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November

1936

**THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR GAZETTE**

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, and was much better than in October, 1935.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 26th October, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,103,000. This was 21,000\* more than at 21st September, 1936, and 599,000\* more than at 21st October, 1935.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 26th October, 1936, there were 1,345,789 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 22,855 more than at 21st September, 1936, but 249,900 less than at 21st October, 1935. The total on 26th October, 1936, included 1,063,566 men, 45,445 boys, 191,469 women, and 45,309 girls. It was made up of 474,290 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 587,528 applicants for unemployment allowances, 169,267 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 114,704 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 26th October, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 134,479 men, 3,306 boys, 52,874 women, and 2,770 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 193,429 was 38,693 less than at 21st September, 1936, and 45,437 less than at 21st October, 1935. It included 170,497 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 8,192 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 14,740 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 26th October, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 70,804 men, 149 boys, 1,629 women, and 10 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 72,592 was 3,309 more than at 21st September, 1936, but 9,243 less than at 21st October, 1935. It included 53,889 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 17,984 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 719 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.1 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 12.1\* at 21st September, 1936, and 14.5\* at 21st October, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 26th

\* The figures for September, 1936, and October, 1935, have been revised (see pages 397-8).

October, 1936, was 13.6, and for females 8.0. At 21st September, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 13.6 and 8.2, and at 21st October, 1935, they were 16.6 and 8.9.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was an improvement in employment, between 21st September and 26th October, in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, metal goods manufacture, the wool textile, cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades, the fishing industry, and certain food preparation trades. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in hotel, boarding house, etc., service, building and public works contracting, and the transport and distributive trades.

### 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 October are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £35,300 in the weekly full-time wages of about 622,000 workpeople. No important reductions in rates of wages were reported during October.

The principal increase affected men in the engineering industry, whose wages were raised by 1s. per week. Of other increases the more important affected textile bleachers, dyers, printers and finishers in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland; workpeople engaged on the manufacture and repair of public service vehicles in England and Wales and the making of road vehicles in Scotland; and manual workers employed by various Local Authorities in the London Area, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the West Midlands.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1936 have resulted in a net increase of about £400,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 3,384,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £150 in those of 1,600 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 31st October 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, as compared with 48 per cent. at 1st October, 1936, and 47 per cent. at 1st November, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 36, 32 and 31, respectively.

The rise in the index number at 31st October was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs, bread, flour and potatoes.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 82. In addition 20 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 38,500, and the aggregate duration in October of the disputes was about 148,000 working days.

## NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AT JULY, 1936, AND IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

### A.—PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME, OR UNDER THE SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR THE BANKING AND INSURANCE INDUSTRIES.

The number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 408.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries.

The total number of insured persons, aged 14 and under 65 years, in Great Britain at 6th July, 1936, exclusive of those insurable under the Agricultural Scheme (see page 397), is estimated at approximately 13,980,000. The corresponding total for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at 14,285,000. The following Table shows the distribution of these figures according to sex and age, with the corresponding figures for 8th July, 1935:—

	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
<b>Males:—</b>				
Aged 21-64 ...	8,218,000	8,076,000	8,375,100	8,226,800
" 18-20 ...	756,000	827,000	770,400	842,400
" 16 and 17 ...	554,000	453,000	575,200	461,800
" 14 and 15 ...	515,000	517,000	522,500	524,350
Total ...	10,053,000	9,873,000	10,243,200	10,055,350
<b>Females:—</b>				
Aged 21-64 ...	2,476,000	2,432,000	2,556,200	2,510,500
" 18-20 ...	585,000	633,000	599,550	648,400
" 16 and 17 ...	451,000	359,000	462,250	368,100
" 14 and 15 ...	415,000	411,000	423,800	420,150
Total ...	3,927,000	3,835,000	4,041,800	3,947,150
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>13,980,000</b>	<b>13,708,000</b>	<b>14,285,000</b>	<b>14,002,500</b>

Of the total increase of over 282,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland between July, 1935, and July, 1936, over 207,000 was accounted for by boys and girls of 16 and 17 years of age. This increase is mainly a reflection of the sharp rise in the birth-rate after the war.

Boys and girls under the age of 16 years first became insurable in September, 1934, and estimates of the numbers insured, under 16 years of age, are available only for July, 1935, and July, 1936. The Table below shows the estimated numbers insured, aged 16 years and over, (a) in Great Britain and (b) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July of each year from 1923 to 1936. The figures for the years 1923 to 1927 include insured persons aged 65 years and over. As from 2nd January, 1928, persons over 65 years of age ceased to be insured against unemployment, and the figures for 1928 and later years, therefore, relate to persons aged 16 and under 65 years. From information which was available, however, as to the proportions over 65 years of age, estimates have been made of the number aged 16-64 at July, 1927, and index numbers showing the percentage changes in the numbers insured, on a comparable basis, throughout the whole period have been obtained by equating the index for 1927 for persons aged 16-64 years with that for persons aged 16 years and over.

Year (July).	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).
	<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>		<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>	
1923 ...	11,232,000	100.0	11,485,800	100.0
1924 ...	11,403,500	101.5	11,664,000	101.6
1925 ...	11,623,200	103.5	11,892,000	103.5
1926 ...	11,773,700	104.8	12,041,000	104.8
1927 ...	11,875,600	105.7	12,131,000	105.6
	<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>		<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>	
1927 ...	11,533,600	105.7	11,784,000	105.6
1928 ...	11,629,000	106.6	11,881,500	106.5
1929 ...	11,834,000	108.5	12,094,000	108.4
1930 ...	12,138,000	111.2	12,405,700	111.2
1931 ...	12,500,000	114.6	12,771,800	114.5
1932 ...	12,543,000	115.0	12,809,800	114.8
1933 ...	12,620,000	115.7	12,885,000	115.5
1934 ...	12,690,000	116.3	12,960,000	116.1
1935 ...	12,780,000	117.1	13,058,000	117.0
1936 ...	13,050,000	119.6	13,336,700	119.5

Between 1923 and 1929 the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, though the increase in the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 was rather below the average for the whole period. An accelerated increase in 1930 and 1931, largely due to the relaxations, in 1930, in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit, was followed by a

marked reduction in the rate of increase in 1931-2, mainly owing to the effects of changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments introduced towards the end of 1931. After some recovery during the three following years, there was a considerably greater advance during the year 1935-36, mainly due to a sharp increase in the numbers of insured persons of 16 years of age, as a result of the rise in the birth-rate which began in the latter part of the year 1931.

The following Table shows the variations which have occurred since 1929 in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, distinguishing men, boys, women and girls:—

Date (July).	Numbers Insured.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with year before.	
	Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Number.	Per cent.
	<i>Men (18 to 64 years).</i>			
1929 ...	8,009,700	8,157,820	+ 107,950	+ 1.3
1930 ...	8,174,000	8,326,600	+ 168,780	+ 2.1
1931 ...	8,442,000	8,599,600	+ 273,000	+ 3.3
1932 ...	8,582,500	8,737,900	+ 138,300	+ 1.6
1933 ...	8,674,000	8,830,600	+ 92,700	+ 1.1
1934 ...	8,796,000	8,957,100	+ 126,500	+ 1.4
1935 ...	8,903,000	9,065,200	+ 112,100	+ 1.3
1936 ...	8,974,000	9,145,500	+ 76,300	+ 0.8
	<i>Boys (16 and 17 years).</i>			
1929 ...	587,600	597,530	+ 25,500	+ 4.5
1930 ...	595,000	604,930	+ 7,400	+ 1.2
1931 ...	579,000	588,800	+ 16,130	+ 2.7
1932 ...	556,800	565,800	+ 23,000	+ 3.9
1933 ...	507,400	515,400	+ 50,400	+ 8.9
1934 ...	470,600	478,100	+ 37,300	+ 7.2
1935 ...	453,000	461,800	+ 16,300	+ 3.4
1936 ...	564,000	575,200	+ 113,400	+24.6
	<i>Women (18 to 64 years).</i>			
1929 ...	2,798,900	2,890,340	+ 53,250	+ 1.9
1930 ...	2,920,000	3,014,360	+ 124,020	+ 4.3
1931 ...	3,041,000	3,135,400	+ 121,040	+ 4.0
1932 ...	2,978,000	3,070,400	+ 65,000	+ 2.1
1933 ...	3,046,300	3,137,700	+ 67,300	+ 2.2
1934 ...	3,053,100	3,146,000	+ 8,300	+ 0.3
1935 ...	3,065,000	3,158,900	+ 12,900	+ 0.4
1936 ...	3,061,000	3,155,750	+ 3,150	+ 0.1
	<i>Girls (16 and 17 years).</i>			
1929 ...	437,800	448,310	+ 25,800	+ 6.1
1930 ...	449,000	459,810	+ 11,500	+ 2.6
1931 ...	438,000	448,000	+ 11,810	+ 2.6
1932 ...	425,700	435,700	+ 12,300	+ 2.7
1933 ...	392,300	401,300	+ 34,400	+ 7.9
1934 ...	370,300	378,800	+ 22,500	+ 5.6
1935 ...	359,000	368,100	+ 10,700	+ 2.8
1936 ...	451,000	462,250	+ 94,150	+25.6

The abnormal movements shown by the figures for men and women, aged 18 to 64 years, for July, 1930, 1931 and 1932 have been referred to above. The reduction in the rate of increase during the last few years is largely attributable to decreases in the numbers aged 18 to 20 years, following the decline in the birth-rate during the war. In the year 1935-6, the decrease in the number of insured young women, aged 18-20, was actually greater than the increase among those aged 21-64 years. The movements in the figures for boys and girls aged 16 and 17 years are also largely explained by the decline in the birth-rate during the war and the rise after the war.

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1935-1936.

The changes between July, 1935, and July, 1936, in the numbers insured, aged 14-64, in the industries in which the greatest numerical increases or decreases occurred, with the percentage increase or decrease in each case, are shown in the following Table:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at July, 1936, as compared with a year before.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Building ...	+ 44,170	+ 4.4
Distributive Trades ...	+ 37,520	+ 1.7
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 34,020	+ 6.0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	+ 30,060	+ 9.9
Railway Service (non-permanent workers) ...	+ 16,380	+11.2
Public Works Contracting ...	+ 12,280	+ 4.4
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	+ 10,870	+ 5.4
Entertainments and Sports ...	+ 10,170	+ 8.0
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	+ 9,550	+ 6.1
National Government service ...	+ 9,380	+ 7.4
Electrical Engineering ...	+ 9,150	+ 8.8
Hotel, Restaurant, Boarding House, etc. Service ...	+ 9,090	+ 2.1
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 8,570	+ 5.2
Cotton ...	- 21,770	- 4.6
Coal Mining ...	- 45,230	- 4.7

Apart from the larger industries referred to in this Table, high percentage increases were also shown in heating, etc., apparatus manu-

facture (13.7 per cent.); brass, copper, zinc, tin, lead, etc. (10.5 per cent.); marine engineering (9.7 per cent.); scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus (9.1 per cent.); and explosives (8.4 per cent.). Marked percentage decreases were shown, carriage, cart, etc., making and repairing (9.9 per cent.); and lace manufacture (7.4 per cent.).

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1923-36.

The Table given on pages 414 and 415 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of thirteen years, 1923-1936, in the numbers of persons attached to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over (including those over 65 years of age), while for 1928-36 they relate only to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. From information which was available as to the approximate proportions over 65 years of age, however, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry in 1927, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis.

The Table below shows, for each of the nine main groups into which industries are classified in the Table on pages 414 and 415, the percentage changes in the estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland between 1923 and each of the years 1929, 1932, and 1936:—

Group.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1923.			Estimated Number Insured at July, 1936. (aged 16-64)
	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1936.	
Fishing* ...	+ 15.6	+ 30.0	+ 44.1	34,530
Mining and Quarrying ...	- 9.6	- 12.0	- 23.6	998,040
Manufacturing ...	+ 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 8.3	6,188,690
Building and Contracting ...	+ 23.1	+ 42.6	+ 62.7	1,308,940
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply† ...	- 1.8	+ 5.6	+ 27.2	209,940
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution† ...	+ 24.4	+ 41.3	+ 47.4	2,946,490
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	+ 1.4	+ 8.7	+ 16.3	262,000
Miscellaneous Services (including Professional Services; Entertainment and Sports; Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service; Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning) ...	+ 26.7	+ 46.0	+ 70.1	891,840
National and Local Government ...	- 1.0	+ 16.4	+ 25.6	498,230
<b>All Industries and Services</b> ...	<b>+ 8.4</b>	<b>+ 14.8</b>	<b>+ 19.5</b>	<b>13,338,700</b>

The figures show marked increases, since 1923, in the total numbers of insured persons in the building and contracting industries, in the transport, storage and distributive trades, and in the groups represented under the heading "services," large reductions in the numbers in the mining and quarrying industries, and relatively little change in the manufacturing industries, taken as a whole. With regard to the building and contracting group, while a large part of the increase up to July, 1932, was due to the artificial expansion, referred to below, in public works contracting the whole increase since that date has occurred in the building industry, public works contracting having shown practically no change. Among the "services," the gas, water and electricity group and miscellaneous services (more particularly entertainments and sports) have also shown marked expansion since 1932; in transport and distribution, on the other hand, the increase since 1932 has been relatively small. In the manufacturing group, which includes nearly one-half of the total number of insured persons covered by the Table, there have been widely varying movements in individual industries, some industries having shown a wide expansion, and others a marked contraction in the numbers insured, since 1923.

Of the individual industries specified on pages 414 and 415, those showing the largest relative increases in the numbers insured, during the period since 1923, include the electrical industries, silk and artificial silk manufacture, certain industries (such as artificial stone and concrete, heating and ventilating apparatus, paints, varnish, &c., and brick and tile manufacture) which are ancillary to the building trade, scientific and photographic instrument making, tramway and omnibus service, hotel, boarding house, etc., service, and entertainments and sports. Public works contracting also showed a heavy increase, but the greater part of this occurred between July, 1929, and July, 1932, and was largely due to the initiation of schemes of public works for the relief of unemployment. In the building industry there was a large increase in the numbers insured, but the percentage increase was not so great as in the industries mentioned above.

The greatest proportionate decreases, between 1923 and 1936, occurred in cart, carriage, etc., building, pig-iron manufacture, coal and iron mining, and certain lesser mining and quarrying industries, ship building and repairing and marine engineering, and the cotton, lace and jute industries.

The effect of the changes in the various industries on the relative proportions of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in the nine main groups of industries referred to above is shown in the following Table:—

\* The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme.  
† The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exemption.

Proportions of the total Insured Population (aged 16-64) included in certain groups of Industries in 1923, 1929, 1932 and 1936.

Group.	Percentage of total number insured at			
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1936.
Fishing* ...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and Quarrying ...	11.7	9.8	9.0	7.5
Manufacturing ...	51.1	49.3	46.9	46.4
Building and Contracting ...	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply† ...	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution† ...	17.8	20.6	22.0	22.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Miscellaneous Services (including Professional Services; Entertainment and Sports; Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. service; Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning) ...	4.7	5.5	6.0	6.7
National and Local Government ...	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.7
<b>All Industries and Services</b> ...	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The mining, quarrying, and manufacturing industries now include less than 54 per cent. of the total numbers insured, aged 16-64, as compared with nearly 63 per cent. in 1923.

### Coal Mining.

The decrease in recent years in the number of insured persons in Great Britain classified as attached to the coal mining industry continued during the past year. Among persons aged 14-64 years the decrease in the numbers insured between July, 1935, and July, 1936, amounted to 45,260.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the following Table, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in the months July to September:—

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	12,868	2,971	9,897
Transport and communication, fishing, etc. ...	1,269	496	773
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	1,920	427	1,493
Founding, engineers' iron and steel ...	1,842	469	1,373
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...	680	250	430
Brick, tile, etc., making ...	1,496	711	785
Mining (other than coal-mining) ...	686	196	490
Hotel and laundry services ...	556	130	426
Construction and repair of vehicles ...	538	166	372
Food, drink and tobacco ...	470	108	362
Other industries and services ...	8,696	3,567	5,129
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>31,021</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>21,530</b>

New entrants, aged 14-64, into insurance in the coal mining industry during the year 1935-6 numbered over 20,000, while 9,491 persons aged 18-64 transferred into the industry from other industries. As the net decrease in numbers aged 14-64 in the industry was 45,260 the gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1935, and July, 1936, must have numbered not less than 75,000. Comparable figures are not available for earlier years, when the statistics related to insured persons aged 16-64, but in 1934-5 and in 1933-4 the gross departures of these ages were not less than 72,000 and 71,000 respectively.

The Table below shows the estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64, in the coal mining industry in the principal districts at July, 1923, and July, 1936, and the index numbers (1923 = 100) corresponding to the numbers insured at July, 1929, 1935, and 1936:—

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64.		Index Number (1923 = 100).		
	July, 1923.	July, 1936.	July, 1929.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>					
Northumberland ...	61,300	48,500	86	81	

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Excluding persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom an analysis by districts is not available, and agricultural workers, the total number insured, aged 14-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed an increase of 282,000 between July, 1935, and July, 1936. The changes in the various administrative areas\* during this period were approximately as shown below:—

Administrative Division.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (ages 14-64).	Administrative Division.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (ages 14-64).
London...	+ 83,800	North Western ...	+ 5,200
South Eastern...	+ 53,300	Scotland ...	+ 19,300
South Western ...	+ 32,600	Wales ...	+ 7,100
Midlands ...	+ 54,300	Northern Ireland ...	+ 10,500
North Eastern...	+ 30,100		
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 282,000</b>

The greatest proportionate increases, during the twelve months since July, 1935, in the numbers insured, aged 14-64, were in the South-Eastern Division (4.6 per cent.), Northern Ireland (3.6 per cent.), the South-Western Division (3.3 per cent.), London (3.2 per cent.), and the Midlands (2.6 per cent.). In the North-Eastern Division, Scotland, and the North-Western Division they were 1.4 per cent., 1.3 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively, and in Wales there was a decline of 1.1 per cent.

As juveniles under 16 years of age were not insured against unemployment prior to September, 1934, figures comparable with those given in the foregoing Table are not available for years prior to 1935. The following Table, however, shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 (exclusive of agricultural workers and those insured under special schemes), in each administrative area\* between the year 1923 and the years 1929, 1935 and 1936. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured against unemployment, an approximate estimate has been made of the numbers aged 16 to 64 years:—

Administrative Division.*	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64.			
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.
	Thousands.			
London ...	1,950	2,214	2,466	2,562
South Eastern ...	732	894	1,074	1,126
South Western ...	744	840	929	960
Midlands ...	1,634	1,793	1,952	2,008
North Eastern ...	1,902	1,986	2,075	2,104
North Western ...	2,016	2,120	2,157	2,150
Scotland ...	1,249	1,270	1,356	1,376
Wales ...	599	583	618	611
Northern Ireland ...	248	258	276	287
Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	11,074	11,958	12,903	13,184
	Index Numbers.			
London ...	100.0	113.5	126.5	131.4
South Eastern ...	100.0	122.1	146.7	153.8
South Western ...	100.0	112.9	124.9	129.0
Midlands ...	100.0	109.7	119.5	122.9
North Eastern ...	100.0	104.4	109.1	110.6
North Western ...	100.0	105.2	107.0	106.6
Scotland ...	100.0	101.7	108.6	110.2
Wales ...	100.0	97.3	103.2	102.0
Northern Ireland ...	100.0	104.0	111.3	115.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	100.0	108.0	116.5	119.1

Between July, 1923, and July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in the Southern section of the country (including the London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) increased at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions: in Wales the numbers insured in 1929 were actually lower than in 1923. At July, 1935, the numbers insured (aged 16-64) in each Division showed an increase over the numbers in 1929, but the increase in the Southern section as a whole was much more marked than in the rest of the country. Between July, 1935, and July, 1936, there were further marked increases in the South and Midlands, and in Northern Ireland; in the North-Eastern Division and in Scotland the increases were relatively small, while in the North-Western Division and in Wales there was an actual decline.

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 28.0 per cent. of the insured population, aged 16-64, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 26.0 per cent. in 1929 and 24.2 per cent. in 1923. The Southern section of Great Britain now includes 50.5 per cent. of insured persons, aged 16-64, compared with 48.0 per cent. in 1929 and 45.7 per cent. in 1923. While the increase between 1923 and 1936 for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding persons insured under the Special Schemes) is 19.1 per cent. of the numbers at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 31.5 per cent. and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 8.5 per cent. Between 1935 and 1936, the increase in the Southern Section was about 3.7 per cent. and in the Northern Section only 0.7 per cent., as compared with 2.2 per cent. in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a whole.

In the following Table a list is given of the more important industries in which the increase in the estimated numbers insured since 1927 has been greater in the South than in the North. Owing to the exclusion of persons aged 65 years and over from the scheme of

\* These areas are those into which Great Britain and Northern Ireland were divided, for administrative purposes, in July, 1936 (i.e., prior to certain changes which were made as from 1st August, 1936).

unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16-64 are not available for the whole period since 1923.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades ...	+ 285,900	+ 197,140
Building ...	+ 135,370	+ 70,160
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	+ 76,310	+ 49,180
Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft ...	+ 69,180	+ 13,890
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	+ 58,300	+ 9,720
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	+ 52,350	+ 15,110
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	+ 34,200	+ 11,200
Road Transport not separately specified ...	+ 30,060	+ 20,550
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	+ 29,310	+ 12,210
Professional Services ...	+ 28,300	+ 15,180
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	+ 22,180	+ 11,420
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	+ 18,140	+ 11,820
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 18,000	+ 3,730
Electrical Engineering ...	+ 15,460	+ 8,260
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	+ 13,850	+ 9,240
Brick, Tile, etc. Making ...	+ 12,750	+ 7,290
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	+ 12,170	+ 1,770
Hosiery ...	+ 11,510	+ 7,510

Apart from the cotton industry, where there was some increase, between 1927 and 1936, in the small numbers insured in the Southern Section concurrently with a decrease of 142,000 in the Northern Section, the most important industry showing opposite movements in the two Sections was general engineering, in which the numbers insured in the South increased by over 21,000, while in the North the numbers decreased by nearly 39,000.

In certain industries, mainly located in the Northern Section, which showed a decline between 1927 and 1936, including coal mining, shipbuilding and ship repairing, marine engineering, iron and steel, and woollen and worsted manufacture, there were decreases in the figures for both the Northern and Southern Sections, but the decrease was greater in the North than in the South.

NEW ENTRANTS AND EXITANTS

THE net change, between any two dates, in the total numbers insured represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. The great majority of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The adult new entrants consist almost entirely of persons transferring from uninsurable occupations (e.g., private domestic service); persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons (e.g., married women) re-attracted to insurable occupations after a period of retirement from paid employment. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering one of the classes from which adult entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment.

While statistics are regularly compiled showing the numbers of new entrants to unemployment insurance, particulars are not available as to the total numbers of exitants or as to the numbers of re-entrants. Figures showing the net number of exitants in any year can, however, be obtained by deducting the increase in the total numbers insured during the year from the number of new entrants. In the Table given below, the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, the number of new entrants, the net number of exitants (i.e., total exitants less re-entrants), and the net change in the numbers insured, expressed as percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. The figures relate to Great Britain only, and exclude persons insured under the agricultural scheme and the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. For the years 1925-1927 the figures include persons aged 65 and over, who were insurable against unemployment prior to 1928; for the years 1927-1935 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 years. With the extension of insurance, in September 1934, to juveniles under 16 years of age, figures of new entrants of ages 16 to 64 years, strictly comparable with those for earlier years, can no longer be given; but approximate estimates, on a corresponding basis, have been made for the year 1934-35. For 1935-36, the only available figures relate to persons aged 14-64 years in occupations insurable under the general scheme.

Year. (July to June).	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.			Exitants from Insurance, less re-entrants. Per cent.			Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER.									
1925-26 ...	5.9	12.4	7.6	-4.4	-11.6	-6.3	+1.5	+0.8	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.6	11.6	7.2	-4.9	-10.4	-6.3	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
AGED 16-64 YEARS.									
1927-28 ...	5.3	11.8	7.2	-5.0	-10.1	-6.4	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8
1928-29 ...	5.5	11.6	7.0	-3.8	-9.2	-5.2	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8
1929-30 ...	5.3	11.4	7.0	-3.3	-7.3	-4.4	+2.0	+4.1	+2.8
1930-31 ...	5.1	9.9	6.4	-2.2	-6.6	-3.4	+2.9	+3.3	+3.6
1931-32 ...	4.5	8.8	5.7	-3.2	-11.0	-5.4	+1.3	-2.2	+0.0
1932-33 ...	4.1	9.1	5.4	-3.7	-8.1	-4.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.6
1933-34 ...	4.0	9.1	5.4	-3.1	-9.6	-4.9	+0.9	+0.5	+0.6
1934-35 ...	4.3	9.6	5.7	-3.3	-9.6	-5.0	+1.0	...	+0.5
AGED 14-64 YEARS.									
1935-36 ...	5.3	11.7	7.1	-3.4	-9.3	-5.1	+1.9	+2.4	+2.0

\* The "new entrants" figures given for 1934-5 include the estimated numbers of insured juveniles who reached 16 years of age during this insurance year, after having entered insured employment at 15 years of age.

The low percentages for new entrants (the great majority of whom are juveniles) in the years 1931-35 are largely a reflection of the fall in the birth-rate during the war. On the other hand, the high percentage for 1935-36, while partly attributable to the very active demand for workpeople in most industries during the year, was largely due to the increase of the numbers of juveniles available for employment as a result of the rise in the birth rate during the years immediately following the war.

The abnormal fluctuations in the net rate of exit from unemployment insurance in the years 1929-30 to 1931-32 were largely attributable to the results of alterations in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments.

During 1935-36, the rate of exit was higher, among males, but lower, among females, than in the previous year.

New Entrants and Exitants in Individual Industries.

Apart from the additions and losses from causes common to all industries, referred to above, each industry may also be affected by transfers of insured workers to or from other insured industries during the year. The net effect of the various influences is indicated in the Table on page 416, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople, aged 14 to 64, at July, 1936, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year, July, 1935, to June, 1936, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a particular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and vice versa. In the Table on page 416 no separate figures are given for gas, water and electricity supply, or for railway service, since in these cases large proportions of the workers are covered by certificates of exemption from unemployment insurance, and the figures are not, therefore, conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

The figures given in that Table show widely varying rates of entry and exit in different industries. The expansion of employment in the metal, engineering, motor vehicle, aircraft and shipbuilding industries has been accompanied by considerable increases, between July, 1935, and July, 1936, in the numbers of insured persons in those industries; and the figures show that this is attributable largely to transfer from other industries, since in most of the industries in question, apart from the electrical trades, the proportions represented by new entrants were below the average for all industries taken together. For the electrical industries, however, the figures show high proportions of new entrants. In the principal declining industries, e.g., coal-mining and the cotton industry, there were, as might be expected, low rates of entry and high rates of exit.

B.—PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

I. GREAT BRITAIN.

The estimates, given on pages 394 and 395, of the numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1936, in industries other than agriculture, are based mainly on the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books which took place in that month. The unemployment books issued prior to July, 1936, to persons who were brought within the field of unemployment insurance under the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, however, will not be exchanged for new books until July, 1937; and the information on which the annual estimates of the total numbers insured are ordinarily based will not, therefore, become available, in the case of persons insured under the agricultural scheme, until next year.

After consideration, however, of the numbers of unemployment books issued to workers engaged in those classes of employment which are within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, and of such other data as are available, it is provisionally estimated that the total number of persons, aged 14 and under 65 years, insured under the agricultural scheme in Great Britain in July, 1936, was about 600,000, including about 565,000 males and 35,000 females. Of these, approximately 490,000 are estimated to have been engaged in farming, stock-rearing or forestry; 76,000 in market gardening, horticulture, fruit, flower and seed growing, etc.; and 34,000 in "other gardening" (in trades or businesses carried on for the purpose of gain, or by public or local authorities, or societies, institutions, clubs or companies), including park and cemetery gardening and the maintenance of tennis courts, golf links, sports grounds, and factory and works gardens.

In the Table below the totals given above are analysed by sex and age-groups. The figures are provisional, and may be subject to revision when more exact information becomes available, on the basis of the numbers of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1937. It should be observed that some classes of persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture, &c., are excluded from the scope of the scheme and are not, therefore, included in these figures. Among these are (a) persons aged 65 years and over, (b) gardeners in private employment, (c) sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, (d) persons not under a contract of service, (e) persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking or gathering of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work), and (f) persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom.

	Estimated numbers insured under the Agricultural Scheme in Great Britain at July, 1936.				
	14 and 15 years.	16 and 17 years.	18 and under 21 years.	21 and under 65 years.	Total.
Farming, Forestry, etc.—					
Males ...	24,500	31,800	38,700	372,000	467,000
Females ...	1,600	2,700	3,300	15,400	23,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>387,400</b>	<b>490,000</b>
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.—					
Males ...	4,100	4,300	4,900	51,000	64,300
Females ...	1,080	1,360	1,460	7,800	11,700
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>76,000</b>
Other Gardening:—					
Males ...	400	900	1,400	31,000	33,700
Females ...	20	40	40	200	300
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>Total—Agricultural Scheme (Great Britain) ...</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>477,400</b>	<b>600,000</b>

It should be noted that certain classes of persons, including clerks, mechanics (e.g. masons, blacksmiths and carpenters) and milk roundsmen, employed by farmers, market gardeners, etc., have been, and still are, insurable against unemployment under the provisions of the general scheme of unemployment insurance, and are included in the estimates of the numbers of persons insured under that scheme, given on page 394. The total number of such workpeople insured at July, 1935, was approximately 8,000, of whom about 5,000 were employed by persons engaged in farming or forestry, and 3,000 by market gardeners, etc. For the purpose of estimates of the total numbers insured against unemployment in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, these figures must be added to those given in the foregoing Table.

II. NORTHERN IRELAND.

In Northern Ireland, the number of persons insured under the agricultural scheme, at July, 1936, is provisionally estimated at about 20,000, of whom about 18,900 were engaged in farming, forestry, etc., nearly 700 in market gardening, etc., and about 400 in other gardening. Over 19,000 of these were men and boys, of whom 14,900 were men of or over 21 years.

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1935, TO JUNE, 1936.

The percentages unemployed among insured persons, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of each month from July 1935, have been computed by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the total numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935, viz., 12,780,000 in Great Britain and 13,058,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The information now available (see page 394), shows that at 6th July, 1936, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of those insured under the agricultural scheme, had risen to about 13,050,000 in Great Britain and 13,338,700 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the monthly percentages of unemployment among insured persons during the intervening period, as previously calculated, accordingly require adjustment, in order to allow for the effect of these increases. The following Table shows the estimated total numbers insured against unemployment at one date in each month from July, 1935, to June, 1936, exclusive of persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and the revised percentage of unemployment calculated on the basis of the new estimates of the numbers insured at each date:—

Date.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated numbers insured (excluding agriculture).	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured (excluding agriculture).	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.
1935.				
22nd July ...	12,784,000	15.0	13,062,600	15.2
26th August ...	12,794,000	14.7	13,073,400	14.9
23rd September ...	12,813,000	14.7	13,093,300	14.9
21st October ...	12,836,000	14.3	13,117,100	14.5
25th November ...	12,864,000	14.3	13,146,200	14.5
16th December ...	12,881,000	13.9	13,163,800	14.1
1936.				
20th January ...	12,909,000	16.0	13,192,900	16.2
24th February ...	12,937,000	15.1	13,222,000	15.3
23rd March ...	12,961,000	14.0	13,246,800	14.2
27th April ...	12,991,000	13.4	13,277,900	13.6
25th May ...	13,016,000	12.6	13,303,800	12.8
22nd June ...	13,039,000	12.6	13,327,700	12.8

For each month from July to September, 1936, revised percentages of unemployment computed on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1936, are given on page 413.

## ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, which are issued monthly by month to the press and published regularly in this GAZETTE, are obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated total numbers insured, allowance being also made for workers absent from work owing to sickness or to trade disputes.

The estimates of the total numbers of insured persons are based on the numbers of unemployment books exchanged by such persons at the general exchange of books in July of each year. Between one July and the next, estimates have to be made of the monthly changes in the numbers insured, and these estimates are checked and revised in October of each year from the ascertained figures of books exchanged in the previous July.

The information now available as to the total numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1936, shows that the number who had become insurable since July, 1935, was considerably larger than had been estimated. In consequence revisions are required in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment month by month, since September, 1935, which have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The revised figures are given in the following Table, together with comparative figures for earlier dates. An analysis of the changes, between July, 1935, and July, 1936, in the numbers of insured persons, by age, sex, and industry is given in the article on pages 394-7.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture).	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.	
Thousands.					
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925 "	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926 "	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,623	9,652
1927 "	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928 "	11,667	1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019
1929 "	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930 "	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1931 "	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932 "	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348
1933 "	12,622	2,496	10,126	9,684	9,681
1934 "	12,693	2,107	10,586	10,142	10,139
1935 —					
28th January ...	12,739	2,224	10,515	10,069	10,067
25th February ...	12,745	2,200	10,545	10,099	10,097
25th 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	1,956	10,810	10,363	10,359
24th June ...	12,776	1,936	10,840	10,393	10,391
22nd July ...	12,784	1,919	10,865	10,418	10,414
26th 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
27th 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
Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)					
1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925 "	101.8	105.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1926 "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
1927 "	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1
1928 "	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2
1929 "	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930 "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931 "	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932 "	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1
1933 "	114.0	221.9	101.8	101.3	101.6
1934 "	114.6	187.3	106.4	106.1	106.4
1935 —					
28th January ...	115.0	197.7	105.7	105.3	105.7
25th 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 ...	115.3	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
26th August ...	115.5	166.6	109.3	109.5	109.6
23rd September ...	115.7	167.0	109.9	109.7	110.0
21st October ...	115.9	163.4	110.6	110.3	110.3
25th November ...	116.2	163.8	110.8	110.6	110.9
16th December ...	116.3	159.6	111.4	111.2	111.6
Average for 1935...	115.5	174.1	108.9	108.6	108.9
1936 —					
20th January ...	116.6	183.4	109.0	108.7	109.1
24th February ...	116.8	173.2	110.5	110.2	110.5
23rd March ...	117.1	161.2	112.1	111.9	112.2
27th April ...	117.3	155.1	113.0	112.9	113.2
25th May ...	117.5	145.3	114.4	114.3	114.6
22nd June ...	117.8	146.2	114.5	114.4	114.8
20th July ...	117.9	141.8	115.2	115.1	115.5
24th August ...	118.1	137.6	115.9	115.8	116.2
21st September ...	118.3	138.3	116.0	116.0	116.3
26th October ...	118.5	137.7	116.3	116.2	116.6

The figures in the last column have been 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, apart from "recognised" holidays.

The figures for July to October, 1936, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1937.

## SPECIAL AREAS: COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

MR. P. MALCOLM STEWART, the retiring Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales), has presented his third Report.\* As was recorded in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, Mr. Stewart has resigned his appointment, as from 14th November.

The Report deals mainly with the nine months ended 30th September, 1936. It contains fifteen sections, as follows:—general review and recommendations; general principles of administration etc.; economic survey of the Special Areas; industrial development; encouragement of tourist traffic; financial position of Local Authorities in Special Areas; health; housing; agriculture; unemployment among young persons; voluntary (local amenities) schemes; subsistence production scheme; other measures of social improvement; miscellaneous; and finance.

The Commissioner's total estimated commitments, including grants made, down to 30th September, 1936, amount to £7,200,000. Of this total sum £1,994,200 represents commitments under the heading of industry (trading estate companies, harbour and quay developments, clearing and improvement of sites, etc.); £2,476,110 commitments under the heading of health (hospitals, sewerage and sewage disposal, baths, water supply, etc.); £1,952,150 for agriculture (mainly small holdings schemes); with smaller amounts for housing, voluntary (local amenities) schemes and other measures of social improvement, and miscellaneous schemes.

Following is a summary of the principal recommendations made in the Report:—

✓ The further expansion of industry in Greater London should be controlled to secure a more evenly distributed production in which it is hoped that the Special Areas would share.

✓ State-provided inducements should be created to attract industries to the Special Areas. They must be of a nature that will arrest the attention of manufacturers and cause them to consider the increased advantages offered by the areas.

The Government should assist financially the erection of plants for extraction of oil from coal in the Special Areas.

All processes for the production of oil from coal might with advantage be brought under some degree of State control.

Consideration should be given to the installation of a factory in South Wales for the production of calcium carbide.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of removing from the Live Register those who have been out of work for over five years and are never likely again to obtain employment.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of encouraging the use of Welsh smokeless coal for domestic purposes.

Steps should be taken to prevent Maryport harbour from becoming closed and derelict. This well-planned harbour should be maintained so as to be available in time of need.

In view of the urgent need for a bridge over the Severn to procure the industrial development of and to give improved access to South Wales, the Government should initiate action in the matter.

In order to open up West Cumberland for industrial development and tourist traffic, communications from the South should be improved and an arterial road constructed.

Communications between the north and south bank of the Tyne east of Newcastle should be improved.

A national park should be established and developed on modern lines in South Wales.

The excess burden of public assistance on local authorities in the Special Areas should be reduced by some such means as the equalising of the public assistance rate throughout the country.

Additional provision should be made to enable the unemployed to take part in regular physical exercise.

The programme of the Land Settlement Association for settling unemployed families from the Special Areas on small-holdings in the Midlands and the South, while not out of the experimental stage, should be steadily expanded.

Cottage homesteads should be established in more prosperous districts for the settlement of families from the Special Areas of which the father is too old for a full-time holding. Opportunity would thus be afforded for the children to obtain work and all to enjoy better surroundings.

The proportion of men from the Special Areas, who satisfactorily complete a course of training at the Ministry of Labour instructional centres and are placed on termination of the course, should be greatly increased; to secure this, work should be provided in connection with the Government's new programme for national roads.

If this recommendation is accepted and put into operation attendance at instructional centres on the part of young unemployed men from the Special Areas should no longer remain on a voluntary basis, but be subject to an approved measure of compulsion.

Settlement in the British Empire overseas should be resumed as soon as possible.

Preferential treatment, involving unconventional principles, is still required for the Special Areas.

\* Cmd. 5303. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d. post-free).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

### TWENTY-FIRST (MARITIME) SESSION.

THE twenty-first (Maritime) session of the Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened under Article 3 of the Constitution, opened at Geneva on 6th October, under the presidency of Mr. Paal Berg, President of the High Court of Norway and Government delegate for that country, and ended on 24th October, 1936. The Conference held eleven sittings.

Thirty-one States Members were represented by 95 delegates, representing the Governments, employers and workers. The Governments represented included those of all the principal maritime powers which are States Members, with the exception of Italy.

H.M. Government was represented by Mr. T. G. Jenkins of the Board of Trade, and Mr. E. Hackforth of the Ministry of Health; the employers by Mr. R. T. Garrett, a member of the Executive Council of the Shipping Federation; and the workers by Mr. W. R. Spence, General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen.

The following is a brief summary of the decisions of the conference:—

**Hours of Work and Manning on board Ship.**—A draft Convention regulating hours of work and manning on foreign-going cargo ships was adopted by the Conference by 62 votes to 17. The Convention lays down maximum limits of 56 hours a week and 8 hours a day for watchkeeping ratings employed on deck in vessels of over 2,000 tons gross. It also applies the broad principle of the 8-hour day to day workers, engine room and stokehold ratings, ratings in the catering department, and to deck and engineer officers. The Convention further lays down minimum numbers of certificated deck officers and engineer officers, and minimum numbers of deck ratings, to be carried on vessels of various sizes. It also contains a provision for the exemption of existing vessels in certain circumstances. The Convention is to come into force six months after it has been ratified by five States Members of the Organisation, each of which has a mercantile marine of not less than one million tons. A recommendation in favour of the regulation of hours and manning in vessels in the coasting trade and in ships which are outside the scope of the Convention, or which may be exempted from its provisions, was adopted by 61 votes to 15.

**Holidays with Pay for Seamen.**—A draft Convention providing for holidays with pay for masters, officers and seamen was adopted by 60 votes to 15. The Convention provides for paid holidays of not less than twelve working days in the case of masters, officers and wireless operators, and nine working days in the case of other members of the crew, after one year of continuous service.

**Protection of Seamen in case of Sickness.**—A draft Convention was adopted, by 70 votes to 14, regulating the liability of shipowners in respect of sickness or injury of seamen and of death resulting from such sickness or injury. The Convention provides for assistance at the expense of the shipowners, including medical treatment, board and lodging, and wages, until the sick or injured seaman has been cured or until the sickness or incapacity has been declared of a permanent character. National laws or regulations may, however, relieve the shipowner of his responsibility at the end of a period of not less than 16 weeks, or when the seaman becomes entitled to benefit under a national health insurance or accident compensation scheme.

A draft Convention was adopted, by 60 votes to 5, providing for sickness insurance for seamen, the cash benefit payable in case of incapacity to continue at least for 26 weeks or 180 days.

**Professional Capacity of Officers.**—A draft Convention was adopted, by 80 votes to 9, on the subject of the establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains and of navigating and engineering officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships. The Convention provides that, with certain exceptions, on all vessels of 200 tons gross and over, no person may carry out the duties of master or skipper, navigating officer in charge of a watch, chief engineer or engineer officer in charge of a watch, unless he holds a certificate of competency to perform such duties issued or approved by a public authority. The Convention also lays down certain principles governing the grant of such certificates.

**Seamen's Welfare in Ports.**—A draft recommendation was adopted, by 83 votes to 0, dealing with the general organisation of the welfare of seamen in ports, measures to regulate conditions in dock areas, the health of seamen, their accommodation and recreation, assistance in the saving and remittance of wages, and the giving of information to seamen on matters of welfare.

**Resolutions.**—Resolutions were adopted by the Conference on the following subjects:—Compensation for accidents and unemployment insurance for seamen; the desirability of holding economic conferences; equality of treatment of foreign and national workers; the "contractor" system of employment; accommodation in cargo vessels, and the wages of seamen.

### TWENTY-SECOND (MARITIME) SESSION.

This session opened at Geneva on 22nd October, 1936, under the presidency of Mr. Paal Berg, and held three sittings.

The only item on the agenda was the question of revising the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, so as to substitute 15 for 14 years as the minimum age for employment at sea. A revised Convention was adopted, by 81 votes to 0, fixing 15 as the minimum age, but providing for exceptions for boys between 14 and 15 years of age in cases where a public authority is satisfied that the employment will be beneficial to the boys themselves.

## WAGES AND HOURS AGREEMENTS IN BELGIUM.

THE general agreement, which was concluded on 17th June, 1936, between the representatives of employers' and workers' organisations concerned in the strike movement in Belgium, stipulated that the detailed application of the conditions of the agreement should be determined by the Joint Committees of the various industries or where no Joint Committees existed, by negotiations between representatives of the employers and workers (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936). Meetings of the Joint Committees or negotiating bodies were accordingly held at various dates in June and the following months, and in a large number of industries complete or partial agreement was reached. The points under discussion concerned: (1) the principle of a general minimum wage for adult male workers of 32 francs for 8 hours' work; (2) the grant of 6 days' annual holidays with pay; (3) the recognition of the free right of association; and (4) the progressive reduction of the working week to 40 hours in industries in which work is performed under dangerous or exacting conditions.\* The negotiators had also to consider the application of an upward revision of wages. In the majority of cases, the questions of paid annual holidays and of the free right of association were decided affirmatively. The decisions reached in some of the principal industries as regards wages and working hours are summarised below.

**Coal Mining Industry.**—The National Joint Committee for the industry agreed that the minimum daily wage should be 42 francs for coal heavers and 32 francs for other adult male workers, and that there should be a general wage increase of 5 per cent. A scale of minimum wages applicable to young workers was also drawn up. No agreement was reached in respect of the shorter working week. The workers were in favour of a progressive introduction of the 40-hour week in the industry; but the employers considered that the effects would be disastrous both upon the industry and upon the national economy, and they called for a searching inquiry.

**Iron and Steel Industry.**—It was decided that adult male workers should receive the proposed minimum wage of 32 francs a day,† and that increases of 4 francs should be applied to daily wages of 35 francs and less and 3 francs to daily wages exceeding 35 francs. A scale of minimum wages applicable to young workers was also agreed upon. There was no unanimity on the question of the shorter working week, which, in the view of the employers, was a matter for Government action.

**Engineering Industry.**—The proposed minimum daily wage of 32 francs was accepted in principle; but no decision was reached respecting the amount of the immediate increase which should be applied to wages, or on the question of a reduction in working hours. The workers advocated the progressive introduction of the 40-hour week in the industry within a period of one year, but the employers considered that engineering work was, in general, neither unhealthy nor exacting, and they were not prepared to discuss the proposal.

**Textile Industry, East and West Flanders and Verviers Areas.**—It was agreed that, in these areas, the minimum daily wage of adult male textile workers should be 30 francs for 8 hours' work. Increases were granted, in East and West Flanders, of 15 per cent. to lower-paid time workers and 6 per cent. to all other workers, and, in the Verviers area, of 9 per cent. to all workers. Decision on the question of the shorter working week was deferred pending the introduction of legislation.

**Cement Industry.**—Meetings of employers' and workers' representatives agreed to the proposed minimum daily wage of 32 francs and accepted the principle of an upward re-adjustment of wages.

**Plate Glass and Machine-made Glass-Ware Industries.**—Decisions were recorded in favour of the proposals for a minimum daily wage of 32 francs and a 40-hour week. In the machine-made glass-ware industry, increases in wages of 5 and 10 per cent. were granted.

**Hollow Glass Industry.**—The National Joint Committee for the industry accepted the proposed minimum daily wage of 32 francs, but could not agree on the immediate increase to be applied to wages, or on the question of a reduced working week. The disputed matters were referred to arbitration, and an award, issued on 16th July, prescribed certain adjustments in the wage scale which resulted in an immediate increase of 5 per cent. It was ruled, however, that, as the 40-hour week had become the subject of Government action, no decision could be given with regard to its applicability to the industry.

**Rubber Industry.**—The National Joint Committee agreed, in principle, to the proposed minimum daily wage of 32 francs and working week of 40 hours. It was decided that an immediate increase in wages of at least 10 per cent. should be granted to workers in receipt of less than 3.65 francs an hour, and that the application of the minimum of 32 francs a day should be referred to the Regional Joint Committees.

**Baking Industry.**—A meeting of employers' and workers' representatives accepted, in principle, the proposed minimum daily wage of 32 francs; but agreed that the 40-hour week could not be applied to the baking industry while questions respecting night-work remained unsettled. On 21st August, a National Joint Committee for the industry having meanwhile been established, a scale of basic wages was drawn up, ranging from 38 to 43.20 francs a day, and subject to variations in accordance with fluctuations in the cost of living.

**Hotel and Restaurant Industry.**—The negotiating parties agreed that the minimum daily wage should be 32 francs, inclusive of the value of board and lodging, which was provisionally estimated at 8 francs a day. It was considered that working hours in the industry should be regulated on the basis of an 8-hour day.

\* Acts have been passed, dated 8th and 9th July, 1936, which provide, respectively, for the grant of 6 days' annual holidays with pay and for the progressive reduction of actual working time to 40 hours a week in industries in which work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or exacting conditions. An account of this legislation appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE.  
† The minimum wage of 32 francs a day referred to here and in the following paragraphs is, in each case, for 8 hours' work by adult male workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, and was much better than in October, 1935. There was an increase in employment, between 21st September and 26th October, in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, metal goods manufacture, the wool textile, cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades, the fishing industry, and certain food preparation trades. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in hotel, boarding house, etc. service, building and public works contracting, and the transport and distributive trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that, at 26th October, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,103,000. This was 21,000\* more than at 21st September, 1936, and 599,000\* more than at 21st October, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 26th October, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.1, the same as at 21st September, 1936\*, as compared with 14.5\* at 21st October, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 26th October was 11.9, the same as at 21st September,\* as compared with 14.3\* at 21st October, 1935.

At 26th October, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,345,789 wholly unemployed, 193,429 temporarily stopped, and 72,592 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,611,810. This was 12,529 less than a month before and 304,580 less than a year before. The total of 1,611,810 included 1,268,849 men, 48,900 boys, 245,972 women, and 48,089 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,360,908 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 136,198 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers), and 114,704 uninsured persons. Of the 1,360,908 applicants for benefit or allowances, 690,863 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 586,693 had applications authorised for allowances at 26th October; the balance of 83,347 included 48,523 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 7,813 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 27,006 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 26th October, 1936, was 1,677,127, as compared with 1,689,715 at 21st September, 1936, and 1,982,302 at 21st October, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry employment in October showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but was still very slack on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th October, 1936, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 19th September, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th October, 1936, was 5.05, an increase of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th September, 1936, and of 0.27 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment continued fair on the whole. At limestone quarries employment was good in the Buxton area and fair in the Cleveland area. Employment at tin mines remained slack. In china clay quarries employment was fairly good, while in chalk quarries it was fair. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued good. At the West Lothian shale mines and at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained fair.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change as compared with September, but was much better than a year ago. In iron and steel manufacture there was a further improvement during October, and employment was much better than a year ago. In the tinplate industry employment continued slack; and in steel sheet manufacture it showed little change.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment improved generally and was good in most sections. It was very good in electrical engineering, good in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in constructional engineering; it continued slack in marine and textile engineering. Reports of shortages of some classes of skilled workers were again received from certain districts.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment improved generally, though there was a slight decline in some centres.

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

\* The figures for September, 1936, and October, 1935, have been revised (see pages 397-8).

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry employment improved considerably in October, and was better than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment improved in all the principal departments and in all districts. Compared with a year ago there was a slight decline in the worsted section and a slight improvement in the woollen section. In the carpet trade employment showed a further improvement and was good at most centres.

In the hosiery trade employment showed an improvement and was good, while in the lace trade it improved slightly and was fairly good. There was also an improvement in the silk manufacturing industry and employment was fairly good; it was also fairly good generally in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Employment in the linen trade continued to improve, but remained slack; there was also an improvement in the jute trade, in which, however, employment was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed an improvement, 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. The dressmaking and millinery trades continued to improve, and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole. In the glove and corset trades there was little change and employment continued good in the former and fairly good in the latter. In the felt hat trade employment showed a seasonal decline and was moderate on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change, an improvement in some districts being counterbalanced by a decline in others; it continued fairly good on the whole.

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

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building industry employment showed a slight seasonal decline, but was fair on the whole. It was good with bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers, and in some areas a shortage of bricklayers and plasterers was reported; with painters employment was slack, and with other classes of skilled operatives it was fair for the time of the year. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve and was good; with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders it improved slightly and remained fair on the whole.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making and printing industries employment continued good generally; with bookbinders it was fairly good, although it showed a slight decline compared with the previous month.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement; it was moderate on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment remained slack, but in other sections it improved and was fairly good.

**Fishing.**—There was a marked improvement in the fishing industry during October, largely owing to the commencement of the East Anglian herring fishing season, but employment was slack on the whole.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—With dock labourers employment showed some decline, and was slack. Among seamen also it declined and 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 26th October, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 26th Oct., 1936.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total* Percentages as compared with a month before.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th Oct., 1936.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.
London ...	7.4	4.0	6.4	+ 0.4	172,045	+ 10,834
South-Eastern ...	7.2	5.8	6.8	+ 0.9	66,617	+ 8,108
South-Western ...	9.5	6.3	8.8	+ 0.9	89,627	+ 7,697
Midlands ...	8.4	5.8	7.7	+ 0.8	151,622	+ 16,398
North-Eastern ...	13.5	7.3	11.8	+ 0.8	171,363	+ 10,296
North-Western ...	17.5	12.4	15.9	+ 0.3	341,207	+ 6,266
Northern ...	23.0	11.3	17.3	+ 0.3	179,198	+ 624
Scotland ...	19.3	11.1	17.0	+ 0.4	255,119	+ 8,243
Wales ...	29.9	16.1	28.2	+ 0.3	185,012	+ 1,408
Northern Ireland ...	25.5	17.4	22.5	+ 0.1	65,317	+ 59
Special Schemes	2.2	0.4	1.6	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,677,127</b>	<b>+ 12,588</b>

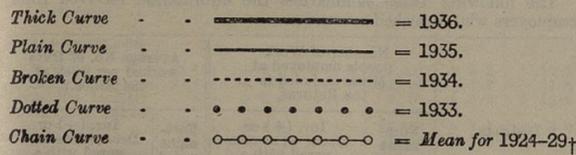
\* Excluding insured agricultural workers.  
† The percentages for September have been revised.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

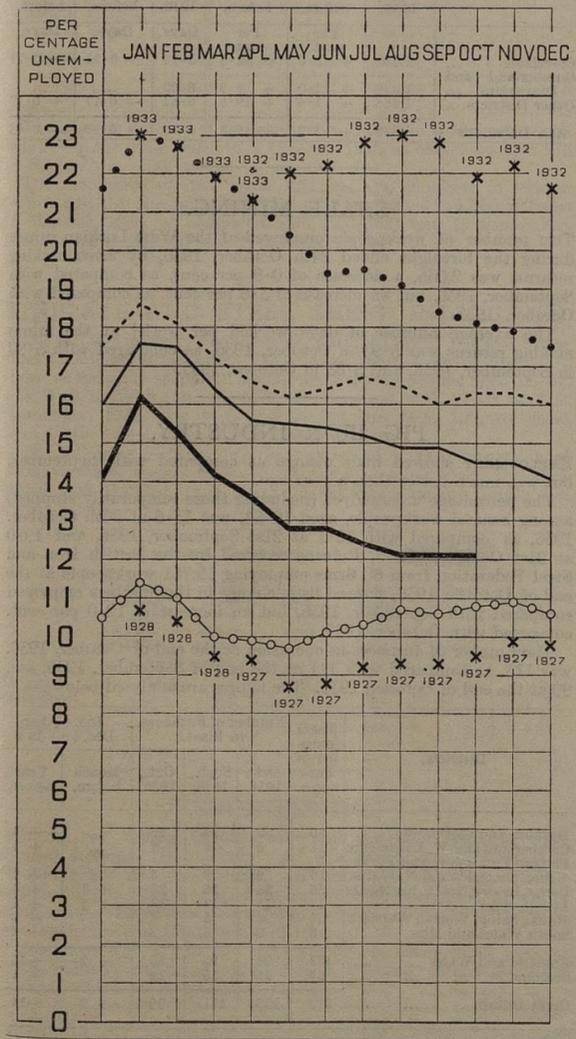
Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.		Males and Females.			Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1935.							
21 October	16.6	8.9	12.6	1.9	14.5	1,982,302	1,916,390
25 November	16.4	9.2	12.8	1.7	14.5	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December	16.1	8.7	12.5	1.6	14.1	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January...	18.3	10.4	13.5	2.7	16.2	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February...	17.1	10.1	13.3	2.0	15.3	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	15.9	9.4	12.4	1.8	14.2	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.4	8.9	11.7	1.9	13.6	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May ...	14.4	8.3	11.0	1.8	12.8	1,768,246	1,705,042
22 June ...	14.6	8.1	10.5	2.3	12.8	1,766,372	1,702,676
20 July ...	14.1	8.1	10.2	2.2	12.4	1,717,062	1,652,072
24 August ...	13.5	8.2	10.2	1.9	12.1	1,678,277	1,613,940
21 September	13.6	8.2	10.4	1.7	12.1	1,689,715	1,624,339
26 October...	13.6	8.0	10.6	1.5	12.1	1,677,127	1,611,810

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 numbers insured at July, 1936, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1937.  
Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 26th October, 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 ...	1,074,350	13,654	180,414	9,143	1,277,561
2. Claims under consideration ...	35,369	1,975	10,004	1,180	48,528
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances:—					
General Scheme:—					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	110,334	4,994	31,070	4,911	151,309
(b) aged 14 & 15 ...	—	8,125	—	7,947	16,072
Agricultural Scheme	2,316	701	398	221	3,636
4. Others on register ...	46,480	19,451	24,086	24,687	114,704
<b>Total on Register ...</b>	<b>1,268,849</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>245,972</b>	<b>48,089</b>	<b>1,611,810</b>
Two-months File†:—					
5. General Scheme:—					
(a) Persons aged 16-64 ...	32,279	2,753	30,765	3,532	69,329
(b) Persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	2,654	—	3,829	6,483
6. Agricultural Scheme	785	341	231	142	1,499
7. Claimants to benefit Total Insured Unemployed:—					
All insured persons (items 1-3, 5, 6 and 7) Persons aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural scheme (items 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a) and 7)† ...	1,257,646	35,210	253,089	30,909	1,576,854
	1,254,545	23,389	252,460	18,770	1,549,164

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.‡

ANALYSIS FOR 26TH OCTOBER, 1936, AND 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1936.

	26th October, 1936.			21st Sept., 1936.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
	Great Britain.				
Men ...	1,063,566	134,479	70,804	1,268,849	1,266,428
Boys ...	45,445	3,306	149	48,900	54,681
Women ...	191,469	52,874	1,629	245,972	250,733
Girls ...	45,309	2,770	10	48,089	52,497
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,345,789</b>	<b>193,429</b>	<b>72,592</b>	<b>1,611,810</b>	<b>1,624,339</b>
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ...	1,105,635	135,656	73,061	1,314,352	1,310,827
Boys ...	47,456	3,334	150	50,940	56,527
Women ...	206,479	54,645	1,665	262,789	268,844
Girls ...	46,172	2,864	10	49,046	53,517
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,405,742</b>	<b>196,499</b>	<b>74,886</b>	<b>1,677,127</b>	<b>1,689,715</b>

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

	Five weeks ended 26th Oct., 1936.		Period 22nd Oct., 1935, to 26th Oct., 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.¶	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.¶	
	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	164,220	149,256	1,745,913	+ 222,728	1,614,100	+ 191,792
Boys ...	37,476	27,840	372,695	+ 51,846	285,374	+ 29,196
Women ...	71,639	53,694	737,479	+ 33,042	556,043	+ 7,927
Girls ...	31,722	23,723	329,988	+ 31,446	255,034	+ 16,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,057</b>	<b>254,513</b>	<b>3,186,075</b>	<b>+ 339,062</b>	<b>2,710,551</b>	<b>+ 245,798</b>

\* 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 408.

‡ These totals correspond with those given for Great Britain on page 409.

§ 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.

¶ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 26th October, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,611 per week.



COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT improved considerably in October, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 14.4 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 15.8\* at 21st September, 1936, and with 19.2 at 21st October, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 13.6, 14.8\*, and 17.4, and in the manufacturing department 15.3, 16.8\*, and 21.0.

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 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,837	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	18,865	+ 1.7	+ 4.3
Spinning ...	23,328	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	36,728	+ 2.4	+ 1.5
Weaving ...	21,171	+ 1.2	+ 2.9	35,287	+ 3.0	+ 6.7
Other ...	6,986	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	15,233	+ 1.2	+ 8.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>63,322</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>106,113</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	4,392	- 4.7	- 4.0	7,119	- 5.9	+ 2.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,644	+ 3.4	+ 2.2	8,990	+ 5.4	+ 1.3
Oldham ...	10,827	+ 1.3	+ 4.6	19,116	+ 2.4	+ 8.7
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,162	+ 2.3	- 1.2	20,040	+ 5.1	+ 0.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,894	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	10,270	+ 2.4	+ 3.8
Manchester ...	3,413	- 1.3	+ 0.3	5,675	- 1.2	+ 4.9
Preston and Chorley ...	4,462	+ 0.0	+ 10.9	7,370	+ 0.8	+ 19.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,808	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	6,409	+ 0.4	+ 10.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,951	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	5,531	+ 3.0	+ 1.8
Colne and Nelson ...	2,080	- 0.2	- 1.4	4,269	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,985	+ 2.3	- 0.8	3,801	+ 6.6	+ 3.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,938	+ 1.9	- 4.2	3,241	+ 5.0	+ 0.1
Other Districts ...	2,766	+ 2.1	- 3.4	4,282	+ 4.2	- 0.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>63,322</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>106,113</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>

Returns from firms employing about 62,900 workpeople in the week ended 24th October, 1936, showed that about 4 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 10 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 little general change as compared with September, but was better than a year ago. At Stockport there was an improvement in the weaving department.

In the Oldham district there was a slight improvement in the spinning department; one or two firms which had been stopped for some time restarted working. In the manufacturing department employment improved and was much better than a year ago.

In the spinning department at Bolton there was an improvement; unemployment was lower than it had been for some years, and there was less short time working; with weavers, winders and warpers employment improved and was good. At Leigh employment with spinners showed a further slight improvement and was good. At Bury there was little change in the spinning department, but a further improvement in the weaving department.

At Preston, Accrington, Burnley and Darwen, employment showed little general change. At Chorley there was a slight improvement, though many weavers were working with less than their full complement of looms. At Blackburn employment showed a further improvement and was much better than a year ago. At Great Harwood and at Padiham there was a slight improvement. At Nelson and Colne employment was moderately good. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved slightly, and was better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire, employment with doublers continued very good, but it was bad generally with spinners and cardroom workers. At Huddersfield, however, it was fair with spinners. At Todmorden it continued good.

The following Table shows the numbers 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 26th October, 1936 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th October, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing	1,232	2,705	248	1,581	5,766	- 497
Loom ...	7,581	2,247	2,110	1,203	13,141	- 1,541
Spinning ...	23,540	+ 0.6	99.1	43,326	+ 3.2	104.4
Weaving ...	16,583	+ 1.2	94.3	36,892	+ 2.2	97.0
Other Depts. ...	2,116	+ 0.7	83.4	4,259	+ 1.8	85.7
Not Specified ...						
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>56,761</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>116,289</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>100.7</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,837</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>25,619</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>150.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>143,784</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>275,469</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>92.8</b>

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 413).

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT improved in October in all the principal departments and in all districts. In comparison with October of last year there was a slight decline in the worsted section, and a slight improvement in the woollen section and in the carpet trade.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 7.6 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 9.1\* at 21st September, 1936, and with 8.2 at 21st October, 1935. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were 4.9, 6.1\* and 5.4.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further seasonal improvement in October.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th October showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 20½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing departments*, 13 per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 13 per cent. worked overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 4½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each, and 31 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time,† 15 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 4½ per cent. and 5 hours.

At Bradford, Keighley and Halifax, the seasonal improvement in the manufacturing department was said to be less than it usually is in October. In the spinning department at Bradford and Keighley employment improved considerably. There was a marked improvement in the fine cloth (men's wear) trade at Huddersfield.

Employment with wool sorters improved in October and was moderate. In the wool combing and in the spinning departments there was a slight improvement at most centres; employment was good with spinners of hosiery yarns, and moderately good with spinners of weaving yarns. In the weaving department there was an improvement, largely seasonal.

Woolen Section.—Employment showed a further improvement in October, and was good on the whole. It was better with firms making cloths for the men's wear trade than in the women's wear trade.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th October showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 8 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 24 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 39 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *weaving* department, the corresponding figures were: short time,† 11 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 17 per cent. and 6 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, and in the Heavy Woollen District, employment continued to improve, and some firms were very busy; others, however, were still slack. Employment was very good at Morley, and good with some firms at Leeds. In the blanket trade employment was fair or moderate in Yorkshire, and remained good at Witney.

At Rochdale and Saddleworth, employment improved. In the West of England employment was good or fairly good. In the South of Scotland there was a further and marked improvement, which was partly seasonal; some firms, however, were still working short time.

Carpet Trade.—Employment showed a further improvement in October, and was good at most centres.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers :-

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per cent.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)		£	Per cent.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,279	- 0.1	95.0	23,450	+ 2.2	77.9
Spinning ...	36,795	- 0.1	89.8	55,524	+ 1.7	86.0
Weaving ...	15,997	+ 1.0	82.6	29,909	+ 4.7	74.9
Other Depts. ...	9,609	+ 1.4	100.6	21,790	+ 3.8	85.3
Not Specified ...	1,506	- 2.3	86.1	2,888	- 1.1	65.0
<b>Total—Worsted ...</b>	<b>74,186</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>133,561</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	1,042	+ 0.6	79.2	2,299	- 1.0	83.0
Spinning ...	13,480	+ 1.4	93.9	29,513	+ 2.5	105.2
Weaving ...	23,540	+ 0.6	99.1	43,326	+ 3.2	104.4
Other Depts. ...	16,583	+ 1.2	94.3	36,892	+ 2.2	97.0
Not Specified ...	2,116	+ 0.7	83.4	4,259	+ 1.8	85.7
<b>Total—Woollen ...</b>	<b>56,761</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>116,289</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>100.7</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,837</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>25,619</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>150.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>143,784</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>275,469</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>92.8</b>

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 413).  
† The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.  
‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment showed little general change in October, an improvement in some districts being counter-balanced by a decline in others: it continued fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.0 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 11.7\* at 21st September, 1936, and with 12.4 at 21st October, 1935.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :-						
London ...	1,661	+ 4.0	+ 0.5	3,559	+ 2.8	+ 1.4
Leicester ...	8,860	- 0.6	- 1.8	19,774	- 2.9	- 3.8
Leicester Country District ...	4,591	+ 0.5	+ 5.1	10,335	+ 2.3	+ 5.2
Northampton ...	6,106	- 1.8	- 0.6	13,126	- 5.9	- 6.8
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,449	+ 0.0	+ 3.9	15,557	+ 2.9	+ 3.8
Kettering and District ...	4,872	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	11,530	+ 1.5	+ 0.4
Rest of Northants ...	2,599	- 0.1	+ 2.3	2,984	+ 1.8	- 6.2
Stafford and District ...	2,396	- 1.8	+ 0.3	4,941	- 8.7	- 6.5
Norwich and District ...	5,393	- 4.9	- 9.3	10,285	- 6.3	- 11.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,264	- 3.0	- 4.6	2,426	- 3.5	- 12.0
Leeds and District ...	1,495	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	3,506	+ 1.1	- 1.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,592	+ 1.5	+ 5.1	15,283	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
Birmingham and District ...	862	- 0.7	- 3.4	1,696	- 0.8	+ 16.7
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,717	+ 0.8	+ 5.2	9,385	- 4.6	- 1.2
England and Wales ...	57,657	- 0.5	+ 0.5	124,387	- 1.2	- 1.6
Scotland ...	1,993	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	4,483	+ 2.5	+ 1.7
Great Britain ...	59,650	- 0.4	+ 0.5	128,870	- 1.1	- 1.5

Returns from firms employing about 58,700 workpeople in the week ended 24th October, 1936, showed that 32½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short-time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while about 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. The short-time working was reported especially in the Bristol and Kingswood district, and at Northampton, Norwich, Stafford and Leicester (in the order named); on the other hand, in Lancashire, in the Higham and Rushden district, and in the Leicestershire country district, there was more overtime than short-time working.

Employment in London showed a still further improvement and was good; in North London there was still an unsatisfied demand for women machinists.

At Leicester and at Northampton, employment remained moderate to fair with most firms. In the Leicestershire country district there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fairly good. In the Northamptonshire country district there was an improvement on the whole; in the Higham and Rushden district employment was good; at Kettering it was moderate.

At Stafford employment declined, but was fairly good, except in some departments affected by seasonal influences. It declined also at Norwich, and was moderate, though some firms were still fairly well employed.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was slack with some firms and fairly good with others. At Leeds there was a slight improvement.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment again improved, and was good with most firms.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it improved slightly at Edinburgh, where it was moderate; and it continued fair 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 26th October, 1936 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 26th October, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	93	3	380	3	479	+ 24
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	369	69	263	93	794	- 12
Wool Combing ...	235	198	739	246	1,418	+ 145
Wool Carding ...	289	43	310	30	672	- 6
Woolen Spinning ...	169	21	116	36	342	- 65
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	298	603	123	598	1,622	- 36
Woolen Winding and Warming ...	52	9	118	25	204	- 40
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	65	143	104	239	551	- 85
Woolen Weaving ...	81	67	57	391	596	- 314
Worst Weaving ...	110	405	77	691	1,283	- 788
Other Processes ...	596	61	405	88	1,150	- 147
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>- 1,324</b>

\* See footnote † in second column on page 404.  
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

\* The percentage for September has been revised (see page 413).  
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.3 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 8.3\* at 21st September, 1936, and 12.2 at 21st October, 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 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year before.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,860	+ 1.4	4,908	+ 2.4	+ 4.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties	8,664	- 0.8	24,767	- 0.7	+ 7.6
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,885	- 1.5	5,008	- 1.3	+ 3.3
Scotland	234	+ 3.7	635	+ 3.9	+ 9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>35,318</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,643 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 7 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight seasonal decline, but was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th October, 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 October, 1935:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 26th Oct., 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per cent. Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	142,740	7,390	201	5.2	+ 0.6	- 1.3
Bricklayers	97,570	4,263	151	4.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Masons	22,200	1,652	110	7.4	+ 0.3	- 2.5
Slaters and Tilers	8,840	880	77	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Plasterers	34,550	1,753	80	5.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Painters	134,540	21,431	629	15.9	+ 3.5	- 2.1
Plumbers	41,250	2,851	124	6.9	...	- 2.1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	291,350	35,251	999	12.1	+ 0.8	- 2.6
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	106,300	27,997	448	26.3	+ 0.7	- 7.1
All other occupations	140,340	30,978	828	22.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019,680</b>	<b>134,446</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>
<b>DIVISION.</b>						
London	243,010	29,128	41	12.0	+ 2.1	- 1.1
South-Eastern	128,370	9,548	46	7.4	+ 1.0	- 0.1
South-Western	118,960	10,276	212	8.6	+ 0.2	- 2.8
Midlands	127,390	10,877	533	8.5	- 0.2	- 2.3
North-Eastern	81,770	9,467	671	11.6	+ 0.4	- 3.8
North-Western	123,380	22,731	838	18.4	+ 0.8	- 1.5
Northern	49,250	9,940	442	20.2	+ 0.4	- 4.2
Scotland	93,500	16,314	645	17.4	+ 1.2	- 3.4
Wales	33,510	9,211	206	27.5	+ 2.0	- 4.2
Northern Ireland	20,540	6,954	13	33.9	+ 4.5	+ 7.1
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,019,680</b>	<b>134,446</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during October have been received from 140 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,066,000 in 1931). These returns show that in October, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,507,200, as compared with £9,686,600 in October, 1935.

An analysis of the figures for October, 1936, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 429 of the present issue.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 413).

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement and it was moderate on the whole; shortages of labour were again reported in certain occupations. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it was still very good; at Derby it remained fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.0 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 14.2\* at 21st September, 1936, and 16.2 at 21st October, 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 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 24th Oct., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year before.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,081	- 0.2	3,772	+ 4.7	- 2.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,015	+ 2.2	13,569	+ 5.4	- 1.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,144	+ 0.7	4,119	- 0.3	+ 8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>21,460</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>
<b>BRANCHES.</b>					
China	2,081	- 0.2	3,772	+ 4.7	- 2.7
Earthenware	7,015	+ 2.2	13,569	+ 5.4	- 1.5
Other Branches	2,144	+ 0.7	4,119	- 0.3	+ 8.3
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>					
North Staffordshire	8,750	+ 1.1	15,546	+ 3.8	+ 0.1
Other districts	2,490	+ 2.9	5,914	+ 4.8	- 0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>21,460</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 11,154 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,620, or 14½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th October, 1936; on the other hand, 817, or about 7½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued good generally: it was better than in October, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was good on the whole; it was better than in October, 1935. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with September; it was better than a year ago. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment was fairly good generally and better than in October, 1935; compared with the previous month, however, it showed a slight decline.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.8 at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 5.2\* at 21st September, 1936, and 5.6 at 21st October, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.1, 6.8\* and 8.3, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 4.0, 4.4\* and 4.5.

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

Occupations.	No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Oct., 1936.	Sept., 1936.	Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London	33,950	3.8	3.6	5.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,295	6.1	5.4	7.2	+ 0.7	- 1.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,656	2.9	2.5	3.9	+ 0.4	- 1.0
Scotland	5,311	5.4	5.0	6.7	+ 0.4	- 1.3
Other Districts	10,058	3.6	3.3	4.4	+ 0.3	- 0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,270</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>
Lithographic Printing	11,816	4.9	5.0	5.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Bookbinding	7,973	7.8	7.6	8.8	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	27,998	1.7	1.6	1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed some decline on the whole, and was slack.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.2 per cent. were unemployed at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 26.9\* per cent. at 21st September, 1936, and 30.2 at 21st October, 1935.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 413).  
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

1936, and with 30.2 per cent. at 21st October, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 12.8, 12.6 and 14.4, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 30.9, 29.4\* and 33.0.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	Total.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.			
Week ended—					
3rd Oct., 1936	3,678	1,763	5,441	6,269	11,710
10th " "	3,922	1,828	5,750	6,115	11,865
17th " "	3,869	1,931	5,800	6,322	12,122
24th " "	4,147	1,591	5,738	6,411	12,149
31st " "	4,120	1,560	5,680	6,217	11,897
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st Oct., 1936	3,947	1,734	5,681	6,267	11,948
Average for Sept., 1936	3,845	1,901	5,746	5,857	11,603
Average for Oct., 1935	4,092	1,808	5,900	6,397	12,297

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 836, compared with 834 in September, and with 846 in October, 1935.

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

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Salford improved slightly; at Garston it declined, mainly among casual workers, but remained good 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 30th October, 1936, was 12,193, compared with 11,162 in September, 1936 and with 12,065 in October, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,974 in the five weeks ended 30th October, 1936, compared with £27,988 in September, 1936 and with £32,322 in October, 1935.

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

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Grange-mouth declined slightly, but was still fair. At Dundee it improved somewhat, and was good; at Leith it fluctuated, but was fair on the whole. Employment at Belfast continued good.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during October declined and was slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th October, 1936, was 25.1, compared with 23.1\* at 21st September, 1936, and 29.2 at 21st October, 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 October:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen shipped in				
	October, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	October, 1936.	October, 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool	8,059	- 894	+ 302	82,583	83,994
Manchester	719	+ 25	+ 196	5,822	6,124
London	8,384	- 1,218	- 928	81,927	82,494
Southampton	3,837	- 1,288	- 2,761	53,045	64,309
Tyne Ports	2,066	+ 218	+ 435	18,708	15,244
Sunderland	211	- 31	+ 134	1,947	1,890
Middlesbrough	444	+ 64	+ 218	3,243	2,850
Hull	1,100	+ 206	+ 138	8,331	7,448
Bristol	653	- 267	+ 16	6,783	6,359
Newport, Mon.	439	+ 190	+ 140	3,148	3,909
Cardiff	1,695	+ 169	+ 22	18,654	17,176
Swansea	794	- 70	- 170	8,341	9,351
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	231	- 67	- 227	2,253	2,761
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	292	- 70	- 21	3,905	3,911
Glasgow	2,770	- 1,344	- 320	29,264	22,376
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	389	+ 193	+ 138	2,358	1,704
<b>Total for above Ports</b>	<b>32,083</b>	<b>- 4,184</b>	<b>- 2,968</b>	<b>330,312</b>	<b>331,900</b>

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 413).  
† 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 26th October, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 26th October, 1936.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with		
	Men.	Women.	Juv-en-iles.	Total.	21st Sept. 1936.	21st Oct. 1935.
London Division	136,860	29,106	6,079	172,045	+ 10,834	- 27,386
South-Eastern Division	50,392	11,635	4,590	66,617	+ 8,108	- 4,977
Brighton	3,313	1,114	310	4,737	+ 816	+ 176
Chatham	2,315	437	222	2,974	+ 302	- 1,168
Ipswich	1,411	318	123	1,852	+ 354	400
Norwich	4,832	912	153	5,897	+ 27	- 127
Rest of Division	38,521	8,854	3,782	51,157	+ 7,317	- 3,458
South-Western Division	71,555	12,160	5,912	89,627	+ 7,697	- 18,903
Bristol	11,896	1,735	881	14,512	+ 286	- 3,087
Plymouth	6,157	1,037	446	7,650	+ 426	- 1,183
Portsmouth	5,173	1,054	619	6,846	+ 1,015	- 2,177
Reading	2,050	283	117	2,450	+ 241	+ 71
Southampton	5,936	631	343	6,910	+ 698	- 2,526
Swindon	674	128	67	869	- 17	- 575
Rest of Division	39,659	7,292	3,439	50,390	+ 5,621	- 9,426
Midlands Division	118,544	28,649	4,429	151,622	+ 16,398	- 37,352
Birmingham	13,443	4,057	350	17,850	+ 2,564	- 5,576
Coventry	3,079	579	78	3,736	- 974	- 968
Cradley Heath and						

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers,\* insured against unemployment at July, 1936, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 26th October, 1936, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 26th October, 1936, are, however, given on page 417.

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 Table relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment.\* They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 401 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 401.

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 410 and 411 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at September and October, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for October, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively (see, however, note † on page 411). An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 394 and 395 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1936, are given on page 413.

INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64, (EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS)\* RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th OCTOBER, 1936.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	5,687	25	5,712	119	6	125	5,806	31	5,837	5,762	30	5,792
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	132,803	525	133,328	43,414	40	43,454	176,217	565	176,782	176,191	564	176,755
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,083	—	1,083	84	—	84	1,167	—	1,167	1,159	—	1,159
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	737	—	737	18	—	18	755	—	755	754	—	754
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,036	10	5,046	1,908	1	1,909	6,954	11	6,965	6,081	10	6,091
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	569	2	571	44	—	44	613	2	615	613	2	615
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	844	170	1,014	747	9	756	1,591	179	1,770	1,556	178	1,733
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	1,293	7	1,300	207	4	211	1,500	11	1,511	1,368	11	1,379
Total, Mining ... ..	142,366	714	143,079	46,422	54	46,476	188,787	768	189,555	187,721	765	188,486
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,827	9	1,836	169	1	170	1,996	10	2,006	1,996	10	2,006
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,906	76	2,982	542	12	554	3,448	88	3,536	3,406	87	3,493
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	828	23	851	134	6	140	982	29	1,011	980	28	1,008
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	5,561	108	5,669	845	19	864	6,406	127	6,533	6,282	126	6,407
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	7,729	569	8,298	1,101	141	1,242	8,830	710	9,540	8,500	708	9,208
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	3,115	2,139	5,254	1,793	2,551	4,344	4,908	4,690	9,598	4,897	4,687	9,584
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	1,912	263	2,175	387	29	416	2,299	292	2,591	2,282	292	2,574
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,425	169	2,594	920	25	945	3,345	194	3,539	3,344	193	3,537
Total, Glass ... ..	4,337	432	4,769	1,307	54	1,361	5,644	486	6,130	5,626	485	6,111
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	6,430	810	7,240	452	53	505	6,882	863	7,745	6,766	859	7,625
Explosives ... ..	517	203	720	18	35	53	535	238	773	534	238	772
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,011	186	1,197	54	5	59	1,065	191	1,256	1,058	190	1,248
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,925	862	4,787	1,257	153	1,410	5,182	1,015	6,197	5,147	995	6,142
Total, Chemicals, etc. ...	11,883	2,061	13,944	1,781	246	2,027	13,664	2,307	15,971	13,505	2,282	15,787
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	1,848	6	1,854	325	—	325	2,173	6	2,179	2,171	6	2,177
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	14,221	131	14,352	8,397	29	8,426	22,618	160	22,778	22,615	160	22,775
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates ... ..	2,476	110	2,586	721	10	731	3,197	120	3,317	3,176	120	3,296
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1,625	160	1,785	3,511	191	3,702	5,136	351	5,487	5,136	350	5,486
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,331	53	2,384	1,456	8	1,464	3,787	61	3,848	3,785	61	3,846
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	24,073	649	24,722	15,189	276	15,465	39,262	925	40,187	39,232	924	40,156
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	32,160	1,354	33,514	5,403	295	5,698	37,563	1,649	39,212	36,423	1,640	38,063
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,912	518	3,430	158	30	188	3,070	548	3,618	2,934	544	3,478
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	5,585	18	5,603	376	—	376	5,951	18	5,979	5,063	18	5,081
Constructional Engineering ...	3,436	55	3,491	414	1	415	3,850	56	3,906	3,773	56	3,829
Total, Engineering ... ..	44,093	1,945	46,038	6,351	326	6,677	50,444	2,271	52,715	48,253	2,258	50,511
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	12,369	920	13,289	3,260	178	3,438	15,629	1,098	16,727	15,269	1,092	16,361
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles ... ..	1,167	94	1,261	96	11	107	1,263	105	1,368	1,187	105	1,292
	1,705	20	1,725	387	1	388	2,092	21	2,113	2,073	21	2,094
	15,241	1,034	16,275	3,743	190	3,933	18,984	1,224	20,208	18,229	1,218	19,447
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	42,891	202	43,093	2,326	46	2,372	45,217	248	45,465	40,855	241	41,096

\* The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936. Unemployment benefit under the agricultural scheme became payable as from 5th November, 1936. The numbers of persons, aged 16-64, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed, at 26th October, who are excluded from these Tables, were 3,670 males and 800 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 3,577 males and 793 females in Great Britain. See also first Table in second column on page 401, in which the numbers of unemployed insured agricultural workers, aged 14-64, in Great Britain are separately shown.

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 ... ..	5,174	333	5,507	1,397	40	1,437	6,571	373	6,944	6,525	373	6,898
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,369	57	3,426	137	—	137	3,506	57	3,563	3,243	56	3,299
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,320	2,691	7,011	264	335	599	4,584	3,026	7,610	4,507	3,025	7,532
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,162	602	2,764	893	112	1,005	3,055	714	3,769	3,047	713	3,760
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	957	505	1,462	269	96	365	1,226	601	1,827	1,226	601	1,827
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	859	410	1,269	180	86	266	1,039	496	1,535	1,028	495	1,523
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	748	49	797	38	11	49	786	60	846	778	60	838
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,117	594	1,711	232	108	340	1,349	702	2,051	1,333	702	2,035
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	9,947	3,531	13,478	1,635	702	2,337	11,582	4,233	15,815	11,352	4,221	15,573
Total, Other Metals ... ..	28,653	8,772	37,425	5,045	1,490	6,535	33,698	10,262	43,960	33,039	10,246	43,285
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	10,686	9,758	20,444	3,201	5,123	8,324	13,887	14,881	28,768	13,887	14,881	28,768
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,134	17,553	24,687	1,971	5,198	7,169	9,105	22,751	31,856	9,101	22,750	31,851
Total, Cotton ... ..	17,820	27,311	45,131	5,172	10,321	15,493	22,992	37,632	60,624	22,988	37,631	60,619
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	4,464	4,138	8,602	4,146	4,315	8,461	8,610	8,453	17,063	8,560	8,400	16,960
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	1,014	1,249	2,263	845	1,305	2,150	1,859	2,554	4,413	1,856	2,540	4,396
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	1,064	635	1,699	712	257	969	1,776	892	2,668	1,776	892	2,668
Linen ... ..	4,039	7,862	11,901	366	1,122	1,488	4,405	8,984	13,389	4,405	8,984	13,389
Jute ... ..	2,562	4,580	7,142	169	349	518	2,731	4,760	7,491	2,731	4,760	7,491
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	851	1,627	2,478	173	453	626	1,024	2,080	3,104	1,024	2,080	3,104
Hosiery ... ..	943	2,670	3,613	719	2,697	3,416	1,662	5,367	7,029	1,631	5,299	6,921
Lace ... ..	288	282	570	275	335	610	563	617	1,180	563	615	1,178
Carpets ... ..	332	573	905	140	477	617	472	1,050	1,522	472	1,047	1,519
Other Textiles ... ..	1,168	2,278	3,446	196	973	1,169	1,364	3,251	4,615	1,241	2,991	4,232
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,899	2,400	8,299	7,616	1,947	9,563	13,515	4,347	17,862	12,381	3,520	15,901
Total, Textiles ... ..	40,444	55,605	96,049	20,529	24,382	44,911	60,973	79,987	140,960	55,637	70,512	126,149
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Curing and Dressing ...	2,149	464	2,613	708	173	881	2,857	637	3,494	2,855	636	3,491
Leather Goods ... ..	795											

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 26TH OCTOBER, 1936.\* (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH (21st Sept., 21st Oct., 22nd Oct., 1936.), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH OCT., 1936.\*

\* See last paragraph of text on page 408.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 26TH OCTOBER, 1936.\* (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH (21st Sept., 21st Oct., 22nd Oct., 1936.), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH OCT., 1936.\*

\* See last paragraph of text on page 408. For 22nd October, 1934, separate figures are not available. The percentages for all industries and services combined for October, 1935, and October, 1934, used for this comparison are the revised figures based on the estimated number insured at those dates—see page 397. The percentages given for September and October, 1936, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936. See footnote \* on page 408.

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED AT 26th OCTOBER, 1936.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 26th October, 1936, differed from the figures for 21st September, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Table with columns: Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th October, 1936, as compared with 21st September, 1936. (Males, Females, Total).

INSURED BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT JULY, 1936, IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

On the basis of the information obtained from the annual exchange of unemployment books which began on 6th July, 1936 (see the article on page 394), the number of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at that date, exclusive of those insured under the agricultural scheme, is estimated to have been approximately 946,300, including 522,500 boys and 423,800 girls.

In the Table below the estimated numbers (aged under 16 years) insured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July, 1936, and the numbers recorded as unemployed at 20th July, 1936, are analysed by industry groups, and figures are given showing the percentages unemployed at 20th July. Similar percentages have not been computed for other dates, since there are substantial changes, from month to month, in the total numbers of insured juveniles under

16 years of age, and the available information is insufficient to provide a basis for monthly estimates of the effect of these changes on the numbers of insured juveniles in the different industry groups. Particulars of the numbers of insured juveniles recorded as unemployed, however, are regularly published in this GAZETTE (see page 417).

It should be observed that the numbers shown as unemployed include not only those insured juveniles who were registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as unemployed, but also those whose unemployment books remained in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment, at some date within the previous two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment at the date to which the figures relate.

Table with 6 main columns: Industry, Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1936 (Boys, Girls), Numbers and Proportions Unemployed at 20th July, 1936 (Boys, Girls). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textile Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1936.

The Table on pages 410 and 411 shows, industry, by industry, the estimated numbers of persons, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), insured against unemployment at July, 1936. It is not possible to complete these annual estimates until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1936, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935. The following Table shows, for each industry group, the revised percentages unemployed in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936, in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively:—

Table with 12 main columns: Industry, Percentage Unemployed (aged 16-64) for Great Britain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, broken down by month (22nd June, 20th July, 24th Aug., 21st Sept., 1936). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, and various other industries.

\* Including those temporarily stopped, in addition to those wholly unemployed.

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

[See Special Article on pages 394 to 397.]

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over (July 1923, July 1927, July 1927, July 1936), and Index Numbers July 1923 = 100 (July 1924-1936).

\* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age and agricultural workers.

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over (July 1923, July 1927, July 1927, July 1936), and Index Numbers July 1923 = 100 (July 1924-1936).

NOTE.—For 1923 to 1936 the available information relates to persons aged 16 to 64, while the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over. Information which was available, however, as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of juveniles under 16 years of age in each industry, or the number of persons aged 65 or over who retire from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE\*, AGED 14-64, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1936, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1935, TO JUNE, 1936, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1935.

[See Special Article on pages 394 to 397.]

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 14-64, 1935, to June, 1936.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1936, as a Percentage of July, 1935, Numbers.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 14-64, 1935, to June, 1936.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1936, as a Percentage of July, 1935, Numbers.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 14-64, 1935, to June, 1936.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1936, as a Percentage of July, 1935, Numbers.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Mining :-</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coal Mining ... ..	922,690	2.0	- 6.6	95.4	4,180	13.8	-21.5	92.3	926,870	2.1	- 6.8	95.3
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	98,760	3.6	- 3.5	100.1	2,230	18.0	-12.3	105.7	100,990	3.9	- 3.7	100.2
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	14,230	1.1	- 1.7	99.4	90	18.1	-61.8	56.3	14,320	1.3	- 2.3	99.0
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ... ..	39,650	3.5	+ 0.7	104.2	2,410	15.0	- 6.0	109.0	42,060	4.1	+ 0.3	104.4
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	101,450	4.8	- 3.0	101.8	6,480	8.6	-11.0	97.6	107,930	5.0	- 3.5	101.5
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	35,250	5.1	- 5.4	99.7	44,830	7.0	- 8.1	98.9	81,080	6.2	- 6.9	99.3
<b>Glass Trades ... ..</b>	42,050	3.6	- 3.3	100.3	10,340	14.8	-10.8	104.0	52,390	5.7	- 4.7	101.0
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...</b>	165,130	2.8	- 0.3	102.5	66,730	9.7	- 9.3	100.4	231,860	4.8	- 2.9	101.9
<b>Metal Manufacture :-</b>												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ...	185,100	2.0	+ 2.6	104.6	4,850	11.8	- 5.0	106.8	189,950	2.2	+ 2.5	104.7
Thin Plates ... ..	25,550	2.5	- 5.5	97.0	2,820	10.9	-15.0	95.9	28,370	3.3	- 6.4	96.9
Other Metals ... ..	92,570	2.8	+ 2.8	105.6	10,550	10.4	- 1.7	108.7	103,120	3.6	+ 2.3	105.9
<b>Engineering, etc. :-</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	538,450	4.9	+ 1.0	105.9	51,880	11.7	- 2.1	109.6	590,330	5.5	+ 0.7	106.2
Electrical Engineering ... ..	86,620	8.3	+ 0.1	108.4	25,790	11.7	- 1.4	110.3	112,410	9.0	- 0.2	108.8
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	44,050	2.2	+ 5.4	107.6	820	10.3	+ 5.2	115.5	44,870	2.4	+ 5.3	107.7
Constructional Engineering ...	36,460	2.9	+ 5.1	108.0	1,540	7.4	+ 2.6	110.0	38,000	3.1	+ 5.0	108.1
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	298,500	5.1	+ 5.3	110.4	32,000	9.3	- 2.8	106.5	330,500	5.6	+ 4.4	110.0
Other Vehicles ... ..	62,210	3.4	- 1.1	102.3	3,480	11.5	-11.8	99.7	65,690	3.9	- 1.8	102.1
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...</b>	152,820	2.9	- 0.4	102.5	2,510	15.3	-13.3	102.0	155,330	3.1	- 0.6	102.5
<b>Metal Trades :-</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	94,700	4.5	- 0.1	104.4	10,840	9.8	+ 3.5	113.3	105,540	5.0	+ 0.2	105.2
Electric Wiring, Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ... ..	132,410	8.4	- 1.2	107.2	74,880	11.5	- 6.4	105.1	207,290	9.6	- 3.1	106.5
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	23,680	4.6	- 1.2	103.4	20,070	6.9	- 3.4	103.5	43,750	5.6	- 2.2	103.4
Other Metal Industries ... ..	250,480	6.0	- 2.7	103.3	142,380	9.8	- 4.5	105.3	392,860	7.4	- 3.3	104.1
<b>Textiles Trades :-</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ... ..	89,660	3.8	-10.5	93.3	139,930	4.4	- 6.6	97.8	229,590	4.1	- 8.1	96.0
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	69,410	2.4	- 9.5	92.9	148,650	2.9	- 7.3	95.6	218,060	2.7	- 8.0	94.7
Silk Weaving and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	169,070	3.2	-10.0	93.2	238,580	3.6	- 7.0	96.6	447,650	3.4	- 8.0	95.4
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	99,520	4.7	- 3.3	101.4	140,730	6.5	- 5.2	101.3	240,250	5.7	- 4.3	101.4
Hosiery ... ..	19,600	4.3	+ 1.2	105.5	34,220	7.3	- 7.7	99.6	53,820	6.3	- 4.6	101.7
Other Textile Industries ... ..	19,480	2.4	- 1.4	101.0	13,220	9.7	- 2.7	107.0	32,700	5.3	- 2.0	103.3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	28,530	6.1	- 3.2	102.9	104,060	9.8	- 6.6	103.2	132,590	9.0	- 5.8	103.2
Leather and Leather Goods ...	61,120	6.7	- 6.1	100.6	112,190	6.9	- 5.0	101.9	173,510	6.8	- 5.4	101.4
<b>Clothing :-</b>												
Tailoring ... ..	73,090	1.4	- 4.8	96.6	29,760	12.1	-16.3	95.8	102,850	4.5	- 8.2	96.3
Other Dress Industries ... ..	50,850	5.1	- 3.3	101.8	29,990	11.5	- 6.6	104.9	80,840	7.4	- 4.5	102.9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	70,950	5.7	- 9.2	96.5	150,670	9.8	- 6.5	103.3	231,620	8.5	- 7.4	101.1
Other Dress Industries ... ..	44,430	5.3	- 5.7	99.6	241,500	10.8	- 9.9	100.9	285,930	9.9	- 9.2	100.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	88,010	6.2	- 7.5	98.7	60,850	8.6	- 6.0	102.5	148,860	7.2	- 7.0	100.2
Other Food Industries ... ..	106,640	5.7	- 7.8	97.9	76,040	12.8	- 9.5	103.3	182,680	8.6	- 8.5	100.1
Drink, Tobacco, etc. ... ..	127,020	3.6	- 2.9	100.7	131,450	13.8	-10.9	102.9	258,470	8.7	- 6.9	101.8
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :-</b>												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... ..	104,530	2.8	- 0.3	102.5	53,830	5.9	- 6.9	99.0	158,360	3.9	- 2.6	101.3
Other Woodworking ... ..	129,800	6.9	- 2.3	104.6	27,440	12.7	- 9.4	103.3	157,240	7.9	- 3.6	104.3
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :-</b>												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. ... ..	94,210	6.6	- 4.5	102.1	12,420	13.9	- 7.5	106.4	106,630	7.5	- 4.9	102.6
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ... ..	83,370	3.7	- 2.0	101.7	78,870	11.5	-10.3	101.2	162,240	7.5	- 6.0	101.5
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :-</b>												
Building ... ..	199,680	5.7	- 4.9	100.8	107,240	11.4	-10.2	101.2	306,920	7.7	- 6.8	100.9
Public Works Contracting ... ..	1,018,730	3.8	+ 0.5	104.3	12,340	15.1	- 8.9	106.2	1,031,070	4.0	+ 0.3	104.3
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>												
Shipping Service and Fishing ...	280,800	5.1	- 0.4	104.7	1,570	17.1	+ 4.6	121.7	282,370	5.1	- 0.4	104.7
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	167,310	3.7	- 5.5	98.2	7,230	8.8	-10.3	98.5	174,540	3.9	- 5.7	98.2
Other Transport, Communication and Storage ... ..	157,740	0.8	- 1.9	98.9	1,850	5.8	-12.4	93.4	159,590	0.8	- 2.0	98.8
<b>Distributive Trades ... ..</b>	416,460	3.2	- 1.5	101.7	22,950	10.2	- 5.2	105.0	439,410	3.5	- 1.6	101.9
Commerce and Finance ... ..	1,409,690	10.5	- 9.6	100.9	838,930	14.0	-11.3	102.7	2,248,620	11.8	-10.2	101.6
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-												
National Government Service ...	76,610	10.0	- 9.5	100.5	34,020	13.4	-11.1	102.3	110,630	11.0	- 9.9	101.1
Local Government Service ... ..	109,670	7.7	+ 0.5	108.2	21,670	19.4	-14.7	104.7	131,340	9.7	- 2.1	107.6
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. ...	341,350	3.1	- 2.0	101.1	24,160	11.6	- 6.4	105.2	365,510	3.6	- 2.3	101.3
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ... ..	172,110	7.1	- 4.6	102.5	271,890	21.1	-19.4	101.7	444,000	15.7	-13.7	102.0
Other Industries and Services ...	44,630	10.6	- 7.1	103.5	148,320	12.9	- 9.6	103.3	192,950	12.4	- 9.0	103.4
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES*	399,140	12.2	-12.3	99.9	246,800	15.0	- 9.8	105.2	645,940	13.2	-11.4	101.8
	9,950,000	5.3	- 3.4	101.9	3,875,000	11.7	- 9.3	102.4	13,825,000	7.1	- 5.1	102.0

\* Exclusive of (a) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries; and (b) persons insurable under the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which came into operation, for purposes of contributions, on 4th May, 1936.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 26TH OCTOBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ... ..	1,933	1,426	3,359	1,798	922	2,720
South-Eastern ... ..	737	1,195	1,932	1,267	1,391	2,658
South-Western ... ..	1,114	1,442	2,556	1,674	1,682	3,356
Midlands ... ..	820	1,288	2,108	999	1,322	2,321
North-Eastern ... ..	1,653	2,205	3,858	2,325	2,033	4,358
North-Western ... ..	4,005	5,229	9,234	3,989	3,688	7,677
Northern ... ..	3,784	3,611	7,395	4,864	3,273	8,137
Scotland ... ..	4,628	5,721	10,349	4,493	4,628	9,121
Wales ... ..	4,288	3,821	8,109	5,170	2,571	7,741
Great Britain ... ..	22,962	25,938	48,900	26,579	21,510	48,089

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 issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1936.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH OCTOBER, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ... ..	1,142	1,862	3,004	1,340	1,453	2,793
South-Eastern ... ..	678	1,318	1,996	912	1,366	2,278
South-Western ... ..	523	1,295	1,818	844	1,546	2,390
Midlands ... ..	711	1,320	2,031	758	1,350	2,108
North-Eastern ... ..	798	1,866	2,664	1,149	1,817	2,966
North-Western ... ..	2,264	4,85				

## PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 26th October, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register.	PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT					Totals.
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	

NUMBERS.	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	Total
Men, 18-64	616,195	109,447	61,750	50,254	299,123	1,136,769
Boys, 16-17	14,279	1,401	178	2	—	15,860
Women, 18-64	145,645	19,652	8,529	5,107	18,874	197,817
Girls, 16-17	9,575	789	97	1	—	10,462
Total ...	785,694	131,299	70,554	55,364	317,997	1,360,908

PERCENTAGES.	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	Total
Men, 18-64	54.2	9.6	5.5	4.4	26.3	100.0
Boys, 16-17	90.1	8.8	1.1	0.0	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	73.7	9.9	4.3	2.6	9.5	100.0
Girls, 16-17	91.5	7.6	0.9	0.0	—	100.0
Total ...	57.7	9.6	5.2	4.1	23.4	100.0

Of the 785,679 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 612,000, or 44.9 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936 (page 296), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1934, 1935, and the first nine months of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

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

	First nine months of:				
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<b>MEN (18 years and over):</b>					
Direct Transfers ...	3,787	7,667	2,753	4,796	9,900
Transfers through Government Training Centres ...	3,041*	4,353	2,352*	3,276	4,652
Transfers through Instructional Centres ...	—	1,359	—	1,101	1,258
Total (Men) ...	6,828	13,379	5,105	9,173	15,810
<b>WOMEN (18 years and over):</b>					
Direct Transfers ...	4,250	6,171	3,581	5,017	6,651
Trainees ...	170	179	159	155	209
Total (Women) ...	4,420	6,350	3,740	5,172	6,860
<b>BOYS (under 18 years):</b>					
All Occupations ...	1,661	5,376	1,302	3,292	6,405
<b>GIRLS (under 18 years):</b>					
Industrial Occupations ...	505	1,151	348	755	2,730
Domestic Service ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trainees ...	1,551	1,742	2,307	2,626	1,908
Non-Trainees ...	1,456	1,755	—	—	—
Total (Girls) ...	3,512	4,648	2,655	3,381	4,638

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 1,308 in 1934, 3,761 in 1935 and 4,655 in the nine months ended September, 1936.

\* Separate figures not available.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st October, 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 ...	4,380	1,299	245	5,924
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	14,241	14,708	1,753	30,702
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	251	87	330	668
Not unemployed ...	2,494	896	207	3,597
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	2,907	1,181	166	4,254
Total Claims disallowed ...	5,652	2,164	703	8,519

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.*				
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	173	58	5	236
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	30	3	3	36
Not unemployed ...	204	56	2	262
Other grounds ...	541	248	13	802
Total Claims disallowed ...	775	307	18	1,100

(2) Other Cases.				
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	5,336	4,444	737	10,517
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	20	5	2	27
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,738	689	—	2,427
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	2,239	2,122	99	4,460
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	81	101	11	193
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,450	—	3,450
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,307	3,998	1,912	12,217
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,016	1,009	887	4,912
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	977	1,978	316	3,271
Not unemployed ...	278	60	15	353
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	706	1,324	111	2,141
Other grounds ...	309	88	213	610
Total Claims disallowed ...	15,671	14,824	3,566	34,061

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.†			
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	759	4,233	4,992
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	43	102	145
Men ...	2	7	9
Women ...	—	13	13
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	45	122	167

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.			
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,351	3,138	10,489
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	92	340	432
(2) Other cases ...	57	141	198

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.			
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			
(1) Against allowances ...	11	113	124
(2) Against disallowances ...	84	68	152
Appeals by Associations ...	97	60	157
Appeals by Claimants ...	83	151	234
Total ...	275	392	667

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

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

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

## CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST NOVEMBER 1935, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1936.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Decisions of Insurance Officers.</b>			
Contributions conditions* ...	14,641	6,119	20,760
Not unemployed... ...	25,250	39,746	64,996
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	37,626	56,558	94,184
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	294,869	—	294,869
Total ...	372,386	102,423	474,809
<b>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</b>			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:			
Contributions conditions* ...	143	428	571
Not unemployed... ...	760	3,145	3,905
Other grounds ...	1,418	8,293	9,711
Total ...	2,321	11,866	14,187
(2) Other Cases:			
Contributions conditions* ...	315	402	717
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	6,468	22,575	29,043
Anomalies regulations ...	Class (b) 2,333 Class (c) 511 Class (d) 14,613	10,680 1,591 42,795	13,013 2,102 57,408
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	41,382	113,161	154,543
Employment lost through misconduct ...	23,933	52,725	76,658
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	11,539	36,074	47,613
Not unemployed... ...	655	4,011	4,666
Not capable of work or not available for work ...	5,374	22,030	27,404
Other grounds ...	1,303	8,232	9,535
Total ...	108,426	314,276	422,702
<b>Trade Dispute Cases.†</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	15,673	27,278	42,951
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	456	1,438	1,894
<b>Dependants Benefit Cases.</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	100,713	37,767	138,480
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	1,342	4,706	6,048
(2) Other cases ...	1,044	2,344	3,388
<b>Decisions by Umpire.</b>			
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:			
(1) Against Allowances ...	241	1,424	1,665
(2) Against Disallowances ...	884	735	1,619
Appeals by Associations ...	640	1,037	1,677
Appeals by Claimants ...	862	1,551	2,413
Total ...	2,627	4,747	7,374

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 31st October, 1936, four weeks ended 26th September, 1936, and four weeks ended 26th October, 1935:—

	Five weeks ended 31st Oct., 1936.	Four weeks ended 26th Sept., 1936.	Four weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935.
<b>I. Insurance Account.</b>	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	1,945,000	1,443,000	1,661,000
Employed persons ...	1,925,000	1,427,000	1,638,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,930,000	1,437,000	1,646,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	8,000	1,000	99,000
Total Income ...	5,808,000	4,308,000	5,044,000
Benefit ...	3,124,000	2,522,000	3,009,000
Cost of Administration§ ...	443,000	354,000	352,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service	481,000	385,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	20,000	16,000	5,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,068,000	3,277,000	3,730,000
Debt Outstanding ...	104,741,000	105,227,000	105,510,000
<b>II. Transitional Payments Account.</b>			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration¶ ...	3,760,000	3,008,000	3,487,000

\* See footnote † in second column on page 418.

† See footnote ‡ in second column on page 418.

‡ 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. In the month of September, 1936, sales of agricultural stamps and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately £94,000.

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

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

## POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

(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 October, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 781,116, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.1 per cent. less than in October, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 473, 470, and 497 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas of England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October was 587,886, an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but 6.0 per cent. less than in October, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 193,230, or 0.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 2.3 per cent. less than in October, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 76,260, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 4.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 704,856, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.1 per cent. less than in October, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-five showed increases in the number per 10,000 of the estimated population relieved in October as compared with September, seventeen areas showed decreases, while in five areas there was no change between the two months. The changes which occurred were all relatively small, the largest increase being 31 per 10,000 at Southend-on-Sea, and the largest decrease 27 per 10,000 at Burnley. Compared with October, 1935, forty-one areas showed decreases in the number relieved per 10,000, the most marked being at Newcastle-on-Tyne (86 per 10,000); the remaining six areas showed increases only one of which exceeded 50 per 10,000 (Dundee, 52).

ENGLAND AND WALES.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 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.
County of London	26,628	88,478	115,106	275	+ 6	- 29
Birkenhead ...	791	8,109	8,900	596	+10	- 43
Birmingham ...	4,391	14,264	18,655	184	- 3	- 18
Blackburn ...	778	3,732	4,510	382	- 3	- 12
Bolton ...	775	4,748	5,523	316	+ 9	- 18
Bradford ...	1,060	7,586	8,646	296	- 2	- 49
Brighton ...	644	2,251	2,895	196	+ 9	- 28
Bristol ...	2,055	7,435	9,490	250	+ 5	- 14
Burnley ...	348	3,563	3,911	420	- 27	- 36

## 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. 400-401 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.§

UNEMPLOYMENT increased during October. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st October, 1936, was 1,075,588,\* as compared with 1,035,237† at the end of September, 1936, and 1,828,721 at the end of October, 1935.

At 31st October, 1936, 600,925\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 576,046† at the end of September, 1936, and 951,042 at the end of October, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 147,807\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1936, as compared with 151,719† at the end of September, 1936, and 336,691 at the end of October, 1935.

## FRANCE.||

Unemployment increased slightly during October. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 452,901, as compared with 451,439 at the end of September, 1936, and 427,672 at the end of October, 1935.

At the beginning of October, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 0.79 per cent. as compared with October, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 24.17, as compared with 40.98 at the beginning of October, 1935. At 1st October, 1936, 13.44 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 10.73 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## BELGIUM.¶

There was no important change in unemployment in August. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 946,824 showed that 11.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in August, 1936, as compared with 11.4 per cent. in July, 1936, and 15.0 per cent. in August, 1935. In addition, 9.8 per cent. were partially unemployed in August, 1936, as compared with 9.1 per cent. in July, 1936, and 11.7 per cent. in August, 1935. In August, 1936, 13.4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14.3, and in August, 1935, 19.6.

## HOLLAND.\*\*

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 457,604 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th August, 1936, 28.8\* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.3\* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 29.5† and 5.9‡, and in the last week of August, 1935, 27.7† and 7.1‡. At the end of August, 1936, 397,443 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 381,427 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 391,968 and 375,674, and at the end of August, 1935, 370,320 and 353,076.

## SWITZERLAND.††

There was a moderate increase in unemployment during September. At the end of that month, 82,962 applications for employment (57.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 79,281 (55.2 per thousand) at the end of August, 1936, and 69,123 (48.3 per thousand) at the end of September, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,223, 1,389, and 1,592, respectively.

## AUSTRIA.†††

A further slight decline in unemployment was recorded during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 217,211 (94,853 in Vienna), as compared with 217,991 at the end of August, 1936, and 204,908 at the end of September, 1935.

## POLAND.§§

Unemployment continued to decline during August. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 269,464, as compared with 284,000 at the end of July, 1936, and 270,158 at the end of August, 1935.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 12th November, 1936. Berlin.  
|| Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th November, 1936. Paris.  
¶ Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National du Placement et du Chômage, 15th October, 1936. Brussels.  
\*\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th September, 1936. The Hague.  
†† La Vie Economique, October, 1936. Berne.  
††† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1936. Vienna.  
§§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th October, 1936. Warsaw.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

A substantial reduction in unemployment occurred during October. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 439,332,\* as compared with 479,268† at the end of September, 1936, and 601,390 at the end of October, 1935.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during October, in Norway during August, and in Sweden during September.

*Denmark.*||—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 417,000, 16.3\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1936, as compared with 12.9† per cent. at the end of September, 1936, and 17.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1935.

*Norway.*¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 73,242 show that 13.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1936, as compared with 12.5 per cent. at the end of July, 1936, and 19.7 per cent. at the end of August, 1935.

*Sweden.*\*\*—Of a total of approximately 510,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.5\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1936, as compared with 7.9† per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 10.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1935.

## UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of September, 1936, showed an increase of about 2 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments concerned during the same period remained unchanged. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for September, 1936, was 90.6, as compared with 88.7 for the previous month, and 83.7 for September, 1935.

The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in or affiliated to the United States Employment Service rose by 0.2 per cent. to 6,837,054\*, between 31st August and 30th September, 1936. This figure includes a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in September, 1936, 14\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 14† per cent. also in August, 1936, and 20 per cent. in September, 1935.

## IRISH FREE STATE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 63,278 at 28th September, 1936, to 71,743 at 26th October. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders§§ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to exclude from the receipt of unemployment assistance certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 28th October, 1935, when no such Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 123,705.

## AUSTRALIA.||||

The decline in unemployment continued during the third quarter of 1936. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 12.0, as compared with 12.8 in the preceding quarter, and 15.9 in the third quarter of 1935.

## CANADA.¶¶

There was a further improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of October. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1936, by 10,020 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,044,178, as compared with 1,015,639 at the beginning of September, 1936. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for October, 1936, was 110.1, as compared with 107.1 at 1st September, 1936, and 106.1 at 1st October, 1935.

## NEW ZEALAND.\*\*\*

Unemployment decreased during August. The total number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureau at 29th August, 1936, was 44,263, as compared with 45,045 at 1st August, 1936, and 42,745 at 31st August, 1935.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ Prager Tagblatt, 6th November, 1936. Prague.  
|| Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th November, 1936. Copenhagen.  
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
\*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
†† New York Times, 23rd October, 1936. Information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, October, 1936. Washington.  
‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.  
§§ These Orders came into force on 4th March and 3rd June, 1936, respectively, and were to expire simultaneously on 27th October, 1936.  
¶¶ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.  
\*\*\* The October Employment Situation, 1936. Ottawa.  
\*\*\*\* Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1936. Wellington.

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

## 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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £35,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 622,200 workpeople. Only one decrease was reported, affecting less than 200 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Mining and Quarrying	32,200	£ 900
Engineering and other Metal	420,800	22,450
Textile	85,700	2,100
Other	83,500	9,850
Total	622,200	35,300

In the mining and quarrying group the workpeople mainly affected by the increases were coal miners in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased as a result of the district ascertainment. Other increases in this group affected certain of the colliery mechanics in Northumberland; granite quarrymen in Leicestershire; roadstone quarrymen in Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire; ironstone miners and quarrymen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire; and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire and in south and west Durham.

The principal increase in the metal group affected men 21 years of age and over employed in the engineering and certain metal trades by members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and consisted of an increase of 1s. per week in the war bonus. Other increases in this group affected blastfurnace-men in Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancashire, Northamptonshire and South Staffordshire; workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes (excluding annealing) in various districts; shuttlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire; malleable ironfounders at Willenhall; and certain workpeople engaged in the light edge tool trade in Sheffield.

In the textile group the principal increases affected workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland, the increases in each case being due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. Other increases in this group affected engravers employed in calico print and engraving works in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland; mechanics and hacklesetters employed in the linen industry in Belfast; and workpeople employed in lambswool and worsted yarn spinning in Leicester.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected workpeople engaged in the manufacture and repair of public service

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Gloucestershire	5 Oct.	Head carters, under carters, head shepherds, head stockmen, under shepherds and under stockmen.	Increases in minimum rates of from 5½d. to 1s. per week during summer and winter periods. Minimum weekly rates after change at 21 years and over during summer and winter periods respectively: head carters, 36s. 6d., 38s.; under carters, 34s. 6d., 36s. 6d.; head shepherds or head stockmen, 38s., 38s.; under shepherds or under stockmen, 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d. Increases in minimum rates of from 3½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s. 7d. at 14 years increasing to 3s. at 21 years and over.†
			Other male workers	
	Pembroke and Cardigan.	1 Oct.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of from 6d. to 1s. per week for those 15 and under 18 years of age, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.‡
Coal Mining	Northumberland	Pays commencing on and after 24 Oct.	Colliery mechanics	Adoption of basis shift rates§ of 5s. 2d. for mechanics, 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d. or 4s. 8d. (according to previous basis rate) for mechanics' labourers, 2s. 2d. for mechanics' apprentices over 19 years and up to 20 years of age, and 2s. 7d. for mechanics' apprentices over 20 years and up to 21 years, involving increases in basis rates varying from 3d. to 1s. 2d. per shift.
	Leicestershire	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 35.90 above basis rates.¶ Increase of 1.06 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 43.16 above basis rates.**
	Nottinghamshire			

\* 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 estimate of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 21,600 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering.  
§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.  
¶ These rates are subject to the county percentage addition (at present 40) and the flat-rate addition of 6d. per shift. The new basis rates resulted in an increase in wages for mechanics and mechanics' apprentices only, the wages of mechanics' labourers remaining unaltered at 7s. 3½d. per shift (i.e., subsistence wage of 6s. 9½d. plus the flat-rate addition of 6d.).

\*\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 3d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 2d. (plus 1s.) or 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for surface and underground workers, respectively.

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

vehicles in England and Wales, and workpeople employed in the making of road vehicles in Scotland. Other increases affected warehouse workers in Liverpool; skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire; manual workers employed by local authorities in the London area and in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the West Midlands Area; tram and trolleybus inspectors, drivers and conductors in London; engineering workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries in various districts in Great Britain; and female workers employed in the fish curing industry at Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Of the estimated total increase of £35,300 per week, about £6,400 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £20 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); £100 was the result of arbitration; £1,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; nearly £1,300 took effect under the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum of £25,600 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including nearly £1,400 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work).

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1936.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	767,700	—	£ 166,200	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	25,750	—	2,525	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	74,250	150	5,625	10
Iron and Steel	142,950	—	15,150	—
Engineering†	485,600	—	41,250	—
Shipbuilding	90,150	—	9,925	—
Other Metal	136,300	—	13,050	—
Textile	106,350	1,100	5,025	90
Clothing	50,700	—	6,000	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,050	—	1,575	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	62,800	—	8,500	—
Paper, Printing, etc.	7,100	—	550	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	574,600	—	50,600	—
Gas, Water and Electricity	—	—	—	—
Supply	127,650	—	12,700	—
Transport	620,100	300	51,800	45
Public Administration Services	75,550	50	7,125	5
Other	31,300	—	3,850	—
Total	3,383,900	1,600	401,450	150

In the corresponding ten months of 1935, there were net increases of £171,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,202,500 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,450 in those of 68,300 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

There was a reduction as from 1st October in the number of weekly hours worked at sea by deck hands, stokehold and engineering staff and catering staff in the mercantile marine.

35 3  
20 2  
59 975 11 5 475  
38 492

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining— <i>contd.</i>	Warwickshire ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 60 above basis rates at the majority of the collieries; also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by 4d. per shift to 7s. 5½d. and 8s. 5½d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively.*
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	26 Oct.	Ironstone miners ...	Increase† of 0·90 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 63 above standard rates.† Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 63 per cent., plus a flat-rate addition of 4d. per shift.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and District.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov. 26 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increases† of 1·25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 23 above standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), South and West Durham.		Ironstone miners and quarrymen	
			Limestone quarrymen	
	Leicestershire ...	1 Oct.	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase† of 0·90 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 63 above standard rates. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 63 per cent.
	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire.	1 Oct.	Roadstone quarrymen ...	Increase† of 0·90 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 63 above standard rates. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 63 per cent.
Heavy Chemical and Allied Industries.	Various districts in Great Britain.	28 Sept.†	Engineering workers, various grades‡	Adoption of national scale of wages involving individual increases of varying amounts. Weekly rates after change include:— fitters, turners, blacksmiths, electricians, etc., 70s. 6d.; boilermakers, patternmakers, etc., 74s. 5d.; strikers, 59s. 9d.‡
	Cleveland and Durham.	4 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 0·75 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 12 above standard rates.
	Tees-side ...	4 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase† of 2·25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 21·25 above standard rates.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week‡ for those workpeople employed at Associated Works whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week‡ (i.e., 1s. on base rate plus the sliding-scale percentage addition of 25). Rate after change: 44s. base per week plus 25 per cent.
	North Lincolnshire...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.‡
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	28 Sept.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.‡
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 0·50 in the percentage addition to standard rates, leaving the percentage 20 above standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov. 12 Oct.	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 1·25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 23 above standard rates.
	South Staffordshire	12 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those in receipt of basis rates of 5s. 6d. and under per shift, and those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 1 (5 to 6) in the percentage addition to standard rates of workpeople in receipt of basis rates over 5s. 6d. and up to and including 6s. per shift, and of 3 (3 to 6) in the percentage addition to standard rates for those in receipt of basis rates over 6s. per shift.**
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills††:— Adult workers (excluding general labourers).	Increase of 7·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 35s. 5d. and 65s. per week, making the percentages 32·5 to 42·5, according to basis rates; an increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are over 65s. and up to 75s. per week, making the percentage 30 above basis rates; and an increase of 2·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates over 75s. per week, making the percentage 27·5 above basis rates.††
			Boys and youths...	Increase of 10 (25 to 35) in the percentage addition to basis rates of pryiers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and of 7·5 (25 to 32·5) in the percentage addition to basis rates of boys and youths in other departments.††
			General labourers ...	Minimum total wage increased from 45s. to 47s. per normal week.
			Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen.	Consolidated shift war bonus of 3s. per shift increased to 3s. 2d. per shift.††
			Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 2d. per shift, making bonus 2s. per shift for productive workers and 3s. 2d. per shift for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17·5 on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged.††
	Sheffield ...	1st full pay period in week beginning 28 Sept.	Daymen 21 years of age and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering industry conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.††

\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was increased by 1 to 46, 47 and 55 per cent. at the three collieries, respectively.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers.

§ A further increase of 4d. per hour for dayworkers and a corresponding increase for pieceworkers are to operate from 1st January, 1937.

¶ This change applied to workers employed by firms (other than the Metal Group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted are all subject to the Company's discretion to augmentation under the Company's grading bonus scheme. In the case of boilermakers, the change operated from 2nd November, 1936.

\*\* A further increase of a similar amount is to operate as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.

†† The percentage addition to standard rates remained unaltered at 10 for workpeople in receipt of basis rates up to and including 5s. 6d. per shift.

‡‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. Of the percentage increases quoted 2·5 took effect under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale.

††† A further increase of a similar amount is to operate from the first full pay period in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	West of Scotland ...		Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces, iron puddling and iron rolling mills, and at steel plants and mills.	
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied† industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steel-work erecting, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.‡
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Southampton, East Cowes, Thames, Falmouth, Bristol Channel and Mersey).		Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards, whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Grimsby ...		Workpeople employed in ship-repairing.	Increase of 1s. per week for adult workers.*
	Portsmouth ...		Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries and those employed in H.M. Dockyards).	Increase of 1s. per week.* Rates after change: moulders, 61s. per week; other mechanics, 64s.; labourers, 44s.
	South Wales Ports, Bristol and District.		27 Aug.	Engineers employed in ship-repairing.
Railway Workshops.	Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Northern Ireland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Skilled railway shopmen   ...	Increase of 1s. per week.*
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing)— Adult workers (excluding general labourers).	Increase of 7·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 35s. 5d. and 65s. per week, making the percentages 32·5 to 42·5, according to basis rates; an increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are over 65s. and up to 75s. per week, making the percentage 30 above basis rates; and an increase of 2·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates over 75s. per week, making the percentage 27·5 above basis rates.¶
			Boys and youths ...	Increase of 10 (25 to 35) in the percentage addition to basis rates of pryiers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and of 7·5 (25 to 32·5) in the percentage addition to basis rates of boys and youths in other departments.¶
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Shuttlemakers ...	Increase** of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 27 per cent. (1s. 3·24d. per hour).
	Yorkshire ...		Shuttlemakers ...	Increase** of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 25 per cent. (1s. 3d. per hour).
Edge Tool, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	Pay day in week ending 17 Oct.	Grinders, hardeners, forgers and handlers employed in the light edge tool trade.	Increase†† of 2s. per week in bonus to male workers 21 years of age and over.
	Sheffield ...	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 8 Oct.	Saw makers, grinders, etc. ...	Bonus addition to earnings of male workers 21 years of age and over increased from 14s. to 16s. per week.††
Malleable Ironfounding.	Willenhall, Staffs. ...	1 Oct.	Adult male workers employed in the malleable ironfounding trade.	Increase§§ of 2s. per week for dayworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Constructional Engineering.	Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boiler-making, bridge building, etc. shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Sheffield ...		Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring manufacture.	Increase of 1s. per week.*
Spring Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	28 Sept.	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. per week (61s. to 62s.).*
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.		Adult male workers employed in the screw making trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
Tube Manufacture.	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts.	1 Oct.	Fitting and socket makers employed in the welded tube trade.	Increase    of 10 per cent. on standard piecework prices: war bonus established at 10s. 6d. per week.
	Sheffield and Cheshire.	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Adult male workers employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	West of Scotland ...	28 Sept.	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*

\* A further increase of a similar amount is to operate as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.

† Including workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering (shop workers only), sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making, in various districts in Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring, tube and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton, Portsmouth and Cowes, and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and at Belfast.

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and is to be followed by an increase of similar amount as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.

§ See the entry on page 185 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936.

¶ The wages of semi-skilled and unskilled workers remained unaltered.

¶† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. Of the percentage increases quoted 2·5 took effect under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale.

\*\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

†† A further increase of 1s. per week in bonus is to operate on the pay day in the week ending 9th January, 1937.

††† A further increase of 1s. per week in bonus is to operate from the beginning of the first full pay period after 9th January, 1937.

§§ Further increases of 1s. per week for dayworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers are to operate on 1st January, 1937.

||| This increase is in accordance with the terms of an Agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' Association (Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford District) and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, which also provides that each workman shall receive an additional 1s. per week in respect of each full week worked from 29th June, 1936, to 1st October, 1936.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept. Beginning of first full pay after 15 Sept.	Fitters, turners, etc. ...	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
			Other adult male workers ...	War bonus increased by 2s. per week.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the lambs-wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 1½d. to 1¼d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section, men 23 years and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 years and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s.; women 23s.; plus in each case 1½d. in the shilling. Increase of 1s. per week. Weekly rate after change, 64s.
Silk Manufacture.	Leek ...	2 Oct.	Mechanics employed in silk mills ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change: mechanics, 67s. 9d.; hacklesetters, 63s. 9d.
Linen Manufacture.	Belfast ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Mechanics and hacklesetters employed in linen industry.	Increase of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change: mechanics, 67s. 9d.; hacklesetters, 63s. 9d.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Sept.	Skilled mechanics, joiners and other skilled and semi-skilled mechanical workers.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: fitters and turners, 1s. 3½d.; blacksmiths, 1s. 4½d.; joiners and patternmakers, 1s. 3½d.; tinsmiths and coppermiths, 1s. 4½d.; moulders, 1s. 5½d.; shop labourers, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.‡	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 46 per cent. to 48 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 36½ per cent. to 38½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 27½ per cent. to 28½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: men, 21 years and over, 21 years and over, 32s. plus 48 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 48 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.‡	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 4d. per week for male timeworkers, 21 years and over; from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 11d. for male pieceworkers, 21 years and over; from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 1d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: Lancashire, etc.—male workers, 21 years and over, 30s., plus 15s. 4d.; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 9s. 1d. Scotland—male workers, 21 years and over, 27s., plus 15s. 4d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 9s. 1d. Increase† of 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 10d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase† of 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 10d.
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 46 per cent. to 48 per cent. for male dyers; from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 4d. for male polishers, and from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 1d. for female polishers; and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: men, 21 years and over, 32s., plus 48 per cent.; polishers, 30s., plus 15s. 4d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d., plus 9s. 1d.
Flour Milling	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 4d. per week for male timeworkers, 21 years and over; from 8s. 4d. to 9s. 1d. for women 18 years and over; and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 31s. plus 15s. 4d.; women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d., plus 9s. 1d.
			Pieceworkers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 41 per cent. to 43 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 38 per cent. to 40 per cent. for hand cutters; from 32 per cent. to 34 per cent. for menders; and from 36 per cent. to 37 per cent. for other pieceworkers.
Flour Milling	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 10d. to 22s. 5d. per week for engravers, and from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 4d. per week for turners, polishers, and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 10d. to 22s. 5d. per week for male workers 21 years and over; from 13s. 5d. to 13s. 9d. per week for women; and by proportionate amounts for youths.
Flour Milling	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period in Oct.	Youths employed in mills as cleaners.	New scale of wages adopted involving increases for those under 18 years, and ranging, according to class of mill, from 26s. to 33s. at up to 18 years, to 38s. to 48s. at 21 years, and to 45s. to 57s. at 24 years of age.**
			Youths employed in warehouses on trucking, cleaning and sweeping up.	New scale of wages adopted involving increases for those under 19 years, and ranging, according to class of mill, from 28s. to 36s. 6d. at up to 19 years, to 39s. to 49s. 6d. at 21 years, and to 45s. to 57s. at 23 years.**
Flour Milling	Belfast ...	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed by certain firms.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week.
Fish Curing	Great Yarmouth, Gorleston and Lowestoft.	7 Oct.	Herring gutters and packers (females).	Increase of 2d. (10d. to 1s.) per barrel per "crew" of three women.
Mill Sawing	North-East Coast and Humber districts.††	1st pay day in Oct.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rate after change, 1s. 7d.‡‡
	North-East Coast.§§	1 Oct.	Labourers employed in sawmills ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 3 per cent. on basic rates for pieceworkers. Hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 3d.
Packing Case Making.	Aberdeen ...	—	—	See footnote.¶¶¶

\* A further increase of a similar amount is to operate as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.  
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 ‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.  
 § This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woolen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.  
 ¶ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.  
 \*\* These scales are embodied in an agreement dated 24th September, 1936, arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. The agreement provides that the rates are applicable after the age of 21 years, only if no promotion to an adult job is possible.  
 †† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees district (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).  
 ‡‡ This increase is the second of similar amounts. The first increase took effect retrospectively from the first full pay day in April, 1936.  
 §§ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields and Tyne Dock.  
 ¶¶ In the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 226) and the October issue (page 361) particulars were given of increases in wages for Packing Case Making in Scotland (except Aberdeen); it has now been reported that similar increases were granted by one important firm in Aberdeen.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Vehicle Building	England and Wales*	1st pay week in Oct.	Workers employed in the manufacture and repair of public service vehicles.	Increase* of ¼d. per hour in minimum hourly rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: bodymakers, trimmers, mounters, joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, 7d.; coach fitters, 1s. 6d.; general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 7d.; coach fitters, 1s. 6d.; vicemen, 1s. 4d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.; all grades in the London Area, ¼d. per hour more; leading or charge hands, spindle and four cutter hands, 1d. per hour more.
	Scotland† ...	1st full pay in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the road-vehicle and wheelwright trades.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and pieceworkers. National minimum hourly rates after change: body-makers, cartwrights, finishers, carriagemakers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters, and trimmers, 1s. 6d.; coachfitters and vicemen, 1s. 5d.; vicemen (not qualified to do fitting), 1s. 3½d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d. Special district standard rates: West of Scotland district and Edinburgh district—woodworking branches and smiths, 1s. 7½d.; painters and trimmers, 1s. 7d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5½d.; these classes employed on passenger-carrying vehicles, ¼d. per hour more. Dundee district—¼d. per hour above the national minimum rates (except vicemen not qualified to do fitting, brush hands, hammermen and labourers).
Paper Manufacture.	Bury and Blackburn districts.	Pay day in week ending 17 Oct.	Skilled engineers employed in paper mills.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rate after change, 1s. 6d.‡
Civil Engineering	Llanelly Rural District.	§	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Rate of wages fixed under the classification scheme of the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board increased from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour, due to the re-classification of the area from Class 3 to Class 2.
Road Passenger Transport.	London ...	1st complete pay roll week in Oct.	Tram and trolleybus inspectors, drivers and conductors employed by the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change: inspectors, 85s. to 91s.; drivers and conductors, 71s. to 80s., according to length of service.
Furniture Removing and Warehousing.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Mechanical vehicle drivers and statutory attendants.	Adoption of minimum rates of wages as agreed by the Area Boards of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain ...	Beginning of pay week commencing on or next following 28 Sept.	Various classes of men employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments:— Men in receipt of standard bonus of 15s. per week. Other workmen (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries):— Men on a 7-day basis ... Yardcraftmen ...	Bonus increased¶ to 16s. per week. Bonus increased¶ from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 8d. Bonus increased¶ from 16s. 11d. to 18s. 1d. in London and from 15s. 9d. to 16s. 11d. elsewhere. Bonus increased¶ from 17s. to 18s. per week.
			Skilled men in the London Area. Skilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis Semi-skilled and unskilled men in London Area. Certain classes on consolidated rates (night watchmen, ship-keepers, caretakers, etc.).	Bonus increased¶ from 19s. 10d. to 21s. per week. Bonus increased¶ from 16s. to 17s. per week. Increase¶ of 1s. per week.
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain ...	28 Sept.	Men, employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations), who are paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis. Crews of War Department vessels...	Bonuses increased** by 1s. per week, making bonuses 17s. or 18s. in London and 16s. elsewhere. Bonus increased** by 1s. 2d. per week to 18s. 1d. in London and to 16s. 11d. elsewhere.
			Men, employed in Air Ministry Establishments, who are paid on an engineering trade basis. Adult male engineering staff of H.M. Office of Works:— Engineering fitters, attendants, stokers, turncocks and lift attendants. Engineering fitters, attendants, labourers, lift attendants, stokers, etc.	Bonuses increased†† by 1s. per week, making bonuses 18s., 14s., 14s., 14s. and 15s. respectively. Bonus increased†† from 15s. to 16s. per week.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st full pay day following 1 Oct.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in other industries.	Increase of 7 points (7 per cent. on base rates) in the wages of general classes and ¼d. per hour for road workers, including paviers and masons. Scheduled weekly rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 52s. 9d.; Zone A2, 50s. 10d.; Zone B, 48s. 11d.; Zone C, 47s. 1d.; Zone D, 43s. 3d.; Zone E, 39s. 6d.

\* This increase took effect under an agreement between the National Federation of Vehicle Trades and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. (The National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders was not a party to the agreement.)  
 † This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. The West of Scotland district comprises Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire; the Edinburgh district includes the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian and Fife, south of a line drawn from Kinross to Leven; and the Dundee district comprises Angus and Perthshire. It is understood that certain firms at Dumfries, Edinburgh and Glasgow, who are members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, observe the rates agreed upon by that Federation as minima.  
 ‡ A further increase of ¼d. per hour is to operate from the pay day in the week ending 9th January, 1937.  
 § The increase took effect as a result of a decision of the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board dated 23rd October, 1936.  
 || The adoption of these rates of wages is the result of an agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Removing and Warehousing Industry. The agreement also provides for other conditions of employment, e.g., rates when operating in higher rated districts; long distance or trunk services; guaranteed working week of 48 hours on the accumulative basis, Monday to Saturday, inclusive of garage duty but excluding meal times; and overtime at the rate of time and an eighth for the first eight hours following the completion of 48 hours, and time and a quarter thereafter in lieu of the previous arrangement whereby overtime was paid pro rata with the weekly wages.  
 ¶ This increase follows one of a similar amount granted on 28th June (29th June in London Area) and will be followed by a further increase of a similar amount on 27th December, 1936 (28th December in London Area).  
 \*\* These increases follow increases of similar amounts granted after 29th June and will be followed by further increases of 1s. and 1s. 2d. respectively after 28th December, 1936.  
 †† These increases follow increases of similar amounts granted on 29th June and will be followed by a further increase of 1s. on 28th December, 1936.  
 ‡‡ This increase is the result of an Industrial Court Award, dated 28th September, 1936.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services)—contd.	Certain Authorities in the West Midlands Area.	1 Oct.	Able-bodied manual workers ...	Minimum wage rates increased by amounts varying from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1d. per week according to Zone. Minimum weekly rates after change for Grade I occupations (e.g., labourers): Zone A, 52s. 8d.; Zone A2, 51s. 2d.; Zone B1, 48s. 4d.; Zone B2, 45s. 6d.; Zone B3, 42s. 8d.; Zone C1, 38s. 11d.; Zone C2, 35s. 1d.
	Certain Authorities in the London Area.	1 Oct.	Male manual workers ...	Increase of 1/3 of the cost-of-living bonus, as revised in 1922, plus 6d. per week in respect of Grade A employees, and wages stabilised on basis of a cost-of-living figure of 60. Scheduled weekly rates after change include: Grade A occupations (including scavengers, park keepers, etc.), 56s.; Grade B (including labourers, dust collectors, etc.), 58s. 8d.*
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Oct.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase under cost-of-living sliding-scale, of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 74½ per cent. and 64½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and piece-workers respectively.
Warehousing.	Liverpool ...	16 Oct.	Warehouse workers employed in the cotton, rubber, canned goods, provision, etc., trades.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 60s. per week, casual, 11s. per day (5s. 6d. Saturday); warehouse captains, 85s. per week (minimum).
Distributive Trades.	Various towns in Great Britain (excluding London and the Metropolitan Police Area).	1 Oct. or the first pay day following.	Road transport workers in the retail distributive trades.	New minimum rates adopted involving increases of varying amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade I areas—adult drivers of petrol vehicles of carrying capacity up to 15 cwt., 52s. 6d.; over 15 cwt., and up to 30 cwt., 56s.; over 30 and up to 40 cwt., 60s.; over 40 cwt., 65s.; attendants, 57s. 6d.; youths, 35s. first year; 40s. second year and 47s. 6d. third year. Grade 2 areas, 2s. 6d. lower in each case.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mercantile Marine.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Oct.	Mercantile Marine Staff:— Deck department ... Stokehold and engine-room departments. Catering department ...	Revised hours adopted resulting in a decrease in weekly working hours from 84 to 56; in addition, members of the Deck department may be required to work 8 further hours per week without extra remuneration or time off.‡ Revised hours adopted of 56 per week.‡ Revised hours adopted not exceeding 70 per week or 10 per day on foreign-going cargo vessels; on foreign-going passenger vessels hours to be so arranged as to ensure not less than 12 hours off duty (14 for boys) in each period of 24 hours.‡

\* The rates paid by some authorities differ slightly from those shown above.  
† This change affected workers employed by members of the London Employers' Association and the Retail Distributors' Association, Incorporated, and is the result of an agreement dated 3rd July, 1936, between these Associations and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The agreement provides that "the grading of the country shall be the same as that fixed by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry." It also provides that the rates for youths shall only apply to those under 21 years of age driving vehicles with a carrying capacity not exceeding 30 cwt.  
‡ The revised hours are the subject of agreements made by the appropriate Panels of the National Maritime Board. For further details and conditions under which the new hours are to operate, see the articles on page 321 of the September, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE and page 358 of the October issue.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in October, was 167, as compared with 161\* in the previous month, and with 173\* in October, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October numbered 20, as compared with 18 in the previous month, and with 38 in October, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Shipbuilding	6
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Other Metal Trades	1
Firemen	...	Cotton	...
Guards (Passenger)	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1
Permanent Way Men	4	Other Textile Manufacture	...
Porters	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	...
Shunters	...	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Mechanics	1	Food and Drink	3
Labourers	...	General Woodwork and Furniture	6
Other Grades	4	Paper, Printing, etc.	2
Contractors' Servants	...	Rubber Trades	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	11	Gas Works	2
		Electric Generating Stations	4
		Other Industries	2
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	86
		CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS	1
		TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	167
		SEAMEN.	
		Trading Vessels, Sailing	1
		" " Steam and Motor	17
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor	2
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	20
		TOTAL (including Seamen)	187

\* Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 45; the total number of deaths\* reported was 8.

I. Cases.—continued.	
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	6
Tar	5
Paraffin	...
Oil	5
TOTAL	16
CHROME ULCERATION.	
Manufacture of Bichromates	...
Dyeing and Finishing	1
Chrome Tanning	...
Chromium Plating	7
Other Industries	...
TOTAL	8
TOTAL, Cases	45
II. Deaths.	
LEAD POISONING.	
Pottery	1
Painting of Buildings	1
TOTAL	2
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Tar	4
Oil	2
TOTAL	6
TOTAL, Deaths	8

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 82, as compared with 90 in the previous month, and 58 in October, 1935. In these 82 new disputes about 25,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 10,500 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 102, involving 38,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at 148,000 working days.

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

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...	2	26	28	13,400	40,000
Transport ...	1	15	16	12,100	40,000
Other ...	17	41	58	13,000	68,000
Total, October, 1936 ...	20	82	102	38,500	148,000
Total, September, 1936 ...	19	90	109	62,200	166,000
Total, October, 1935 ...	16	58	74	90,300	470,000

Causes.—Of the 82 disputes beginning in October, 17, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 17, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 6,200 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Four disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during

October have been effected in the case of 62 new disputes, directly involving 19,500 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 35, directly involving 8,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 7,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1936 AND 1935.†

Industry Group.	January to October, 1936.			January to October, 1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	4	2,100	11,000	4	5,900	67,000
Coal Mining ...	224	149,400†	627,000	169	177,900†	1,032,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	17	3,800	116,000	16	1,400	17,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	20	1,800	11,000	12	900	5,000
Engineering ...	37	15,600	58,000	18	7,500	43,000
Shipbuilding ...	27	5,700	19,000	10	600	6,000
Other Metal ...	50	14,200	77,000	31	7,200	37,000
Textile ...	66	11,600	89,000	54	12,900	95,000
Clothing ...	25	11,700	153,000	25	2,500	43,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6	4,000	12,000	5	200	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	32	5,300	94,000	27	2,700	39,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	8	1,800	16,000	3	50	400
Building, etc. ...	56	5,900	33,000	38	3,200	32,000
Transport ...	55	22,400	78,000	29	17,600	65,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	6	8,600	69,000	2	50	100
Other ...	22	3,300	25,000	12	4,100	88,500
Total ...	655	267,200†	1,488,000	455	244,700†	1,572,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Haulage lads and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one firm).	177	970	1936. 21 Oct.	1936. 31 Oct.	Against a fine imposed on a haulage lad for a breach of regulations.	Work resumed; the haulage lads agreed to pay a fine of 2s. 6d. each on account of the stoppage, and the employers promised to withdraw summonses issued for breach of contract.
TEXTILE:— Cotton weavers, overlookers, warehousemen, etc.—Skipton (one firm). Workpeople employed in jute spinning—Dundee (one firm).	220	50	3 Sept.	3 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed.
FISH CURING:— Female workers employed in gutting and packing herrings—Great Yarmouth, Gorleston and Lowestoft.	3,000	...	23 Oct.	26 Oct.‡	For increase of 2d. per barrel per "crew" of three women for gutting and packing herrings, and of 2s. 6d. per week in subsistence allowance.	Increase of 2d. per barrel conceded.
BUILDING:— Plasterers—Merseyside ...	250	...	31 Aug.	7 Nov.	Dispute concerning demarcation of work as between plasterers, and joiners and painters.	Work resumed.
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers and conductors—various districts in London and suburbs. Omnibus drivers and conductors—Hammersmith and Putney. Checkers, callers-off, porters, loaders, carters, etc., employed at railway goods station—London, S.E.	3,035	...	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with new winter running schedules.	Schedules in question withdrawn, pending certain revisions.
	704	...	10 Oct.	10 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with new winter running schedules.	Schedules in question withdrawn, pending certain revisions.
	900	...	10 Oct.	16 Oct.	Against introduction of a roster of duties, which increased the number of late turns.	Some revisions effected in roster and a joint committee, representative of Company and workpeople, set up to examine working conditions in the department affected.
Dock labourers and checkers—Salford.	1,300	...	12 Oct.	14 Oct.	Against the suspension of 30 men who had refused to discharge a cargo of gypsum under the agreed conditions, on account of alleged special difficulties in handling cargo.	Men in question reinstated, following workpeople's undertaking that they would observe the conciliation procedure laid down by the national agreement.
Dock labourers—Glasgow (one firm).	38	...	20 Oct.	28 Oct.	For extra payment of 7d. per hour for unloading a cargo of phosphates, as against an offer of 3d. per hour extra.	Work resumed on terms offered by employer.
Dock labourers and maintenance staff at docks—Glasgow.	3,500	1,000	22 Oct.	28 Oct.	In sympathy with the men involved in above dispute, and in protest against a general lock-out threatened by employers on account of repeated unofficial stoppages by sections of the workpeople.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union, following a ballot of the workpeople.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 107,000 in 1936, and 130,000 in 1935. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 220,000 in 1936, and 195,000 in 1935.  
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.  
§ Work was resumed in the afternoon of 26th October.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st OCTOBER.\*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Percentage Increase. All Items included ... 51%, Food only ... 36%.

FOOD.

During October there was a further upward movement in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs, bread, flour and potatoes.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 36 per cent. at 31st October, 1936, as compared with 32 per cent. at 1st October, 1936, and 31 per cent. at 1st November, 1935.

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

Table with columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.), Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Oct., 1936, as compared with July, 1914. Lists items like Beef, Bread, Tea, etc.

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

Table with columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 31st Oct., 1936, as compared with July, 1914. Lists items like Beef, Bread, Tea, etc.

\* As 1st November fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the previous day, in accordance with the usual practice. † If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

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 31st October, 1936, was approximately 51 per cent.

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.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level.

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 31st October, 1936, is approximately 51 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 48 per cent. at 1st October, 1936, and 47 per cent. at 1st November, 1935.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not).

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1936.

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

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Shows percentage increases for various years from 1920 to 1936.

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 (3 1/2d. 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.

I.—FOOD.

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

Table with columns: Country, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.\* (July 1933, July 1934, July 1935, July 1936), Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Lists countries like Great Britain, Austria, etc.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table with columns: Country, Items on which computation is based, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.\* (July 1933, July 1934, July 1935, July 1936), Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Lists countries like Great Britain, Austria, etc.

\* 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.

† 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. \*\* Decrease. †† The figures for 1936 are on a revised basis.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during October have been received from 140\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,066,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with October, 1935, in respect of the same 140 Authorities:—

Table with columns: District, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Work-shops, Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings, Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Oct., 1935. Lists districts like England and Wales, Yorkshire, etc.

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available, for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during July to September, 1936. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the third quarter of 1935:—

Table with columns: District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931, of 146 Areas to which the figures relate, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Work-shops, Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings, Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with July-Sept. 1935. Lists districts like England and Wales, Yorkshire, etc.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the third quarter of 1936 was 35,375, as compared with 36,133 in the third quarter of 1935. For September alone the number was 10,471, as compared with 13,194 in September, 1935.

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

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
			Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*
Pig-Iron:	1936	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ... ..	July-Sept.	62 0½	+ 0 3½	+ 2 4
Cumberland ... ..	July-Sept.	67 1½	+ 1 8½	+ 4 0½
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	61 2½	- 0 2½	+ 4 7½
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	59 7½	+ 2 8	+ 4 0½
Manufactured Iron:	1936	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
North of England ... ..	July-Aug.	176 9½	+ 0 9½	+ 13 5½
West of Scotland ... ..	July-Aug.	197 7½	+ 2 9½	+ 4 9½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated the ascertainties resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side, ironstone miners in Cleveland, limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham; blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and certain steel sheet workers in the West of Scotland. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in a decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen in that area.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England the variation in the ascertained price did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes in wages referred to, reference should be made to page 380 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and to page 422 of this issue.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

#### TWO REPORTS ON DRAFT REGULATIONS.

#### I.—REPORT ON REGULATIONS DEALING WITH PERSONS EMPLOYED BOTH IN AGRICULTURE AND IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

This Report† deals with the undermentioned draft Regulations submitted to the Statutory Committee by the Minister of Labour, viz. :—

*Unemployment Insurance (Persons Employed in Agriculture and Otherwise) (Benefit) Regulations, 1936; and*

*Unemployment Insurance (Persons Employed in Agriculture and Otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936.*

The operative provisions of the first set of draft Regulations having been embodied in the second set, which are intended to supersede them, the Committee make the formal recommendation that the first-named draft Regulations should not be made.

Objections to the second set of draft Regulations were received from the Trades Union Congress General Council and from the National Union of Agricultural Workers in respect of those parts of them which relate to the contribution qualifications for benefit required of persons insured under both the general and the agricultural schemes. It was suggested by both these bodies that provision should be made whereby contributions paid under one scheme could, if necessary, be taken into account for the purpose of giving a title to benefit under the other.

The Statutory Committee point out that they considered this question, and made certain proposals to this end, in their Report of December, 1934,‡ on which the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance is largely based. Since that time, however, the Ministry, having further examined the question, have come to the conclusion that there are serious objections to any scheme for treating contributions paid under one scheme as having been paid under the other. The Committee go on to say that they have themselves considered in connection with their present Report a number of alternative proposals under which contributions paid under the agricultural scheme might be taken into account in determining benefit rights under the general scheme, but have come to the conclusion that every such proposal would cause more anomalies than it would cure. The only practical course, in their opinion, is, therefore, to treat benefit and contributions under the two schemes as quite independent of one another. This is the general effect of the draft regulations now under consideration.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.  
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).  
‡ Cmd. 4786. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, pages 47-8.

The remainder of the draft regulations make provision in respect of benefit and benefit years, as required by section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936; they also prescribe rules for defining in various respects the position, as regards title to benefit, of persons who are insured under both the general and the agricultural schemes, and the calculation of contributions in cases where credits have been given in respect of continued whole-time education.

The Committee recommend that the Regulations should be made in the form in which they have been submitted to them; and the Regulations have since been made in that form: see below.

#### II.—REPORT ON THE CREDITING OF CONTRIBUTIONS (AGRICULTURE) REGULATIONS AND ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1936.

This Report\* deals with the undermentioned draft Regulations submitted to the Committee by the Minister of Labour, viz. :—

*Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1936, and Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.*

The first set of Regulations prescribe rules for determining whether contributions credited in respect of continued whole-time education under the Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) Regulations, 1935, are to be treated as agricultural contributions or as contributions under the general scheme. They also apply to the agricultural scheme, for purposes other than the fulfilment of the First Statutory Condition, rules similar to those prescribed for First Statutory Condition purposes by section 75 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

The purpose of the second set of draft Regulations is to extend the period within which application may be made for the refund of contributions paid under the erroneous belief that they were payable. The existing regulations provide, in effect, that a contribution paid under the erroneous belief that it was payable can be refunded only if application is made within six years. The draft regulations extend this period in cases where the contribution was paid in consequence of the direction of an officer of the Ministry of Labour or an Inspector. They provide for certain limitations on this extension and, in the case of an applicant who has received unemployment benefit, on the period to which the application for refund may relate.

The Committee recommend that both Regulations should be made in the form in which they have been submitted to them; and the Regulations have since been made by the Minister of Labour in that form; see below, and page 431.

#### NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour, not later than the end of February, 1937, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund, and of the agricultural account of that Fund, on 31st December, 1936.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 14th December, 1936. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REGULATIONS.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND OTHERWISE) (MISCELLANEOUS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Minister of Labour made, on 26th October, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance (Persons Employed in Agriculture and Otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936.† They are the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, a summary of which is given above; and their object is to define the position of persons insured under both the agricultural and general schemes.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (CREDITING OF CONTRIBUTIONS) (AGRICULTURE) REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Minister of Labour made, on 26th October, 1936, with effect from 29th October, the Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1936,‡ which have been approved by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee: see summary of Report above. They define the circumstances in which contributions credited in respect of continued whole-time education, under the Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) Regulations, 1935, are to be treated as agricultural contributions or as contributions under the general scheme. They provide, in effect, that, where a credit of contributions has been granted, it shall be held in suspense until a claim for benefit is made. If it is then found that, with or without the aid of the credit, the contribution conditions for general scheme benefit would be satisfied, the credit is to be allocated to the general scheme. If this is not the case, but the conditions for agricultural benefit would be satisfied, the credit is to be treated as one of agricultural contributions.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).  
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 1153. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).  
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 1157. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (CONTRIBUTIONS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Minister of Labour made, on 26th October, 1936, with immediate effect, the Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.\* These Regulations are the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, summarised on the previous page.

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS: ADMIRALTY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, AIR MINISTRY, HOME OFFICE, BOARD OF TRADE AND WAR OFFICE.—The Civil Service Clerical Association submitted a claim that the scale of departmental clerks in the six Government Departments concerned should be increased from their present maximum of £252 14s. 4d., to £335, by increments of £12 in the case of men, and from £215 3s., by increments of £10, to £285, in the case of women. The Departments opposed the claim, and submitted a counter-claim that the scale of pay should be £75-£260 for men, the scale laid down by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the bottom grade of the Departmental Clerical Class, with a relative scale for women based on the men's scale.

The Court was requested to hear the six cases consecutively, and to complete the hearing of the six cases before issuing an award in any one case, the Association contending that no one case could be considered except as part of a general issue, namely, the treatment of departmental clerks as compared with clerks in the general clerical class. The statements and submissions of the parties on this general issue are set out in Award No. 1662.

The Court awarded that the scale of pay of the following grades of departmental clerks should be £75-£320 for men, with an efficiency bar at £230, and £75-£242 10s. for women, with an efficiency bar at £185, subject to the proviso that, where a clerk's present salary is above the efficiency bar, such clerk shall not proceed beyond the existing maximum until he or she has been certified by the Department as competent to perform the highest duties now undertaken by the grade in which he or she is serving and the grade immediately above. The grades concerned are:—third grade clerks, Admiralty; lower grade clerks, Ordnance Survey Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; air service clerks, grade III, Air Ministry; grade I clerks, Survey Department, and junior clerks, Bankruptcy and Companies (Ex-Headquarters) Service, Board of Trade; departmental clerks, grade III, War Office.

As regards clerks to district inspectors of factories under the Home Office, the Court extended the maximum of the men's scale to £260, and awarded that the women's scale shall rise to a new maximum in such manner as shall, in comparison with the scale awarded to men, maintain generally the existing ratios as between the pay of men and women.

The operative date of these awards is 1st October, 1936.—Awards Nos. 1662 to 1667; dated 12th October, 1936.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT.—The trade unions' side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry asked the Court to determine whether two men employed by the Manchester Corporation at the Polygon Stores, and at present graded as labourers, were entitled to be graded as assistant storekeepers, or alternatively as indoor labourers. At the hearing the employers and trade unions agreed that during the period 2nd June to 22nd October, 1934, the men were employed on the duties of assistant storekeeper. The employers submitted that subsequent to this period, as the men concerned were not required to perform the duty of recording the receipt of stores, they were not entitled to be graded as assistant storekeepers.

The Court concurred in the proposal that from 2nd June to 22nd October, 1934, the men concerned should be remunerated as assistant storekeepers, and decided that, subsequent to that period, the men were not correctly graded either as assistant storekeepers or as indoor labourers, but that pending such revision of the grading scheme as may in the view of the parties be necessary to meet the case, the men should be remunerated on the basis of the assistant storekeepers' rate.—Award No. 1668; dated 21st October, 1936.

#### CONCILIATION, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR

RIVER TRANSPORT: GRAVESEND.—Certain points of difference arose between the Gravesend Tugboat Owners and the Transport and General Workers' Union in regard to the operation of the Award dated 29th June, 1936, of a Board of Arbitration relating to the wages and conditions of labour employed on tug work. The Board, consisting of Mr. John Forster (Chairman), Mr. H. Kay, C.B.E. (employers' representative), and Mr. J. W. Bowen, J.P. (workpeople's representative), was accordingly re-appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to consider the matter and issued a unanimous Award on 9th October, deciding the points at issue.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING: LONDON.—In connection with a difference which had arisen between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the London Branch of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers in regard to the interpretation of a clause of the Roundsboys Agreement of 21st October, 1935, in regard to the

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 1156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

employment of regular odd depotmen, Mr. V. R. Aronson was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator to determine the matter. After hearing the arguments and contentions of the parties, he issued an Award on 29th October, as to the meaning of the clause of the Agreement in question.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE: KETTERING.—A difference having arisen between the two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering in connection with a claim by the manufacturers' section of the Board for a reduction in certain piecework prices, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine the matter, and issued an Award on 2nd November that the claim had not been established.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Career Series No. 6. *Accountancy*. September, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.—Leaflet No. 1. *The Needle Trades*. Leaflet No. 2. *The Building Industry*. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 1d. each.]

HEALTH INSURANCE, PENSIONS, HOUSING, POOR RELIEF, ETC.—Seventeenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1935-36. [Cmd. 5287; price 5s.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—International Labour Conference, twenty-first (Maritime) session, Geneva, 1936. *Holidays with pay for seamen*. Fifth item on the agenda. Report V (Supplement). International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; issued free of charge.]

HOURS OF WORK.—Hours of work on board ship and manning. (i) *Preparatory Maritime Conference, Geneva, November, 1935*. Report I. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1935; price 5s.] (ii) Supplement to the Report, 1936. [Issued free of charge.] (iii) *International Labour Conference, twenty-first (Maritime) session, Geneva, 1936*. Report I (A and B) Supplement. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; issued free of charge.]

SPECIAL AREAS.—Third Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales). September, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5303; price 3s. 6d.] See page 398 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 and 1936. (i) *Unemployment Insurance (Persons Employed in Agriculture and Otherwise) (Benefit) Draft Regulations, and Unemployment Insurance (Persons Employed in Agriculture and Otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Draft Regulations, 1936*. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. October 12th, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] (ii) *Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Agriculture) Draft Regulations, 1936, and Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Draft Regulations, 1936*. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. October 22nd, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] (iii) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935*. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1936. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 9, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1936.

#### ADMIRALTY.

**Air Drying and Cooling Plant:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motor and Starter: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Alternators, Motor Generator:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Anchors, Stockless:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Barrels, Steel:** Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Bars, Reinforcing:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rotherstone; H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bars, Stainless Steel:** Fifth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Batteries, Torch:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hellesens, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bearings:** Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Bending Rolls:** Hugh Smith & Co. (Possil), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motor: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starter: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Bends, Aiton:** Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Bitumen Emulsion, Cold:** J. A. Jobling & Co., Millfield.—**Blocks, Wood:** Garland & Roger, Ltd., Leith.—**Blowers, Rotary:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Boards and Boxes for W/T:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boats and Barges, Motor:** Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Boats, Motor:** Thornycroft Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes; British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Boilers, Steam:** Wilson Boilermakers, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boilers, Calorifiers, Pumping Plant, Pipework, etc.:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Boilers: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C.; Cochran & Co., Annan. Sub-Contractors for Pumps: Dawson & Downey, Clydebank.—**Boring Work:** Andrew Kyle, Ltd., Galston.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Junction:** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Boxes, Valves and Valve:** Stevens & Struther, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Transport:** Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Wood and Cases:** T. H. Adamson

& Sons, London, S.W.; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Maides Bros., Croydon.—**Brooms and Brushes:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Painters:** J. Root & Sons, Bletchley; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol; F. Brockley & Son, Banstead; A. Reed & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Stirling, Birmingham; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** Charles Topham, London, E.C.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Stirling, Birmingham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; William Turner, Hemel Hempstead; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—**Brushes, Tooth:** R. Addis & Son, Hertford; Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd., Axminster; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—**Buttons:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cabinet Work:** Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe.—**Cable, Electric:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Steel and Gear:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Copper, New Ingots:** Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Highley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Dudley; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester; H. Reece, Cradley, Staffs; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Cans, Steel for Light Shale Oil:** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberstein & Sons, London, E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cartridge Cases, Leather:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—**Castings:** Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Castings, Brass:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cement:** Aberthaw & Bristol, London, E.C.; Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; South Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth.—**Cloth, Blue:** W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley.—**Chernikeef Logs:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cloth, White Leather:** James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressors, Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley. Sub-Contractors for Motor Contactor, Control Gear Spares, etc., Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Norwich.—**Cranes:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-Contractors for Electric Gear, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Norwich.—**Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.** Sub-Contractors for Motors, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds;** Clyde Crane and Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend. Sub-Contractors for Electric Gear, Crompton Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Guiseley.—**Dinghies, Motor:** M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford.—**Drawers and Vests, Cellular:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk.—**Drilling Machines:** James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Igranice Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Drums:** Drums, Ltd., Grays; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; Baldwins, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Dungaree, Blue:** John Booth & Co., Ltd., Walkden.—**Electro Plate:** J. B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Engines:** Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Erection of Platform and Buildings:** Bell Products, Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Fans, Table:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fan Units:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors, Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow; Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Swinton.—**Firebricks:** Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Backworth; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Firebricks, Throat:** H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Backworth; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry, Ayrshire.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Floats:** J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.—**Forgings, Die and Punch:** Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Furnace, Coal-fired Forging:** King, Taudvin & Gregson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Galley, Conversion of Coal to Oil Fired:** Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Generating Machinery, Electric:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Generator, Motor:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Generating Sets:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Glycerine:** Glycerine, Ltd., Port Sunlight.—**Grinding Machine:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Hammers:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**India Rubber Gear (Mining Stores):** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Jersey, Navy Blue:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—**Kites:** W. Brooke & Co., London, W.—**Knives, Clasp:** Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lanterns, Signalling and Boxes:** Aldis Brothers, Birmingham.—**Lanterns, Signalling:** Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Lamps and Lanterns:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Cooock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Ripplingles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Lathes:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; George Swift

& Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, Screwcutting:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Launch, Refuelling:** Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Laundry Equipment:** Thomas Bradford & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Laundry Plant:** Manlove Alliott & Co., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Norwich; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Lifts:** Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Lighter:** Charles Hill & Sons, Bristol.—**Linoleum:** M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Locomotive, Steam Crane:** Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Main Motors and Spare Gear:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—**Margarine:** Van den Berghs & Jurgens (Sales, Ltd.), Purfleet.—**Milk, Unsweetened Condensed:** Cow & Gate, Ltd., Guildford; Nestlé's Milk Products, Ltd., Steverton or Ashbourne.—**Motors:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Motors, Main and Auxiliary Propelling and Auxiliary Gear:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Nitrating Pans:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Erith.—**Oil Paste, White Lead:** Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Oilskin Clothing:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Great Grimby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimby; Chamberlains, Ltd., Norwich; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Thos. Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Salford.—**Overcoats, Seamen's:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Painting Oil Fuel Tanks:** Atlantic Sealers & Painters, Ltd., Avonmouth.—**Panels for W/T:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Peas, Marrowfat:** Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Lincoln.—**Piled Foundations for Storehouse and Shed:** Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pinnaces, Motor and Pulling:** Philip & Sons, Dartmouth; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Cochrane's (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.**—**Plugs and Sockets:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment, St. Albans.—**Railway Material:** Thos. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Rammers and Staves:** Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., Waltham Cross.—**Reinforcement Material, Mild Steel:** United Steel Companies, Rotherham.—**Reprovision of Building:** F. J. Privett, Ltd., Southsea.—**Resistances:** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Salt:** Palmer, Mann & Co., Ltd., Cheshire; H. Seddon & Sons, Ltd., Cheshire.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath.—**Satin, Drill:** Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Seamless Tube Shafts:** Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shackles, Lugless:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Shaft Brackets, Cast Steel:** W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow.—**Shaping Machine, Belt-driven Bevel Gear:** Turbine Gears, Ltd., Stockport.—**Shirts, Dress and Tunic:** McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Tillie & Henderson, Londonderry; Smet-hurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—**Shoes, White Canvas:** J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Slates:** Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steelwork, Constructional:** Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Steelwork for Boiler Shop:** Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steelwork for Workshop:** Bladen & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Straightening Rolls:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Stretchers:** Paul I. Headley, Ashford, Kent.—**Stoppers, Carpenters:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Switches:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Table Glass:** Osram G.E.C. Glassworks, Lemington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; J. Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge and Tutbury; Webbs Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Telephone Instruments:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchanges, Ships:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tiles:** Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfield; Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Richard's Tiles, Ltd., Tunstall; Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Timber:** Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., London, W.C.; Robinson, Dunn & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Tin and Japanned Wares:** Welsh Tinplate Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; R. T. Metal Productions, Ltd., Swansea; Ripplingles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Amos Barber & Son, Norfolk.—**Tubes, Carbon Steel:** Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Purification Plant:** Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wedges, Beech:** C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; A. East & Son, Hemel Hempstead; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth.—**Weighbridges:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Zinc:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Air Compressor:** A. Wilson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Aluminium Alloy Rod:** J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Aluminium Pipe:** Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Apparatus, Cable Laying:** J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E.—**Assemblies, Various:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Battery Plates, etc.:** Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.—**Bedsteads, Folding:** H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Belts, Waist:** Fabram, Ltd., Halifax; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. Bennett, Walsall.—**Belts:** T. Frennd & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford.—**Bevel Gear Generators:** Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Halifax; C. H. Joyce, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bituminous Roofing:** F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Blankets, Red:** W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blinds and Fittings:** Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bodies for Morris Chassis:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bodies, Laboratory:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Bodies, Searchlight:** Benson Motor Body Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; Caffyns, Ltd., Eastbourne.—**Bolsters and Mattresses:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boring Machine:** Urquhart Lindsay & Robertson Archer, Ltd., Dundee.—**Boxes:** E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Brass Bar:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Broaching Machine:** A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry.—**Bronze Rod:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Canisters, Bodies:** Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Cans, 3 gall.:** Bulpitt & Sons, Birmingham.—**Cases, Wooden:** Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; W. H. Beale, Ltd., Hull.—**Cases, Paillassé:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Chassis, Tractor:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, D.M.:** W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Compasses, Prismatic:** F. Barker & Sons (1932), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressor Sets and Tools:** A. Wilson (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Condenser:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Containers, Cooking:** Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; Meehans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Containers, Tin:** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cord, Bedford:** J. W. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Pilley & Sons, Ltd., Ecclestone; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmfirth; Walton & Son, Ltd., Calverley.—**Cordage:** R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Conversion of Crane:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Royce, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Copper Ingot:** Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.—**Cotton Waste:** Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—**Covers, Waterproof:** Gowen & Co., W. Mersea; Singleton Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Cranes and Turning Gear:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cylinders, Cartridge:** E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Die-Castings:** Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester; Fry's Diecastings, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drillings Excavator:** Ruston-Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Drilling Machines:** W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Swift & Sons, Halifax; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Duck, Linen:** R. Weyms & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Engines, Petrol and Spares:** Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Engines, Reconditioning of:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engraving Machines:** Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—**Finishing Presses and Equipment:** Bretts Patent Lifter Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Forges, Field, Heavy:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Forging Presses:** Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Frames, Distance, Towing:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**Furnaces:** B. & S. Massey, Manchester.—**Galvane, Drab:** G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperby Bridge.—**Galvanized Corrugated Sheets:** Burnell & Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Gear, Box Parts:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Gear, Generating Machine:** C. H. Joyce, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Brown & Son (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Gear, Planing Machine:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—**Gear, Shaping Machines:** Power Plant Co., Ltd., W. Drayton; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Generating Sets:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Grinding Machines:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Jones & Shipman, Leicester; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Burton Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Haversacks:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Hinge Bolts:** Yeadon-Admitt, Ltd., Bristol.—**Horizontal Precision, Boring and Screwcutting Machines:** C. H. Joyce, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jackets, S.D.:** L. Silberstein & Sons, London, E.—**Jig and Gauge Boring and Locating Machines:** Bryant Symons & Co., London, N.—**Lathes:** Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Dempster Moore & Co. (Machinery), Ltd., Glasgow; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Churchill & Redman, Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone; Jones & Shipman, Leicester; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley; Spencer (Melksham), Ltd., Melksham; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Lockers:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Lorry:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Lubricating Tubes:** Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Machines, Band Sawing:** Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Machines, Cold Sawing:** C.

Wicksted & Co., Ltd., Kettering; Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone; S. Russell & Sons, Leicester.—**Machines, Punching and Shearing:** Scriven & Co., Leeds; J. Rhodes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Machines, Turning:** E. H. Jones (Machine Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Magnesium Powder:** Kaye, E. & E., Ltd., Ponders End; Magnesium Castings & Products, Ltd., Slough.—**Mechanical Horse:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Metal Rod:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Meters, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines:** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Midgeley & Sutcliffe, Bradford; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Adeock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Mobile Crane:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Motor Cars:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel Copper Alloy:** H. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pellet Pressing Machine:** G. J. Worsam & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Piping, Iron:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Cochrane's (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd.; Middlesbrough.—**Planing Machines:** J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Summerskill Bros., Sowerby Bridge; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—**Plates, Dinner, Steel-tinned:** J. Sankey, Bilston.—**Pontoons:** Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Pump, Lubricating:** Yeadon-Admitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Racks and Bin Storage:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Rails, Sleepers, etc.:** Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Ropes, Towing:** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Rugs, Bonnet:** Austen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sash Pulleys and Chains:** Rhodes Chains, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sawing Machine:** S. Russell & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Scotch, Tractor:** J. Brookhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Serge, S.D.:** J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Atkinson & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; T. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milsbridge; W. Bliss & Son, Ltd., Chipping Norton.—**Serge, White Lining:** R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—**Signal Generators:** E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—**Slips, Pillow:** R. McDade (1931), Ltd., Belfast.—**Slotting Machines:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Sockets and Ferrules:** Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Cradley Heath Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Spares for P.E. Lorries:** T.S. Motors, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Steel Bars:** W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Billets:** W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Mild, Bars, etc.:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Nickel, Rounds and Squares:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Nickel, Sheet:** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel, Round:** United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham.—**Steel, Stainless:** W. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Tubes:** Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Steel, Trailer Trucks:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Steelwork for Shutters:** M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steelwork for Hutting:** Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Stereoscopes, Topographical:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Straightening Presses and Pumps:** Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stretchers, Ambulance:** Ranaiah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tables, Trestle—Tops and Trestles:** E. O. Shanks, Ltd., Coventry; Hampton Timber Co., Ltd., Hampton.—**Tanks, Waterproof:** J. Wilson, Ltd., Bolton.—**Tartan Highland:** D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Telephone Sets:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telescopes:** Soho, Ltd., Leeds; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tent, Bottoms:** Voss & Hatcher, Andover.—**Tent Poles:** J. Glanville, London, E.; C. White, Bromley; Rudders & Paynes, Birmingham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; C. Webber & Co., Exeter.—**Tents and Parts of Tents:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., Ongar; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; J. Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—**Tin Ingot:** British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tool Grinding Machines:** F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Tools, Screw-cutting:** British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Trailers:** Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Troughs, Dough:** H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—**Trousers, Khaki Drill:** J. Hammond (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—**Valises and Bags, Tents:** J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.—**Valves, W.T.:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Vests, Woollen:** Moore Eady & Murocitt Goode, Ltd., Derby and Leicester.—**Water and Oil Cooling Unit:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Weighing Machines:** Salter & Co., W. Bromwich.—**Welding and Cutting Outfits:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.—**W.T. Sets:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Zinc Ingot:** British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.—**Building Works and Services, etc.:** Aldershot, Mons Barracks—Construction of Stormwater Relief Drain; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Marlborough Lines—Periodical Services; T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Clayton Barracks—Coal Yard; J. Chuter, Aldershot. R.E. Central Stores—Erection of Sheds; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Hammersley Barracks—Erection of Sergeants' Mess; W. Loughton, Bedford. Warburg Barracks—Reconstruction of Warburg and Stewart Lodges; Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Renewal of Concrete Floors; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe),

Ltd., London, W. Ayr, The Barracks—Road Repairs: Scottish Tarmac & Asphalt Co., Glasgow. Berwick-on-Tweed, The Barracks—Resurfacing Stone Walls: T. D. Horsburgh & Son, Dunbar. Birtley, H.M. Factory—Erection of New Buildings etc.: A. Pringle Ltd., Gateshead. Bulford Camp, Garage and Alterations to R.E. Stores: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Hot Water Installation: A. H. Banfield, Wareham. Cardiff, Maindy Barracks—Alterations and Reconstruction—J. E. Jones & Co., Ltd., Pontllanfraith. Catterick—Erection of Garage: Geo. Dougill & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Chilwell—Installation of Central Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., York. Provisions and Erection of Electric Plant: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Erection of Concrete Coal Bunker: F. Perks & Son, Long Eaton. Dorchester, Depot Barracks—Dining Room and Cookhouse Block: J. Drewitt & Son, Bourne-mouth.—Exeter—Term Contract: Ham & Passmore, Exeter.—Guston—Married Soldiers' Quarters—Renewal of Roofs: W. H. Colt (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hilsa—Recreation Room: E. & A. Springings, Portsmouth. Hounslow Area—Artificers' Work: H. J. Gower & Co., London, E.C. Longmoor, Railway Training Centre—Erection of Sheds: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Millbank Barracks, etc.—Periodical Painting: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Mill Hill—Reconstruction of Football Ground, B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Nottingham, H.M. Factory—Installation of Electric Power: Blackburn Starling & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Construction of Buildings: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Plymouth and Devonport—Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Portsmouth, Fort Southwick—External Services, Erection of Garage, etc.: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth.—Rainham Ranges—Erection of Bullet Catches: Pavitt Bros., Purfleet. Reading, Brock Barracks—Re-appropriation of Barrack Room as Bath-house: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Shorncliffe, Napier Barracks—Erection of Cook-house and Dining Room: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Warwick, Budbrook Barracks—Re-appropriation of Cookhouse as Bath-house, Plastering Walls of Married Soldiers' Quarters: E. A. Turner, Ltd., Birmingham. Wellington Barracks—Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Woolwich Barracks—External and Internal Painting: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Accumulators:** Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aerials and Spares:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**A.G.S. Parts:** Bifurcated and Tubular Rivet Co., Ltd. Aylesbury; I. Platt & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Amal, Ltd., Birmingham; Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham; Brown Bros, Ltd., London, E.C.; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Aero Engines:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Spares, etc.:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Auto Engine Tools, etc.:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Tests, etc.:** D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engine Tests:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft:** Short Bros, Ltd., Belfast; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Handling Gear:** Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft Cradles:** Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Spares:** Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Hawker Aircraft Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—**Aircraft Spares and Conversion Sets:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—**Aircscrews:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircscrews and Repairs to:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Air Compressors:** Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—**Airspeed Indicators:** S. Smith & Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Albion Engines:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Alternator Sets and Accessories:** Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—**Aviation Fuel:** Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Belts, Safety:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bessonneau Hangar Canvas:** J. Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bolsters:** H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—**Boxes:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.; Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Erection of Aero sheds at: South Cerney, Glos.; Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.; Gt. Rissington, Glos.; Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Minchinhampton, Glos.; Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Cranfield, Beds.; Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., London, S.W.; Harwell, Berks.; Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., London, S.W.; Hullavington, Wilts.; Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Lee-on-Solent: W. Neill & Son (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens Lancs.; Upwood, Hunts.: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Abingdon: Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bicester: P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; and Woodsford, Dorset: Stewart & McIntyre, East Lothian. Basingbourne, Cambs., Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros., Ltd., Leicester. Filton, Bristol Artificers' Works: A. Sperring, Ltd., Bath. Henlow, Beds., Erection of Church and Gymnasium: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Deben, Essex, Erection of Station: Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Heating, W. Cowan, Ltd., London, W.; for Electric Wiring, Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Dhibban, Iraq, Water Main Services: Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Cardington, Hutting Services: W. Lacey & Sons, Ltd., Luton. Hellsmouth, Caernarvonshire Range: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Manby, Construction of Station: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors: for Steelwork, Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; for

Heating, Chase & Co., London, S.W.; for Wiring, Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Waddington, Lincs. (Heating), Marham, Norfolk (Heating), Penrhos, Caernarvon (Heating, etc.): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Penrhos, Caernarvon, Wiring of Hutments: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Dengie Flats, Essex, Temporary Hutments: Whitlock Bros., Great Yeldham, Essex. Basingbourne, Cambs., Foundations for Sheds: M. & F. O. Foster, Ltd., Hitchin. Longbridge, Warwickshire, Landing Ground: Ministry of Transport, London, S.W. Montrose, Hutting: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Grantham, Artificers' Works: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Halton, Bucks; Feltwell, Suffolk, District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Halton, Clothing of Workshops: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Penrhos, Erection of Sheds: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Extensions to Hutting: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. West Freugh, Erection of Sheds: W. & J. R. Watson, Edinburgh. Linton, Cambs., Clothing of Sheds: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Cottesmore, Hangar Foundations: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Various Stations, Underground Cables: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Various Stations, Wireless Towers: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E. Erection and completion of Clothing and Annexes to C. Type Sheds at:—South Cerney: F. Mitchell & Son, Manchester; Ternhill: F. Mitchell & Son, Manchester; Brize Norton: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester; Kemble: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester; Thistleton: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; and Honington: Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Thornaby-on-Tees, M.G. Range and Test Butts: N. Thompson, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Ternhill, District Heating, etc.: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Turnhouse, Stores, Workshops, etc.: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh; West Freugh, Heating and Hot Water Supply: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Dishforth, Distribution and Wiring: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. West Freugh, Heating and Hot Water Supply: Selbourne Domestic Engineering Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Various Stations, Lamella Hangars: Horseley Bridge and T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. **Calibrators, Airspeed:** R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—**Calibrators, Altimeter:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cameras:** Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Cameras and Mountings:** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cases, Transit:** Watkins Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—**Compasses:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Computers:** London Nameplate Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Crossley Engines:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cylinders CO.:** W. Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dinghies:** R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Drogues, Torpedo:** Dashwood & Partners, London, S.E.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** National Fire Protection Co., Richmond.—**Flares, Aircraft:** Bulpitt & Sons, Birmingham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gaiters, Web:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gauntlets, Flying:** F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Glasses:** Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Goggles:** J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Grass Seed:** E. Webb & Sons (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Helmet, Flameproof:** General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Kite Balloon Winches:** M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Scammell & Nephew, Ltd., London, E.—**Ladders, Tower:** Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Lamps, Filament:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—**Lathes, Capstan:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lenses:** J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machines, Drilling:** F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Machines, Milling:** Modern Machine Tools, Ltd., Coventry; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Machines, Woodworking:** Wadkin & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Magnetos, Aero Engine:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Marine Engines and Spares:** British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Masks, Microphone:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mattresses:** T. Briggs (London); Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motors, Camera Driving:** Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M.T. Engines and Gear Boxes:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Nozzles, Delivery:** Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Oil Lubricating:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Parachutes, Modifications, etc.:** Irving Air-chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Plugs and Sockets:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Plywood:** Borst Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Power Hammers:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Power Units:** A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Proofing Balloon Fabric:** J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Rags, Cotton:** F. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Reels, Aerial:** Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rectifiers Metal:** Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Sandblasting Plant:** Tilghman's Patent Sandblast Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Squares, Fitters':** Moore & Wright, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Bars:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Steel Tubing:** Aecles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tail Drift Sights:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Target Towing Gear Spares:** Parnall Aircraft, Ltd., Yate.—**Timber Aerofoils:** Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Transformers, Rotary:** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Unions, Casing:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.—**Units, Smoothing:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Waistcoats, Lifesaving:** D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Water Boiling Apparatus:** Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Storage Tanks:** Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wheels, Aero:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wires and Tiers:** Brunton's (Muselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.—**W/T Receivers:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Oldham; Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd.,

London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Valves:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Enfield.

## 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; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; 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.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Beeswax:** Charles Farris, Ltd., Hounslow.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Eboneston Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bodies, Motor:** Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Braces, Arm:** David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; 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.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Canvas:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Clocks:** F. W. Elliott, Ltd., West Croydon.—**Compound:** Dussek Bitumen & Tarolun, Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Cords, Telephone:** L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alpertun; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Desks:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Installations, Petrol:** Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Irons, Anchor:** David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Labels:** Bonnella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Letter Boxes, Erection, etc.:** E. H. Jones, London, N.—**Machines, Engraving:** Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—**Packing, Elm:** A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.; Arthur East & Son, Hemel Hempstead.—**Pins and Cotter:** Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Plant, Ventilating:** Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Poles, Telegraph:** English Forestry Association, Reading; F. R. Harding-Newman (Cowdray Estate), Midhurst; Wm. Lyon, Montrose; Frank Sime, Inverness; T. H. Wilson, Edinburgh.—**Reels, Bakelite:** H. E. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rods, Pruning, Duralumin:** Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.—**Rods, Stay:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Saddles, Galvanized:** John Maddock & Co., Ltd., Oakengates.—**Scales:** De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sleeves, Lead:** George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—**Sleeves, Paper:** Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Steps, Manhole:** Hopyard Foundries, Ltd., Bilston.—**Steps, Pole:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Clydesdale Stamping Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—**Twine:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Vans, Motor:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Victualing, Dry:** John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Webbing, Hemp:** R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne.—**Building Materials:** H. Friday & Sons, Erith.—**Batteries:** Manchester Telephone House: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.—**Cabling:** London-Bristol (Reading-Bristol Section) Additional Loading: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for London-Bristol: Salford Electrical Instruments Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.—**Cabling and Loading Coils:** Newcastle-Durham (No. 2), Grimsby-Southorpe, Peterborough-Wisbech: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Barnstable-Bideford: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Barnstable-Bideford: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. for Loading Coils. Oxford-Abingdon: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Oxford-Abingdon: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool for Loading Coils.—**Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations:** Bournemouth-Salisbury: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Bournemouth-Salisbury: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs. for Loading Coils.—**Cabling (Submarine):** Anglo-Dutch (1937): Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cartage:** Birmingham, Frank Grounds, Birmingham.—**Conduit Laying, etc.:** Caversham, Reading South and East and Great Shefford: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Oxford-Abingdon, Croydon Disconnected, Reigate, Abingdon, Bromley: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Wallington. Yapton (Sussex), Finsbury, Shoreditch, Holborn Disconnected: O. C. Summers, London, N. Chesham-Amersham-Gerrards Cross (Section II): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—Wedmore (Somerset), Ryde-Newport-Cowes-Gurnards Bay and Newport-Calbourne (Section I), Portsmouth-Ryde-Shanklin (Section III) and Benbridge, Liskeard-Truro, Tunbridge Wells, St. Ives (Cornwall), Banbury (Essex), Cranbrook-Hawkhurst: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Humberstone (Leicester): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton. Ballymena-Londonderry (Section III): J. Graham, Dromore, Co. Down. Portsmouth-Ryde-Shanklin (Section II), Barnstable-Ilfracombe (Section III), Broadhambray and Longdown (Devon), Worcester-Stourport-Kidderminster (Section II): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Barnstable-Ilfracombe (Section I): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Leeds, Headingley Roundhay etc., Newcastle, Buckingham Street: A. Graham,

Huddersfield. Haswell and Horden: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Carlisle: Michael Thompson (Public Works Contractors and Engineers), Ltd., Carlisle. Swadlincote: H. J. Newport, Towcester. Arkwright (Nottingham): H. Ashley, Mansfield. Winsford: Wyatt Bros. (Whitchurch), Ltd., Whitchurch, Shrops. Buxted, Hassocks, Pevensey: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Perth: R. Burrows, Edinburgh. Belfast (Malone Finaghy etc.): John E. Cull, Belfast. Shalford Green (Essex): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich. Burgh Castle and Gorleston: May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Oxford-Chipping Norton (Sections I and II), Valentine-Gants Hill Cross, Ilford, Ware (Herts), Uxbridge (Oxford Road Widening), Gallows Corner-Southend-on-Sea (Section I): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Church Stretton: S. Hutton & Co., Northwich Manchester East, Disbury (Manchester), Ambleside: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Wellington-Ironbridge, Llangollen-Ruabon, Dies & Scole, Carlton-on-Trent and Sutton-on-Trent, Stamford: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Ryde-Newport-Cowes-Gurnards Bay and Newport-Calbourne (Section II), Norwich (East): Hodge Bros. (Contra), Ltd., Birmingham. City of London Disconnected: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cardiff-Llandaff: Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Reading (West): Aubrey Watson, Ltd., London, S.W. Tewkesbury (Glos.), Fernhill Heath and Kidderminster: E. F. Sparkes (Contra), Ltd., Birmingham. Tisbury (Wilts): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Tisbury (Somerset): E. Ireland, Bath.—**E.H.T. Switchgear and Transformers:** Birmingham Post Office Garage: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Electric Lifts:** G.P.O. North Headquarters Building, London, E.C.: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Leeds Extension No. 6, Portsmouth Extension No. 10, Runcorn (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Runcorn: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Rectifier. Automatic Telephone and Electric Co.'s Exchanges (Coronation Arrangements in London Area), Holborn Extension No. 6, Whitefield (Manchester) Extension No. 1, Paddington (London), Extension No. 1, Plymouth (Plymouth) Extension No. 1: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Fleetwood (Blackpool) Extension No. 2, New Lodge Clinic, Windsor, Private Branch Exchange, West Riding County Council County Hall, Wakefield Private Branch Exchange: Bristol Corporation Health Department P.A.B.X. Main (Oldham) Extension No. 1, Wentworth New Unit Auto Exchange, Sheffield Extension No. 3, North Shore (Blackpool) Extension No. 1, Whitehall (London) Extension No. 4, Siemens Bros. & Co.'s Exchanges (Coronation Arrangements in London Area), Aylestone (Leicester) New Auto Exchange: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Penn (Wolverhampton) Extension No. 1, Southend-on-Sea Extension No. 3, Hipperholme (Halifax) Extension No. 1, Elland New Auto Exchange, Hop (London) Extension No. 1, Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.'s Exchanges (Coronation Arrangements in London Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Newcastle-under-Lyme Extension No. 1, Burnley Extension No. 1, General Electric Co.'s Exchanges (Coronation Arrangements in London Area): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Duffield (Derby) New Unit Auto Exchange, Sidcup (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Sidcup: Pritchard & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Rectifier and Ringing Machine. Abercorn (London) New Auto Exchange, Ericsson Telephones Ltd.'s Exchanges (Coronation Arrangements in London Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Omagh (3 Channel Carrier Current), Inniskillen (3 Channel Carrier Current), Derby Extension No. 10, Fenny Stratford Extension No. 10, London Faraday Building, Extension No. 7: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Marlborough Extension No. 7, Taplow Extension No. 6: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment (Power Plants):** Burntisland, Roadside (Kincardineshire) Annieston, Pitlessie, Exton (Hants), Froyle (Hants): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors Burntisland, Roadside, Annieston, Pitlessie, Exton and Froyle: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, N. for Rectifiers.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** London (Faraday Building South) Extension No. 10, Birmingham Extension No. 6: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper:** Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie.; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Green-hithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Nr. Taunton. Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele. Papers for P.O. Telephone Directories: Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend. Toilet Rolls: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Folders, War Office: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E. Forms, Post Office: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton and Newton-le-Willows.—**Binders:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Miscellaneous:** Envelopes for Northern Area: A. Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W. Typewriter Ribbons (London): Koreska (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N. (Manchester) Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Waxless Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. Tracing Cloth: Cousins & Co., Belmont.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Services:** Ashton-under-Lyne Employment Exchange and County Court—Erection: E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Bishops Stortford Post Office Engineering Garage and Stores—Erection: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton, Beds. Bristol



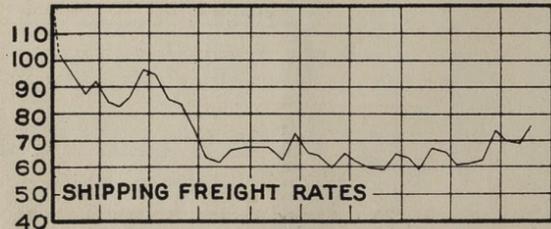
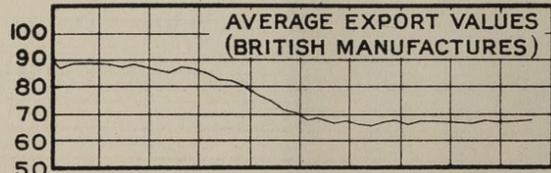
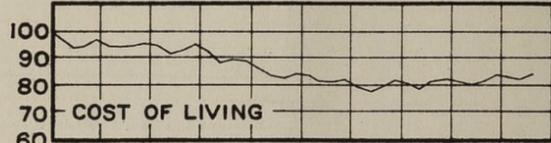
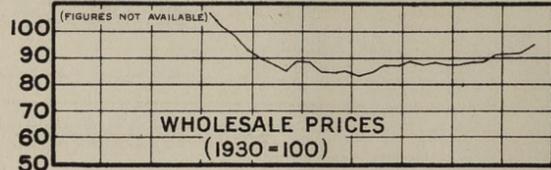
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	4 1/4	4 1/4	5	5 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4
	2nd "	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4
	3rd "	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4
	4th "	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	21.0	21.6	22.0	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4
	2nd "	21.2	21.7	21.4	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1
	3rd "	20.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7
	4th "	21.7	21.8	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.4	104.3	106.3	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2
	2nd "	102.4	104.8	103.4	98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8
	3rd "	97.1	99.0	99.0	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8
	4th "	104.8	105.3	104.3	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4
	2nd "	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8
	3rd "	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5	17.0	17.0	17.4	18.0
	4th "	20.9	20.4	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.5	19.2	19.9	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7	85.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6
	2nd "	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1
	3rd "	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9
	4th "	93.7	91.8	99.8	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7
	2nd "	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8
	3rd "	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0
	4th "	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9
	2nd "	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7
	3rd "	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3
	4th "	78.9	84.6	104.7	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5
	2nd "	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7
	3rd "	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9
	4th "	18.2	23.2	14.8	22.4	26.9	32.8	29.4	25.8	21.0	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	835.7	728.0	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.4	810.7	971.0
	2nd "	827.3	701.9	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.6	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0
	3rd "	702.4	677.9	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1	598.9	706.6	806.4	957.9
	4th "	667.5	733.9	788.7	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	122.3	106.5	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0
	2nd "	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1
	3rd "	102.8	99.2	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2
	4th "	97.7	107.4	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6
	2nd "	683.8	572.8	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0
	3rd "	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7
	4th "	577.1	542.8	654.4	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3
	2nd "	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9
	3rd "	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.8	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9
	4th "	94.8	89.1	107.5	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.5	19.5	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8
	2nd "	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9
	3rd "	17.6	23.2	18.6	47.2	48.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9
	4th "	20.7	21.2	20.5	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7
	2nd "	9.9	9.6	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8
	3rd "	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6
	4th "	9.7	9.9	10.1	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity ex- pressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9	64.1	62.0	119.9	121.6
	2nd "	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8	65.2	69.0	121.6	145.1
	3rd "	131.1	84.1	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8	64.8	92.2	105.5	168.2
	4th "	109.0	98.1	111.1	97.5	65.2	58.9	64.1	112.5	105.5	
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6
	2nd "	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4
	3rd "	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6
	4th "	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84
	2nd "	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85
	3rd "	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93
	4th "	1.58	1.24	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5
	2nd "	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0
	3rd "	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5
	4th "	109.8	86.4	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	579.8	341.8	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3	203.0	144.4	232.5
	2nd "	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0	50.1	146.7	108.1	282.3
	3rd "	370.1	244.6	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8	39.7	76.9	119.0	295.2
	4th "	377.5	431.8	499.0	132.0	104.8	7.4	74.7	93.4	311.1	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55.0	88.6
	2nd "	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6	19.1	55.8	41.2	107.6
	3rd "	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111.7
	4th "	143.8	164.4	190.0	50.3	39.9	2.8	28.4	35.6	118.5	
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6	50.1	42.1	32.8
	2nd "	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1	52.0	58.0	56.6	45.1	40.0	28.6
	3rd "	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9	55.8	60.9	55.0	43.1	38.8	25.7
	4th "	19.0	28.8	21.0	40.2	57.7	60.4	51.8	42.9	36.1	
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr.	160.2	137.7	154.6	118.7	85.1	117.1	112.9	120.1	113.1	123.0
	2nd "	134.5	124.6	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.6	104.5	113.1	105.3	120.7
	3rd "	121.8	105.6	98.3	65.1	85.5	83.0	106.1	93.5	99.1	109.1
	4th "	124.9	133.4	135.5	90.8	122.1	106.2	118.2	107.1	120.3	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	136	117	114	101	72	99	96	102	96	104
	2nd "	114	105	110	77	72	92	89	96	89	102
	3rd "	103	89	83	55	72	70	79	84	84	92
	4th "	106	113	113	77	103	90	100	91	102	
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	8.6	9.2	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9	24.8	21.6	22.1	17.1
	2nd "	6.9	10.9	13.8	37.3	38.8	30.2	26.5	22.1	21.5	16.4
	3rd "	9.6	15.4	14.0	45.5	44.0	34.5	24.9	25.3	22.3	15.9
	4th "	11.1	12.3	13.3	43.0	30.4	24.4	20.6	21.9	17.8	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	91.6	96.2	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1	69.1	79.7	74.5	82.1
	2nd "	95.6	95.0	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5	75.1	74.7	75.6	81.8
	3rd "	94.9	88.0	88.5	75.7	62.8	67.9	77.8	70.0	78.2	81.0
	4th "	96.7	91.6	90.6	76.7	78.6	73.8	82.7	77.8	85.8	
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CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

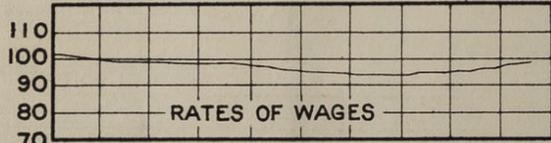
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

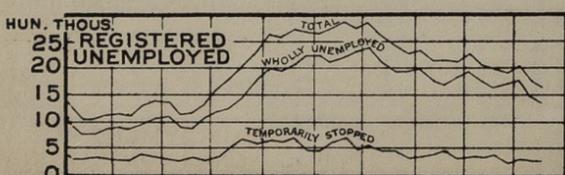
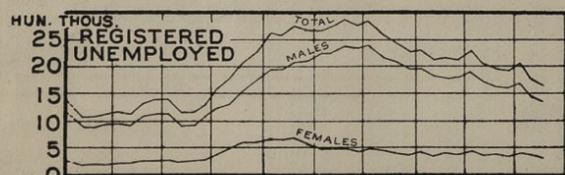
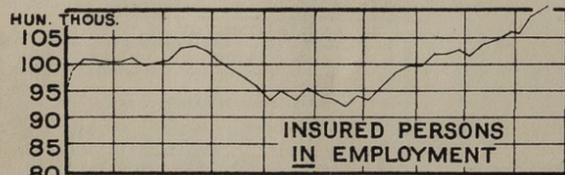
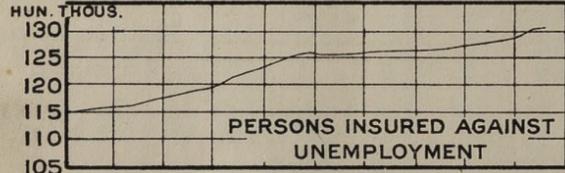
PRICES



WAGES



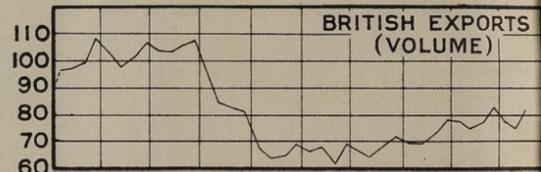
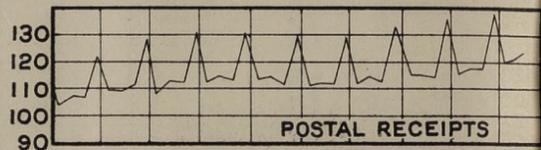
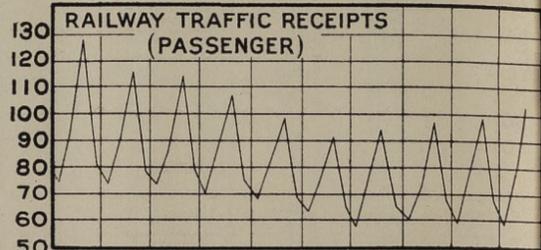
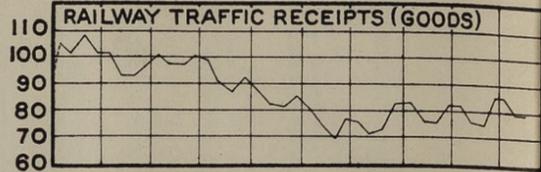
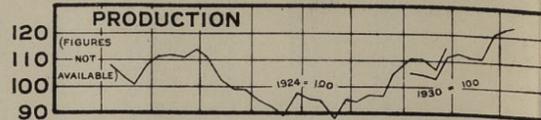
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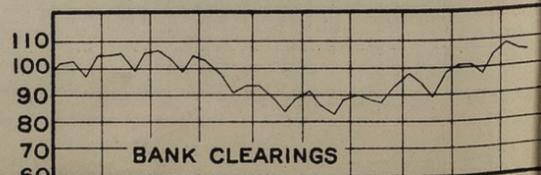
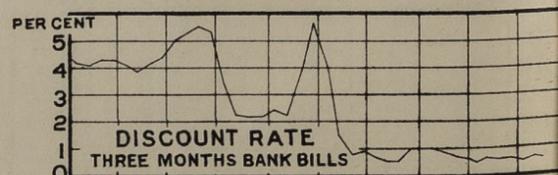
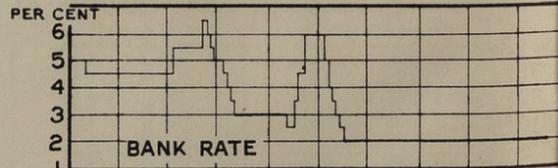
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



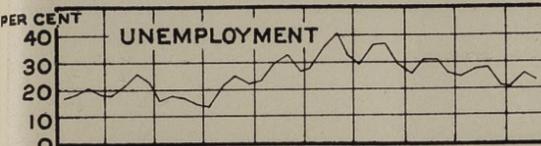
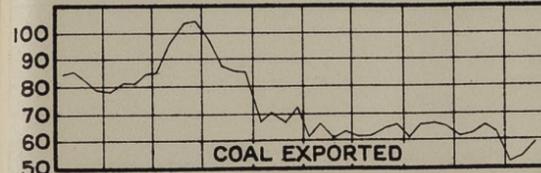
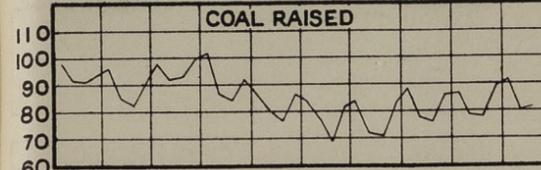
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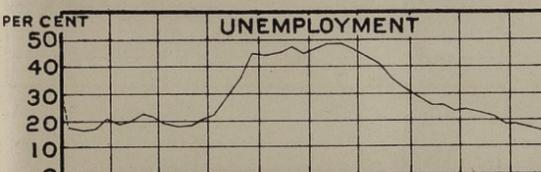
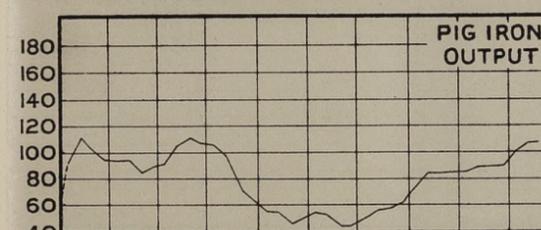
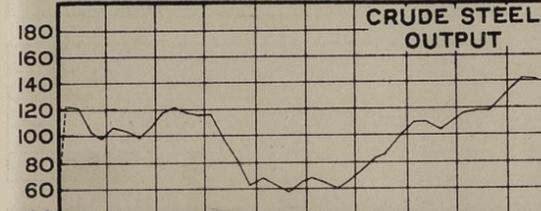
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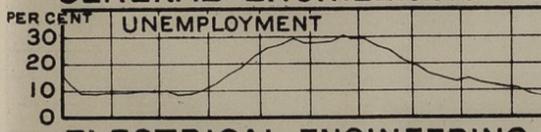
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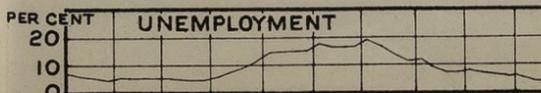
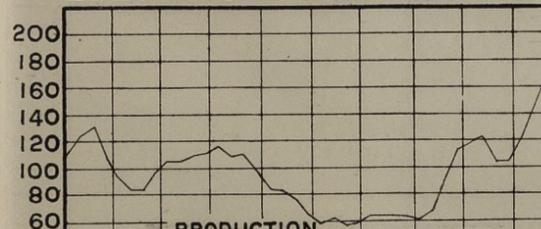
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



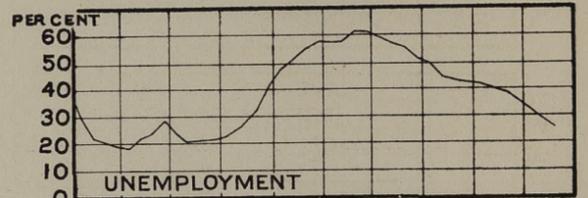
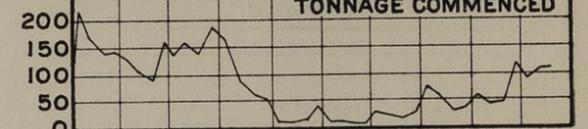
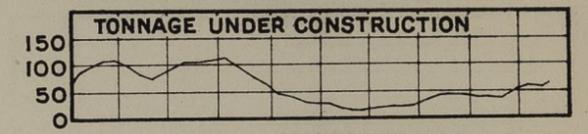
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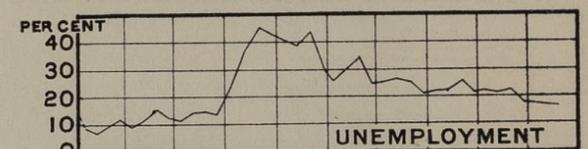
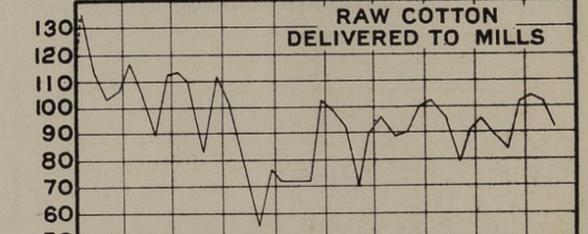
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

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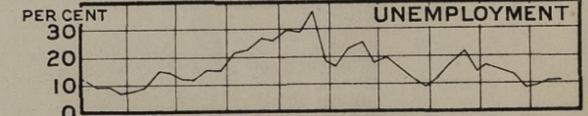
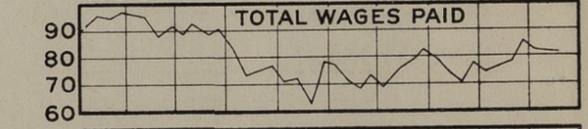
SHIPBUILDING



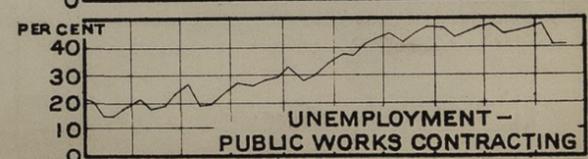
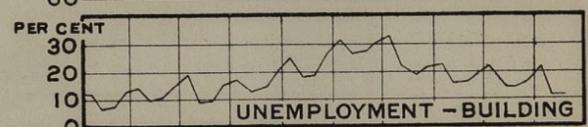
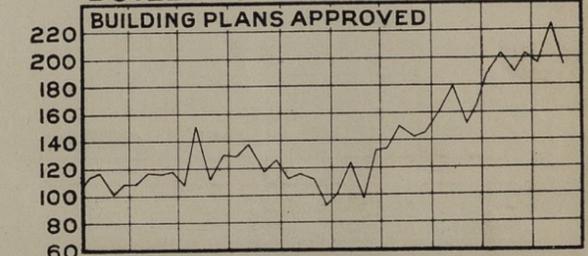
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936