098	3,064,127	+ 130,572	2,582,632	+ 49,176

\* In addition to those persons who had claims admitted for benefit under the agricultural scheme, some persons who are classified, on page 27, as insured under that scheme at July, 1936, and unemployed at 14th December, 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.  
† i.e., uninsured persons, together with small numbers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The numbers of claimants to benefit under these schemes are shown in item 7.  
‡ See explanation on page 24.  
§ The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.  
¶ The figures for Northern Ireland and for Juvenile Employment Bureaux are in respect of the three weeks ended 14th December, 1936.  
\*\* "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 21st December, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,104 per week.  
\*\*\* The figures for 1936 are subject to slight revision when complete returns of the number of Christmas Post Office vacancies filled are available.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

Employment in December showed an improvement as compared with November, but was still slack on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.4 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 18.0 at 23rd November, 1936, and 19.4 at 16th December, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.3 (from 14.6 to 14.3) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.3 (from 3.4 to 2.1).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 14th December, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd November, 1936, and 16th December, 1935, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 14th Dec., 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	128,088	18,641	14.3	2.1	16.4	- 1.6	- 3.0
England and Wales ...	111,816	17,303	14.2	2.2	16.4	- 1.8	- 2.9
Scotland ...	16,272	1,338	15.2	1.3	16.5	- 0.6	- 4.1
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	5,236	227	10.8	0.5	11.3	...	- 3.5
Durham ...	17,552	858	14.0	0.7	14.7	- 0.6	- 6.9
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,700	75	40.9	0.9	41.8	- 0.4	- 7.0
Yorkshire ...	14,145	7,732	9.5	5.2	14.7	- 4.3	- 2.6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	11,668	1,835	15.9	2.5	18.4	- 1.3	- 1.1
Derbyshire ...	3,781	779	7.0	2.4	8.4	- 3.0	- 1.3
Notts. and Leicester ...	5,392	1,066	9.5	1.8	11.3	...	- 1.1
Warwickshire ...	655	70	4.6	0.5	5.1	- 0.4	- 1.2
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	4,093	960	7.0	1.6	8.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,094	840	10.7	8.2	18.9	- 1.4	+ 5.0
Kent ...	295	41	3.9	0.6	4.5	- 1.1	- 0.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	42,419	2,799	23.4	1.6	25.0	- 2.3	- 2.7

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th December, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.		
	19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	44,361	+ 0.2	5.50	+ 0.08	- 0.02	- 0.02
Durham ...	109,571	+ 1.3	4.9	+ 0.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	5,052	+ 0.8	3.7	+ 0.11	- 0.02	- 0.18
South Yorkshire ...	96,344	+ 0.3	1.9	+ 0.37	- 0.18	- 0.18
West Yorkshire ...	41,729	+ 0.7	1.0	+ 0.56	- 0.35	- 0.20
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	60,137	+ 0.9	0.8	+ 0.38	- 0.20	- 0.16
Derbyshire ...	43,784	- 0.1	2.5	+ 0.78	- 0.16	- 0.12
Notts. and Leicester ...	52,870	- 0.7	2.0	+ 0.53	- 0.24	- 0.24
Warwick ...	17,051	+ 0.3	3.8	+ 0.03	- 0.24	- 0.04
North Staffordshire ...	23,060	+ 0.3	2.3	+ 0.46	- 0.04	- 0.17
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	27,892	+ 0.3	1.9	+ 0.58	- 0.17	- 0.04
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,972	+ 0.8	4.1	+ 0.33	- 0.10	- 0.10
Kent ...	7,270	- 0.4	0.3	+ 0.71	- 0.10	- 0.01
North Wales ...	9,634	+ 0.6	10.4	+ 0.03	- 0.21	- 0.21
South Wales and Mon. ...	125,537	+ 1.3	3.7	+ 0.66	- 0.02	- 0.14
England and Wales	673,264	+ 0.6	0.3	+ 0.30	- 0.14	- 0.14
SCOTLAND:						
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,825	- 0.3	2.6	+ 0.40	- 0.11	- 0.08
Fife and Clackmannan ...	22,467	+ 0.8	3.7	+ 0.25	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
Rest of Scotland ...	52,571	+ 0.5	4.3	+ 0.14	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
Scotland ...	87,863	+ 0.5	3.9	+ 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
GREAT BRITAIN ...	761,127	+ 0.6	0.7	+ 0.28	- 0.12	- 0.12

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 19th December, 1936, was 0.45 of a day per week, of which 0.29 of a day was due to want of trade.

\* 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 corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, were 0.73 and 0.63 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 21st December, 1935, 0.34 and 0.22 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 19th December, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,618,200 tons, as compared with 18,751,500 tons in the four weeks ended 21st November, 1936, and 20,203,900 tons in the four weeks ended 21st December, 1935.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued fair. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 11.3 at 14th December, 1936, the same percentage as at 23rd November, 1936, as compared with 20.3 at 16th December, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.
			Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,949	+ 0.5	5.88	+ 0.42	+ 0.63
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,897	+ 0.3	6.03	+ 0.42	+ 0.03
Other Districts ...	1,909	- 0.3	5.51	- 0.13	- 0.15
ALL DISTRICTS	6,755	- 0.2	5.82	+ 0.27	+ 0.23

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 19th December, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,062, an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with November, 1936, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with December, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.96 in December, 1936, as compared with 5.97 in November, 1936, and 5.93 in December, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than in December, 1935. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.1 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 14.0 at 23rd November, 1936, and 18.2 at 16th December, 1935.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 15,965 workpeople at the end of December, 1936, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with November, 1936, and an increase of 13.7 per cent. compared with December, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of December, 1936, was 110, as compared with 114 at the end of November, 1936, and 102 at the end of December, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Dec., 1936.	Nov., 1936.	Dec., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	60	30	30</			

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during December, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.1 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 12.8 at 23rd November, 1936, and with 17.5 at 16th December, 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		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Month before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,814	+ 3.0	+ 15.8	51,995	+ 2.7	+ 16.0		
Puddling Forges ...	912	+ 10.0	+ 13.7	4,457	+ 9.1	+ 23.2		
Rolling Mills ...	25,711	+ 1.0	+ 7.6	140,977	+ 0.4	+ 7.4		
Forging and Pressing ...	1,538	+ 1.0	+ 22.5	8,641	+ 2.1	+ 29.4		
Founding ...	8,775	+ 0.0	+ 13.9	51,240	+ 1.4	+ 16.5		
Other Departments	13,247	+ 2.8	+ 5.4	75,935	+ 4.0	+ 5.1		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	16,133	- 4.7	+ 15.8	94,086	- 4.3	+ 15.9		
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>75,130</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 10.9</b>	<b>427,331</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>		

The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.7 in each of the three periods.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,019,200 tons in December, 1936, as compared with 1,001,300 tons in November, 1936, and with 811,500 tons in December, 1935.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement; it was considerably better than in December, 1935. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.5, at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 20.0 at 23rd November, 1936, and 26.3 at 16th December, 1935. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to improve.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation, at those works in respect of which returns are received, for the week ended 19th December, 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		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Month before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	59	+ 3	...	346	+ 7	+ 23		
Steel Sheet ...	12	...	+ 2	103	+ 2	+ 9		
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>71</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>+ 32</b>		

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little general change and continued 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. From certain districts a continued shortage of some classes of skilled labour was reported.

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 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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 14th December, 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 14th December, 1936.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Ing., Engineers, Iron and Steel Foundry.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,827	455	106	216	2,244	5,848	- 28	- 1,523
South-Eastern ...	1,031	151	164	78	831	2,255	- 17	- 903
South-Western ...	898	103	300	91	1,186	2,578	- 1,244	- 1,527
Midlands ...	3,041	585	19	426	4,447	8,518	+ 36	- 5,738
North-Eastern ...	5,170	125	201	199	640	6,335	+ 12	- 3,873
North-Western ...	12,069	1,026	171	397	1,876	15,539	+ 182	- 7,295
Northern ...	3,403	450	2,161	934	530	7,448	- 30	- 5,615
Scotland ...	6,727	233	1,660	1,130	1,042	10,792	+ 152	- 5,294
Wales ...	728	89	38	204	422	1,481	+ 22	- 588
Northern Ireland ...	1,081	91	966	57	340	2,535	- 91	+ 434
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> ...	<b>36,975</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>5,786</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>13,558</b>	<b>63,359</b>	<b>- 1,006</b>	<b>- 31,922</b>

Percentages Unemployed at 14th December, 1936.

London ...	2.7	2.5	25.9	3.9	3.4	3.0	...	- 1.4
South-Eastern ...	5.1	1.6	4.7	9.6	2.3	2.7	...	- 1.5
South-Western ...	3.3	3.4	4.0	8.3	2.8	2.9	...	- 1.4
Midlands ...	3.3	1.8	12.7	4.6	4.1	3.5	...	- 2.7
North-Eastern ...	6.5	2.6	12.0	10.3	4.5	6.2	...	- 4.3
North-Western ...	11.5	4.7	19.7	10.3	7.7	10.0	...	+ 0.2
Northern ...	10.5	6.3	15.7	16.8	12.3	11.8	...	- 10.8
Scotland ...	10.0	6.6	10.9	17.3	8.6	10.3	...	+ 0.1
Wales ...	16.5	13.3	10.6	14.6	16.5	15.7	...	+ 0.2
Northern Ireland ...	17.5	21.2	15.0	40.7	12.7	16.0	...	- 0.6
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> ...	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>

On the North-East Coast, employment in marine engineering improved slightly but was still slack; it continued moderate in general engineering in that area. Employment in general engineering in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire remained good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was moderate in general engineering and in textile engineering, and fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry, employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering, and in motor vehicle manufacture; it improved and was good in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district, employment remained good. Employment was still very good on the whole in London and the Southern Counties; it also continued very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland there was little change, and employment continued moderate in general and marine engineering. Employment in Wales continued bad on the whole; in Northern Ireland it was a little better, but was still bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

The improvement recorded in recent months continued during December, slight increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in some areas being more than offset by reductions in other districts. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported in some districts. Employment was considerably better than in December, 1935, in nearly all areas, the principal exception being Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th December, 1936, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd November, 1936, and with 16th December, 1935 :-

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 14th Dec., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 14th Dec., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,614	+ 109	- 497	18.1	+ 1.2	- 4.8
South-Eastern ...	437	- 137	- 204	8.5	- 2.6	- 4.8
South-Western ...	1,872	- 585	- 1,192	7.5	- 2.3	- 5.5
Midlands ...	50	6	17	29.4	- 3.5	- 7.8
North-Eastern ...	1,407	+ 63	+ 201	25.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
North-Western ...	5,491	- 587	- 3,625	23.8	- 2.5	- 13.7
Northern ...	13,816	+ 47	- 6,048	38.7	+ 0.1	- 18.9
Scotland ...	12,511	+ 40	- 5,479	29.6	+ 0.1	- 14.3
Wales ...	1,756	- 148	- 955	36.1	- 3.1	- 17.7
Northern Ireland ...	4,651	+ 57	+ 2,937	41.9	+ 0.5	+ 23.4
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> ...	<b>43,605</b>	<b>- 1,147</b>	<b>- 14,879</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 10.3</b>

Statistics of shipbuilding in the fourth quarter of 1936 are given on page 36.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in December, and was considerably better than in December, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 12.4 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 13.6 at 23rd November, 1936, and with 16.6 at 16th December, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11.4, 12.6, and 15.5; and in the manufacturing department 13.5, 14.5, and 17.8.

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 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	11,773	- 0.5	+ 2.6	19,115	+ 0.1	+ 7.3
Spinning ...	23,237	+ 0.5	- 1.2	37,289	+ 0.3	+ 5.6
Weaving ...	20,575	- 0.1	+ 1.9	33,924	- 1.0	+ 3.1
Other ...	6,665	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	14,518	+ 1.0	+ 4.3
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>62,250</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>104,846</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>

Returns from firms employing about 61,350 workpeople in the week ended 19th December, 1936, showed that 23 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 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 employment showed a further slight improvement, and was better than a year earlier. Employment at Glossop continued good.

In the Oldham district the improvement in the spinning department again improved slightly; a shortage of weavers was still reported, principally in the velvet section. In both the spinning and manufacturing departments employment was better than a year earlier.

At Bolton employment showed a further improvement; it was moderate with spinners and with cardroom workers; with weavers, winders and warpers it continued good. At Leigh employment continued good in the spinning department, and was better than a year earlier. At Bury and at Heywood there was a slight improvement. In the spinning department at Rochdale the improvement reported in November was maintained; in the manufacturing department employment was good.

At many of the principal cotton weaving centres employment showed little general change as compared with November; it was better, however, than in December, 1935. At Burnley and at Colne employment improved slightly. At Nelson many weavers were still working with only two or three, instead of four, looms; employment, however, was described as fair. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed a slight seasonal decline and was moderate.

In Yorkshire employment improved with spinners and cardroom workers; it remained good with doublers. At Huddersfield employment with spinners was fair. At Todmorden it 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 14th December, 1936 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th December, 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd Nov., 1936.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,193	2,275	193	846	4,507	- 1,061
Spinning ...	7,172	1,996	1,214	882	11,264	- 1,074
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,175	3,601	658	2,480	7,914	- 515
Weaving ...	4,486	9,813	569	1,397	16,265	- 1,408
Other Processes ...	746	193	116	86	1,141	- 164
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>14,772</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>41,091</b>	<b>- 4,222</b>

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during December, and was good on the whole; in some districts it was very good. Shortages of labour were reported in various occupations. 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 6.4 at 14th December, 1936, compared with 6.7 at 23rd November, 1936, and 7.9 at 16th December, 1935. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were 4.6, 4.6, and 4.5.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued to be good, except for certain departments in a few districts; it was not quite so good, however, as in December, 1935.

Returns from employers for the week ended 19th December 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 12 hours each on the average, and 24 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments, 13½ per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and 19 per cent. worked overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 3½ per cent. were on short time, losing 11 hours each, and 31½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, \* 5½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 15 per cent. and 6 hours.

With wool sorters and in the woolcombing department employment improved slightly and was good. It remained good in the spinning department, and good, or fairly good, in the weaving department.

Employment at Bradford continued to improve, though it had still not quite reached the level of December, 1935. There was a further seasonal decline in the woolcombing department at Shipley. At Halifax employment remained good, and overtime was worked in many mills. At Keighley all firms were very busy, and nearly all working overtime.

At Huddersfield employment in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade showed a further improvement, though some firms were still not fully employed.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued to be good, and was better than in December, 1935.

Returns from employers for the week ended 19th December showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time\* in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 28 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department 5 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 38 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, \* 11½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 24 per cent. and 6 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district and in the Heavy Woollen District employment remained good; many firms were working to capacity and much overtime was worked. There was a slight improvement in the rag and shoddy trade, and employment was good. In the Leeds and Morley districts employment continued to improve. Employment in the West of England remained good. In the South of Scotland it remained fairly good.

In the blanket trade employment showed a further improvement; it remained good at Witney and was good or fair in other districts. Employment among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth remained fairly good.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good at nearly all centres.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers :-

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,432	+ 0.6	97.2	24,507	- 0.1	82.0
Spinning ...	36,665	- 0.1	90.8	55,857	- 0.1	87.7
Weaving ...	15,115	+ 0.8	84.2	28,776	+ 0.8	77.9
Other Depts. ...	9,567	- 0.3	101.0	21,494	+ 2.6	84.8
Not Specified ...	1,493	+ 2.1	85.4	2,831	+ 0.9	63.7
<b>Total—Worsted</b> ...	<b>73,272</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>133,465</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,048	- 1.1	79.5	2,412	- 3.2	86.8
Spinning ...	13,240	+ 0.9	94.6	28,778	+ 0.7	106.0
Weaving ...	22,885	+ 0.3	101.4	41,457	+ 0.5	105.0
Other Depts. ...	15,240	+ 0.2	91.5	33,465	+ 0.6	94.6
Not Specified ...	2,144	- 0.5	84.5	4,460	+ 0.7	89.7
<b>Total—Woollen</b> ...	<b>54,557</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>110,572</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>100.5</b>

Districts:†	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	31,896	+ 0.8	89.7	59,989	+ 0.5	77.0
Huddersfield ...	7,151	+ 0.5	89.2	14,342	+ 1.1	83.5
Halifax ...	8,472	+ 0.3	80.3	14,296	- 0.6	75.9
Leeds ...	7,337	+ 0.2	93.4	13,435	- 0.0	94.8
Keighley ...	7,348	- 0.2	93.4	12,798	- 0.2	95.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,612	- 0.4	109.8	5,279	- 1.0	105.1
<b>Total—Worsted Riding</b>	65,816	+ 0.4	89.9	120,139	+ 0.2	82.0
West of England and Midlands ...	4,607	- 1.1	91.7	8,309	- 4.3	85.0
Lancashire ...	346	- 3.4	120.3	4,377	- 6.4	122.7
Scotland ...	2,503	- 3.0	112.2	4,377	- 6.4	157.6
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	73,272	+ 0.2	90.7	133,465	- 0.3	83.5
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,263	+ 0.0	103.6	27,962	+ 0.1	104.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,334	+ 0.5	87.1	20,537	+ 1.9	98.4
Leeds ...	7,897	+ 0.9	106.6	16,712	+ 0.2	114.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,638	...	102.3	5,813	+ 0.7	94.6
Bradford ...	1,146	+ 1.2	95.1	2,464	- 0.6	87.2
<b>Total—Woolen Riding</b>	34,278	+ 0.4	99.9	73,488	+ 0.7	106.4
Lancashire ...	4,601	- 0.3	92.9	9,133	- 2.4	92.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,737	+ 2.2	87.0	7,136	+ 2.4	104.5
Scotland ...	11,941	- 0.2	89.2	20,815	- 1.4	86.7
<b>Total—Woolen</b>	54,557	+ 0.3	95.7	110,572	+ 0.1	100.5
<b>CARPET SECTION</b>	11,703	+ 0.3	142.3	23,778	- 0.9	150.0
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	139,532	+ 0.3	95.4	267,815	- 0.2	93.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 19th December, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st November, 1936:—

Districts	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.8
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 2.8	- 0.0	+ 1.1	- 0.9	+ 0.2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 4.1	- 3.1	+ 1.3	- 0.8	- 1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ...	-	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	+ 2.5	- 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
Leeds ...	-	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
Rest of W. Riding ...	-	+ 2.3	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 14th December, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th December, 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd Nov., 1936.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	62	3	102	2	169	- 233
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	322	64	259	59	704	+ 2
Wool Combing ...	172	206	558	285	1,221	+ 183
Wool Carding ...	279	28	221	24	552	+ 6
Woolen Spinning ...	149	19	110	37	315	- 35
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	239	659	131	166	1,195	+ 116
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	39	9	102	10	160	- 22
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	56	100	88	250	494	+ 109
Woolen Weaving ...	66	80	110	428	684	+ 128
Worsted Weaving ...	83	100	24	227	434	- 279
Other Processes ...	570	55	432	80	1,137	- 74
<b>Total</b>	2,037	1,323	2,137	1,568	7,065	- 355

\* See note † in second column on page 19.  
† 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 further slight decline, largely seasonal, in December. There was much short time working, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.0 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 12.6 at 23rd November, 1936, and with 13.6 at 16th December, 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 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	1,562	- 3.3	- 4.8	3,327	- 4.6	- 2.1
Leicester ...	8,427	- 3.3	- 2.1	18,780	- 4.2	- 5.2
Leicester Country District ...	4,490	- 0.4	+ 0.9	9,415	- 4.0	- 5.1
Northampton ...	4,800	- 2.4	+ 0.5	10,385	- 4.7	- 6.3
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,654	- 1.0	+ 3.8	15,590	- 6.3	- 2.8
Kettering and District ...	4,699	- 0.4	- 1.4	10,717	- 0.8	- 3.0
Rest of Northants ...	1,337	- 1.7	- 0.2	2,829	- 5.2	- 3.8
Stafford and District ...	2,390	- 0.7	+ 0.3	4,869	- 0.6	- 3.4
Norwich and District ...	5,185	- 1.7	- 10.5	9,740	- 1.1	- 9.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	970	- 6.2	- 3.0	1,609	- 16.5	- 14.8
Leeds and District ...	1,498	- 0.3	- 1.1	3,457	- 1.5	- 1.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,715	- 4.4	+ 3.0	11,672	- 13.6	- 5.5
Birmingham and District ...	842	- 1.5	- 5.7	1,629	- 5.6	- 3.0
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,658	- 1.0	+ 2.7	8,653	- 0.6	- 7.7
<b>England and Wales</b>	54,127	- 2.1	- 0.8	112,572	- 4.8	- 5.1
<b>Scotland</b>	1,869	- 0.6	- 0.3	3,952	- 6.4	- 3.5
<b>Great Britain</b>	55,996	- 2.0	- 0.7	116,524	- 4.8	- 5.1

Returns from firms employing about 55,500 workpeople in the week ended 19th December, 1936, showed that nearly 45 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; while nearly 8 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, in Lancashire, and at Northampton, Stafford, and Norwich.

Employment in London showed a seasonal decline; it was moderate or slack in East London, but continued good in North London.

At Leicester and at Northampton there was a seasonal decline; many firms, especially at Northampton, extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas. In the Leicestershire country district there was again a slight seasonal decline; employment varied from fair to quiet.

At Kettering and Desborough there was little change as compared with November, but a decline as compared with December, 1935. In the Higham and Rushden district employment declined slightly and was moderate; there was also a decline at Wellingborough, but at Raunds employment remained good.

At Stafford there was little change, but at Norwich a decline; at both centres employment was below the level of December, 1935.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was very slack generally, though some firms were still reported to be well employed. At Leeds employment was fair for the time of year. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a decline, and employment was below the level of December, 1935.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it was very quiet at Edinburgh, and slack at Maybole.

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 14th December, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 14th December, 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd Nov., 1936.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept. ...	150	25	114	44	333	+ 30
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	347	13	218	2	580	+ 62
Cloaking Dept. ...	731	26	1,313	6	2,076	+ 318
Closing Dept. ...	19	623	9	1,667	2,318	+ 487
Making Dept. ...	1,750	39	1,625	85	3,499	+ 548
Finishing Dept. ...	1,164	480	814	428	2,886	+ 260
Slipper Making ...	239	111	1,191	903	2,444	+ 546
Clog Making ...	18	1	7	—	26	- 1
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	767	1	69	5	842	+ 34
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,185	1,319	5,360	3,140	15,004	+ 2,284

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fairly good; it was better than in December, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.2 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 9.6 at 25th November, 1936, and 11.9 at 16th December, 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 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.	Week ended 19th Dec., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.
<b>Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire</b>	1,434	- 1.6	- 1.8	3,532	- 5.0	- 4.1
<b>Midlands and Eastern Counties</b>	8,774	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	24,805	+ 1.0	+ 9.4
<b>South and South-West Counties and Wales</b>	1,903	- 1.3	+ 1.8	4,841	- 2.7	+ 3.4
<b>Scotland</b>	230	- 3.4	+ 4.1	647	+ 3.0	+ 10.0
<b>Total</b>	12,341	- 0.1	+ 4.5	33,825	- 0.2	+ 7.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,285 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over 3½ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of about ½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a further slight decline.

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

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 14th December, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with December, 1935. The figures for 14th December, 1936, however, were affected by the adverse weather conditions prevailing on that date, which interrupted outdoor employment generally.

Occupations.	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed at 14th Dec., 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
<b>OCCUPATIONS.</b>						
Carpenters ...	142,740	10,531	791	7.4	+ 1.8	- 0.8
Bricklayers ...	97,570	10,656	3,798	10.9	+ 4.2	+ 5.1
Masons ...	22,200	2,896	817	13.0	+ 3.9	- 1.0
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,840	991	257	11.2	+ 3.1	- 1.1
Plasterers ...	34,550	3,743	1,045	10.8	+ 3.4	+ 2.0
Painters ...	134,540	36,328	2,433	27.0	+ 4.7	+ 2.1
Plumbers ...	41,250	2,998	216	7.3	+ 0.4	- 1.4
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	291,350	46,809	5,644	16.1	+ 2.6	- 0.9
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,300	32,284	1,558	30.4	+ 2.3	- 4.7
All other occupa- tions ...	140,340	32,877	1,851	23.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
<b>Total</b>	1,019,680	180,113	18,510	17.7	+ 2.6	- 0.5
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	243,010	35,024	239	14.4	+ 0.8	- 0.7
South-Eastern ...	128,370	13,669	222	10.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
South-Western ...	118,960	13,743	453	11.6	+ 1.6	- 2.5
Midlands ...	127,390	15,947	2,372	12.5	+ 3.0	- 1.0
North-Eastern ...	81,770	18,691	6,790	22.9	+ 7.8	+ 3.1
North-Western ...	123,380	30,750	3,958	24.9	+ 3.8	+ 1.7
Northern ...	49,250	13,935	2,371	28.3	+ 5.5	- 1.1
Scotland ...	93,500	19,278	1,489	20.6	+ 1.7	- 4.3
Wales ...	33,510	10,688	597	31.9	+ 3.1	- 3.3
Northern Ireland ...	20,540	8,388	19	40.8	+ 2.7	+ 9.8
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	1,019,680	180,113	18,510	17.7	+ 2.6	- 0.5

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during December have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,585,000 in 1931). These returns show that in December, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,751,400, as compared with £8,562,800 in December, 1935.

An analysis of the figures for December, 1936, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 30 of the present issue.

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

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline, mainly due to the completion of Christmas orders and a temporary stoppage of production of Coronation wares. It was, however, much better than in December, 1935. At Worcester, employment was very good; at Derby it remained fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.9 at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 13.3 at 23rd November, 1936, and 22.8 at 16th December, 1935.

1936, and with 28.7 per cent. at 16th December, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 12.5, 12.2 and 14.0, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 30.0, 28.5 and 31.3.

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

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns include Period, In Docks (By the Port of London Authority, By Ship-owners, etc.), At Wharves making Returns, and Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during December was 1,138, compared with 1,006 in November, and with 1,017 in December, 1935.

North-East Coast.—Employment declined slightly at some of the North-East Coast ports, but remained generally moderate.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool improved slightly; at Garston it continued generally good. At Salford it declined, chiefly among casual workers, but was moderate on the whole.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st January, 1937, was 12,659, compared with 12,845 in November, 1936, and with 11,902 in December, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed continued improvement; at Swansea it remained good with dock workers, and fair with coal trimmers. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth continued good. At Southampton it improved slightly, while at Plymouth it showed considerable improvement.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Grange-mouth continued fair; but there was a slight decline at the latter port. At Dundee it remained good; at Leith it showed a further slight decline, but was still fair. Employment at Belfast continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during December showed a slight improvement but was slack on the whole. Among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 14th December, 1936, was 24.7, compared with 25.0 at 23rd November, 1936, and 30.1 at 16th December, 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 December:—

Table showing Number of Seamen\* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels. Columns include Principal Ports, Dec. 1936, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, and Twelve Months ended (Dec. 1936, Dec. 1935).

\* 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 14th December, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table showing Number of Persons on Register at 14th December, 1936, by Area. Columns include Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 23rd Nov. 1936 and 16th Dec. 1935.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of about 750 towns in Great Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

STATISTICS showing, by industries, the numbers and percentages of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, unemployed at 14th December, 1936, are given on pages 24 to 27. The Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the totals for 14th December, differed from those for 23rd November, 1936, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Table showing Principal Variations in Numbers Unemployed by Industries. Columns include Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers (aged 16-64) recorded as Unemployed at 14th Dec. 1936, as compared with 23rd Nov. 1936, and Total.

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 conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 14th December, 1936.

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.

Table showing Analysis in respect of persons applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances. Columns include Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register (Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, etc.), and Percentages.

Of the 812,654 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 605,000, or 43.2 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks. Of the 313,876 applicants who had been on the register for 12 months or more, 109,924 had been on the register for less than 2 years, 65,762 for 2 years but less than 3 years, 42,487 for 3 years but less than 4 years, 34,961 for 4 years but less than 5 years, and 60,742 for 5 years or more.

\* See article on pages 8 and 9 for a survey of changes in the duration of unemployment during the past five years.

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 14th December, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

Table showing Position under Provisions as to Benefit and Unemployment Allowances. Columns include Adults aged 18-64 inclusive (Men, Women), Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years (Boys, Girls), and various categories of claimants and applicants.

The figures in items 1(a) and 1(b) of the Tables showing the numbers of claimants for insurance benefit include 8,047 claimants for benefit under the general scheme, and 120 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:—

Table showing Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit by Division. Columns include Division, Men 18-64, Boys 16 & 17, Women 18-64, Girls 16 & 17, and Total 16-64.

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the register at 14th December, 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 24,747 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:—

Table showing Applications authorised for Unemployment Allowances by Division. Columns include Division, Men aged 18-64, Women aged 18-64, and Total aged 18-64.

\* See note \* in second column on page 16. † 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 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 14th December, 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 others employed by 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 14th December, 1936, are, however, given on page 29.

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 16 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 16.

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 26 and 27 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at November and December, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for December, 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 14th DECEMBER, 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 ... ..	8,917	39	8,956	177	13	190	9,094	52	9,146	9,036	52	9,088
Mining —												
Coal Mining ... ..	127,560	560	128,120	18,628	13	18,641	146,188	573	146,761	146,157	572	146,729
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,087	—	1,087	134	—	134	1,221	—	1,221	1,209	—	1,209
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	758	—	758	28	—	28	786	—	786	786	—	786
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	6,109	10	6,119	4,215	—	4,215	10,324	10	10,334	8,932	9	8,941
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	554	1	555	49	—	49	603	1	604	603	1	604
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	915	150	1,065	829	7	836	1,744	157	1,901	1,695	157	1,852
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,479	10	1,489	280	2	282	1,759	12	1,771	1,579	11	1,590
Total, Mining ... ..	138,462	731	139,193	24,163	22	24,185	162,625	753	163,378	160,961	750	161,711
Non-Metallic Mining Products —												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,918	4	1,922	148	1	149	2,066	5	2,071	2,066	5	2,071
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,861	64	2,925	817	10	827	3,678	74	3,752	3,632	73	3,705
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	940	19	959	187	—	187	1,127	19	1,146	1,025	18	1,043
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	5,719	87	5,806	1,152	11	1,163	6,871	98	6,969	6,723	96	6,819
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8,216	554	8,770	1,548	134	1,682	9,764	688	10,452	9,302	687	9,989
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	3,147	1,972	5,119	2,557	4,756	7,313	5,704	6,728	12,432	5,696	6,723	12,419
Glass —												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	1,840	262	2,102	408	56	464	2,248	318	2,566	2,223	318	2,541
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,255	132	2,387	518	28	546	2,773	160	2,933	2,772	160	2,932
Total, Glass ... ..	4,095	394	4,489	926	84	1,010	5,021	478	5,499	4,995	478	5,473
Chemicals, etc. —												
Chemicals ... ..	6,344	741	7,085	611	107	718	6,955	848	7,803	6,838	843	7,681
Explosives ... ..	562	211	773	7	9	16	569	220	789	568	219	787
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	957	173	1,130	71	8	79	1,028	181	1,209	1,019	180	1,199
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,766	709	4,475	731	182	913	4,487	891	5,378	4,455	872	5,327
Total, Chemicals, etc. ... ..	11,629	1,834	13,463	1,420	306	1,726	13,049	2,140	15,189	12,880	2,114	14,994
Metal Manufacture —												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	1,803	4	1,807	303	1	304	2,106	5	2,111	2,104	5	2,109
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling												
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ... ..	13,754	108	13,862	6,720	11	6,731	20,474	119	20,593	20,471	119	20,590
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,400	95	2,495	357	8	375	2,767	104	2,871	2,729	104	2,833
Tin Plates ... ..	1,755	168	1,923	2,651	212	2,863	4,406	380	4,786	4,406	379	4,785
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	2,151	43	2,194	1,044	3	1,047	3,195	46	3,241	3,194	46	3,240
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,616	173	1,789	668	59	727	2,284	232	2,516	2,279	232	2,511
Total, Metal Manufacture ... ..	23,479	592	24,071	11,753	294	12,047	35,232	886	36,118	35,183	885	36,068
Engineering, etc. —												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	30,206	1,156	31,362	5,259	354	5,613	35,465	1,510	36,975	34,391	1,503	35,894
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,659	449	3,108	144	36	200	2,823	485	3,308	2,735	482	3,217
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	5,324	21	5,345	440	1	441	5,764	22	5,786	4,800	20	4,820
Constructional Engineering ... ..	3,303	35	3,338	392	2	394	3,695	37	3,732	3,638	37	3,675
Total, Engineering ... ..	41,492	1,661	43,153	6,255	393	6,648	47,747	2,054	49,801	45,564	2,042	47,606
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	11,238	747	11,985	1,463	110	1,573	12,701	857	13,558	12,365	853	13,218
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,207	70	1,277	95	18	113	1,302	88	1,390	1,223	87	1,310
Total, Vehicles ... ..	12,445	817	13,262	1,558	128	1,686	14,003	945	14,948	13,588	940	14,528
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	40,406	184	40,590	2,977	38	3,015	43,383	222	43,605	43,738	216	43,954

\* Statistics relating to workers insured under the agricultural scheme are given on page 27.

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 ... ..	5,086	274	5,360	1,331	54	1,385	6,417	328	6,745	6,378	328	6,706
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,237	38	3,275	—	—	—	3,452	38	3,490	3,128	36	3,164
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,207	2,724	6,931	307	438	745	4,514	3,162	7,676	4,451	3,151	7,602
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,920	548	2,468	679	135	814	2,599	683	3,282	2,582	682	3,264
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	942	470	1,412	155	65	220	1,097	535	1,632	1,096	535	1,631
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	752	386	1,138	137	85	222	889	471	1,360	884	471	1,355
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	717	43	760	30	4	34	747	47	794	739	47	786
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,017	558	1,575	301	144	445	1,318	702	2,020	1,303	702	2,005
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	9,242	2,917	12,159	1,521	686	2,207	10,763	3,603	14,366	10,488	3,594	14,082
Total, Other Metals ... ..	27,180	7,958	35,138	4,616	1,011	6,227	31,796	9,569	41,365	31,049	9,556	40,605
Textiles: —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	10,204	8,513	18,717	2,168	3,274	5,442	12,372	11,787	24,159	12,372	11,787	24,159
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,769	15,817	22,586	1,682	3,851	5,533	8,451	19,668	28,119	8,445	19,666	28,111
Total, Cotton ... ..	16,973	24,330	41,303	3,850	7,125	10,975	20,823	31,455	52,278	20,817	31,453	52,270
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	3,977	3,945	7,922	3,703	3,162	6,865	7,680	6,707	14,387	7,632	6,662	14,294
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving ... ..	1,168	1,201	2,369	921	1,537	2,458	2,089	2,738	4,827	2,086	2,703	4,789
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	1,266	566	1,832	1,116	229	1,345	2,382	795	3,177	2,382	795	3,177
Linen ... ..	3,958	7,809	11,767	332	1,040	1,372	4,290	8,849	13,139	552	1,607	2,159
Jute ... ..	2,513	4,341	6,854	78	144	222	2,591	4,485	7,076	2,591	4,481	7,072
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	862	1,487	2,349	190	447	637	1,052	1,934	2,986	890	1,486	2,376
Hosiery ... ..	939	2,467	3,406	909	4,227	5,136	1,848	6,694	8,542	1,815	6,613	8,428
Lace ... ..	253	245	498	505	525	1,030	650	771	1,421	650	770	1,420
Carpets ... ..	313	525	838	188	401	589	501	927	1,428	500	926	1,426
Other Textiles ... ..	1,231	2,129	3,360	133	1,239	1,372	1,364	3,368	4,732	1,195	2,365	3,560
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,658	2,448	8,106	7,375	9,338	13,033	4,411	17,444	21,855	11,947	3,500	15,447
Total, Textiles ... ..	39,118	51,095	90,213	19,195	22,039	41,234	58,313	73,134	131,447	53,067	63,161	116,228
Leather and Leather Goods: —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,483	601	3,084	782	274	1,056	3,265	875	4,140	3,258	875	4,133
Leather Goods ... ..	698	451	1,149	150	132	282	848	583	1,431	830	569	

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 14TH DEC., 1936.*									
	PERCENTAGES AT 14TH DECEMBER, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH												
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.				23RD NOV., 1936.			16TH DEC., 1935.			17TH DEC., 1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		23RD NOV., 1936.	16TH DEC., 1935.	17TH DEC., 1934.						
Fishing ...	33,650	880	34,530	26.5	4.4	25.9	0.5	1.5	0.6	27.0	5.9	26.5	+ 9.4	- 1.4	+ 0.3	26.5						
Mining —	892,100	3,880	895,980	14.3	14.4	14.3	2.1	0.4	2.1	16.4	14.8	16.4	- 1.6	- 3.0	- 6.8	16.4						
Coal Mining ...	10,790	—	10,790	10.1	—	10.1	1.2	—	1.2	11.3	—	11.3	—	—	—	11.2						
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,180	20	4,200	18.1	—	18.0	0.7	—	0.7	18.8	—	18.7	—	—	—	18.7						
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining, etc.	47,070	420	47,490	13.0	—	12.9	0.9	—	0.9	21.8	—	21.8	—	—	—	20.0						
Stone Quarrelling and Mining ...	9,890	10	9,900	5.6	—	5.6	0.5	—	0.5	6.1	—	6.1	—	—	—	6.1						
Slate Quarrelling and Mining ...	10,550	1,370	11,920	8.7	10.9	8.9	7.8	0.6	7.0	15.5	15.9	15.5	- 1.1	- 2.0	- 5.1	15.7						
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	17,590	170	17,760	8.4	5.9	8.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	10.0	7.1	10.0	- 0.8	- 2.7	- 5.8	9.1						
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	992,170	5,870	998,040	14.0	12.5	13.9	2.4	0.3	2.5	16.4	12.8	16.4	- 1.1	- 3.0	- 6.5	16.3						
Total, Mining	14,060	90	14,150	13.6	4.4	13.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	14.7	5.6	14.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6	- 3.3	14.6						
Non-Metallic Mining Products —	23,910	1,750	25,660	12.0	3.7	11.4	3.4	0.5	3.2	15.4	4.2	14.6	+ 0.7	- 2.4	- 6.3	14.6						
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	15,010	490	15,500	6.3	3.9	6.2	1.2	—	1.2	7.5	3.9	7.4	- 0.1	- 6.2	- 7.0	6.9						
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	52,980	2,330	55,310	10.8	3.7	10.5	2.2	0.5	2.7	13.0	4.2	12.6	+ 0.3	- 3.0	- 5.6	12.5						
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	6,150	102,870	108,990	8.5	9.0	8.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	10.1	11.2	10.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7	- 3.5	9.8						
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	96,720	33,800	130,520	9.3	4.9	6.9	7.6	11.9	10.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	+ 3.6	- 5.9	- 6.4	16.9						
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	22,890	6,580	29,470	8.0	4.0	7.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	9.8	4.8	8.7	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 3.0	8.6						
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	17,410	2,580	19,990	13.0	5.5	12.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	15.9	6.7	14.8	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 2.7	14.8						
Glass —	17,410	2,580	19,990	10.2	4.4	9.1	2.3	0.9	2.1	12.5	5.3	11.2	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 2.9	11.1						
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	40,300	8,960	49,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Glass Bottles ...	77,430	27,050	104,480	8.2	2.7	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	9.0	3.1	7.5	- 0.2	- 2.1	- 2.5	7.4						
Chemicals, etc. —	12,850	5,400	18,250	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	—	- 1.0	- 1.7	4.3						
Explosives ...	18,550	5,830	24,380	5.2	3.0	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.5	3.1	5.0	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 1.3	4.9						
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	52,200	20,410	72,610	7.2	3.5	6.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	8.6	4.4	7.4	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 2.5	7.4						
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	161,040	58,690	219,730	7.2	3.1	6.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	8.1	3.6	6.9	—	- 1.7	- 2.4	6.9						
Total, Chemicals, etc.	15,980	90	16,070	11.3	4.4	11.2	1.9	1.2	1.9	13.2	5.6	13.1	- 0.9	- 5.1	- 9.2	13.1						
Metal Manufacture —	165,560	4,400	169,960	8.3	2.5	8.2	4.1	0.2	3.9	12.4	2.7	12.1	- 0.7	- 5.4	- 11.6	12.1						
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	40,030	3,730	43,760	6.0	2.6	6.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	6.9	2.8	6.6	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 4.7	6.5						
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	24,800	2,610	27,410	7.1	6.4	7.0	10.7	8.2	10.5	17.8	14.5	17.5	- 2.5	- 8.8	- 17.6	17.5						
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	29,370	2,920	32,290	7.3	2.1	7.0	3.6	0.2	3.3	10.9	2.3	10.3	- 0.6	- 5.0	- 9.5	10.3						
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	20,080	3,630	23,710	8.0	4.8	7.5	3.4	1.6	3.1	11.4	6.4	10.6	- 0.6	- 3.4	- 4.2	10.6						
Tin Plates ...	29,820	16,480	46,300	7.9	3.6	7.7	4.0	1.8	3.9	11.9	5.4	11.6	- 0.8	- 3.4	- 10.5	11.6						
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	29,820	16,480	46,300	7.9	3.6	7.7	4.0	1.8	3.9	11.9	5.4	11.6	- 0.8	- 3.4	- 10.5	11.6						
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	298,820	16,480	315,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total, Metal Manufacture	284,450	29,550	314,000	10.9	4.2	10.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	11.8	5.3	10.9	- 0.2	- 1.9	- 3.8	10.5						
Engineering, etc. —	11,070	1,650	12,720	3.5	1.2	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.0	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 6.2	4.0						
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	48,280	1,380	49,660	4.1	2.6	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.7	3.0	4.5	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 4.1	4.4						
Electrical Engineering ...	343,800	32,580	376,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	159,250	2,600	161,850	25.4	7.1	25.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	27.2	8.5	26.9	- 0.8	- 10.3	- 19.1	25.8						
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —	284,450	29,550	314,000	10.9	4.2	10.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	11.8	5.3	10.9	- 0.2	- 1.9	- 3.8	10.5						
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	48,280	1,380	49,660	4.1	2.6	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.7	3.0	4.5	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 4.1	4.4						
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	343,800	32,580	376,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total, Vehicles	159,250	2,600	161,850	25.4	7.1	25.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	27.2	8.5	26.9	- 0.8	- 10.3	- 19.1	25.8						
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	89,070	9,570	98,640	5.7	2.9	5.4	1.5	0.5	1.4	7.2	3.4	6.8	- 2.9	- 6.7	- 6.8	6.8						
Other Metal Industries —	35,840	2,320	38,160	9.2	1.6	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	9.6	1.6	9.1	- 0.1	- 2.5	- 3.8	8.5						
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	66,520	65,310	131,830	4.9	4.2	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.2	4.8	5.1	- 0.3	- 3.3	- 2.9	5.0						
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	22,760	10,120	32,880	4.4	5.4	7.5	3.0	1.3	2.5	11.4	6.7	10.0	- 0.7	- 5.8	- 8.4	9.9						
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	17,590	11,010	28,600	4.3	3.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.3	4.5	6.1	- 0.3	- 2.5	- 4.0	6.1						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	13,780	1,060	14,840	5.2	4.1	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.4	4.4	5.4	- 0.5	- 2.4	- 4.1	5.3						
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	22,020	17,460	39,480	4.6	3.2	4.0	1.4	0.8	1.1	6.0	4.0	5.1	+ 0.1	- 2.6	- 3.4	5.1						
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	161,590	88,960	250,550	5.7	3.3	4.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	6.7	4.1	5.7	- 0.3	- 2.6	- 4.3	5.6						
Metal Industries not separately specified	464,220	217,650	681,870	5.9	3.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	6.8	4.4	6.1	- 0.1	- 2.9	- 4.4	6.0						
Total, Other Metals	83,710	128,550	212,260	12.2	6.6	8.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	14.8	9.2	11.4	- 1.2	- 4.1	- 7.8	11.4						
Textiles —	65,680	141,910	207,590	10.2	11.1	10.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	12.7	13.9	13.5	- 1.0	- 4.3	- 8.1	13.5						
Cotton Weaving (Including Dressing, etc.)	150,390	270,460	420,850	11.3	9.0	10.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	13.8	11.6	12.4	- 1.2	- 4.2	- 7.4	12.4						
Total, Cotton	93,720	129,590	223,310	4.2	2.7	3.4	4.0	2.5	3.0	8.2	5.2	6.4	- 0.3	- 1.5	- 7.5	6.4						
Woolen and Worsted	18,720	30,110	48,830	6.2	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	11.2	8.8	9.7	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 7.8	9.6						
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	18,940	11,360	30,300	6.7	5.0	6.0	5.9	2.0	4.5	12.6	7.0	10.5	- 0.9	- 1.9	- 2.6	10.5						
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	22,640	51,040	73,680	17.5	15.3	16.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	18.9	17.3	17.8	- 0.9	- 1.9	- 2.1	17.8						
Jute ...	11,730	18,810	30,540	21.4	22.1	22.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	22.1	23.8	23.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 5.9	23.2						
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twines, etc.	7,140	12,200	19,340	12.1	12.2	12.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	14.7	15.9	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	- 2.7	14.2						
Hosiery ...	26,690	91,740	118,430	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.3	6.9	7.3	7.2	+ 1.3	- 1.2	- 4.6	7.1						
Lace ...	5,830	9,120	14,950	4.5	2.7	3.4	6.8	5.8	6.2	11.3	8.5	9.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.0	9.6						
Carpets ...	12,920	18,310	31,230	2.4	2.9	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.9	5.2	3.9	4.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.8	4.6						
Other Textiles ...	16,840	35,690	52,530	7.3	6.0	6.4	0.8	3.4	2.6	8.1	9.4	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.8	7.3						
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	74,200	30,500	104,700	7.6	8.0	7.7	10.0	6.5	9.0	17.6	14.5	16.7	- 0.3	- 2.9	- 4.2	15.8						
Total, Textiles	459,700	709,930	1,169,630	8.5	7.2	7.7	4.2	3.1	3.5	12.7	10.3	11.2	- 0.4	- 2.4	- 5.8	10.6						
Leather and Leather Goods —	35,870	11,440	47,310	6.9	5.3	6.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	9.1	7.6	8.7	+ 0.3	- 1.4	-							

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.**

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st December, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

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

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed —				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,382	1,020	134	5,536
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,726	10,926	1,431	23,083
Claims disallowed —				
Contributions conditions† ...	304	120	256	680
Not unemployed ...	2,107	604	194	2,905
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	2,875	901	158	3,934
Total Claims disallowed ...	5,286	1,625	608	7,519

**B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.\***

**(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.**

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	145	31	6	182
Claims disallowed —				
Contributions conditions† ...	27	6	3	36
Not unemployed ...	206	39	7	252
Other grounds ...	478	120	13	611
Total Claims disallowed ...	711	165	23	899

**(2) Other Cases.**

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	4,750	3,702	654	9,106
Claims disallowed —				
Contributions conditions† ...	33	4	4	41
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,641	495	—	2,136
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (a)—seasonal workers ...	295	336	6	637
Class (b)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	59	47	1	107
Class (d)—married women ...	—	2,936	—	2,936
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,362	3,345	1,622	10,329
Employment lost through misconduct	2,884	919	819	4,622
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,147	2,263	406	3,816
Not unemployed ...	269	66	14	349
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	596	1,259	114	1,969
Other grounds ...	298	55	320	673
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,584	11,725	3,306	27,615

**C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.**

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	538	2,629	3,167
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... (Men ...)	49	160	209
(Women ...)	—	3	3
(Juveniles ...)	—	1	1
Total Appeals ...	49	164	213

**D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.**

	Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	6,456	2,887	9,343
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	113	380	493	
(2) Other cases ...	65	166	231	

**E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.**

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—				
(1) Against allowances ...	18	148	166	
(2) Against disallowances ...	91	48	139	
Appeals by Associations ...	38	52	90	
Appeals by Claimants ...	84	130	214	
Total ...	231	378	609	

\* 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 14TH DECEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	591	1,126	1,717	712	841	1,553
South-Eastern ...	599	1,208	1,807	943	1,404	2,347
South-Western ...	822	1,250	2,072	1,241	1,216	2,457
Midlands ...	592	1,100	1,692	658	1,288	1,946
North-Eastern ...	1,098	1,800	2,898	1,891	1,830	3,721
North-Western ...	2,834	4,964	7,798	2,872	3,287	6,159
Northern ...	3,078	5,501	8,579	4,014	3,056	7,070
Scotland ...	3,645	6,238	9,883	3,706	4,825	8,531
Wales ...	3,655	2,848	6,503	4,575	2,458	7,033
Great Britain ...	16,914	24,035	40,949	20,612	20,005	40,617
N. Ireland ...	682	1,454	2,136	298	683	981
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	17,596	25,489	43,085	20,910	20,688	41,598

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 14TH DECEMBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	875	1,457	2,332	1,130	1,399	2,529
South-Eastern ...	543	1,278	1,821	775	1,368	2,143
South-Western ...	421	1,168	1,589	610	1,134	1,744
Midlands ...	601	1,173	1,774	567	1,364	1,931
North-Eastern ...	604	1,539	2,143	1,031	1,664	2,695
North-Western ...	1,871	4,680	6,551	2,009	3,052	5,061
Northern ...	1,341	2,949	4,290	1,358	2,145	3,503
Scotland ...	2,220	5,510	7,730	1,884	3,815	5,699
Wales ...	917	2,264	3,181	735	1,505	2,240
Special Schemes ...	—	10	10	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	9,393	22,028	31,421	10,099	17,446	27,545
N. Ireland ...	525	1,649	2,174	315	751	1,066
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	9,918	23,677	33,595	10,414	18,197	28,611

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 insured under the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed are included in the figures.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST DECEMBER, 1936.\*

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,057	3,456	7,513	371	337	708
South-Eastern ...	957	845	1,802	96	117	213
South-Western ...	1,047	1,038	2,085	117	128	245
Midlands ...	1,503	1,317	2,820	269	387	656
North-Eastern ...	1,251	1,319	2,570	160	165	325
North-Western ...	2,194	2,343	4,537	388	339	727
Northern ...	946	984	1,930	185	232	417
Scotland ...	1,999	2,057	4,056	227	337	564
Wales ...	494	509	1,003	186	201	387
Great Britain ...	14,448	13,868	28,316	1,999	2,243	4,242

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

Division.	Week ended 23rd December, 1936.				Month ended 23rd Dec., 1936.				Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes† since 1st April, 1936.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		Junior Instruction Centres and Classes†		Other Educational Institutions.		
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	
London ...	4	2	140	53	2	2	—	4,315	
S.-Eastern ...	9	2	250	193	3	5	9	2,839	
S.-Western ...	11	2	245	215	38	54	110	6,011	
Midlands ...	8	2	295	238	61	122	100	6,417	
N.-Eastern ...	16	5	946	753	34	84	115	12,695	
N.-Western ...	48	1	3,367	1,824	25	69	96	36,228	
Northern ...	36	1	3,330	1,944	6	75	59	26,773	
Scotland ...	33	4	3,680	2,006	99	583	571	33,111	
Wales ...	27	1	2,154	924	13	18	109	15,485	
Great Britain ...	192	20	14,407	8,130	281	1,012	1,169	143,874	

\* Three weeks ended 14th December, 1936, in the case of Juvenile Employment Bureaux.  
† 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 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 14th December, 1936:—

Industry.	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed at 14th Dec., 1936.			
	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Fishing ...</b>	19	—	19	—
<b>Mining:—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	226	8	226	8
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining etc.	1	—	1	—
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	21	—	21	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	—	—	—	—
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	2	8	2	8
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	2	3	2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits... <b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>				
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2	—	2	—
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	31	5	33	5
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	9	—	11	—
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...</b>	88	6	88	6
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	26	39	26	39
<b>Glass:—</b>				
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	15	16	16	16
Glass Bottles ...	6	14	6	14
<b>Chemicals, etc.:—</b>				
Chemicals ...	15	86	15	86
Explosives ...	3	18	3	18
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	5	14	5	14
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	30	93	31	93
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>				
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	—	—	—	—
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	43	2	43	2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	12	3	12	3
Tin Plates ...	21	7	21	7
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	17	11	17	11
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	281	75	292	75
Electrical Engineering ...	61	29	61	29
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	23	1	23	1
Constructional Engineering ...	27	1	27	1
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	134	29	141	29
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	20	4	20	4
<b>Ship Building and Ship Repairing ...</b>	189	—	197	—
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ...	72	20	72	20
Electrical Wiring and Contracting...	50	3	51	3
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	101	178	101	178
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	15	16	15	16
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	44	19	44	19
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	20	22	21	22
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	5	—	5	—
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	16	16	16	16
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	161	211	169	221
<b>Textiles:—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	35	74	35	74
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	31	101	31	101
Total, Cotton ...	66	175	66	175
Woolen and Worsted ...	37	152	37	152
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	—	—	—	—
Weaving ...	1	21	1	22
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	12	47	12	47
Linen ...	5	46	42	121
Jute ...	19	15	19	15
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	18	24	26	26
Hosiery ...	11	161	17	164
Lace ...	1	4	1	4
Carpets ...	3	29	3	29
Other Textiles ...	14	110	15	118
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	34	37	38	40
<b>Leather and Leather Goods:—</b>				
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	29	18	29	18

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund\* for the periods of four weeks ended 26th December, 1936, 28th November, 1936, and 28th December, 1935, respectively:—

	Four weeks ended 26th Dec., 1936.	Four weeks ended 28th Nov., 1936.	Four weeks ended 28th Dec., 1935.
<b>I. Insurance Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ... ..	1,697,000	1,694,000	1,720,000
Employed persons ... ..	1,541,000	1,660,000	1,681,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ... ..	1,565,000	1,664,000	1,689,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	—	6,000	1,000
<b>Total Income</b> ... ..	<b>4,703,000</b>	<b>5,024,000</b>	<b>5,091,000</b>
<b>Benefit†</b>			
Cost of Administration† ... ..	2,601,000	2,521,000	3,040,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Services‡ ... ..	357,000†	357,000	522,000†
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	385,000	384,000	385,000
... ..	43,000	78,000	—
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ... ..	<b>3,576,000</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>	<b>3,947,000</b>
Debt Outstanding ... ..	104,741,000	104,741,000	105,510,000
<b>II. Transitional Payments Account.</b>			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration¶ ... ..	2,937,000‡	2,998,000	3,434,000

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. DECEMBER, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during December 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 17,585,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with December, 1935, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) with Dec., 1935.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES —</b>						
Northern Counties	263,400	30,200	13,800	76,700	28,800	412,900 + 23.5
Yorkshire	761,400	41,500	102,700	134,400	134,700	1,174,700 + 38.5
Lancs. & Cheshire†	608,500	36,400	71,800	248,400	87,200	1,052,300 - 12.0
North and West-Midland Counties	914,100	313,600	242,400	161,300	227,900	1,859,300 + 55.2
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	242,700	52,700	22,000	201,300	16,100	534,800 + 41.3
Outer London**	1,115,600	135,400	159,700	53,200	126,700	1,590,600 - 4.8
South-Eastern Counties†	507,400	4,300	34,800	28,500	148,300	723,300 - 39.9
South-Western Counties	123,300	2,000	56,300	—	17,600	199,200 - 2.4
Wales and Mon.	106,500	6,800	2,800	40,000	21,900	178,000 - 1.9
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..	<b>549,200</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>307,000</b>	<b>120,600</b>	<b>1,026,300</b> <b>+ 2.4</b>
<b>TOTAL, Dec., 1936</b>	<b>5,192,100</b>	<b>631,200</b>	<b>747,500</b>	<b>1,250,800</b>	<b>929,800</b>	<b>8,751,400</b> <b>+ 2.2</b>
<b>Total, Dec., 1935</b>	<b>5,497,800</b>	<b>565,700</b>	<b>860,100</b>	<b>603,900</b>	<b>1,035,300</b>	<b>8,562,800</b>

## NOVEMBER, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 143 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during November, 1936.

\* 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 November, 1936, sales of agricultural stamens and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately £134,000.

‡ Includes adjustment for the period 1st April to 30th November.

§ 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:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); South-Midland and Eastern Counties (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one).

\*\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

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 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,678,700, compared with £8,985,600 in October, 1936, and £10,761,900 in November, 1935. Of the total for November, 1936, dwelling-houses accounted for £6,410,900; factories and workshops, £799,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £672,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £895,900; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £899,600. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in November was 13,846, as compared with 12,369 in October, 1936 and 15,385 in November, 1935.

## POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER.

(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 December, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 788,189, or 0.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.2 per cent. less than in December, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 477, 478 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 December was 593,047, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 8.3 per cent. less than in December, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 195,142, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 0.8 per cent. more than in December, 1935.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in December, 1936.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
<b>County of London</b>	26,456	87,201	113,657	272	- 6	- 27
Birkenhead ... ..	763	8,285	9,048	606	+ 14	- 58
Birmingham ... ..	4,455	14,350	18,805	186	...	- 21
Blackburn ... ..	796	3,749	4,545	385	+ 7	- 36
Bolton ... ..	778	4,842	5,620	321	+ 3	- 37
Bradford ... ..	1,057	6,595	7,652	262	- 28	- 85
Brighton ... ..	648	2,363	3,011	204	...	- 17
Bristol ... ..	2,038	7,556	9,594	232	+ 1	- 22
Burnley ... ..	356	3,807	4,163	447	+ 20	- 18
Cardiff ... ..	1,165	12,401	13,566	613	+ 24	- 8
Coventry ... ..	427	1,768	2,195	116	- 1	- 8
Croydon ... ..	691	5,624	6,315	261	- 1	+ 20
Derby ... ..	614	3,141	3,755	267	+ 9	- 9
East Ham ... ..	626	4,175	4,801	355	- 7	- 2
Gateshead ... ..	612	8,872	9,484	783	...	- 22
Huddersfield ... ..	471	1,797	2,268	197	+ 1	- 20
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,542	21,126	22,668	704	+ 21	- 33
Leeds ... ..	1,262	18,717	19,979	410	+ 9	- 35
Leicester ... ..	869	4,932	5,801	222	+ 7	- 24
Liverpool ... ..	4,275	85,937	91,213	1,067	- 3	- 87
Manchester ... ..	3,061	40,817	43,878	587	+ 5	- 65
Middlesbrough ... ..	370	4,947	5,317	380	- 3	- 31
Newcastle-on-Tyne	845	18,303	19,148	654	- 8	- 106
Norwich ... ..	777	7,844	8,621	691	- 11	- 64
Nottingham ... ..	1,111	10,440	11,551	412	+ 4	- 72
Oldham ... ..	874	4,260	5,134	385	+ 5	- 36
Plymouth ... ..	413	5,292	5,705	318	- 6	- 30
Portsmouth ... ..	886	3,166	4,052	162	+ 5	- 20
Preston ... ..	552	2,555	3,107	267	+ 5	- 3
St. Helens ... ..	362	5,444	5,806	537	- 15	- 56
Salford ... ..	519	9,273	9,792	466	...	- 26
Sheffield ... ..	1,327	34,270	35,597	684	+ 9	- 58
Southampton ... ..	1,246	4,657	5,903	333	- 1	- 14
Southend-on-Sea ... ..	323	2,859	3,182	236	- 8	- 23
South Shields ... ..	693	4,075	4,768	426	+ 2	- 5
Stockport ... ..	609	1,925	2,534	194	+ 2	- 30
Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	1,750	8,986	10,736	392	+ 10	- 17
Sunderland ... ..	725	15,138	15,863	857	+ 4	- 32
Swansea ... ..	482	8,366	8,848	537	+ 21	+ 14
Walsley ... ..	276	2,287	2,563	265	+ 4	- 1
Walsall ... ..	287	2,898	3,185	300	+ 3	- 62
West Ham ... ..	2,088	13,417	15,505	573	- 8	- 54
Wolverhampton ... ..	558	2,778	3,336	236	+ 8	- 3
<b>Totals for above 42 County Boroughs</b>	<b>43,656</b>	<b>435,734</b>	<b>479,390</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 40</b>
<b>Totals, London and 42 Boroughs</b> ... ..	<b>70,112</b>	<b>522,935</b>	<b>593,047</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 36</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow ... ..	4,992	148,377	153,369	1,373	- 2	+ 5
Edinburgh ... ..	691	21,159	21,850	474	- 5	- 3
Dundee ... ..	354	9,372	9,726	549	+ 15	+ 56
Aberdeen ... ..	468	9,719	10,187	589	...	- 21
<b>Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>188,637</b>	<b>195,142</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Totals for all 47 areas above</b> ... ..	<b>76,617</b>	<b>711,572</b>	<b>788,189</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 31</b>

\* 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.

† 26th December in England and Wales and 15th December in Scotland.

## 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. 15–16 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

### GERMANY.‡

THERE was a sharp seasonal increase in unemployment during December. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st December, 1936, was 1,478,000,\* as compared with 1,197,140† at the end of November, 1936, and 2,507,955 at the end of December, 1935.

At 31st December, 1936, 896,000\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 668,633† at the end of November, 1936, and 1,408,594 at the end of December, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 165,000\* able-bodied unemployed who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st December, 1936, as compared with 149,238† at the end of November, 1936, and 377,469 at the end of December, 1935.

### FRANCE.¶

Unemployment declined during December. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 447,046, as compared with 453,821 at the end of November, 1936, and 481,099 at the end of December, 1935.

At the beginning of December, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 2.25 per cent. as compared with December, 1935. If the average number of persons employed in the undertakings covered by the returns in December, 1936, be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st December, 1936, was 75.4. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 30.7, as compared with 35.2 at the beginning of December, 1935. At 1st December, 1936, 11.68 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 19.02 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

### HOLLAND.¶

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 457,030 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st October, 1936, 28.7\* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.3\* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 28.8† and 5.5‡ and in the last week of October, 1935, 28.6† and 6.4‡. At the end of October, 1936, 409,113 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 394,444 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 406,041 and 390,091, and at the end of October, 1935, 398,995 and 381,936.

### SWITZERLAND.\*\*

There was a further seasonal increase in unemployment during November. At the end of that month, 96,541 applicants for employment (67.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 86,866 (60.5 per thousand) at the end of October, 1936, and 95,740 (66.9 per thousand) at the end of November, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,010, 992 and 1,340, respectively.

### AUSTRIA.††

A considerable increase in unemployment occurred during November. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 257,063 (103,062 in Vienna), as compared with 228,624 at the end of October, 1936, and 242,759 at the end of November, 1935.

### HUNGARY.‡‡

Unemployment increased slightly during October. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 50,655, as compared with 50,166 at the end of September, 1936, and 52,331 at the end of October, 1935.

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

§ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 13th January, 1937. Berlin.

¶ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st and 8th January, 1937, and Monthly Supplement to the Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, January, 1937. Paris.

‡ Maandshrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th November, 1936. The Hague.

\*\* La Vie Economique, December, 1936. Berne.

†† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th December, 1936. Vienna.

‡‡ Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, November, 1936. Budapest.

### POLAND.¶

There was an increase in unemployment during October. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 282,239, as compared with 265,954 at the end of September, 1936, and 263,211 at the end of October, 1935.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

There was a further seasonal increase in unemployment during December. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 617,778,\* as compared with 510,205† at the end of November, 1936, and 794,407 at the end of December, 1935.

### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment continued to increase in Norway during October, and in Sweden during November.

Norway.\*\*—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 75,268 showed that 16.8 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1936, as compared with 14.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1936, and 21.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1935.

Sweden.††—Of a total of approximately 512,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 11.9\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1936, as compared with 9.9† per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.9‡ per cent. at the end of November, 1935.

### JAPAN.‡‡

Unemployment declined slightly between 1st July, 1936, and 1st August, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 333,634 workpeople (4.24 per cent. of the total number of wage earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of August, 1936, as compared with 337,998 (4.29 per cent.) at the beginning of July, 1936, and 349,880 (4.55 per cent.) at the beginning of August, 1935.

### UNITED STATES.§§

According to returns received by the Bureau of



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

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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £60,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 438,900 workpeople and in a decrease of £225 in those of 15,400 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	26,000	15,400	£ 2,100	£ 225
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	18,300	—	1,650	—
Textile ...	356,800	—	52,300	—
Clothing ...	22,000	—	2,450	—
Other ...	15,800	—	1,700	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>438,900</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>225</b>

In the mining and quarrying group the workpeople affected by the increases were coal miners in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased as a result of the district ascertainment, and workers employed in and about shale mines and oil works in Scotland. The decrease in this group affected coal miners in Warwickshire.

The principal increase in the brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc., group affected workers employed in the manufacture of paint, colour and varnish in England and Wales, whose minimum rates of wages were increased by 2s. per week for adult workers and by smaller amounts for juveniles. Other increases in this group affected building trade craftsmen employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries and flint glass makers in various districts in England and Scotland.

In the textile group the principal increases affected workers employed in cotton spinning in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire, who received an increase usually of 5-63 per cent. on current rates, with an additional increase of 2s. per week for big or side piecers in mule rooms and adult male operatives other than doffers in ring rooms; and workers employed in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, who received, in most cases, an increase of 10 per cent. on base rates.

In the clothing group the principal increase affected retail bespoke tailors in England and Wales, for whom the district minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by various amounts.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected workers employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries at Birmingham; farriers in various districts; shipbuilders and ship-repairers in the Isle of Wight; bakers employed in certain districts in England and Scotland; coopers employed in the fish-curing industry in various districts in England and Scotland; furniture trade operatives in certain towns in Scotland; and basket and hamper makers in various districts.

Of the total increase of £60,200 per week, about £53,900 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including nearly £300 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); £4,100 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £175 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £700 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; and £1,500 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

The decrease of £225 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

Hours of Labour.

There was a reduction in the weekly hours of labour of glass bevellers, silverers, etc., in London.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1936.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 3 to 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Agriculture	Norfolk ...	27 Dec.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of from 8d. to 2s. per week.† Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 2d. at under 15, increasing each year to 33s. 6d. at 21 years and over, plus additional sums of 5s. 6d. for teamsmen, cowmen, shepherds and yardmen and of 4s. 6d. for sheep-tenders and bullock-tenders over 18 years of age and in sole charge of animals, payable in respect of time in excess of the normal hours spent on customary duties in connection with the care of horses and stock.
	Berkshire ...	27 Dec.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. per week.† Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.
	Buckinghamshire ...	20 Dec.	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week.† Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 years and over.
			Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour.† Minimum hourly rates after change: 4d. at 14, increasing each year to 7d. at 18 years and over.
	Surrey ...	20 Dec.	Male workers (other than casual workers)	Increases in minimum rates of from 5d. to 1s. 1d. per week.† Minimum weekly rates after change: 12s. 5d. at 14, increasing each year to 33s. 4d. at 21 years and over.
	Surrey ...	20 Dec.	Skilled workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. 4d. per week.† Minimum weekly rate after change: 40s.
Coal Mining	Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	20 Dec.	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week.† Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. at 14, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 years and over.
	Leicestershire ...	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.49 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 38.19.†
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 4.29 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 53.91.†
Warwickshire ...	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 60 at the majority of the collieries, also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries reduced by ½d. per shift to 7s. 5½d. and 8s. 5½d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively.†	
Shale Mining	Scotland ...	16 Dec.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except apprentices).	Increases of 3d. per day for workers under 18 years of age and of 6d. per day for workers 18 years and over.

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

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

‡ 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, 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 four collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage addition is 47 at two collieries, 50 at one colliery and 55 at another.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Flint Glass Making	Certain districts in England and Scotland.*	1st pay day in Dec.	Flint glass makers ...	Increase of 1½d. per turn.
Glass Working ...	London ...	21 Dec.	Bevellers, plate cutters, silverers, siders and fitters.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rate after change: bevellers, 1s. 11d.; plate cutters and silverers, 1s. 10d.; siders, 1s. 9d.; fitters, 1s. 8d.†
			Edge workers, machinists and production assistants.	Adoption of rates ranging from 4d. per hour under 15 years of age to 1s. 3d. at 21 and 1s. 5d. at 22 years and over.†
Chemical Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.‡	7 Dec.	Building trade craftsmen employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries.	Adoption of a uniform rate of 1s. 7d. per hour, involving increases of varying amounts.‡
Glue and Manure Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	First week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 40s. 9d.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales	First pay day in Dec.	Male workers ...	Increases in the minimum weekly rates of from 6d. to 2s. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. at 14 increasing to 54s. at 21 years and over (in the case of men who are newcomers to a firm, the minimum rate to be 52s. for the first six months of their service with such firm).
			Female workers ...	Increases in the minimum weekly rates of from 10d. to 2s. Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 10d. at 14 increasing to 30s. at 21 years and over.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast, South Yorkshire District and Scotland.	27 Dec.	Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	Basis rates increased by ½d. per hour, making the rates 1s. 12½d., 1s. 0½d. and 1s. 0½d. per hour for Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire District respectively—such rates to be subject to the steel melters' sliding-scale percentage addition (at present 30).
Engineering	Derby ...	21 Dec.	Toolmakers (skilled and semi-skilled) and die sinkers in tool-room.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change for skilled tool-makers 51s. per week plus bonus of 16s. ‡
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	Isle of Wight ...	1st full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing.	Increase of 1s. per week, resulting from the adjustment from 2s. to 1s. per week in the differential provided for in the national uniform wages scheme. Rates after change for new work: fully skilled men (except ironworkers), 61s. per week; ironworkers—platers and angle ironworkers, 61s.; riveters and caulkers, 58s. 6d.; hand drillers and holders-on, 56s.; unskilled men, 42s.; plus in each case 3s. per week when engaged on repair work.
Farriery	Manchester and Stoke-on-Trent.	1 Dec.	Farriers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 5½d.
				Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5½d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 5d.
				Increase of ½d. per hour.
Machine Knife, Scythes, etc., Making and Grinding.	Sheffield ...	28 Dec.	Machine knife, scythe, sickle and hook makers.	Increase in bonus to male workers 21 years of age and over of 1s. per week (16s. to 17s.).
			Slacks machine grinders ...	Increase in bonus to male workers 21 years of age and over of 1s. per week, making bonus where calculated on net earnings, 45 per cent. plus 5s. per week; where calculated on gross earnings, 30 per cent. plus 5s. per week.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 Dec.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: tool makers over 25 years of age, 71s. 4d. and 61s. 10d.; tool makers 21 to 25 years, 51s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 63s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 55s. 10d.; others, 43s.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years of age.	Increase of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices ...	Increase of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	South Staffordshire	1st pay day in Dec.	Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 22s. 2d. per week.
			Female pieceworkers ...	Increase of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (23s. 3d. to 23s. 8d.).
Cotton Spinning Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Making-up day in week ended 26 Dec.	Bolt and nut workers (hand-forged work).	Increase of 1s. per week in bonus. Rates after change: day-workers, 38s. per week plus 20 per cent. plus 13s. 6d. bonus; pieceworkers, 1st of 1920 plus 35 per cent. plus 13s. 6d. bonus.
			Card and blowing room operatives, workers in the ring and mule spinning rooms, reelers, beamers, winders, doublers, mill warpers, warehousemen, enginemen and firemen.	Increase of 9½ per cent. on standard piece price-lists, which in the case of workers previously in receipt of list prices plus 68½ per cent. is equivalent to an increase of 5.63 per cent. on current wages, and increase of 5.63 per cent. on current wages in the case of workers for whom there are no standard price lists.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Yorkshire ...	Full pay in week ending 26 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry, except the wool-combing and merchandising sections.	Rates of wages adopted consisting of base rates plus 10 per cent., except for spinning and power-loom overlookers for whom the addition to base rates is 6s. per week; the enhanced base rates to be subject to cost-of-living percentage additions of 52 for timeworkers, 45.76 for pieceworkers and 39.52 for pressers and blanket raisers, with a special arrangement for the higher-paid timeworkers.††

\* Birmingham, Dudley, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Warrington and Edinburgh.

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

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ This change applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rate quoted is subject to augmentation in individual cases by the payment of variable supplements in accordance with the Company's discretionary scheme.

¶ This increase affected firms affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry.

‡ Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, St. Helens, Southport, Stockport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

§ Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarporley.

†† This increase is in accordance with an agreement dated 17th December, 1936, between the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and representatives of the Trade Unions who were parties to the inquiry into the wages and hours of work in the Wool Textile Industry held in October. Prior to the agreement the majority of the firms paid base rates plus the cost-of-living percentages shown, but in some cases higher rates were being paid. The agreement also provides that night-shift workers, for whom there are scheduled day-rate wages, shall be paid an allowance of 1d. (not subject to the addition of the cost-of-living wage) for each hour worked, including overtime hours.



TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 49, as compared with 100 in the previous month, and 37 in December, 1935. In these 49 new disputes about 16,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,100 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 9,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 27 disputes which began before December, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 76, involving 29,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, estimated at 195,000 working days.

Following is an analysis of disputes in progress in December:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	5	17	22	21,700	147,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	13	16	3,900	22,000
Building ...	4	5	9	1,100	6,000
Other ...	15	14	29	2,600	20,000
<b>Total, December, 1936</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>195,000</b>
<b>Total, November, 1936 ...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>156,000</b>
<b>Total, December, 1935 ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 49 disputes beginning in December, 10, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 13, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 16, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One dispute, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action.

**Results.**—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during December have been effected in the case of 40 new disputes, directly involving 9,800 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 4,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 5 other disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

SUMMARY FOR 1936.

The total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported as having begun in 1936 was 808. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the year (including disputes which began in 1935 and extended into 1936) was about 321,000. The aggregate duration in 1936 of all disputes in progress during the year was about 1,830,000 working days.

Further information regarding disputes in 1936, with comparative statistics for 1935 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this issue.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>FISHING:—</b> Fishermen, firemen, cooks, engineers, skippers, mates, wireless operators and shore staff—Swansea (one firm).	196	236	25 Nov.‡	21 Dec.‡	For restoration of a wage reduction made in 1933.	Dispute referred to arbitration.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Underground and surface workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery).	2,831	486	9 Nov.	...	For payment of the minimum shift wage in respect of certain work performed by a section of the workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (three collieries).	5,976	1,356	28 Dec.	...	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (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	...	25 Nov.	3 Dec.	Alleged failure of management to carry out the terms of the agreement reached as a result of an earlier dispute arising out of complaints by boys as to the attitude of two deputies.	Work resumed pending an investigation into the causes of the original dispute by an independent Government official, who subsequently decided that the deputies in question should not be employed in an official capacity involving the charge and control of men and/or boys, until after the lapse of a period of nine months.
Colliery workpeople—near Wakefield (one firm).	1,763	...	8 Dec.	18 Dec.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the trade union.
Colliery workpeople—Burnbank, Lanarkshire (one firm).	723	29	14 Dec.	21 Dec.	For increase in wages of underground oncost workers.	Work resumed at former wage rates.
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE:—</b> Clerical and laboratory staffs and steelworkers—Glasgow, Newton, and Motherwell (two firms).	1,067§	...	2 Dec.	12 Dec.‡	Alleged refusal of employers to negotiate with a particular trade union on a claim for increased wages to clerical and laboratory staffs.	Employers negotiated with the federation to which the trade union in question is affiliated: certain increases in wages granted.
<b>ENGINEERING:—</b> Workpeople employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Southall, Middlesex (one firm).	1,017	...	3 Dec.	15 Dec.	Against the employment of a youth on a certain machine.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
<b>TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Millmen and other workpeople—Swansea (one firm).	288	600	18 Dec.	1937. 4 Jan.	Against suspension of a millman for alleged breach of regulations.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1936.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1936, amounted to 963,642 tons. This was 35,071 tons more than at the end of September, 1936, and 220,556 tons more than at the end of December, 1935, and is the highest quarterly total recorded since September, 1930.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 272,546 tons; this was 20,630 tons less than during the September quarter. The

tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 280,397 tons, an increase of 68,310 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1936, amounted to 900,921 h.p., as compared with 885,675 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

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

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

‡ The stoppage began with the crews of four vessels and extended as further ships entered port. Four trawlers put to sea on 22nd December and were followed, at intervals, by the remainder of the fleet. This number included about 900 steelworkers, who resumed work on the 4th December.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	51%
Food only ...	36%

FOOD.

At 1st January, 1937, the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed practically no change as compared with the level a month earlier, increases in the prices of bread and flour, potatoes and fish being counterbalanced by decreases in those of eggs and butter.

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 January, 1937, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st December, 1936, and 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1936.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1936, and 1st January, 1937:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Jan., 1937, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1936.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7	0 7	+ 0½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	- 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	+ 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	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2½	1 3½	+ 4½	+ 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 9	+ 3½	+ 0½
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	+ 0½	- 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	- 0½	- 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10	0 10	+ 1½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6	0 6	- 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2	+ 0½	- 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7	0 7½	+ 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 Jan., 1937, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Dec., 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 ...	5	8	7	6
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	17	24	20	20
Thin Flank ...	-12	-4	-8	-9
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	44	47	45	46
Breast ...	14	14	14	13
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	44	40	42	42
Breast ...	-10	-1	-5	-5
Bacon (streaky)*	29	29	29	29
Fish ...	117	93	105	98
Flour ...	43	43	43	37
Bread ...	60	55	57	52
Tea ...	33	43	38	38
Sugar (granulated) ...	19	12	15	15
Milk ...	88	93	90	90
Butter—				
Fresh ...	...	8	4	6
Salt ...	...	-6	-4	...
Cheese† ...	15	16	15	15
Margarine ...	-13	-18	-16	-16
Eggs (fresh) ...	76	70	73	91
Potatoes ...	68	38	53	46
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	37	36	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 January, 1937, 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 January, 1937, was between 90 and 95 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately: men's suits and overcoats 65-70, woollen material for women's outer clothing 125, woollen underclothing and hosiery 115, cotton material for women's outer clothing 130, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 95, boots and shoes 85.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 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 January, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 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 January, 1937, is approximately 51 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st December, 1936, and 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1936.

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 1937.

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 1937:—

Year.	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
	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	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51											

A review of the changes in the cost of living during 1936 appears on pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

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.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 36	1937. 1 Jan.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						1936.
Austria (Vienna) ...	4	0	2	0	1	Dec.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	562	553	585	575	561	Nov.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	1	18	19	13	13	Nov.
Finland ...	777	726	729	722	721	Dec.
France (Paris) ...	408	391	375	362	450	Dec.
„ (other towns) ...	392	370	305	352	409	Nov.
Germany ...	14	20	23	24	21	Dec.
Holland (Amsterdam)‡ ...	17	23	18	19	21	Sept.
Italy ...	293	264	282	290	290	Sept., '36
Norway ...	32	33	40	45	44	Nov.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	79	81	76	76	76	Apr.
„ (Barcelona)† ...	65	68	72	77	77	Nov., '35
Sweden† ...	23	25	32	35	34	Nov.
Switzerland ...	16	15	15	20	23	Dec.
United States ...	13	17	17	33	31	Oct.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	16	19	25	27	30	Oct. Dec.
Canada ...	-5**	1	3	9	14	Dec.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	-5**	-13**	-7**	-7**	-5**	Dec.
Irish Free State ...	29	34	40	45	55	Nov.
New Zealand ...	4	11	18	25	28	Nov.
South Africa ...	-2**	3	2	1	1	Nov.

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.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 51	1937. 1 Jan.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							1936.
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	5	4	5	4	5	Dec.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	595	554	554	574	604	Dec.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	596	593	610	606	602	Nov.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	66	73	74	74	Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	24	27	30	30	28	Oct.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	883	850	878	871	897	Nov.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	416	411	369	404	440	4th Qr. Dec.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	18	22	24	25	24	Dec.
Holland (Amsterdam)‡ ...	A,B,C,D,E	37	40	36	31	32	Sept. Dec., '35
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	250	229	248	248	248	July-Sept., '35
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	347	320	330	334	334	Sept., '35
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	314	283	300	296	296	Sept., '35
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	48	51	55	55	Nov.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	55	56	58	57	Oct.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	29	28	30	32	Dec.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D,E	30	37	40	43	44	Sept.
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. Dec.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	20	22	23	26	29	Dec.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	3	-3**	1	1	3	Dec.
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	16	Nov.

\* 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.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
			Previous Audit.*	A year ago.*	
Pig-Iron:	1936	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Lincolnshire ...	July-Sept.	71 0	+5 4	+13 3	1/2
Nottingham District...†	July-Sept.	59 11	+1 1	+2 0	0
West of Scotland ...	July-Sept.	71 1	+1 8	+6 4	1/2
Manufactured Iron:					
North of England ...	Sept.-Oct.	177 10	+1 1	+8 3	1/2
West of Scotland ...	Sept.-Oct.	200 10	+3 3	+10 0	0
Steel:					
South-West Wales ...	July-Sept.	111 0	+3 4	+12 1	1

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated the ascertainsments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainsment did not warrant a change in wages. For details of the changes in wages referred to, reference should be made to page 470 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

WAGES IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

JOINT APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER UNDER THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1934.

The Minister of Labour has received a joint application from the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association for an Order under the provisions of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934.† Such an Order, if made, will give statutory effect to the recent agreement between the two associations for an increase in weavers' rates of wages. Copies of the agreement may be obtained free of charge from the central and district offices of the above-mentioned organisations.‡

Any objection to the making of an Order should be sent in writing to the Minister of Labour (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1), not later than Tuesday, 2nd February, 1937. The Minister is required by the Act to appoint a Board of three persons not connected with the industry to consider the application and any objections that may be made. No Order can be made unless the Board unanimously so recommend. Notice regarding the appointment of the Board and the date and place of meeting will be given shortly.

Application has also been made to revoke the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Rates of Wages for Weavers) Order, 1935,§ which gave legal effect to the previous agreement. The Act requires three months' notice of the revocation, which accordingly cannot take effect before 12th April next, when it is proposed that any new Order should become operative.

PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY, ABERDEEN AND GLASGOW.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARD OF ENQUIRY

WHEREAS an organisation representing employers and an organisation representing workpeople in the port transport industry have made to the Minister of Labour a joint representation as to a difficulty in the operation of a scheme for promoting greater regularity of employment in the said industry in the ports of Aberdeen and Glasgow and/or in making a further scheme for that purpose:

Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 100(3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, hereby appoints J. M. Irvine, Esq., K.C., LL.D., (Chairman), Sir James Leishman, and T. Murray Taylor, Esq., M.A., LL.B., to be a Board to hold an enquiry into the circumstances giving rise to the said difficulties and to make a report to him with respect thereto.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour, the first day of January, 1937.

J. F. G. PRICE, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing. † 24 and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 30. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2d., post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1934 (page 157) and for July, 1934 (page 231). ‡ The central office of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association is in Manchester; that of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association at Accrington, Lancs. § H.M. Stationery Office; price 8d. net (9d., post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, pages 246 and 281.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying a male worker, failing to keep adequate records of wages, and failing to post the Trade Board notice. He was fined £5 on the first charge, and 10s. each on the second and third charges. He was also ordered to pay £50 arrears of wages and £5 costs.—*Re: v. Alonzo Smith Tetley, Bradford Police Court.* 17th December, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 6309/36. (15.12.36).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.—EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY—PIG WORKER, ON SHORT TIME IN WINTER MONTHS, LEFT EMPLOYMENT TO TAKE UNDERGROUND WORK AT HIGHER WAGES—THERE PROVED TO BE MORE SHORT TIME IN LATTER EMPLOYMENT THAN IN FORMER—FOR CONSIDERATION WHETHER CLAIMANT HAD REASON TO BELIEVE, AND HONESTLY BELIEVED, THAT HE WAS IMPROVING HIS PROSPECTS AND THAT THE EMPLOYMENT WOULD BE AT LEAST AS SUBSTANTIAL AS THE EMPLOYMENT HE HAD LEFT—HELD TO HAVE HAD JUST CAUSE FOR LEAVING.

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

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is allowed.

“The claimant neither attended the Court of Referees nor was he represented thereat. Had I no more material on which to decide this case than had the Court of Referees I should arrive at the same decision as did the Court.

“Before me the following facts were proved, none of the more material of which was known to the Court.

“The claimant, a young married man, had for ten months been employed in emptying dirt at ‘No. 1 colliery.’ During the winter months in particular he lost much time owing to inclement weather. He has a relative, who is employed as a deputy at ‘No. 2 colliery,’ who advised him of a vacancy for employment underground at that colliery which he could fill.

“The rate of wage which the claimant received at ‘No. 1 colliery’ was 4s. 10d. a shift plus the recognised percentages. The wage for the said underground work at ‘No. 2 colliery’ was 5s. 6d. a shift plus percentages.

“The claimant left his employment at ‘No. 1 colliery’ in order to undertake the said employment at ‘No. 2 colliery.’

“In fact the claimant for the first six weeks of his employment at ‘No. 2 colliery’ was employed on a less number of days than he had been in the last six weeks of his employment at ‘No. 1 colliery.’ This fact must be considered in relation to two other facts: (i) the claimant changed his employment in the month of July when the chances of loss of employment through bad weather should be at a minimum; (ii) had he not accepted the new employment when the vacancy occurred he did not know when (if at all) another opportunity of such employment at ‘No. 2 colliery’ would present itself.

“It is suggested that the claimant may obtain employment at ‘No. 2 colliery’ as a collier, when his wages would be substantially increased, but this suggestion is too indefinite to be a ground on which to base this decision.

“On the facts as now disclosed the final paragraph of Decision 10668/30 (not reported), if paraphrased to fit the facts of this case, may be applied. In judging whether the claimant had just cause for leaving his employment I must consider whether he had reasonable grounds for believing, and honestly believed, that he was bettering his prospects, and taking employment which he had no reason to suppose would not be as substantial as that which he had left. Judged by that standard I think the claimant succeeds in showing good cause for his leaving.

“In applying these words a reasonably long view should be taken, and not only a short period of a few weeks immediately before and after the claimant's change of occupation.

“Applying the quotation above to the now known facts I decide that the claimant had just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment.”

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for November, 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).

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME.

Notice of Proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Banking Industry.

The Minister of Labour gave notice, on 7th January, 1937, that he proposed, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 73 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and all powers in that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Banking Industry Special Scheme.

Copies of the draft special order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Unemployment Insurance Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft special order must be sent to the above address within twenty-one days from 8th January, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state: (a) the draft order or portions of the draft order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) 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 22nd 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.

1st January, 1937.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: ASPHALTING GANG: BRIGHTON, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim that asphalters and labourers employed in the asphalting gang in the civil engineer's department at Brighton are entitled to extra payment under condition 11 of schedule F to Award No. 728 in respect of the dirty nature of their work. The company objected to the case being dealt with as one of interpretation of Award No. 728, and the parties agreed to the case being dealt with on its merits. The Court decided that no allowance falls to be paid to the asphalters, but suggested that the rates of pay of the labourers should be reviewed in the light of the provisions of Award No. 1191.—*Award No. 1671*; dated 23rd December, 1936.

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

DOCK LABOUR: IPSWICH.—A difference having arisen between the Ipswich and District Dock Labour Employers' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union in connection with a claim by the Union for an allowance to men required to discharge grain cargoes at Butterman's Bay, the parties agreed to refer the matter for final decision to a single arbitrator, to be appointed by the Minister and to be assisted by assessors appointed by the National Joint Council for Dock Labour. Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, and Mr. R. T. Garrett and Mr. D. W. Milford acted as assessors for the employers and operatives respectively. In his Award dated 8th December, 1936, Mr. Forster decided that an allowance of 2s. a day should be paid to the operatives concerned.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1936.

Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936.

THE Home Secretary, on 31st December, 1936, made 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. The Order came into force on 1st January, 1937.

\* Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1d., post-free). † 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edu. 8, ch. 24. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1d., post-free). A summary of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 281.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.  
NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

## Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal, M.T.(15), dated 4th January, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rate for male and female workers.  
Objection period expires 1st March, 1937.

## REGULATIONS.

## Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S.R. & O. 1936, No. 1287), dated 9th December, 1936, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 8* (revised). *The Merchant Navy (Navigating Officers), No. 18* (revised). *Journalism and Publishing, No. 5* (revised). *Architecture*. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d., 4d., and 3d. respectively.]

HOUSING.—*House production, slum clearance, etc. England and Wales. Position at 30th September, 1936.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price, 4d.]

MINING.—(i) *Coal mining industry. Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1936.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5340; price 1d.] See page 12 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 30th September, 1936.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

POOR RELIEF.—*Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending September, 1936, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.] See page 12 of this GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1936.

## ADMIRALTY.

**Accumulators:** Alkum Storage Batteries, Ltd., Halifax.—**Accumulators, Air Loaded:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Air Compressors:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Ingersoll Rand & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Alterations at R.N. Sick Quarters:** H. Bradford, Ramsey, nr. Harwich.—**Alternators, Motor:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Augers, etc.:** William Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Morrison & Co., Sheffield; Jos. Tyack & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; John Wilson (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; William Ridgway & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Apricot Jam:** Lipton, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Stephens, Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Attache Cases:** J. Mullins, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Automatic Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Bar Steel, Chromium:** Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Bar Steel, Motor-driven Plate:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Binnacles, Projector:** Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Blowers, etc.:** James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, N.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boards and Boxes:** G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boat, Fast Motor:** John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Hampton-on-Thames.—**Boilers, Portable Loco type:** Abbot & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newark.—**Boxes, Calling Relay:** A. Graham Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Junction:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Bricks:** Associated Brick & Tile Works, Ltd., Rowlands Castle.—**Cable Protectors, India Rubber:** Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cap Covers, Marcelline:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cement, Portland:** Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth.—**Chernikoff Logs:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Clocks:** Richard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Story, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Compasses, Boats:** Dobbie McInnes, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Construction of Dormitories:** H. Bradford, Ramsey, nr. Harwich.—**Controller Fingers:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cranes, Electric Forge:** Sir William Arrol & Co. Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.

—**Cranes, Electric:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.** Sub-Contractors for Motor: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cutters:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cutlery, Ordinary:** Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Dials, Slow Motion:** Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dinghies, Motor:** Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Distilling Machinery:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham.—**Drilling Machines:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Duck, Flax:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Echo Sounding Gear:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—**Engines, Steering:** Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Excavator:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Fan Units:** Veritys, Ltd., Aston; W. H. Allen Sons & Co. Ltd., Bedford. Sub-Contractors for Fans: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Filter Units:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—**Firebar Iron:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, White Metal:** A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. James, Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Flags:** Adam Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Arthur Smart & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Floats:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Flour:** J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.; Parker Bros. (Wildenhall), Ltd., Wildenhall; P. Trant & Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge; J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Spillers, Ltd., London, E.C., Avonmouth & Cardiff.—**Forks and Spoons, E.P. & N.S.:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Gauges, Wheel:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Generators, Motor:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Machinery, Electric:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Mivolees Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.—**Generating Sets, Diesel Driven Electric:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Generators, Turbo:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Girders, Traveller:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Golden Syrup:** Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock; Macfie & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Grinding Machine:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Handkerchiefs, White Cotton:** Wm. Chapman, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Hammer, Pneumatic:** Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Heating Installation:** Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Helmets, Sun:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Christy & Co., London, S.E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheatthampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Horse and Trailers—Mechanical:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Hose, Canvas, Ventilating:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lathe, Electrically Driven:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Lavatory Basins:** Whieldon Sanitary Potteries, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Lifts, Aircraft:** Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, London, S.W.—**Line Goods:** J. Boath Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; N. Lockhart & Sons, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Linoleum:** Barry Ostlere & Shepher, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Malleable Cast Iron Mitre Wheels:** Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Milling Machines:** Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.** Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Motors, Electric:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oilskin Clothing, Light:** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Overcoats:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Panels for W/T:** Marconi W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Pipes, Valves, Air Vessels:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood, nr. Chesterfield.—**Pipes, Cast Iron and Specials:** Cochranes (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Planing Machines:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; J. Stirik & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Butler Machine Tool Co., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Horace Green & Co., Ltd., Cononoley.** Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Plugs and Sockets:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Pneumatic System for Transmission of Messages:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Power Boards W/T:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp &

Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester.—**Projectors, Signalling:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Projectors, Searchlight:** Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Pumps, Turbo Hydraulic:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Railway Sleepers, Incised and Grooved:** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Railway Materials:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Reducer Sets:** Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Reflectors, Searchlight:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractor: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Relays:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancashire.—**Refrigerators, Domestic Automatic:** Maroo Refrigerators, Ltd., Mitcham; Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Doncaster.—**Scaffolding Material:** Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Scarves, Black Silk:** Josiah Small & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Screw-making Machine, Automatic:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Sheeting, Cotton:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—**Shutters, Steel Roller:** Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Starters and Resistances:** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Watford Electrical & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steelwork:** Clyde Structural Iron Co., Glasgow.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Stoves, Mould Drying:** Thos. E. Gray & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Suit Cases:** W. Wood & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.—**Surfacing and Boring Machines:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Surface Tables, Cast Iron:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Switchgear, Main:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchgear:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches:** Griffin & Tatlock, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Switches W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Telegraph Instruments:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Ties, Black Silk:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.; Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tiles, Wall and Floor, for Pump Houses:** Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole.—**Tin and Japanned Ware:** Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Birmingham; Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Transformers and Chokes:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Trucks, Dumping:** E. Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Valves, Telemotor Operated Ventilation:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Valves, Telemotor Operated, Stop and Control Panels:** Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Varnishes:** Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen; Nobles & Hoare, London, S.E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; John S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., Homerton; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Vegetables:** H. Hales & Son, Chatham; C. H. House & Sons, Gosport; Drake & Sons, Ltd., Weymouth; Evans & Hall, Plymouth.—**Watertight Doors and Fittings:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Weighbridge—Road and Rail:** Ashworth Ross & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Winch and Capstan:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Ammeters:** Measuring Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.—**Annealing Furnaces:** Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; G. W. B. Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.—**Bags, Clothes:** E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Barbed Wire:** Ryland Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Blankets, Brown:** Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Leeds.—**Bodies, Vehicle:** Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bodies, Truck:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bogie Parts:** Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. & F. Wills, Ltd., Bridgwater.—**Boots, Ankle:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Bros., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—**Boots, Wellington:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Long Buckley Shoes, Ltd., Long Buckley.—**Boxes:** Vono Co., Dudley Port; Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—**Braces:** Geo. Aked, Halifax.—**Braid and Lace:** S. Simpson, Preston; J. Hattersley & Son, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brass Bar:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bronze Castings:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Paint:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Stinchley.—**Cable, Electric:** Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—**Calico:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Caps, Service Dress:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Cases, Wood:** F. W. Rigby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Castings:** J. Maddock & Co., Ltd., Oakenegates.—**Chains, Non-Skid:** Parsons Chain Co., Ltd., Stourport.—**Chairs:** F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Chassis, Tractor:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Cloth, Wool:** J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Cloth, Lasting:** W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.—**Copper, Ingot:** Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton:** Central Agency, Ltd., Paisley.—**Covers, Waterproof:** F. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cranes:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Degreasing Plant:** I.C.I., Ltd., Runcorn.—**Diesel Locomotives:** F. C. Hibberd & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Drill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Langworthy, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Duck, Cotton:** Kiernan Sons & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tanner Bros., Oldham.—**Engine Testing Plant:** Heenan & Froude, Worcester.—**Engines, Petrol and Parts:** Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley; Watermota Marine

Engines, Ltd., Hampton Wick; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Floor Polish:** Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Forging, Presses—Tools for:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Wednesbury.—**Furnaces:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Lucas Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Gear Hobbing Machines:** Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester.—**Generating Sets:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Gloves, Knitted:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester; Overhand Glove Co., Ltd., Meppershall.—**Grinding Machines:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Haversacks:** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Heat Treatment Equipment:** Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.—**Hides:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Hydraulic Pumps:** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Jackets and Trousers:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Jacks, Lifting:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**Kilts:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Knives, Clasp:** J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Knives, Forks, and Spoons:** Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wall Key & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Laces, Leather:** N.B. Boot Lace Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathes:** Soag Machine Tools, Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; A. Balpur & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathes, Watchmakers:** Grimshaw Baxter & J. J. Elliott, London, E.C.—**Lead, Pig:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lockers, Steel:** Constructors, Ltd., Erdington.—**Locomotive:** A. Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Machines, Screwcutting and Tapping:** Kendall & Gent, Ltd., Manchester.—**Mechanical Horses:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Metal Rod:** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., East Greenwich; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Methylated Spirit:** J. M. Mills, Ltd., Garston.—**Milling Machines:** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Selson Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mop Heads:** F. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley.—**Moulding Boxes:** Sterling Foundry Specialities, Bedford; Nicholl Welding and Engineering Co., London, E.C.—**Netting, Sandfly:** Black Bros., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Oil Separating Plant:** T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Overalls:** Combination: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Planing Machines:** Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds.—**Power Presses:** Hordern Mason & Edwards, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumping Sets:** Coventry Victor Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Purses, Highland:** Nicoll Bros., Perth.—**Racking:** Fisher Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; G. A. Harvey (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Waddells, Ltd., London, E.—**Road Rollers:** Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Rope, Towing, Wire:** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Sanitary Appliances:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. B. Morrison & Son, Glasgow.—**Screws and Nuts:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Serge White Lining:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—**Sheets, Ground:** Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirting Angola:** J. Harper & Sons, Eocleshill; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; D. & J. Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Schofield & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirting, Cotton, Khaki:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Hyde and Nelson; Haslams, Ltd., Bolton; E. Clegg & Son, Littleborough; Kiernan, Son & Co., Patricroft.—**Shirts, Angola:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shoes, Canvas:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sleepers and Timbers:** Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Burt Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Spring Drawbar:** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Steam Raising Plant:** H. & T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd., Netherton.—**Steel, Bars:** Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Carbon:** Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Cos. (Steel Peech & Tozer, Beh.), Rotherham.—**Steel Castings:** Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Doors:** General Construction & Engineering Co. (Bedford & Son), Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Mild, Sheet:** Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Steel, Nickel:** Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Dunsford & Elliott (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel, Nickel Billets:** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Round:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Strip:** A. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stereoscopes, etc.:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Stoves, Drying:** Pnuelec, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Switchboards:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tapering Presses:** Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Telescopes:** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tent Bottoms:** J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tent Bottoms (Wood):** Fosters Saw Mills, Boxmoor.—**Thread, Machine:** W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—**Timber:** J. C. Edge & Co., Ltd., Craven Arms; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. Stenning & Son (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; G. H. Renton, London, E.C.; W. W. Howard Bros., London, E.C.; Holbro Bros., Bath; Randle, G. & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater.—**Tin Ingot:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Towels, Hand:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Towing Attachments:** Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Trailers, Water Tank:** T. Baker & Sons (Compton), Ltd., Compton.—**Trucks, Petrol Driven:** Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Twist Drills:** S. Osborne & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Twist Drill Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Vans:**

Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—**Voltmeters**: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wardrobes and Cupboards**: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham.—**Water Elevators**: Aquatole Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**W.T. Sets**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Webbing, Elastic**: A. Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Building and Works Services**: Aldershot—Renewal of Roof Slating on various Buildings: J. Macguire, London, S.E. Colchester—Extension to R.A.O.C. Workshops: Structural Engineering Co., London, E. Shoeburyness—Erection of Offices: Ventris & King, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea. Fort George—Reconstruction of Clock Tower Block: C. Young, Ardersier. Sheerness—Miniature Rifle Range: R. Corben & Son, Maidstone. Reconstruct Drainage: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup.—Kilnsea—Extension of Sea Wall: Tarran Industries, Ltd., Hull. Chilwell, Vehicle Reserve Depot—Reconstruction of Shed: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Concrete Roads, etc.: Hadspalitic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Tidworth, All Barracks—Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Dover—Miniature Rifle Ranges; Dover, Guston—Improve Married Quarters; Shorncliffe—Medical Inspection Block. Shorncliffe—M.T. Garages: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Londonderry, Ebrington Barracks—Double Storied Barrack Block: Courtney & Co., Belfast. Exeter, Topham Barracks—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: E. C. Lea & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Drake's Island—Asphalting Roofs: G. Drewett (Asphalting), Ltd., London, N.W. Hollywood—Erection of Dining Room, Bath House, etc.: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Bordon, St. Lucia Barracks—Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., Whyteleaf. Bulford—Conversion of Riding School to Gymnasium: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Strensall Camp—Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. W. Maw & Sons Ltd., York. Aldershot, Bullen Barracks—Sanitary Annexes: R. Holford & Co., Guildford. H.M. Factory, Nottingham—Superstructure of Foundry: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Perham Down—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Seaton Barracks, Crownhill, Plymouth—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters, etc.: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Transport Contract**: Hire of M.T. vehicles for Road Transport Services in the Portsmouth Area: Parks of Portsmouth, Ltd., Southsea.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**A.G.S. Parts**: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Aero Engine Accessories**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engine Carburettors Spares, etc.**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Compressors**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engine Exhaust Manifolds**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engine Primers**: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Aero Engine Spares**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engine Spares, Tests, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engine Strainers**: Auto Klean Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Aero Engine Tests**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines, Work On**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough and Dumbarton.—**Aircraft Ancillary Equipment**: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Conversion Sets**: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft Dummy Metal Wings**: Martin Baker Aircraft, Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Aircraft Ignition Accessories**: K.L.G. Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aircraft Spares**: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Automotive Products Co., Ltd., Leamington; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft Tests**: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Aircscrews**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Ammeters, Thermo**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Anchorage, Observers' Spares**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Badges, Arm**: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—**Bags, Kit**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Balloon Fabrics**: Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bases**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Battery Charging Panels**: Walsall Elec. Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Bitumen**: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boots, Ankle**: Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough.—**Boxes**: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—**Brooms and Brushes**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Dhibban, Oil Fuel Storage Tank: Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. South Farnborough Foundations for Steelwork: H. J. Goodall & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke. Hutting, Various Regions: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Hutting, North Coates Fitties: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Bircham Newton, Officers' Mess, etc.: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Woodsford, Dorset, "A" Type Hutting, etc.: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. South Farnborough C Type Sheds: Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Brize Norton, Oxon, Erection of Station: Topham Jones & Railton, Ltd., London, S.W. Subcontractors—Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hot-water Supply: A. Scull & Son, Ltd., Bristol; Steelwork: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Wattisham, Suffolk, Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Dombriest, Artificers' Works: H. M. Askew, Crossford, Dunfermline. S. Cerney, Construction of Station: W. E. Chivers & Son, Ltd., Devizes. Cranfield, District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engr. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bushes**: Fairlead: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Cables, Cords, etc.**: General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Canvas**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Caps**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriages, Hand**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Clocks, Dashboard**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cloth**: J. Watkinson & Sons,

Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—**Coats, Great**: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Collars**: F. F. Day, Foley & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compasses**: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baring, Glasgow; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Continuous Drying Machine**: Lister Bros., London, S.E.—**Correctors, etc.**: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Linwood, Renfrewshire.—**Crane, Petrol Electric**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cylinders, Oxygen**: Projectile & Engg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cylinders, Oxygen, etc.**: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Diesel Tractor**: J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**D/F Equipment**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: General Fire Appl. Co., London, E.C.—**Filters, Fuel**: Amal, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fish Frying Apparatus**: W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.—**Flanlette**: Glen Mills (Colne), Ltd., Colne.—**Fuses**: Belling & Lee, Ltd., Enfield.—**Fusing Units**: Auto Teleph. & Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Celestion, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Gauges—Boost**: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Gauges, Fuel Pressure**: J. Toney & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.—**Generators**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; G. E. Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.—**Generating Sets**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Goggles**: W. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Grim Airsprings**: J. Macdonald & Co., Glasgow.—**Heads, Pressure**: R. W. Munro, London, N.—**Ice Cabinet Parts**: Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Indicators, Airspeed**: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Indicators, Wind Speed**: Chas. Adey, London, E.—**Irons, Soldering**: Brownings Elec. Co., London, E.—**Lamps, Chartboard**: General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Gasfilled**: General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemen's Elec. Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Instrument**: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Meters, Petrol**: Geo. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Microphones, Mask**: Barrow, Heppburn & Gale, Ltd., London, E.—**Mirrors, Bore Inspecting**: Wray, Ltd., Bromley.—**Push Switch Control**: Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Oxygen Breathing Equipment**: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Panels, Blind Flying**: British Rola Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Parachutes for Flares**: Spencer Bros., Ltd., London, N.; G.Q. Parachute Co., Guildford.—**Plugs and Sockets**: General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Burndept, Ltd., Erith.—**Racks Storage**: R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Racks Storage Components**: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Railway Sleepers**: Calders Ltd., London, S.W.—**Receivers, Telephone**: Auto. Teleph. & Elec. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Receivers, W/T**: A.C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Refilling Apparatus**: W. Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Regulators, Oxygen**: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Sheets, Ground**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stands, Engine Erecting**: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—**Strainers**: Auto Klean Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sockets**: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Suits, Flying**: G. Ghanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Switchboards**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Switchboxes**: Lissen, Ltd., London, N.; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Teleph. & Elec. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Switches**: Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—**Switches, etc.**: Phoenix Telephone & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Test Fans**: Bath Arterial, Ltd., Bath.—**Test Meters**: Auto Coilwinder & Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Thermometers, Radiator**: Wilmot Breedon, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Thermometers, Oil and Air Temperature**: Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—**Titanium Tetrachloride**: P. Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Trousers**: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Unions, Bayonet**: Rotherham & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—**Valves, Suction Relief**: British Rola Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Weights, Aerial**: Spencer Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Watches**: Guignard & Golay, London, E.C.—**Water Tower and Tank**: Braithwaite & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Wheels, Aero, etc.**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels and Weights**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire Aerial**: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wire, Steel**: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Woodworking Machinery**: J. Pickles & Sons, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey & Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bags, Leather**: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Blocks, Terminal**: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Eboneston Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks, Wood**: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—**Bodies, Motor**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thos. Harrington, Ltd., Hove; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Nicholls & Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—**Bolts, Arm**: Thomas

William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boots**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough.—**Boxes, Packing**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Braces, Carpenter's Ratchet**: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Brackets**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Calders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Carbonic Acid Gas**: Carbon Dioxide Co., Ltd., Liverpool; John Bennet Lawes & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cards, Index**: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—**Cases, Cast Iron**: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—**Cases, Leather**: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Cases, Recoating with Ebonite**: Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary**: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—**Chassis**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley; Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—**Clips, Earth**: D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Conduit and Conduit Fittings**: F. C. Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Longmore Bros., Darlaston.—**Cords, Telephone**: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—**Drills, Electric**: R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—**Ducts**: W. H. & J. Slater, Derby.—**Gauges, Tension**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Inlets, Air**: E. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Jelly, Petroleum**: Premier Colloid Mills, Ltd., London, E.—**Labels**: Bonnella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Electric**: Ever-Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Mirrors, Driving**: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cars**: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Motor Cycle Combinations**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motors, Electric**: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Motor Van**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Paper, Manifolding**: Manifoldia, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Paper, Printing**: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury.—**Plant, Ventilating**: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Plates, Connection**: D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pumps, Tyre**: Walters & Dobson, Sheffield.—**Scales, Auto**: W. T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws, Coach**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Sheets, Canvas**: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Sleeves, Lead**: Geo. Farniloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Eiland.—**Small Timber for Telegraph Poles**: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Forestry Commission (England & Wales), New Forest; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Hull.—**Solder**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Spikes, Insulator**: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Tarpaulins**: James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Wire, Copper**: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End; Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Wire, Flameproof, Mthproof**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alpernt, Middlesex; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Building Alterations**: G. Whale & Sons, Looe.

**Band Conveyor**: Reading H.P.O.: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Batteries**: Birmingham Midland Telephone Exchange: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Maidstone Telephone Exchange: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cabling and Loading Coils**: Alnwick-Berwick-Coldstream, Fochabers-Buckie: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Caernarvon-Portmadoc-Pwllheli: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Caernarvon-Pwllheli): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Bournemouth-Stalbridge, Glasgow-Greenock: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Bournemouth-Stalbridge and Glasgow-Greenock): Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.—**Conduit-laying, etc.**: Byfleet (Surrey): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Wednesbury: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Lydbrook, Blythe Bridge (Staffordshire), Sheringham-Fakenham (Section I), Edinburgh, Granton (West): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Ash Vale (Surrey): C. D. L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Norwich-Great Yarmouth (Sections I and II): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. West Bromwich: Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham. Holmes Chapel (Cheshire), Hooton-Ellesmere Port, Croston, Binbrook, Caistor & North Somerset: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Coldstream-Duns, Edinburgh Central (West): Chas. G. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Sudbury Hill and Hounslow, Ruislip: O. C. Summers, London, N. Tilbury: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Rothbury: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham. Barrow-on-Humber: Sangwin, Ltd., Hull. Newcastle-on-Tyne (West): E. W. Moulson, Bradford. C.E.B. Circuits and Developments: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Rochford, Southend, Shoeburyness and Hanningfield: G. J. Anderson, London. Findon, Maiden Newton, Netherbury (Dorset): Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham. Ninfield and South Godstone: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Widemouth Bay, Bradworthy, North Tawton: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C. Crumlin and Maze (Co. Antrim) and Dromara (Co. Down): J. MacNally, Ltd., Lisburn. Broughty Ferry, Bearsden-Milngavie: Adam Duncan, Glasgow.—**Electric Lifts**: Bristol (Temple Meads) Railway Station S.O.: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Supply of New Motor Launches and Two New Lifeboats**: H.M.T.S. Alert: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Temple Bar (London) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones &

Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Temple Bar): Bull Motors, Ltd., London, W.C. for Motor Generator; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Trickle Charge Dynamotor and Control Gear. Bedford (Auto Extn.), Reading (Auto Extn.), London Toll "B" (Equipment Extn.), Brixton (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Darlington (Auto Extn.): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Droydsden (Manchester) (Auto Extension), Trafford Park (Manchester) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Truro: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Blackpool (S.C. Auto-manual Switchboard), Western (London) (Auto Extn.), Exmouth (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (for Exmouth): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier. Twyford (Hants), Alton (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (for Alton): Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier. Beckenham (Auto Extn.), Halesowen (Birmingham) (Auto Extn.), Selly Oak (Birmingham) (Auto Extn.), Birmingham Auto Area (Service Observation Equipment), Cannock, Liphook (Hants), Brighton (Auto Extn.), Chertsey (Unit Auto Extn.), Shirley (Birmingham) (Auto Extn.): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Exeter (Auto Extn.), Glasgow (Central) (Straightforward Junction Equipment Extns., etc.), Harborne (Birmingham) (Auto Extn.), Royal (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Central (Manchester) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sherwood (Nottingham) (Auto Extn.), Portsmouth (Auto Extn.), Plymouth (Auto Extn.): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Leeds, Nottingham: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Guildford, Southampton: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: London (Faraday Building South) (Extension 14), London (Faraday Building South) (Extension 16), Manchester, Barnstaple, Edinburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper**: James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Durham Paper Mills, Ltd., West Hartlepool; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Mills & Co. (Textile), Ltd., Manchester; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., London, E.; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Group 414 (1937) Calendar of Wills: Willmer Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Group 685 (1937) Jobwork Printing: A. & E. Walter, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 686 (1937) Jobwork Printing: A. & E. Walter, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 687 (1937) Jobwork Printing: T. Beatty Hart, Ltd., Kettering; Group 689 (1937) Jobwork Printing: M. Carr & Co., Manchester; Group 690 (1937) Jobwork Printing: Hirst, Kidd & Rennie, Ltd., Oldham. Form No. 96—R.A.F.: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Form MED. 40 (Revised)—Ministry of Health: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Telegram Forms—Pads: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Books (G.P.O.) Certificate P.1022B: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Books Certificate of Discharge: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Books (Army Book 5): John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelope Form U.I. 80A—Ministry of Labour: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. "The Highway Code"—Ministry of Transport: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Leaflet P.L.30—G.P.O.: Charles Skipper & East, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Miscellaneous**: Calculators: Block & Anderson, London, E.C. Envelopes, Buff, Official Paid—E.D.E.I.: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes, Buff, No. 2, 8½ by 3½: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes, Buff, "C" Contract, London and Northern Area: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes, Official Paid, "F" Contract London, Northern Area, Edinburgh: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Seals, etc.: Edwards & Williams, Ltd., London, E.C. Typewriters: Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester; Barlock (1925), Ltd., Nottingham. Insertion of Advertisements in Ministry of Labour Gazette: Radclyffes, London, S.W.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Services**: Aldeburgh Coastguard Station—Erection of Cottages: J. W. Trudgett, Colchester. Allestree, Derby—Erection of Telephone Exchange: Evans Bros. & Co., Alfreton. Barnstaple Post Office Garage and Store—Erection: Holcombe & Sons, South Molton. Barton-on-Humber Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions: Stamp & Son, Barton-on-Humber. Boston Spa Telephone Exchange—Erection: Moverley & Longthorne, Tadcaster. Buckingham Palace, 17, Lower Grosvenor Place—Alterations to convert into flats: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Clapham Sub-District Office—Reconditioning: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Clerkenwell Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Dollis Hill Post Office Engineering Research—Erection of Main Radio Block: T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., London, W. D.S.I.R. Fruit Research Laboratory, 9-13, Kean Street, W.C.—Alterations: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Duffield Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. Smith & Sons, Duffield, near Derby. Gorleston Branch Post Office—Erection: D. Leighton & Sons, Ltd., Lowestoft. Harrow, H.M. Stationery Office—Extension of Composing Room, Power House, Machine Room, Foundry, etc.: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Maryland Telephone Exchange—Foundations and Flat Roofs: Ragusa Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Mill Hill Branch Post Office—Alterations: Soole & Sons, Richmond, Surrey. St. Helier's Head Post Office—Alterations and Additions: Hardars, Ltd., St. Heliers, Jersey.

Southampton Ordnance Survey Office—Erection of Cellulose Spraying Shop, etc.: W. A. Fussell's Exors., Southampton. Stokenchurch Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: G. Biggs & Sons, High Wycombe. Uxbridge Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: W. S. Try, Uxbridge. West Hartlepool Employment Exchange—Erection: H. F. Mole, Chester-le-Street. Westminster Abbey—Erection of, Removal of, Stands and Annexes: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Woldingham Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon. Yeovil Employment Exchange—Erection: D. R. Dunthorn & Son, Somerset. York House, St. James's Palace—Internal Decorations: Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Painting Services:** Leeds Head Post Office—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Foyle & Kirk, Leeds. **Engineering Services:** Ariel House, Strand—Heating Apparatus: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Air Ministry, Sheridan House—Re-wiring and Switchgear: Troughton & Young, Ltd., London, S.W. Cardiff, Welsh Board of Health—Electric Passenger Lift: Newbury & Thomas, London, S.E. Chorley, H.M. Factory—Sinking of Pilot Artesian Well: J. Thom, Ltd., Manchester. Clapham Sub-District Office—Heating and Hot Water Services: Bailey & Preston, Ltd., London, E.C. Coed-y-Brenin Ministry of Labour Training Camp—Heating and Hot Water Services: W. Morris & Bros., Ltd., Liverpool. Mount Pleasant Branch Post Office and Garage—Heating and Hot Water Services: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Newport, Mon.—Erection of Post Office Garage and Engineering Stores: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Nottingham Employment Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: F. G. Skerritt, Ltd., Nottingham. York House, St. James's Palace—Installation of Heating and Alterations to Hot Water Service: Heath & Co., London, W. **Miscellaneous:** Blue Clothing: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N. Boots (Ankle): Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough. Bunting: United Turkey Red Co., Ltd., Manchester; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury. Carpet—Chenille Axminster: J. Templeton & Co. (Service), Ltd., London, E.C. Chairs: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Metal Adjustable: Tan-Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C. Chairs—Rest Room: W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Chairs—W.2: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Chests—Dressing: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Ashton, Bristol. Clocks—Standard English Dial: Stockall, Marples & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cotton Velour: J. Foster & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cupboards—Clothes: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Fire Resisting Safes: T. Withers & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Fittings—32-40 Box Convertible: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Flags (Cotton): United Turkey Red Co., Ltd., Manchester. Folding Division Units: G. A. Harvey (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Lockers and Mop Cupboards: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham. Overalls—Blue Drill: Workwear, Ltd., Liverpool. Racking: King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Stools: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W. Tables—Board Room: Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Tables—Draughtsmen: G. H. Denne & Son, Ltd., Deal. Tables—Pestal Writing: Maynard Bros. (1933), Ltd., London, W.C. Tables—Repetition: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol. Table Tops: Haggis, Ltd., London, N. Tables—Writing—4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.: Central Shop Fitting Co., Ltd., Bristol; Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester; Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tables—Writing: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol. Tables—Oak Writing: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol; Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Towels—Hand Crash: C. D. Willoughby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Blyth, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Towels—Huckaback: R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Trousers—Corduroy: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Redman Bros., Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Vests, Gymnasium: Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Air Compressor, Drills, etc.:** Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ambulance Chassis:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Blankets:** Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.—**Blasting Powder:** Curtis & Harvey, London, S.W.—**Blue Serge:** J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Totnes.—**Boilers:** Spencer, Hopwood, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Boundary Lights, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cartridge Carriers:** Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cell Spares:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**C.I. Pipes, etc.:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield.—**Coal Elevating Equipment:** Redler Patents, Stroud.—**Copper Ingots:** Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper Wire:** Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton Wool:** T. J. Smith and Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Crash Tender for Aerodrome:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Detonators:** Nobels Explosives, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Diesel Engines:** New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dogspikes:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drill:** E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Electrical Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Explosives:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gardner Engines and Spares:** Norris, Henty & Gardners, Patricroft.—**Gauze:** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Generator Spares:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Gunmetal:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**H.D. Cadmium Copper Wire:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Humber Landalette:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Jumpers, etc.:**

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