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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment in November.

Åmong workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 14.6 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 14.6 at 21st October, 1935, and 16.3 at 26th November, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 25th November, 1935, was 16.6, and for females 9.3. At 21st October, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 16.6 and 9.0, and at 26th November, 1934, they were 18.7 and 10.0.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 25th November, 1935, there were approximately 10,537,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 45,000 more than at 21st October, 1935, and 315,000 more than at 26th November, 1934. The increase since 21st October was due largely to a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople directly involved in industrial disputes, who are excluded from the figures relating to the estimated numbers in employment.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 25th November, 1935, there were 1,617,237 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 21,548 more than at 21st October, 1935, but 112,601 less than at 26th November, 1934. The total on 25th November, 1935, included 1,301,334 men, 56,342 boys, 211,403 women, and 48,158 girls. It was made up of 593,519 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 700,412 applicants for unemployment allowances, 192,926 other insured persons (including 22,706 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 130,380 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th November, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 144,838 men, 2,528 boys, 70,915 women, and 3,162 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 221,443 was 17,423 less than at 21st October, 1935, and 88,200 less than at 26th November, 1934. It included 200,606 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 10,439 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 10,398 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 25th November, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 78,104 men, 149 boys, 1,617 women, and 12 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 79,882 was 1,953 less than at 21st October, 1935, and 1,422 less than

at 26th November, 1934. It included 57,569 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 21,487 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 826 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred .--There was a further improvement in employment, between 21st October and 25th November, in coal-mining, the cotton and linen industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, employment continued to decline in building and public works contracting, shipping service, and hotel, boarding-house, etc., service; there was also some decline in tailoring, dressmaking, the hat and cap industry, pottery manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle, etc., industry, and electrical apparatus manufacture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £3,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 61,000 workpeople. No reductions in rates of wages were reported, during November, in these industries.

The principal increases affected coal miners in Warwickshire, workpeople engaged in tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and inspectors, drivers and conductors employed on trams and trolley buses in London.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1935 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £175,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 2,207,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £7,250 in those of 67,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1934 there were net increases of nearly £67,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,147,000 workpeople and net decreases of $\pounds4,000$ in those of 86,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th November 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 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage increase was 31. These percentages were the same as at 1st November. At 1st December, 1934, the corresponding figures were 44 for all items included and 27 for food only.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 52. In addition, 17 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1935.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

IN last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 410-14 and 434-5) statistics were given analysing the changes, during the period 1923-35, in the industrial and geographical distribution of the total numbers of persons, aged 16 to 64* inclusive, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures related to the numbers insured at the beginning of July of each year, including those unemployed as well as those in employment, as estimated on the basis of the information obtained at the annual exchange of the unemployment books held by all insured persons. As statistics, showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries, are regularly compiled in respect of one

As statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries, are regularly compiled in respect of one day in each month, an approximate indication of the changes, from year to year, in the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64*, *in employment* may be obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed, at or near the end of June of each year, from the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July. In the following Tables, and in the detailed Table on pages 478 and 479, figures are given, on this basis, indicating by means of index numbers the percentage changes in the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment at or near the end of June in the years 1923 to 1935 (except 1926, when employment was affected by a general stoppage in the coal mining industry). In compiling the figures on which the index numbers are based, no deduction has been made on account of persons absent from work deduction has been made on account of persons absent from work through sickness or holidays (as to whom statistics for individual industries are not available), or in respect of persons directly involved in trade disputes. The exclusion of these persons, however, the numbers of whom have no essential bearing on the volume of available employment, would not materially affect the index numbers.

The adoption of June, 1923, as the date from which the percentage changes are measured has been governed by the fact that this is the earliest date from which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date, however, vary considerably in different industries, and while employment in the great majority of industries different the properties of fracted by abnormal of industries at June, 1923, was not so greatly affected by abnormal circumstances as to render that date unsuitable as a basis for the comparisons, it should be borne in mind that differences in the relative levels of the index numbers for particular industries in subsequent years, as given in the Table on pages 478 and 479, may be partly due to variations in the state of employment in those industries in June, 1923.

industries in June, 1923. The percentage changes in the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in the total numbers of such persons in employment, computed as described above, are shown for each year since 1923 (except 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry) in the following Table, in which the figures for the end of June of each year are expressed as percentages of those for June, 1923:—

Date.	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.	Date,	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.
June, 1923	100·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	June, 1930	111·2	106.1
,, 1924	101·6		,, 1931	114·5	101.7
,, 1925	103·5		,, 1932	114·8	100.7
,, 1927	105·6		,, 1933	115·5	105.0
,, 1928	106·5		,, 1934	116·1	109.5
,, 1929	108·4		,, 1935	117·0	111.7

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, increased continuously throughout this period. The numbers in employment increased by over 10 per cent. between June, 1923, and June, 1929, but subsequently declined and at June, 1932, were little higher than in 1923. Since 1932 there has been a marked recovery, with the result that at June, 1935, the numbers of insured persons in employ-ment were higher than at June in any previous year, and nearly 12 per cent. above the level of June, 1923. The increase, however, in the total numbers of insured persons during the same period was considerably greater, amounting to 17 per cent. over the twelve vears.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES. In the Table on pages 478 and 479 figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1924 to 1935 (except 1926), the estimated numbers in employment at the end of June, 1923, being taken as = 100. For the purpose of that Table the industries have been arranged in nine groups, viz., fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and public works contracting; transport and distributive trades; gas, water and electricity supply; miscellaneous services†; commerce, banking; insurance, finance; and National and Local Government services Within each main group industries are shown in

services. Within each main group industries are shown in descending order of the index numbers for June, 1935. In the following Table index numbers are given showing for each of the nine groups of industries referred to in the preceding paragraph, the movements in the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64,

* As juveniles under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemploy-ment until September, 1934, and persons of 65 years of age or over have not been insurable since January, 1928, comparative figures covering the period 1923-1935 are available only for persons agd 16-64 years. * Including entertainments and sports; hotel, boarding-house, etc., service; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and professional services.

		Index numbers (June, $1923 = 100$).									
Industry Group.	E		d numb ured.	ers	Estimated numbers insured in employment.						
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1934	June, 1935	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1934	June, 1935			
Fishing	115.6	130.0	134.4	137.0	117.4	112.0	118.1	124.6			
Mining and quar- rying Manufacturing Building and public	90·4 104·4	88.0 105.3	83.0 105.5	79·6 105·7	76-5 110-4	54·9 93·5	55·9 104·3	57·1 106·0			
works contract-	123.1	142.6	149.1	155-9	128.0	117.8	135-6	144.0			
tribution	124.4	141.3	143.7	144.4	125.9	133.0	138.5	139-2			
as, water and electricity supply	98.2	105.6	118.0	121.0	100.3	101.8	116.5	118.1			
discellaneous ser- vices* Commerce, bank-	126.7	146.0	157.2	164.0	130-2	138.8	152.6	159.2			
ing, insurance and finance National and Local	101.4	108.7	114.0	115.7	103.4	107.4	114.2	115-8			
Government ser- vices	99.0	116.4	118.4	122.3	100.3	107.2	107.8	110.5			
All industries and services	108-4	114.8	116.1	117.0	110.5	100.7	109.5	111.7			

The greatest proportionate increases in the twelve-year period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,* building and contracting, and transport and distributive groups, while the smallest, in both cases, were in the manufacturing group. In mining and quarrying the numbers employed fell by over 40 per cent. Between June, 1934, and June, 1935, each of the nine groups of industries showed some increase in employment. The improve-ment, during the year, was most marked in the building and contracting group, in which the numbers in employment rose by over 6 per cent.; the group showing the smallest increase was transport and distribution, in which the numbers of insured workers employed rose by less than 1 per cent. The following Table shows the changes in the estimated *numbers* of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923-29, 1929-32, and 1932-35, and during the whole twelve-year period. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employ-ment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926. It is unlikely that any appreciable error is involved in this assumption.

in this assumpt

Industry	Approxim in the	Estimated number of insured persons				
Group.	1923-29	. 1	929–32.	1932-35.	1923–35.	in employ- ment at June, 1935.
shing	+ 3,7	50 -	1,180	+ 2,750	+ 5,320	26,990
ing and quarry-	- 298,7 + 507,9	750 - 30 -	273,920 823,550	+ 27,890 + 608,650	-544,780 + 293,030	722,370 5,178,200
tracting	+ 194,6	90 -	70,840	+ 182,240	+ 306,090	1,001,770
ansport and dis- tribution s. water and elec-	+ 472,7	10 +	128,360	+ 112,950	+ 714,020	2,526,950
tricity supply scellaneous ser-	+ . 3	590 +	2,300	+ 24,830	+ 27,520	180,100
vices* bank-	+ 145,3	590 +	41,480	+ 97,990	+ 284,860	766,290
ing, insurance, and finance ational and local	+ 7,4	120 +	. 8,720	+ 18,000	+ 34,140	249,640
government ser- vices	+ :	130 +	- 25,290	+ 11,700	+ 37,120	401,690
All industries and services	+1,033,	560 -	963,340	+ 1,087,000	+1,157,320	11,054,000

The last five groups in the Table, which may be broadly described as "services," have all shown increases in the numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the three periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which may be broadly classed as productive industries, the numbers in employment declined in the period of depression from 1929 to 1932, and in the mining and quarrying group there had previously been a marked decline during the period 1923-29. All nine groups, however, have improved their position, in varying degrees, during the past three years. Over the whole twelve-year period the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment have increased in all the groups specified, except mining and quarrying, in which there has been a heavy

* See note † in previous column

2.3

0.0

reduction. It should be observed, however, that for coal mining, the principal constituent in this group, the year 1923 was one of exceptionally good employment. Notwithstanding the large reduc-tion in the mining and quarrying group, the total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment rose by over 1,150,000 in the twelve years, and was greater, in June, 1935, than in June, 1929, a reduction of considerably over 900,000 in the period 1929–32 having been more than acountable need by the inspecse gives 1932

been more than counterbalanced by the increase since 1932. Within the period 1923 to 1935 there have been noteworthy alterations in the distribution of the total number of insured persons in employment among the various industry groups. The following Table shows the percentage proportions of the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, employed in the different industry groups, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the end of June in each of the years specified :-

Industry Group.	Percentages of the total number of insured persons in employment in different industry groups at the en of June.								
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1934.	193				
Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1				
Mining and Quarrying	12.8	8.9	7.0	6.5	é				
Manufacturing	49.3	49.4	45.9	47.0	46				
Building and Contracting	7.2	8.2	8.2	8.7	9				
Transport and Distribution	- 18.2	20.9	24.2	23.2	22				
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1				
Miscellaneous Services* Commerce, Banking, Insurance	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	6				
- and Finance National and Local Government	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	- 2				
Services	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3				
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100:0	100				
	State Strates		March March 1	1 Tomar Strawing	Carlo Land				

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment, the proportions employed in mining and quarrying and in the manufac-turing industries declined from over 62 per cent. at June, 1923, to between 53 and 54 per cent. at June, 1935. The proportion employed in mining and quarrying was only 6½ per cent. at June, 1935, as compared with nearly 13 per cent. at June, 1923. On the other hand the manufacture in the other set of the set compared with hearly 15 per cent. at June, 1923. On the other hand, the proportions employed in transport and distribution rose from a little over 18 per cent. in 1923 to nearly 23 per cent. in 1935 (largely due to the rapid growth of employment in the distributive trades), and there were also appreciable increases in the proportions, of the total number, employed in building and contracting, mis-cellaneous services (including hotel, boarding-house, etc., service, material member, here berging hotel, boarding-house, etc., service, entertainments and sports, laundries, etc.) and in commerce, banking,

		1 0	
Industries showing	Percentage	Industries showing	Percenta
Increases.	Increase.	Decreases.	Decrease
Electrical Wiring and		Mining and Quarrying	1 and the
Contraction .	213.2	"not separately speci-	Constanting of
Heating and Ventilating	210 2		58.2
Apparatus	131.7	Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	48.4
Artificial Stone and Con-		Iron Ore and Ironstone	10 1
crete	131.2	Mining, etc	48.1
Silk and Artificial Silk	107.7	Carriages, Carts, etc	47.1
Electric Cable, Apparatus.	Contraction of	Coal Mining	45.7
Lamps, etc Entertainments and	103.1	Shipbuilding and Ship-	and the second
Entertainments and		repairing	38.5
Sports	95.8	Jute	35.2
Scientific and Photo-	and the second of the	Tin Plates	34.4
graphic Instruments		Marine Engineering, etc.	33.9
and Apparatus	84.7	National Government	1
Stationery and Type-	and the second second	Service	30.4
writing Requisites (not	83.2	Railway Service (non-	00.0
paper)	83.2	permanent workers)	26.2
Paint, Varnish, Red and	78.9	Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and	
White Leads Tramway and Omnibus	10.9	Steel Rolling and	
Service	76.3	Forging	23.0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	10.5	Woollen and Worsted	21.8
Making	69.6	Cotton	21.6
Making Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, etc. Service	000	Watches, Clocks, Plate,	
Restaurant, Boarding	E STREET ST	Jewellery, etc.	17.2
House, etc. Service	62.9	Woodworking "not sepa-	
Public Works Contract-		rately specified" (see	
ing, etc	59.7	p. 475)	16.5
Electrical Engineering	56.0	Wood Boxes and Packing	
Distributive Trades	55.3	Cases	16.3
Wall Paper Making	52.9	Dock, Harbour, River	
Road Transport, other than Tramway and		and Canal Service	14.5
		Linen	14.5
Omnibus, Service	50.6	Textile Bleaching, Print-	2 Main march
Toys, Games and Sports		ing, Dyeing, etc.	13.7
Requisites	50.2	Dress Making and Mil-	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles	10.0	linery	11.5
and Aircraft	49.9	Lead, Tin and Copper	130 .00,0
Laundries, Dyeing and	49.6	Mining	11.4
Dry Cleaning Metal Industries "not	49.0	Wire, Wire Netting, Wire	11.0
Metal Industries not		Ropes Coke Ovens and By-	11.0
separately specified " (see p. 475)	48.7	Drodnot Wonles	10.6
Shirts, Collars, Under-	10 1	Dress Industries "not	10.0
clothing etc.	47.4	separately specified "	
clothing, etc Furniture Making, Uphol-		(000 m A7E)	9.6
stery, etc	45.1	Boots, Shoes, Slippers	3.0
Professional Services	42.2	and Clogs	9.4
TD 17 11	41.5	General Engineering, En-	
Br les and Brooms	40.6	gineers' Iron and Steel	
Local Government Service	39.8	Founding	9.0
Constructional Engineer-		Hats and Caps (including	
	38.1	Straw Plait)	8.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and	and the second second	Leather Goods	7.9
Chalk Pits	36.0	a second and a second	

ong the industries, included in the above Table, which showed increases over the twelve-year period the largest was the distributive trades which, in June, 1935, gave employment to nearly 1,800,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, or nearly one-sixth of all insured persons

* See footnote † in first column of page 456.

of these ages in employment. In June, 1923, the corresponding proportion was rather more than one-ninth. Other large industries showing important increases were building and public works contracting, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, hotel, boarding house, etc., service, electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., manufacture, miscellaneous metal trades, tramway and omnibus and other road transport services, furniture making, upholstery, etc., and Local Government service.

The industry showing the greatest decrease in the numbers of insured persons in employment was coal mining. The estimated number of insured employed at June, 1935, in this industry was 638,500, or less than one in seventeen of the total in employment, as compared with a proportion of about two in seventeen in June, 1923. Others of the larger industries showing considerable reduc-tions in the numbers of insured employed in this period were cotton tions in the numbers of insured employed in this period were cotton woollen and worsted, steel melting, rolling, etc., shipbuilding and ship-repairing, general engineering, the boot and shoe industry, dressmaking and millinery, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., dock harbour, river and canal service, and railway service (nonpermanent workers).

permanent workers). Among industries which showed the greatest proportional changes between June, 1934, and June, 1935, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment, those showing the largest percentage increases were brass and allied metal wares manufac-ture ($+15\cdot6$), coke-oven and by-product works ($+13\cdot5$), heating and ventilating apparatus ($+11\cdot9$), silk and artificial silk ($+11\cdot4$), shipbuilding and ship-repairing ($+10\cdot9$), jute ($+10\cdot7$), artificial stone and concrete ($+10\cdot1$), National Government service ($+9\cdot7$), and miscellaneous metal goods manufacture ($+8\cdot8$). Those showing the largest percentage decreases during the year were iron one and

and miscellaneous metal goods manufacture $(+8\cdot8)$. Those showing the largest percentage decreases during the year were iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying $(-11\cdot7)$, wood box and packing case making $(-9\cdot7)$, tinplate manufacture $(-9\cdot5)$, hat and cap making $(-9\cdot1)$, and the linen industry $(-8\cdot9)$. The industries showing the greatest increases in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment during the year 1934-35 were building $(+53\cdot636)$, miscellaneous metal goods manufacture (+17,299), general engineering (+16,839), coal mining (+15,119), hotel, boarding house, etc., service (+14,193), motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture (+11,510), National Govern-ment service (+9,417), electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc. (+8,884), shipbuilding and ship-repairing (+8,793), and the woellen and worsted industry (+7,980). The greatest numerical reductions in employ-ment between June, 1934, and June, 1935, occured in the cotton industry (-15,421) and linen manufacture (-5,589).

ANALYSIS BY SEX.

The foregoing analysis shows broadly that the decline in employ-ment during the twelve-year period under review has occurred largely in the heavy industries, the personnel of which is pre-dominantly male; while the industries that have expanded include a much greater proportion of operations on which women can be employed. It is therefore to be expected that an analysis of the course of employment for males and females separately would disclose, on the whole, a relatively less favourable position for men than for women. Such a result does not, however, lead necessarily to the conclusion that women had secured employment at the expense of the unemployment of men. For all industries and services combined the following Table gives

for insured males and females separately the estimated numbers, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June of each of the years 1923, 1929, and 1932 to 1935 :--

Mal	es.	Fem	ales.	Tot	al.
Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent
7,190,080	72.6	2,706,600 3,117,560	27-4 28-5	9,896,680 10,930,350	100·0 100·0
7,228,700 7,645,510	69·6 70·6	3,158,250 3,190,040	30·3 30·4 29·4	9,967,000 10,386,950 10,835,550	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
	Number. 7,190,080 7,812,790 6,945,740 7,228,700 7,645,510	7,190,080 72.6 7,812,790 71.5 6,945,740 69.7 7,228,700 69.6	Number. Per cent. of total. Number. 7,190,080 72-6 2,706,600 7,812,790 71-5 3,117,560 6,945,740 69-7 3,021,260 7,228,700 69-6 3,158,250 7,645,510 70-6 3,190,040	Number. Per cent. of total. Number. Per cent. of total. 7,190,080 72.6 2,706,600 27.4 7,812,790 71.5 3,117,560 28.5 6,945,740 69.7 3,021,260 30.3 7,228,700 69.6 3,158,250 30.4 7,645,510 70.6 3,190,040 29.4	Number. Per cent. of total. Number. Per cent. of total. Number. 7,190,080 72.6 2,706,600 27.4 9,896,680 7,812,790 71.5 3,117,560 28.5 10,930,350 6,945,740 69.7 3,021,260 30.3 9,967,000 7,228,700 69.6 3,158,250 30.4 10,386,950 7,645,510 70.6 3,190,040 29.4 10,835,555

The following Table shows the numbers of males and females in employment in three years, expressed as percentages of the numbers in 1923:--

ainte anna	June,	June,	June,	June,	June,	June,
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Males	100.0	108·7	96·6	100·5	106·3	109·2
Females		115·2	111·6	116·7	117·9	118·3
Total	100.0	110.5	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7

Over the whole period of twelve years, the estimated number of Over the whole period of twelve years, the estimated number of males, aged 16-64, in insured employment has increased by 662.670, or $9\cdot 2$ per cent., while the number of females has increased by 494,650, or $18\cdot 3$ per cent. The figures in the above Table show that in the case of males the increase up to 1929 in the numbers in employment was less rapid that in the case of females, and that the decline between 1929 and 1932 was proportionately greater among males. The rate of improvement between June, 1932, and June, 1933, showed little difference as between the sexes, but since the latter date the number of insured males in employment has increased much more rapidly than has the number of insured females. Between June, 1933, and June, 1935, the former increased by 8.6 per cent., and the 1933, and June, 1935, the former increased by 8.6 per cent., and the latter by only 1.4 per cent. This is largely a reflection of the steady and continuous improvement which has occurred during those years

in some of the heavy industries, in which the personnel consists mainly of men.

In the following Table, insured workpeople have been classified in twelve industry groups so as to show the changes between 1923 and 1935 in the estimated numbers of males and females respectively in employment.

	Estim numb aged 16- employn	oers 64 in	Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923 in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1935.							
Industry Group.	June,		Males.				Females.			
	Males.	les. Females.		Number.		N	umber.	Per cent.		
Fishing Mining and Quar-	21,180		+ 4,	11502		1288		+69.		
rying Manufacturing Building and Pub-	1,257,400 3,133,680	9,750 1,751,490	- 540, + 171,	230 510	-43.0 + 5.5	+	4,550 121,510	-46. + 6.	79	
lic Works Con- tracting Fransport and Com-	686,590	1.22 - 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	+ 303,	102200		24	and and the lot			
munication Distributive Trades Gas, Water and	625,010 678,850	28,370 480,700	+ 66, + 424,	820 310	+10.7 + 62.5	+++	7,380 215,510	+26: +44:	08	
Electricity Sup- ply Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Ser-	146,140	6,440	+ 26,	080	+17.8	+				
vice Other Miscellaneous	79,630	149,320	+ 59,	050	+74.2	+	84,750	+ 56 •	8	
Services Commerce, Banking Insurance and	111,160	141,320	+ 67,	850	+61.0	+	73,210	+51.	8	
Finance National Govern-	137,820	Contraction of the	+ 31,		C. C. C.	1033	1200	+ 3.		
ment Services Local Government	119,070	34,350	and and and		-26.9	19.00	A PORT			
Services	193,550	17,600	+ 79	,640	+41.3	4+	4,110	+23.	4	

It will be observed that, with the exception of the manufacturing group (which is examined in further detail below), in every group shown in the above Table in which women form a substantial proportion of the personnel, the percentage increase since 1923 among insured women in employment is smaller, or the percentage decrease is greater, than among insured men. In the few cases (apart from the manufacturing group) where the movement is unfavourable to men, the proportion of women in the industry group is relatively

The manufacturing group includes 75 industry classifications for which separate figures of insured persons are available. In the Table in the next column these industries have been arranged in six sections, according to the varying movements since 1923 in the numbers of insured males and females in employment.

Manufacturing Industries Showing	No. of In- dus- tries.	numb employr	nated ers in nent at 9, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1935.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
(a) decrease for males but increase for females	12	701,490	247,620	- 68,670	+ 26,630		
 (b) greater decrease for males than for females (c) smaller decrease for males 	14	715,510	169,930	- 177,420	- 11,290		
(d) increase for males but	8	327,210	628,260	- 69,060	- 118,310		
decrease for females (e) greater increase for males	7	207,040	79,380	+ 60,080	- 5,140		
(f) smaller increase for males	20	810,870	288,930	+ 346,220	+ 97,970		
than for females	14	371,560	337,370	+ 80,360	+ 131,650		

The principal industries in section (a) were general engineering and tailoring; in section (b), iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairing, marine engineering, textile bleaching, printing, etc., and the boot and shoe industry; in section (c), cotton, woollen and worsted, and dressmaking, millinery, etc.; in section (d), brick and tile, sawmilling, paper and paper board, and rubber; in section (e), motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, electrical engineering, printing and bookbinding, certain metal goods manufactures, miscellaneous food and drink industries; paint, varnish, etc., and furniture manufac-ture, and the silk and artificial silk industries; in section (f), bread, biscuit, etc., making, chemicals, electric apparatus, hosiery, shirt, biscuit, etc., making, chemicals, electric apparatus, hosiery, shirt, collar, etc., miscellaneous textile industries, cardboard box manufac-ture. glass manufacture, and the leather tanning, dressing, etc.,

The increase in employment among females in the manufacturing group has occurred mainly in the smaller industries, and in these the numbers of males in employment also show important increases. The reduction in male employment has been chiefly in the older heavy industries, where the bulk of the labour force is provided

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The Table below shows in detail the changes since 1923 in the number of insured persons in detail the changes since 1923 in the number of insured persons in employment in each of the maiu areas into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

Changes in the Geographical Distribution of the Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment.

(Excluding those under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries.)

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment.			Index Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment. (June, 1923 = 100*.)													
Division.		Aged 16 and over. Aged 16 to		6 to 64.	64. Aged 16 and over.			Aged 16 to 64.								
		June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1935.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.
. and the splant of		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	1								2.10	1221	
London South Eastern Nouth Western Midlands North Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	···· ··· ··· ···	1,810 693 691 1,510 1,741 1,759 1,110 583 211	2,041 843 783 1,635 1,775 1,942 1,178 516 223	1,985 817 758 1,589 1,720 1,889 1,889 1,849 1,144 499 219	$2,267 \\ 1,001 \\ 834 \\ 1,727 \\ 1,612 \\ 1,741 \\ 1,084 \\ 428 \\ 208$	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	112.0 105.9 103.2 95.1 106.5 100.4 89.2	102.0 110.4 106.1 88.5	123.5 113.2 106.2 99.0 107.4 104.2 82.1	128.0 117.0 111.0 103.0 108.3 104.8 84.6	129.9 117.9 107.2 97.1 97.0 100.4 78.6	130.7 116.4 101.3 87.5 94.0 93.4 73.4	129·3 114·3 101·3 86·8 95·0 91·0 68·6	136·3 117·0 107·2 91·5 98·2 94·0	143.8 121.5 113.6 94.5 101.0 98.3 73.8	149.0 124.7 117.7 95.6 101.7 100.5 75.9
Great Britain and Nort Ireland	hern	10,108	10,936	10,620	10,902	103.4	102.5	108 - 2	106.8	110.0	105.5	101.1	100 · 1	104 · 3	108.9	111.

The Table on page 413 of the November, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE showed that the numbers of insured persons increased between June, 1923, and June, 1935, both in the Northern Section (North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and in the Southern Section (London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions), but that the increase in the former had been at a much slower rate than in the latter. The figures for insured persons in employment show even more marked geographical variations. In the same period, when allowance is made for the exclusion from insurance at the later date of persons aged 65 and over, the numbers of insured persons in date of persons aged 65 and over, the numbers of insured persons in employment showed a decline of $3 \cdot 3$ per cent. in the Northern Section, but an increase of $27 \cdot 6$ per cent. in the Southern Section.

of the total numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the proportions who were in the Northern and Southern Sections were reversed between 1923 and 1935. In the former year the Northern Section included $53 \cdot 5$ per cent. and the Southern Section, $46 \cdot 5$ per cent., respectively, of the total; in the latter year these proportions had changed to $46 \cdot 5$ per cent. and $53 \cdot 5$ per cent., respectively. The following Tables show the more important industries in which

* See footnote * on p. 479.

there has been an increase between June, 1927, and June, 1935, in the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in the Southern Section, concurrently with a decrease in the Northern Section, or in which the increase in the South has been much in excess of that in the North

(a) Industries showing, since June, 1927, an increase in the numbers of insured persons in employment in the Southern Section, and a decrease in the rest of the country.

	the second second second second second	
Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Vood Industries not separately specified tove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Ironfounding ommerce and Finance ron and Steel Tubes onstructional Engineering Pressmaking and Millinery hubber thubber has (excluding bottles and scientific glass) eather tanning, eurrying and dressing awmilling and machined woodwork Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. manufacture	$\begin{array}{r} + 12,730 \\ + 6,720 \\ + 5,880 \\ + 3,740 \\ + 3,290 \\ + 2,610 \\ + 2,530 \\ + 2,350 \\ + 2,160 \\ + 2,100 \\ + 2,060 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(b) Industries showing, since June, 1927, a greater increase in the numbers of insured persons in employment in the South than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northe
Distributive Trades Building	$\begin{array}{r} + 204,900 \\ + 70,940 \\ + 55,900 \\ + 46,220 \\ + 36,140 \\ + 34,260 \\ + 22,720 \\ + 22,720 \\ + 22,720 \\ + 22,050 \\ + 20,050 \\ + 13,840 \\ + 10,480 \\ + 10,480 \\ + 10,480 \\ + 9,200 \\ + 8,950 \\ + 7,200 \\ + 6,090 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Apparatus	+ 5,990	+

Industries in which there has been a decline since 1927 in both the

Industries in which there has been a decline since 1927 in both the Northern and Southern Sections, but in which the decline in the Northern Section was much greater than in the South, include coal mining, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, general and marine engineering, iron and steel, cotton, and woollen and worsted. The more important industries in which there was a greater increase during this period in the North than in the South were tramway and omnibus service, silk and artificial silk, bread, biscuits, etc., manu-facture, and chemicals manufacture. A few industries showed an increase in the Northern Section concurrently with a decrease in the Southern Section, the more important being the tailoring and the Southern Section, the more important being the tailoring and

boot and shoe industries. [For detailed Tables showing changes since 1923 in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in the principal industries, see pages 478 and 479.]

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1934.

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

Certain changes have been made in the basis on which this article Certain changes have been made in the basis on which this article is compiled. In previous articles, societies have been classified as "Distributive" and "Productive," a division of the former group being made into "Retail" and "Wholesale." Societies are now divided into two classes only, viz., those which deal directly with the consumer and those which do not. The two categories for conveni-ence are described as "Retail" and "Wholesale and Productive" respectively, the latter including most of the societies which were previously classified separately as "Productive."

(A.) DISTRIBUTION.

(1) GENERAL.

At the end of 1934 there were 1,279 registered industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain mainly engaged in the supply of commodi-ties, or 25 less than in 1933. Of these 1,279 societies, 1,160 were retail societies and 119 were wholesale and productive societies. The sales made by these societies in each of the last ten years, with corresponding figures for 1914, are shown by the following Table:

		Sales of	Wholesale ar	nd Productive	Societies
Year.*	Sales of Retail Societies.	Co-opera- tive Wholesale Society, Ltd.	Scottish Co-opera- tive Wholesale Society, Ltd.	English and Scottish Joint Co- operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Othe Societi
1914	£1,000's 87,980	£1,000's 34,911	£1,000's 9,425	£1,000's †	£1,00
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934	182,644 183,820 198,173 207,652 215,739 216,327 206,878 200,652 200,127 196,357 205,583	76,586 75,292 86,894 87,294 89,288 85,313 82,067 	17,715 16,726 17,718 15,715 18,353 17,694 16,569 16,148 16,023 17,674	6,799 7,470 8,633 8,809 8,647 7,721 6,798 	availa 7 4 7,7 7,1 7,1 6,9 6,1 5,8 6,4

* The figures for the years prior to 1932 include particulars of certain registered societies which were found later to be no longer co-operative in character and also of laundry societies which until then had been treated as "Other Wholesale" societies but which are now treated as "Service" societies. The figures for 1932 have been compiled on both bases, those in italies being on the old basis, in order to facilitate comparison with earlier Years.

† Society not separately registered until 1923.

In considering the above Table, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies in the main are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading. It should also be explained that the sales of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (this society being the separately registered joint tea, etc., department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., include goods invoiced to the two principal wholesale Societies for resale. In 1934, the value of the goods so invoiced was £6,106,000. The number of persons employed in distribution by the retail and wholesale and productive societies was 170,000 (107,000 males aged 18 years and over, 33,000 females aged 18 years and over and 30,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid in salaries and wages was £22,447,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : employees, 165,000; and salaries and wages, £21,812,000.

(2) RETAIL SOCIETIES.

Of the 1,160 retail societies engaged in distribution, 1,105 were

Of the 1,160 retail societies engaged in distribution, 1,105 were general supply stores. The sales of the general supply stores (including revenue from ser-vice departments) totalled £205,248,000 and represented an increase of £9,595,000 over 1933, following successive annual decreases since 1930, when sales of £215,365,000 were recorded. These societies had 7,131,000 shareholding members at the end of the year with share capital amounting to £128,101,000. They returned an aggregate surplus on the year's working of £25,250,000, of which £4,749,000 was distributed as interest on share capital and £19,003,000 as dividends on sales. Their investments totalled £111,201,000, of which £78,638,000 was invested in other co-operative societies, mainly in the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : societies, 1,124; sales, £195,653,000; surplus on year's working, £23,633,000; share capital, £123,376,000; dividends on sales, £17,888,000; and investments, £105,504,000 (£71,438,000

on year's working, £23,633,000; share interest, £4,750,000; dividends on sales, £17,888,000; and investments, £105,504,000 (£71,438,000 in other co-operative societies). Since the end of 1918 these societies have increased their membership by over 3,300,000 or 87 per cent., whilst share capital has considerably more than doubled. The total number of persons employed in distribution by the general supply stores was 156,000 (97,000 males aged 18 years and over, 30,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 29,000 persons under 18 years of age). Their salaries and wages totalled £20.087,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : employees, 151,000; and salaries and wages, £19,423,000. The dividends distributed by the general supply stores in 1934 averaged 1s. 104 in the £ on sales, compared with an average of 1s. 10d, in the £ in 1933.

Is, 10d. in the \pounds in 1933. The remaining 55 retail co-operative societies were various in character and their sales in 1934 amounted to only £335,000.

(3) WHOLESALE AND PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

(3) WHOLESALE AND PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.
There were 119 wholesale and productive societies at the end of 1934. The bulk of the business of the group, however, was conducted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
The sales of the three wholesale societies in 1934 (excluding goods invoiced by the joint society to the two parent societies) amounted to £110,451,000. They had a total shareholding membership of 1,869, of which 1,280 were retail societies and 589 were employees of the Scottish wholesale society, an aggregate share capital of £13,780,000 (excluding £2,409,000 share capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for the joint society), loan capital of £61,540,000 and a balance of reserves and undivided profit amounting to £10,880,000. Most of the capital was not required for trading; their investments totalled \$10,292,000, and, in addition, the English wholesale society amounted to \$4,506,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : sales, £100,171,000; members, 1,880; share capital, £12,522,000; loan capital, £54,420,000; investments, £9,788,000; deposit with the banking department of \$4,506,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : sales, £100,171,000; members, 1,880; share capital, £12,522,000; loan capital, £54,420,000; investments, £9,788,000; deposit with the banking department of \$4,506,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : sales, £100,171,000; members, 1,880; share capital, £12,522,000; loan capital, £54,420,000; investments, £9,788,000; deposit with the banking department of \$4,506,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : sales, £100,171,000; members, 1,880; share capital, £12,522,000; loan capital, £54,420,000; investments, £9,788,000; deposit with the banking department of \$4,506,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were : sales, £100,171,000; members, 1,880; share capital, £12,522,000; loan capital, £54,420,000; investments, £9,788,000; depos

working, £2,824,000. The total number of persons employed in distribution by the three wholesale societies (including those engaged in the buying depart-ments) was 12,400 (8,900 males aged 18 years and over, 2,600 females aged 18 years and over, and 900 persons under 18 years of age), and their total salaries and wages amounted to £2,189,000. Correspond-ing figures for 1933 were : employees, 12,900; and salaries and wages, £2,232,000.

Dividends of 4d. and 6d. in the £ on sales were distributed by the English and Scottish wholesale societies, respectively, for 1934, as for 1933. The English society also distributed an additional dividend of 2d. in the \pounds on sales of its own products for the first half year and 3d. in the \pounds for the second half year. The dividends of these two societies aggregated $\pounds 2,163,000$.

(B.) PRODUCTION.

In 1934, there were in all 982 societies whose activities included In 1934, there were in all 982 societies whose activities included the production of commodities. The number of persons employed in production was 94,000 (54,000 males aged 18 years and over, 28,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 12,000 persons under 18 years of age); the amount paid as salaries and wages was £12,166,000, and the value of productions (including materials) was £76,900,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were: societies, 1,016; employees, 89,000; salaries and wages, £11,526,000; and value of productions, £71,943,000.

In the following Table the productive work undertaken in 1934,

7,200

in comparison with that in 1933, is analysed by industry, the value of production being given gross, *i.e.*, including the cost of materials used. Totals also are given for each of the five years, 1930-4.

			(asternal)	Gros	s Value of	f Product	tions.	
and a state of the second s		No.	Salaries		Whole and Pro- Socie	ductive		
Industry.	Year.	ployees. Wages. Socie- ties.		Socie-	*C.W.S. Ltd.; S.C.W.S. Ltd.; E. & S.J. C.W.S. Ltd.	Other Socie- ties.	All Socie- ties.	
and the second s			£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	
Food and Tobacco	1934	28,567	4,191	28,639	19.909	2,353	50,901	
	1933	28,014	4,066	27,722	17,788	2,342	47,852	
Farming and	1934	3,195	309	2,127	314	356	2,797	
Dairying	1933	2,933	300	2,046	299		2,345	
Clothing	1934	27,935	2,945	2,246	3,504	2,057	7,807	
	1933	27,374	2,843	2,321	3,259	1,952	7,532	
Soap, Candles and Starch	1934 1933	1,918 1,780	285 271	=	2,517 2,464		2,517 2,464	
Textiles	1934 1933	4,154 3,958	408 385	=	1,492 1,377	260 254	1,752 1,631	
Mining and	1934	897	107	=	174	21	195	
Quarrying	1933	867	101		164	22	186	
Building and	1934	11,584	1,801	2,016	2,394	18	4,428	
Woodworking	1933	10,338	1,633	1,990	1,831	99	3,920	
Papermaking,	1934	5,302	748	-	1,397	699	2,096	
Printing, etc.	1933	4,985	712		1,230	684	1,914	
Metal and	1934	3,504	514	297	1,412	142	1,851	
Engineering	1933	3,009	444	355	1,031	131	1,517	
Drugs and Chemicals	1934 1933	1,562 1,535	169 167	-	1,350 1,651	=	1,350 1,651	
Miscellaneous (in- cluding trans- port for produc- tive depts).	1934 1933	5,159 4,529	689 604	147 108	1,021 769	38 54	1,206 931	
Totals	1934	93,777	12,166	35,472	35,484	5,944	76,900	
	1933	89,322	11,526	34,542	31,863	5,538	71,943	
	1932	87,906	11,636	34,463	33,259	5,806	73,528	
	† <i>1932</i>	94,472	<i>12,227</i>	34,910	33,264	6,632	74,806	
	<i>1931</i>	94,181	<i>12,189</i>	35,866	32,004	6,779	74,649	
	<i>1930</i>	94,317	<i>12,251</i>	39,156	36,138	6,730	82,024	

the value after th	ie cost	of mat	erials us	sed has	been dec	lucted :	
		Retail	Р		sale and e Societie	s.	All
Industry.	Year.	Socie- ties.	*C.W.S. Ltd.	S.C.W.S. Ltd.	*E &S.J. C.W.S. Ltd.	Other Socie- ties.	Socie- ties. £1,000's 13,372 12,586 817 714 3,877 3,725 1,249 1,133 600 584 186 176 2,187
C. C		£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Food and Tobacco	1934 1933	7,982 7,754	3,749 3,312	658 590	107 114	876 816	13,372 12,586
Farming and Dairying	1934 1933	583 599	93 89	26 26	-		
Clothing	1934 1933	1,257 1,287	1,397 1,292	258 258	=	965 888	
Soap, Candles and Starch	1934 1933	=	1,127 1,022	122 111	=	=	1,249 1,133
Textiles	1934 1933	=	386 380	122 109	=	92 95	
Mining and Quarrying	1934 1933		166 155		_	20 21	
Building and Woodworking	1934 1933	1,081 1,053	901 695	193 177	=	12 58	2,187 1,983
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	1934 1933	=	566 502	165 136	=	423 419	1,154 1,057
Metal and Engineering	1934 1933	156 176	395 315	141 90	-	82 81	774 662
Drugs and Chemicals	1934 1933	1	223 463	58 59		=	281 522
Miscellaneous	1934 1933	63 47	324 251	54 57	=	25 34	466 389
Totals	1934 1933 1932 † <i>1932</i> 1931 1930	11,122 10,916 10,768 11,135 11,629 11,524	9,327 8,476 8,252 8,257 8,275 7,503	1,797 1,613 1,593 <i>1,593</i> <i>1,651</i> <i>1,552</i>	107 114 131 <i>131</i> <i>98</i> <i>133</i>	2,610 2,412 2,518 3,180 3,273 3,290	24,963 23, 53 1 23, 26 2 24,296 24,926 24,926 24,002

The following is an analysis of the net value of production, i.e.,

Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Scottish Co-operative Wholesale ciety, Ltd. and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale

Society, Ltd. † The figures for the years prior to 1932 include particulars of certain registered societies which were later found to be no longer co-operative in character and also of laundry societies which until then had been treated as "Other Wholesale" societies but which are now treated as "Service" societies. Laundry work performed by other societies is also excluded from the figures for 1932 and subsequent years. The figures for 1932 have been compiled on both bases, those in italics being on the old basis, in order to facilitate comparison with earlier years.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures relating to Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures relating to the cost of materials used, particulars relating to the estates in India and Ceylon belonging to the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd, have been omitted. In 1934, the value of goods produced on these plantations was £432,000. European employees numbered 66 and their salaries and wages totalled £61,000 for an accounting period of eighteen months. Native overseers, etc. numbered 229 and their wages totalled £18,000 in a similar period. Similar particulars of native labour employed in cultivation are not available. cultivation are not available

The productions of the retail and wholesale societies differ in character and those of the wholesale societies cover a wider field of operations than those of the retail societies. In the retail societies, the dominating productive operations are baking and slaughtering, the former in 1934 accounting for more than one-half and the latter for more than one-half and the latter for nearly one-sixth of the aggregate net value created. wholesale societies the most outstanding productive department is that of milling, which accounted for more than one-fifth of the aggregate net value. Some of the productive operations of the wholesale societies which are either not undertaken by the retail societies at all or only to a negligible extent are tea and coffee, oil and cake, soap, candles and starch, chemicals and margarine and lard and lard.

When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expense chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for $\pounds 206,000,000$ may be estimated approximately at $\pounds 160,000,000$. Of this value about $\pounds 25,000,000$ or 16 per cent. represents the net value created within the co-operative movement.

The profits of the two principal wholesale societies arising from productive operations showed an increase as compared with the previous year. The English society's aggregate profit on production for 1934 was £1,182,000 compared with £851,000 for 1932. The Scottish society showed a profit on production of £269,000 in 1934 as compared with £242,000 in 1933. Separate figures of the profit on production of the other wholesale and productive societies and the retail societies are not available retail societies are not available.

Farming .- Despite the difficulties experienced and the heavy losses sustained in many instances, farming is still carried on by a number of retail societies. At the end of 1934 103 societies were undertaking farming operations, apart from those which maintain land undertaking farming operations, apart from those which maintain land for accommodation and grazing purposes only. Forty-five societies returned a surplus on their farming operations for 1934 and the surpluses aggregated $\pounds15,000$ as compared with $\pounds4,000$ in 1933. Losses aggregated $\pounds45,000$ or $\pounds32,000$ less than in 1933. The total acreage of farms for all the retail societies was 37,000 (a decrease of 2,000 acres) and their total capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc. was about £1,564,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc. totalled £530,000 or £8,000 more than in 1933.

The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered 18,800 acres or 400 acres more than in 1933. Capital invested in their farms by these societies totalled £811,000 or £6,000 more than in 1933, and the sale or transfer value of farm produce increased by $\pounds 29,000$ to $\pounds 267,000$. Both these societies again returned a loss on their farming operations, however, and the losses aggregated £24,000 or $\pounds 10000$ more than in 1933. or £10,000 more than in 1933.

Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management of Societies.—In the retail societies generally, employees have no prescribed right as employees to share in the capital and manage-ment of the societies, although they may become shareholding members (with full rights as such) in the ordinary way, but in the wholesale and productive societies (other than the three principal wholesale societies) the registered rules frequently provide for the employees, as such, not only to share in the capital but also to become members of the committee of management. Em-nloyees shared both in capital and in management in 54 of these become members of the committee of management. Employees shared both in capital and in management in 54 of these societies. These 54 societies, whose sales in 1934 amounted to $\pounds 2,534,000$, had a total shareholding membership of 15,854, of whom 5,774 were employees. Of the 470 committeemen of these societies, 268 or 57 per cent. were employees, 50 or 11 per cent. were representatives of societies and the remaining 152 or 32 per cent. were other individual members. The total share capital of these societies amounted to $\pounds 529,000$ of which 30 per cent. was held by the employees who also held 27 per cent. of the aggregate loan capital of $\pounds 4522,000$.

(C) SERVICES.

Generally .- The services provided by the co-operative movement are varied in character but with the exception of banking, insurance and laundering, no information is yet available as to their monetary value. The retail and wholesale societies, however, in 1934 employed 7,830 persons in service departments and their salaries and wages totalled £756,000.

Banking.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., has as a separate department a bank which provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement. Receipts on deposit and current account in 1934 totalled £331,125,000 and the aggregate balances of deposit and current accounts at the end of the year amounted to £57,506,000 and £23,911,000 respectively. There were 66,844 separate accounts, of which 903 were in the names of co-operative societies, 9,932 trade unions, 983 clubs, 9,847 other mutual organisations and 45,179 individuals. Of the total amounts held on denosit and on current individuals. Of the total amounts held on deposit and on current account, $\pm 40,000,000$ and $\pm 16,149,000$ respectively represented the balances of the society's own trade department. The assets of the

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bank totalled £86,045,000, of which £75,716,000 was invested in Government, municipal and other similar securities. Profit on the year's working amounted to £385,000. Corresponding figures for 1933 were: receipts on deposit and current account, £334,971,000; deposit and current accounts balances, £72,939,000 (which included £49,490,000 to the credit of the trade department); assets, £77,078,000 (including £57,270,000 in Concentration etc. accurities); and profit (including £67,870,000 in Government, etc., securities); and profit on the year's working, £463,000.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances of registered trade unions in 1934, with comparative figures for previous years.* The Summary is preliminary to Part 4 of the Registrar's Report for Insurance.—The Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. The society is authorised by its rules to undertake insurance business in all its branches and 1935 Total figures for each of the years 1925-1934 are given in a Table which covers all registered unions, including certain employers' organisations which are registered. More detailed figures relating to the years 1934 and 1933 are also given, in which the employers' in fact does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance in fact does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance with the exception of marine risks. The total premium income for all departments in 1934 amounted to $\pounds 6,340,000$, an increase of $\pounds 694,000$, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., over 1933. More than half of the premium income was in respect of industrial assurance. Collective life assu-rance, which is undertaken largely in conjunction with the retail societies, accounted for $\pounds 451,000$ of the premium income. The total of the insurance funds at the end of the year was $\pounds 18,259,000$ and the increase for the year was $\pounds 2,092,000$. Profit on the year's working amounted to $\pounds 93,000$, of which $\pounds 1,312$ was allocated as interest on shares to the two constituent societies and $\pounds 40,743$ as organisations are dealt with separately, and the totals for the employees' unions are arranged by industrial groups. The figures throughout relate to Great Britain only. The Tables which follow have been compiled from this Summary. The figures shown for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represent the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the interest on shares to the two constituent societies and $\pounds 40,743$ as dividends on premiums. Salaries and wages paid in 1934 totalled $\pounds 379,000$ and commission $\pounds 1,286,000$, compared with $\pounds 361,000$ and amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is included under "Income." £1,121,000 respectively in 1933. Laundering.—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering

Laundering.—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned. At the end of 1934, there were 16 such societies, with 454 shareholding members. Their charges for work done in 1934 amounted to £950,000, and resulted in an aggregate done in 1934 amounted to £950,000, and resulted in an aggregate net surplus on the year of £100,000. Share, loan and reserve capital totalled £949,000. Salaries and wages amounted to £440,000. The corresponding figures for 1933 were: societies, 15; charges for work done, £852,000; net surplus, £103,000; capital, £838,000; and salaries and wages, £390,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of his Honour Judge Stewart, with the following terms

(i) To inquire into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Acts (including any Orders or Regulations made thereunder) in relation to workmen affected by miner's nystagmus, and to make any recommendations, whether by way of amendment of the law or otherwise, as, having regard to the special character or effects of the disease or any special circumstances connected therewith, they may think desirable.

(ii) To inquire into the system of medical examination and cer-tification by the medical referees and the certifying surgeons in force under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and generally into the present procedure and arrangements, in cases of injury by accident or through one of the scheduled diseases, for ascertaining and supervising the physical condition of the injured workman and his fitness for employment, and to make any recommendation for alteration of such procedure or arrangements as they may think fit.

(iii) To inquire into and report on the working of the provisions and practice relating to the settlement of workmen's compensation totals for employers' organisations : Totals for 1934, classified according to Industry as regards Employees' Organisations, with separate totals for Employers' Organisations.

moting or retarding the recovery of the injured workman, and as to whether any alteration therein is desirable;

as to whether any alteration therein is desirable; (b) As to the manner in which the amount of the lump sum is calculated, and as to whether rules could not usefully be formulated, whether for guidance only or for compulsory application, for the purpose of fixing or assisting to fix the amount in cases of serious and permanent injury; (c) As to the extent to which the workman derives the full

benefit of the compensation when the workman derives the full benefit of the compensation when paid in a lump sum, and as to whether it would be desirable that any, and if so what, further powers should be conferred on the County Court to control the use of the compensation in all or any class of such cases.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. A. Simes, O.B.E., to whom all communications should be addressed at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

WEST OF SCOTLAND GAS COMMITTEE.

of Scotland and to make recommendations." The secretary of the Committee is Mr. F. J. Coleman, M.B.E., Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1.

* Cmd. 4958. H. M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free). A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935, pages 287-8.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS, 1934.

Totals for 1934, compared with those for 1925 and 1931-1933.

null supervise and	1925.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of Unions on Regis-	-			1	
ter at end of Year	579	552	549	547	537
		1	housands		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Membership at end of Year	4,492	3,631	3,459	3,400	3,566
Income-		The	usands of	£'s.	100 1 20
From members	8,097	6,929	6,684	C ETC	C 959
From Ministry of Labour	0,031	0,525	0,004	6,536	6,852
(unemployment insur- ance and administration				Sec. and	
expenses)	3,122	6,405	5,339	4,001	2,844
From other sources	741	637	690	625	647
Expenditure-	17.5				
Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit	4,527	9 740	C 043	5.03.7	7
Dispute benefit	313	8,340 169	6,941 257	5,017	3,633 105
Sick and accident benefit	793	698	641	629	563
Funeral benefit	319	350	339	354	343
Superannuation benefit	868	1,043	1,073	1,062	1,056
Other benefits	195	279	290	315	322
Payments from Political					
Fund	114	169	89	102	101
Grants, etc., to federations,	Search States		State States	all and	
other societies, etc Working and other	355	275	272	212	299
OVDODGOG	3,292	3.024	0 070	0 700	0 7 00
Total funds at end of Year	12,717	11,545	2,879 11,476	2,709	2,762
	12,111	11,040	11,410	12,053	13,196
and the second se	the water of the second second	Sector and a sector of the sec	and the second se	and the second s	

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1934 of employees' organisations in some of the largest industrial groups represented, with separate

and a set of the set of the	Unions	Mem	Mem-		ture.	
Group.	on the Register at end of 1934.	bership at end of 1934.	Total Income.	Unem- ployment, Travelling and Emi- gration Benefit.	Other Expen- diture.	Funds at end of 1934.
		1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000°s
Mining and quarrying Metals, machines, im- plements and con-	95	523	729	64	581	1,147
veyances	69	540	2,801	1,376	1,182	2,702
Textiles Clothing Paper-making, print-	68 13	169 137	737 635	504 465	216 169	1,015 559
ing, etc Building, decorating,	22	124	875	287	437	1,082
etc	25	249	1,203	553	526	599
Transport and general Commerce and finance	28 31	1,182	2,120	173 35	1,552	4,337
Other	98	315	615	176	387	740
Total of above	449	3,513	10,171	3,633	5,397	12,893
Registered Employers' Organisations	88	53	172		154	303
Grand Total	. 537	3,566	10,343	3,633	5,551	13,196

It should be observed that the foregoing figures relate to trade unions which are registered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1927. Statistics relating to the *membership*, at the end of 1934, of all trade unions (including those which are not registered under the Acts referred to) were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1935.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1925-34. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net_(31d., post free.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1934-5.

THE principal measures relating to labour matters passed during the twelve months up to the dissolution of Parliament on 25th October, 1935, were the following :--

The Poor Law Act, 1934 (24 and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 59), received the Royal Assent on 16th November, 1934, just before the close of the session of 1933-4. The Act made certain amendments in the enact-ments relating to the relief of the poor in England and Wales, so as to assimilate the law in England and Wales to the law in Scotland in regard to the law in England and Wates to the law in Scotland wounds or disability pensions. A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December 1934 (reserved)

December, 1934 (page 436).

The Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934 (25 Geo. 5, ch. 1), received the Royal Assent on 21st December, 1934. The Act provided for the appointment of two Commissioners— one for England and Wales and the other for Scotland—to initiate, organise, prosecute, and assist measures for the economic development and social improvement of certain scheduled areas where there was

an exceptional amount of long-continued unemployment. Fuller particulars of the Act are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1934 (page 438) and for January, 1935 (page 12).

for December, 1934 (page 438) and for January, 1935 (page 12). The Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (25 Geo. 5, ch. 6), received the Royal Assent on 15th February, 1935. The Act is described in the preamble as "an Act to make temporary provision for securing, as nearly as may be, that the allowances payable under Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934 [i.e., the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934], to persons who, but for the operation of subsection (2) of section 59 of that Act, would at any time since 6th January, 1935, have been entitled to transitional payments, shall not be less than the transitional payments that would have been payable to them but for the operation of the said subsection; to postpone the 'second appointed day ' for the purposes of the said Act; and for purposes connected with the matters afore-said."

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE

The Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) (No. 2) Act, 1935 (25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 22), received the Royal Assent on 6th June, 1935.

The object of this Act was to make the necessary financial adjust-The object of this Act was to make the necessary financial adjust-ments with public assistance authorities, consequent on the post-ponement of the "second appointed day." (This was the day on which public assistance authorities were to have been relieved of responsibility for the assistance of those able-bodied persons, coming within the scope of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, for whom the Unemployment Assistance Board had not already become responsible on 7th January 1935, the "first appointed day.") The Temporary Provisions (No. 2) Act seeks, by grants from the Exchequer, to place public assistance authorities, as nearly as may be, in the financial position they would have occupied if the "second appointed day" had not been postponed. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (25 Geo, 5, ch. 8), received

appointed day had not been postponed. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (25 Geo. 5, ch. 8), received the Royal Assent on 26th February, 1935. The Act consolidated the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1934, and certain other enactments relating to those Acts; but it did not amend or alter the existing law in any particular. It did not incorporate the Unemployment Assistance Act (Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934).

The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) Act, 1935 (25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 33), received the Royal Assent on 2nd August,

This Act made a slight adjustment in the provisions authorising a credit of unemployment insurance contributions to boys and girls who continued whole-time education after reaching the school-leaving age, in order that children who left school in the summer of 1935 might get a credit of contributions. Fuller particulars of the Act are given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July and August, 1935 (pages 247 and 288).

for July and August, 1935 (pages 247 and 288). The National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act, 1935 (25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 44), which also received the Royal Assent on 2nd August, 1935, provided that, on ceasing to be insurably employed, an insured person should have, as before, a "free insurance period" covering twenty-one months on the average. To this, however, the new Act added the further provision that the insurance of a person who has been continuously insured for ten years at the time he ceases work will be kept in force year by year so long as unemployment continues. The Act also dealt with arrears of contributions due to unemployment, which henceforth are to be excused in full

unemployment, which henceforth are to be excused in full. Fuller particulars of the Act are given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935 (page 291). A notice of the changes introduced by the Act as from 1st January, 1936, will be found on page 490 of

In addition to the foregoing Acts, legislation bearing on housing was enacted in the Housing Act, 1935 (25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 40), and in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935 (25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 41), both of which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August, 1935. The Housing Act is described in the preamble as "an Act to make further and better provision for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding, the re-development of urban areas in connection with the provision of housing accommodation therein, and the reconditioning of buildings, to make provision for the establishment of a Housing Advisory Committee and of commissions for the management of local Advisory Committee and of commissions for the establishment of a Housing Advisory Committee and of commissions for the management of local authorities' houses, to amend the enactments relating to the housing operations of public utility societies and other bodies, to provide for the consolidation of housing accounts, to amend the enactments relating to housing; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid." The Housing (Scotland) Act has similar objects.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

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

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

employed; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth. The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the financial years beginning on 1st April, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1933, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the financial year 1934 is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the considera-tion that, during the period to which the Return relates, un-recorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Health Insurance Acts was not recorded, while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of the expenditure included in the Return. The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the financial years 1930, 1933 and 1934, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in case where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital services or out of capital receipts) under the specified services during the financial year 1933 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year 1934, where that is available :--

	England a	nd Wales.	Scot	land.
Acts under which Expenditure is incurred.	Financial year 1933 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1934 (esti- mated).	Financial year 1933 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1934 (esti- mated).
Unemployment Insurance	£	£	£	£
Acts : Insurance benefit Transitional payments or Transitional payments or	43,466,000	46,560,000	5,842,000	6,352,000
ances	43,414,000	38,153,000	8,768,000	8,056,000
National Health Insurance Acts Widows', Orphans', and Old	32,301,000	33,000,000	3,707,000	3,840,000
Age Contributory Pensions Acts	37,597,000 36,618,000	38,534,000 37,837,000	4,579,000 4,460,000	4,695,000 4,579,000
War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions Act Education Acts	38,553,000 88,448,000	37,030,000 91,892,000	4,280,000 13,255,000	4,140,000 13,844,000
Acts relating to Approved Schools Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to—	503,000	507,000	119,000	117,000
(i) Hospitals and treat- ment of disease (ii) Maternity and child	11,548,000	allan a sh	1,424,000	1,428,000
welfare work Housing Acts	3,073,000 39,065,000	=	301,000 5,741,000	302,000 5,920,000
the Poor	40,201,000	The THERE	5,871,000	6,537,000
Junacy and Mental Treat- ment Acts	2,650,000 2,339,000	E C	}1,222,000	1,227,000
Totals	419,776,000		59,569,000	61,037,000

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the financial year 1933 (or the latest available year), subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between (i) specific receipts from contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc., (ii) specific receipts from Parliamentary votes, and (iii) local rates and block grants. In nearly all cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure under each heading is also given.

Cmd. 5025. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).
 † A table in the Return shows separately the capital expenditure and receipts rom loans for the various services.

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CENSUS OF PRODUCTION (1930): FINAL REPORT.

THE fifth and concluding part of the final Report on the Fourth Census of Production (1930) has been published.* This consists of a general report on the Census results, and summarises the particulars which have already been published for individual trades and industrial groups in the previous four volumes. The concentration in one volume of data concerning all industries covered by the Census has enabled a more detailed analysis of the main statistical features of industry to be made <section-header><text> BELGIIM

has enabled a more detailed analysis of the main statistical features of industry to be made. In addition to a discussion of the general results of the Census there are chapters dealing with the total value of the output of goods ready for consumption and the relative importance of our export trade; the volume of industrial production in 1930 compared with 1924; the Board of Trade index of production, and how far it has fulfilled its purpose of bridging the interval between successive Censuses; specialisation in industry; the total wages bill; the power equipment of industry and the progress of mechanisation; the consumption of coal, coke and electricity in industry; the regional distribution of industry, etc. Wherever possible comparisons are made with the data secured at the previous (1924) Census.

STATE SCHEMES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN

POLAND. Coal Mining and Iron and Steel Industry.—In June, 1935, demands were put forward by coal miners and iron and steel workers in Polish Upper Silesia for a reduction in working hours from eight to six a day, without loss of earnings, and for other concessions. The restriction of working time was proposed as a measure of unemployment relief, the miners' organisations decided to declare a strike on 1st October in support of their demands. Strike action was, however, postponed in support of their demands. Strike action was, however, postponed in support of their demands. Strike action was, however, best proved in support of their demands. Strike action was, however, postponed in support of their demands. Strike action was, however, postponed in support of their demands of the coal owners' refusal to consider any postport from a 48-hour working week, about 70 per cent. of the poper Silesian and Dombrowa coal fields took part in a protest strike of 25th November and the two following days. Normal working was resumed on 28th November, but further stoppages of work are anticipated unless the question of working hours is satisfactorily settled. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WHILE there is no direct legislative provision for the establishment of a uniform Federal system of unemployment insurance in the United States of America, the Social Security Act, dated 14th August, 1935, as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1935, instituted as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1935, instituted measures designed to promote the development in the several States of schemes of unemployment compensation which conform to certain rules laid down in the Act. In addition to making provision for the grant of Federal contributions towards the administrative costs of such schemes, the Act, on the one hand, imposes on private employers of 8 or more persons a special pay-roll tax, but, on the other hand, authorises abatements, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the tax, in cases where the employer is paying contributions to unemployment funds established by State laws and approved by the Social Security Roard set up by the Act. The tax, which is to be unemployment funds established by State laws and approved by the Social Security Board set up by the Act. The tax, which is to be paid into the Federal Treasury, is to be levied at the rate of 1 per cent. for 1936, 2 per cent. for 1937, and 3 per cent. thereafter, of the total wages paid for private employment, with certain exceptions, of which the chief are employment in agriculture, domestic service and shinning SWEDEN

SWEDEN. *Collective Agreements.*—Notice has been given by the trade unions for earned of their desire to terminate, at the end of the present year or at the beginning of 1936, existing collective agreements affecting, in all, about 130,000 workpeople. The principal agreements con-gerned are those for the iron and steel industry (covering 30,000 workers), engineering industry (56,500 workers), building materials industry (7,300 workers), chocolate manufacturing industry (3,500 workers), match industry (2,700 workers), and certain mining under-takings (3,600 workers). In addition, the seamen's agreements, overing about 16,000 officers and men, are also due to expire on 1st February next. On the other hand, many important agreements have been prolonged for a further period, with modifications, limited in the majority of cases for a year) are those for the saw-milling industry (covering 10,000 workers), paper pulp industry (13,400 workers), paper-making industry (3,500 workers), and footwear and leatner.tanning industries (7,400 workers). which the chief are employment in agriculture, domestic service and shipping. So far, according to official reports, unemployment insurance legislation[†] has been enacted in the following nine Federal States and also in the District of Columbia : Alabama, California, Massa-chusetts, New Hampshire, New York,[‡] North Carolina, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.[‡] In Wisconsin the payment of contributions under the scheme of unemployment compensation set up by the legislation began on 1st July, 1934, but in the remaining cases contributions do not become payable before 1st January, 1936, the date from which the special pay-roll tax in respect of private employment is chargeable under the provisions of the Social Security Act. As regards benefits, the rules governing the approval by the Social Security Board of schemes of unemployment compensation prescribe that no compensation may be paid in respect of unemploy-ment which occurs within two years after the date from which contributions first require to be paid; accordingly, except in the case of the Wisconsin scheme, benefits do not become payable before lst January, 1938. The rules do not make any direct stipulations with regard to the scope of the State schemes, the levying of con-tributions and the rates and duration of benefit, etc., under these schemes. Accordingly, the several schemes show a number of leather-tanning industries (7,400 workers). tributions and the rates and duration of benefit, etc., under these schemes. Accordingly, the several schemes show a number of differences of detail. Thus, in four of the States, *viz.*, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Washington, contributions are to be levied not only on the employers but also on the employed persons, the rates for the latter being fixed in California and New Hampshire at one-half of 1 per cent. of earnings in 1936, and 1 per cent. thereafter; in Massachusetts at 1 per cent. in 1937, and there-after at one-half the amount payable by the employer; and in Washington at 1 per cent. of earnings in 1936 and thereafter. The employers' contributions in the several States correspond, in general, to the rates of the special tax imposed by the Social Security Act, but certain minor differences occur, as for instance in Utah, where the full rate of 3 per cent. of the pay-roll is payable as from 1st January, 1936. As regards benefits, these are subject to a waiting period of not less than 3 weeks in most cases, and amount, as a rule, to 50 per cent. of the weekly wage, subject to minimum and maximum amounts WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN GERMANY. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, JUNE, 1934. Wirtschaft und Statistik, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office, in the issue for 2nd September, 1935, contained a summary of the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of work in the chemical industry in Germany at June, 1934. This was the third of a series of similar inquiries, the first and second of which were made in June, 1928, and June, 1931, respectively. The inquiry of June, 1934, related to 72,530 workpeople em-ployed in 123 undertakings, situated in 78 localities. Of these work-people, who represented about two-fifths of the total number of manual workers employed in the chemical industry, 60,074 were men over 21 years of age, 19,536 being skilled workmen (gelernte Handwerker), and 40,538 factory workers (Betriebsarbeiter); while the remainder, 12,456, were women over 20 years of age employed on productive processes. The inquiry extended to eight branches of the chemical industry, viz., dyes, nitrogen and chemical fertilisers, drugs and fine chemicals, artificial silk manufacture, tar distillation, photographic chemicals, ethereal oils, and explosives. The following Table shows, for four of these branches of the CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, JUNE, 1934. not less than 3 weeks in most cases, and amount, as a rule, to 50 per cent. of the weekly wage, subject to minimum and maximum amounts fixed generally at 5 and 15 dollars respectively. The duration of benefit is related to the period of employment in respect of which contributions have been paid, and in most cases is limited to 16 weeks So far as concerns the general rules for the application of the schemes in the States mentioned above, these are subject to approval by the Social Security Board for the purposes of recognition under the

Social Security Act.

photographic chemicals, ethereal ons, and explosives. The following Table shows, for four of these branches of the chemical industry and for the chemical industry as a whole, the average number of hours actually worked in a week and the average gross hourly and weekly earnings at June, 1934, of the three classes of workers enumerated above, separate particulars being given for time, hours and piece workers * Final Report on the Fourth Census of Production (1930) : Part V. General Report. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 3d. post free). † The State Acts, which in the majority of cases preceded the Social Security ct, were modelled on projected Federal legislation which eventually became to Social Security Act, and were not to become operative until the enactment [‡] Accounts of the legislation enacted in New York and Wisconsin were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1935, and August, 1934, respectively. given for time, bonus and piece workers.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

POLAND.

Average number of hours actually worked in a week.	Average gross hourly earnings,* including all supple- ments.†	Average gross hourly earnings*, excluding all supple- ments.†	including all supple- ments.†	the first of the k related to 32,650 senting about 45 Of the total num thirds of whom binding, 4,336 in 4,362 in the stat	workers, per cent ber of wo were fem the acco	employe . of all p orkers co ales), 7,2 ount boo	
States of States	Rpf.	Rpf.	RM.	the corrugated p			
40.88	89.0	87.4	36.38	The following	Table give	s a sum	
39.73	103.7	102.6	41.21	by the inquiry, sh	nowing ger	eral ave	i
40.32	108.8	108.1	43.89	as a whole at Ju			
42.17	76.1	74.9	32.07	cover workers of	all ages :	separate	J
39.57	90.2	88.1	35.68	published.	NUMBER OF SCIENCE	and the second	
40.35	95.2	94.3	38.41				
43.45	50.8	50.0	22.08	120 30 2721		a ngi ti	
41.21	53.0	52.7	21.83		Number	Average	
43.64	56.1	55.8	24.48		of	number	
10 01	00 1	000	1 PERCENCE	Catagony of			
	Contraction of the	11000 3 200	ANTER BUILT	Category of	workers	of hours	
41.31	90.8	85.9	37.53	worker.	covered	worked	
37.65	114.0	111.4	42.93	the second s	by the	in a	
		109.4	45.18		inquiry.	week.	
40.99	110.2	103.4	45 10	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	SA CONTRACTOR	Ref Colores	
42.31	75.3	70.6	31.85		a state lancet	2 Cartonia	
39.20	85.7	81.2	33.58	1	1	1	
05 20	03.1	01 2	44 51	A COLUMN STORE OF THE OWNER OF THE	14 02 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the second second	

ken in the paper goods industry, ed in 864 undertakings and repre-manual workers in the industry. Warnal workers in the industry. 243 were employed in the book-ok, etc., 1,924 in the wallpaper, the cardboard box, and 3,377 in

he industry. mary of the chief results obtained ages for the paper goods industry rres given for males and females figures for adults have not been

Category of worker.	Number of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average number of hours worked in a week.	Average gross hourly earn- ings.*	Average statutory deduc- tions from gross hourly earn- ings.*	Average gross weekly earn- ings.*	Average net weekly earn- ings.*
Males—			Rpf.	Rpf.	RM.	RM.
Skilled and semi-skilled Unskilled	6,585 4,616	45·8 47·2	92·0 62·8	12.8 8.3	42·11 29·62	36·24 25·71
Females— Skilled	0.23					10.01
and semi-skilled Unskilled	8,543 12,906	44.0 45.1	52·0 39·7	7.0 4.8	22.88 17.93	19·81 15·74
All workers	32,650	45.3	56.9	7.5	25.76	22.35

For all workers covered by the inquiry, the average number of hours worked in a week was 45.3, and average gross weekly earnings amounted to 25.76 Reichsmarks. Average net earnings, after the statutory deductions had been made in respect of taxes, levies, and contributions for sickness, invalidity and unemployment insurance, were 22.35 Reichsmarks, a week or 13.2 per court below the corwere 22.35 Reichsmarks a week, or 13.2 per cent. below the cor-responding average of gross earnings. The average gross hourly and weekly earnings prevailing at June, 1935, in each branch of the paper goods industry are shown below :--

	Ma	les.	Fem	All	
Branch of industry.	Skilled.	Un- skilled.	Skilled.	Un- skilled.	workers
Terre (1971) - State (1971) - State	Ave	erage gros	s* hourly	earnings	(Rpf.).
Bookbinding Account books, etc Wallpaper Stationery (envelopes, etc.) Cardboard box Corrugated paper	96.8 92.2 87.3 96.7 86.1 4	75.8 58.9 60.1 63.0 61.0 .7	45.8	33·2 33·0 ·9 ·2 37·7 ·0	73.8 58.5 64.7 53.0 48.4 48.9
trans. and solver a	Avera	ge gross*	weekly	earnings	(RM.).
Bookbinding Account books, etc Wallpaper	43.07 41.88 41.76 47.50 40.48 31	28·56 30·42	20 19·96‡1		Not avail- able.

It will be seen from the above Tables that average gross hourly earnings, (which for the industry as a whole amounted to $56 \cdot 9$ Reichspfennigs) ranged between $48 \cdot 4$ Reichspfennigs in the card-board box and $73 \cdot 8$ Reichspfennigs in the bookbinding branches. The somewhat wide range in hourly earnings in the various branches was due in great part to differences in the proportion of female workers and young persons employed.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MARITIME CONFERENCE. A MEETING of representatives of the Governments of the principal maritime countries, and of the shipowners and seamen of those countries, was held at Geneva under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation from 25th November to 6th December, 1935. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. T. G. Jenkins, of the Board of Trade; British shipowners by Mr. R. T. Garrett, a member of the Executive Council of the Shipping Federation; and British seamen by Mr. W. R. Spence, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen.

Union of Seamen. The meeting was preliminary in character, and was called in preparation for the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference which it is proposed to hold in the autumn of 1936. The subjects discussed were the question of the manning of ships (with the related question of the hours of work on board ship) and the question of holidays with pay for seamen. A report covering oth these questions was adopted, on the understanding that it, together with any observations made by Governments upon it, would be used by the International Labour Office to prepare a final report for submission to the Maritime Conference next year. * Gross earnings are those before, and net earnings those after, statutory

* Gross earnings are those before, and net carnings those after, statutory deductions have been made in respect of taxes, levies, and contributions for sickness, invalidity and unemployment insurance. † Average gross earnings of male semi-skilled workers in this branch were : hourly, 80-1 Rpf.; weekly, 37-98 RM. ‡ Average for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment

in November. in November. Employment continued to improve in coal mining, the cotton and linen industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuild-ing and ship-repairing, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was a further decline in employment in building and public works contracting, shipping service, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service; there was also some decline in tailoring, dressmaking, the hat and cap industry, pottery manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle, etc., industry, and electrical apparatus manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 25th November, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14.6, the same as at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 16.3 at 26th November, 1935, was 12.9, as compared with 12.7 at 21st October, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped at 2.7 as compared while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1.7, as compared with 1.9. For males alone the percentage at 25th November, 1935, was 16.6 and for females, 9.3; the corresponding percentages at 21st October, 1935, were 16.6 and 9.0.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employ-ment in Great Britain at 25th November, 1935, was 10,537,000. This was 45,000 more than at 21st October, 1935, and 315,000 more than at 26th November, 1934. The increase since 21st October was due largely to a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople

due largely to a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople directly involved in industrial disputes, who are excluded from the figures relating to the estimated numbers in employment. At 25th November, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,617,237 wholly unemployed, 221,443 temporarily stopped, and 79,382 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,918,562. This was 2,172 more than a month before, but 202,223 less than a year before. The total included 1,524,276 men, 59,019 boys, 283,935 women, and 51 332 circls 51.332 girls.

51,332 gtris. The persons on the Registers included 851,694 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 481); 732,338 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 204,150 insured persons (including 22,706 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 130,380 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th November, 1935, was 1,982,713.

Exchanges at 25th November, 1935, was 1,982,713. Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment continued to improve; the numbers of persons temporarily stopped showed further reductions in nearly all districts. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16–64, wholly unemployed at 25th Novem-ber, 1935, was 18·2, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·0; at 21st October, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 18·5 and 4·8. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd November, 1935, showed an increase of 0·4 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1935, but a decrease of 2·3 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1935, but a decrease of 2·3 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1934. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1935, was 5·26, an increase of 0·48 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, and of 0·33 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th November, 1934. In the iron mining industry employment improved slightly, but

the fortnight ended 24th November, 1934. In the iron mining industry employment improved slightly, but remained slack. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment was good, while in the Cleveland area it was fairly good. Employment in tin mines was slack. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was good. At china clay quarries it was fairly good, but at chalk quarries it was very slack. Employment in the East of Scotland whinstone quarries remained slack.

whinstone quarries remained slack. Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1935, was 102, compared with 99 at the end of October, 1935, and with 96 at the end of November, 1934. In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, was 19.0 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 20.1 at 21st October, 1935, and 23.6 at 26th November, 1934. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change on the whole, and remained very bad. In steel sheet manufacture also it showed little change on the whole.

showed little change on the whole.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole and was moderate to fair. It was fairly good in electrical engineering, fair in motor vehicle manufacture, moderate in general engineering, slack in constructional engineering, and bad in marine

engineering. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment improved in most districts, but continued very bad on the whole. In the other metal trades employment showed little change on the whole and remained fair. It was good in the brasswork trade; fairly good in the jewellery and plated ware, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), hollow-ware, sheet metal, and nut,

Branch of industry and class of worker (men, over 21 years of age; women, over 20).	System of wage payment.	Average number of hours actually worked in a week.	Average gross hourly earnings,* including all supple- ments.†	Average gross hourly earnings*, excluding all supple- ments.†	Average gross weekly earnings,* including all supple- ments.†
Dura	La Salara Tab	1	Rpf.	Rpf.	RM.
Dyes : Skilled workmen	Time Bonus Piece	40·88 39·73 40·32	89.0 103.7 108.8	$87 \cdot 4$ 102 \cdot 6 108 \cdot 1	$36 \cdot 38 \\ 41 \cdot 21 \\ 43 \cdot 89$
Factory workers (men)	Time Bonus Piece	42·17 39·57 40·35	$76 \cdot 1 \\90 \cdot 2 \\95 \cdot 2$	74·9 88·1 94·3	32.07 35.68 38.41
Women on productive processes	Time Bonus Piece	43·45 41·21 43·64	$50 \cdot 8$ $53 \cdot 0$ $56 \cdot 1$	50·0 52·7 55·8	$22 \cdot 08 \\ 21 \cdot 83 \\ 24 \cdot 48$
Nitrogen and Chemical Fertilisers : Skilled workmen	Time Bonus Piece	41·31 37·65 40·99	90.8 114.0 110.2	85·9 111·4 109·4	37·53 42·93 45·18
Factory workers (men)	Time Bonus Piece	$42 \cdot 31 \\ 39 \cdot 20 \\ 41 \cdot 33$	75·3 85·7 107·7	70.6 81.2 105.1	$31 \cdot 85 \\ 33 \cdot 58 \\ 44 \cdot 51$
Drugs and Fine Chemicals : Skilled workmen	Time Bonus Piece	44 · 88 44 · 67 41 · 45	93.6 104.2 99.5	91·8 102·5 97·6	42.00 46.56 41.24
Factory workers (men)	Time Bonus Piece	$42 \cdot 44 \\ 42 \cdot 10 \\ 42 \cdot 08$	77·3 85·0 90·0	$74 \cdot 2 \\ 82 \cdot 1 \\ 87 \cdot 1$	32·82 35·80 37·86
Women on productive processes	Time Bonus Piece	44 · 18 38 · 86 43 · 77	$52 \cdot 0$ $56 \cdot 0$ $65 \cdot 6$	$51 \cdot 3$ $55 \cdot 3$ $65 \cdot 6$	22·98 21·76 28·69
Artificial Silk Manu- facture : Skilled workmen	Time Bonus Piece	44·24 43·83 45·96	91·4 94·8 101·0	88·7 92·9 98·7	40·46 41·55 46·42
Factory workers (men)	Time Bonus Piece	41·49 42·67 42·73	71.0 83.6 81.5	67·0 79·1 79·9	29·48 35·67 34·84
Women on productive processes	Time Bonus Piece	38.02 41.74 41.75	46·3 51·1 53·4	45·9 50·9 53·0	$17.61 \\ 21.32 \\ 22.30$
All Eight Branchest : Skilled workmen	Time Bonus Piece	43·47 39·54 41·36	91.1 108.5 107.9	88.6 106.5 107.0	39·58 42•92 44·63
a state of the second	Total	ş	104.4	§	42.80
Factory workers (men)	Time Bonus Piece	42·39 40·67 40·95	$ \begin{array}{r} 74 \cdot 9 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	71·7 85·3 96·5	31·74 35·82 40·15
At all other some owners	Total	ş	84.2	ş	34.78
Women on productive processes.	Time Bonus Piece	42.06 40.68 41.49	49·9 53·3 55·6	48·5 53·0 55·1	20·98 21·69 23·08
Classic main aller and	Total	ş	52.6	ş	21.81
All adult workers	e :e	41.26	84.1	81.9	34.71
All adult workers	er of hou	a		Station and	

The average number of hours worked in a week by all workers covered by the inquiry was 41.26; average gross hourly earnings amounted to 84.1 Reichspfennigs, and average gross weekly earnings to 34.71 Reichsmarks. These earnings, which were inclusive of social and other regular supplements, were subject to statutory deductions in respect of taxes, levies, and contributions for sickness, invalidity, and uncomplements.

deductions in respect of taxes, levies, and contributions for sickness, invalidity and unemployment insurance. Separate particulars of the amount of such statutory deductions were not available for the branches of the chemical industry; but, for the industry as a whole, they averaged 10.9 Reichspfennigs an hour, or 12.9 per cent. of gross earnings. Average net weekly earnings, after the deductions had been made, were 30.22 Reichsmarks. According to the results of the inquiry of June, 1931, average hours of work in the chemical industry at that date were 42.48 a week, average gross hourly earnings, including supplements, were 97.4 Reichspfennigs, and average gross weekly earnings 41.38Reichsmarks. It appears, therefore, that a decline in weekly working hours and hourly earnings between June, 1931, and June, 1934, resulted in an average decrease of 16.1 per cent. in gross weekly earnings during this period. The decrease in hourly earnings was ascribed in large measure to a reduction in agreed hourly rates of 14.7 per cent., which occurred in the chemical industry during 1932. The effect of the decline in gross weekly earnings between June, 1931, and June, 1934, was to a large extent neutralised by 1932. The effect of the decline in gross weekly earnings between June, 1931, and June, 1934, was to a large extent neutralised by a fall in the cost of living. There was a net reduction of over 12 per cent. in the official cost-of-living index-number between June, 1931, and June, 1932, between which date and June, 1934, slight further decreases were balanced by subsequent increases. Summaries of the results of the earlier inquiries were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1929, and April, 1932.

PAPER GOODS INDUSTRY, JUNE, 1935.

Wirtschaft und Statistik for 2nd October, 1935, contained the results of an inquiry carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office into the wages and working hours prevailing in the paper goods industry in Germany, at June, 1935. The inquiry, which was *i.e.*, earnings before statutory deductions had been mide in respect of taxes, levies, and contributions for sickness, invalidity and unemployment

 Family allowances and other regular supplements.
 Theluding four branches of the industry for which separate particulars to not available. are not available. § No figure available.

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

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment showed a further general improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.5 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 19.2 at 21st October, 1935, and with 21.7 at 26th November, 1934.

at 25th November, 1934. In the wool textile industry employment was good, or fairly good, in November in nearly all departments and in most of the principal districts. Overtime much exceeded short time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $8\cdot 2$ at 25th November, 1935, the same as at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $13\cdot 2$ at 26th November 1034. In the cornet section employeed to be a set 21st october and the section of the se November, 1934. In the carpet section employment continued good

November, 1934. In the carpet section employment continued good at all the principal centres. In the hosiery trade employment showed little change and con-tinued good on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a slight decline, but was fair generally. In the silk manufacturing industry employment continued fairly good; and in artificial silk yarn manu-facture it continued good on the whole, though there was a slight decline at some centres. In the linen trade employment continued to improve, but was very slack; while in the jute trade also it con-tinued to improve, but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, there was a slight decline, and employ-ment was very slack, with much short-time working. ment was very slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a decline and was moderate on the whole. There was also a decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment generally was still fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade em-ployment showed little change and remained fair at most centres. In the glove and corset trades there was a further slight improvement, and employment, with some exceptions, was fairly good. In the felt hat trade there was a considerable decline, mainly due to seasonal causes and employment was had

feit hat trade there was a considerable decime, manny due to seasonal causes, and employment was bad. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little change, and remained fairly good, on the whole, a slight decline at some centres being counterbalanced by an improvement at others. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was 12.1 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 12.4 at 21st 0.4 be dotted at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 12.4 at 21st October, 1935, and with 15.3 at 26th November, 1934.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight de-cline but was still fair on the whole. In other sections it showed an improvement and was good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further slight decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, due to some extent to the seasonal decline in the decorating branch of the industry. Among the individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and with carpenters and plasterers it was good; with slaters and tilers and plumbers it was fair, and with other classes it was slack or bad. In brick manu-facture employment showed a slight decline, but remained fair on the whole. the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained fair; with millsawyers and coach-builders it declined slightly and continued moderate generally.

Signify and continued moderate generally. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry declined, but was good generally. In the letterpress printing industry it showed a slight improvement and was good on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good generally. In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight decline, but on the whole was still fairly good; with lithographic artists it was fair. In the bookbinding industry employment was fairly good generally, and it showed an improvement as compared with October.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline at the end of November, following the completion of Christmas orders, but was still moderate on the whole. At Bristol also there was a slight decline, but at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fairly good.

Employment in the glass trades showed an improvement; in the bottle-making section it was still slack, but in other sections it was fairly good.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen declined during November and was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack generally. Among seamen it became very poor on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during November are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for

various other industries :---

(a) (CERTAIN	MINING	AND	METAL	INDUSTRIES.
-------	---------	--------	-----	-------	-------------

		Workpeople included	Noven	hor	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with a			
Industry.		in the Returns for November, 1935.	193		Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining		749,932	Days w per w by Mi 5·2 5·8	eek nes. 6	Days. $+ 0.48$ - 0.04	Days. + 0.33 - 0.56		
Iron " … Shale " …		5,836 1,954	5.9	2	+ 0.09	- 0.06		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sl		an Track of	Furnac Blas 10 Mills wo	st. 2 orking.	Number. $+3$ -10	Number $+ 6$		
Iron and Steel		64,940	Shifts W (one w 364,7	eek).	$\begin{array}{ c c } Per cent. \\ + 1.9 \end{array}$	$\frac{\text{Per cent}}{+10\cdot 3}$		
	(b) OTHER II	NDUSTRI	ES.				
100 (M	Nu	mber of Worl Employed		Tot	al Wages pa Workpeop			
Industry.	Wee ende 23rd	$d = \frac{\text{Dec.}(-1)}{1}$	+) or -) on a	Wee ende 23rc Nov	d Dec.	(+) or (-) on a		

A State of the second second	1935.	before.	before.	1935.	before.	before.
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	64,298 53,430 77,281 12,513 58,441 11,269 12,185	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Fer} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ - \ 0.0 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Fer} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 9 \\ + 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 7 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	£ 105,261 107,339 140,058 24,558 125,933 20,947 32,200	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 6 \cdot 2^* \\ + 12 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \\ + 5 \cdot 7^* \\ + 8 \cdot 0^* \end{array}$

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16–64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 25th November, 1935 :--

	w	amo	ongst	es unemployed gst Insured ple aged 16-64 ovember, 1935. Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th November, 1935.			at
Division.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		Decrea	e (+) or use (-) ared with
	Males.	Females.	Total.	as compared with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$23 \cdot 3$ $32 \cdot 0$ $24 \cdot 5$	7.2 6.9 7.0 8.8 14.2 12.2 16.4 19.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.9 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.2 \end{array} $	198,988 94,161 114,559 188,117 405,013 417,431 300,185 200,108 64,151	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9,755 \\ + & 6,029 \\ - & 857 \\ - & 15,471 \\ - & 7,818 \\ + & 2,264 \\ - & 4,099 \end{array}$	- 3,965 - 15,450 - 32,048 - 60,991 - 38,889 - 27,533 - 8,044
Total	16.6	9.3	14.6	10 10 1	1,982,713	+ 411	- 202,247

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 1934, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons aged 14 years and upwards on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :--

Insured Pers Gt.	ons, 16- Britain	-64 : Per and No	rcentages orthern Ir	Unemploy eland.	7ed.†	Numb Unemploye	d Persons		
	1 Constant		Males	and Fema	les.	(Insure Uninsu	ired)		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem-	- Tem- porarily Total.		em- Tem-		regist at Emple Exchang	oyment
		1111100	ployed and Casuals.	stopped.	Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.		
1934. 26 November 17 December	18·7 18·4	10·0 9·7	13·9 13·8	2·4 2·2	16·3 16·0	2,184,960 2,150,741	2,120,785 2,085,815		
1935. 28 January 25 February 25 March 26 March 20 May 24 June 22 July 23 September 21 October	$ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 6 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 11.4 \\ 10.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.0 \\ \end{array} $	$14 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 1$	2.72.82.42.22.42.93.12.62.61.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	2,397,087 2,357,745 2,224,719 2,113,851 2,113,996 2,068,152 2,045,383 2,022,450 2,032,221 1,982,302	2,325,373 2,285,463 2,153,870 2,044,460 2,044,752 2,000,110 1,972,941 1,947,964 1,958,610 1,916,390		

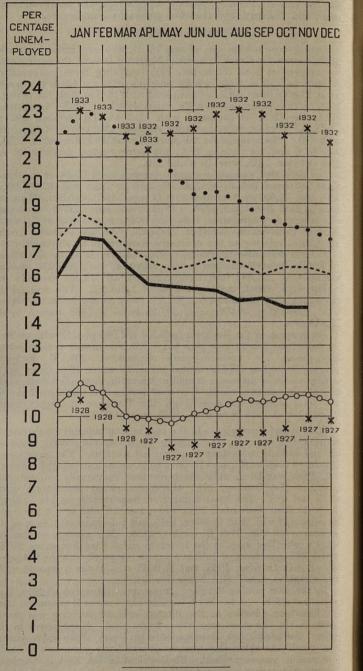
* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

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

	•		= 1935.
•	-	7	= 1934.
•	•		= 1933.
•		0-0-0-0-0-0	= Mean for 1924-29†
	•		

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages inemployed during the years 1924–1934.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. NOVEMBER, 1935.

and the second second second	a sala sugar	A second and a second			1.2.1. 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	Salah ang tang tang tang tang tang tang tang	Carlo Carlos
	Men	Bo	oys.	Women		rls.	
Area.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,683 1,492 1,093 1,199 1,303 1,298 1,172 562	970 551 490 472 694 665 556 379	5,109 1,536 1,828 3,498 5,527 4,569 2,906 1,530	3,224 1,205 758 1,094 1,252 1,031 794 381	911 574 478 483 839 607 406 265	4,753 1,350 1,461 3,587 4,086 4,626 2,663 496	17,650 6,708 6,108 10,333 13,701 12,796 8,497 3,613
Great Britain	10.802	4,777	26,503	9,739	4,563	23,022	79,406

See footnote † in previous column.
 † Excluding the period April 1926, to March, 1927.
 ‡ These totals include juveniles under 16 years of age, who were not included in the figures given in the corresponding Tables in issues of this GAZETTE prior to February, 1935.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 474.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during November; the num of persons temporarily stopped showed a further reduction in nea all districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopp among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $20 \cdot 2$ at 25th Novem 1935, as compared with $23 \cdot 3$ at 21st October, 1935, and $25 \cdot 6$ 26th November, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed decreas by $0 \cdot 3$ (from 18.5 to 18.2), and the percentage temporarily stop by $2 \cdot 8$ (from 4.8 to 2.0) by 2.8 (from 4.8 to 2.0).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books 23rd November, 1935, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as c pared with 26th October, 1935, but a decrease of 2.3 per cent compared with 24th November, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortninended 23rd November, 1935, was 5.26, an increase of 0.48 of a as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, and of 0 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th November, 1935, and 1935, an

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining distributions, it the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd i vember, 1935, and the average number of days worked per we during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at of mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included the totals. the totals.

	Tota Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.			
Districts.	23rd Nov.,	(-)asc) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
Carl Andrews	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES : Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire West Yorkshire Norths. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffordshire Glos, and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	43,778 103,022 4,819 93,848 41,867 59,246 44,566 53,657 16,315 22,484 28,444 9,310 7,306 8,699 129,342	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.6 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} & \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 29 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Days. 5·50 5·35 4·85 4·31 5·31 4·48 4·61 5·27 5·42 4·99 5·38 5·56 5·74 5·57	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ + 0 \cdot 0.3 \\ + 0 \cdot 21 \\ + 0 \cdot 21 \\ + 0 \cdot 48 \\ + 0 \cdot 48 \\ + 0 \cdot 68 \\ + 0 \cdot 57 \\ + 0 \cdot 08 \\ + 0 \cdot 27 \\ + 0 \cdot 27 \\ + 0 \cdot 317 \\ + 0 \cdot 07 \\ - 0 \cdot 04 \\ + 1 \cdot 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ -0.01 \\ +0.29 \\ -0.04 \\ +0.34 \\ \hline 0.50 \\ +0.55 \\ +0.55 \\ +0.39 \\ +0.25 \\ +0.20 \\ +0.06 \\ +0.64 \end{array}$	
England and Wales	666,703	+ 0.4	- 2.6	5.19	+ 0.52	+ 0.36	
SCOTLAND : Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	12,351 21,439 49,439 83,229	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ \hline -0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ + & 3.6 \\ - & 0.5 \\ \hline + & 0.5 \\ \end{array} $	5.81 5.60 5.88 5.80	+0.05 +0.18 +0.07 +0.10	+0.20 -0.09 +0.04 +0.03	
GREAT BRITAIN	749,932	+ 0.4	- 2.3	5.26		-	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1935, was 0.54 of a day per week, of which 0.39 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was 1.01 days per week, of which 0.71 of a day was due to want of trade; the corre-sponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th November, 1934, were 0.86 and 0.81 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd November, 1935, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,130,700 tons, as compared with 17,684,100 tons in the four weeks ended 26th October, 1935, and 18,108,700 tons in the four weeks ended 24th November, 1934.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 25th November, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st October, 1935, and 26th November, 1934, are shown in the following Table :---

	Insured Une	Persons	aged 16- l at 25th	-64 recor Nov., 19	ded as 935.	s Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
to Institutes of	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	:8.			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Ye ar before.	
Great Britain	170,552	19,475	18.2	2.0	20.2	- 3.1	- 5.4	
England and Wales	148 898	17,821	18.0	2.1	20.1	- 3.4	- 5.8	
Scotland	21,654	1,654	19.7	1.5	21.2	- 0.7	- 1.8	
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—		1000	S Part		192.92			
Northumberland		216	14.7	0.5	15.2	- 0.1	- 2.2	
Durham	28,324	1,412	21.5	1.1	22.6	- 2.3	- 1.	
Cumberland and Westmorland	4,761	100	47.7			1.	1 Sugar	
Yorkshire	21,126	180 7,788	13.5	1.8	49·5 18·4	+ 0.6 - 8.2	+16.	
Lancashire and	21,120	1,100	13.9	4.9	10.4	- 0.7	-13.	
Cheshire	14,226	1,202	18.4	1.6	20.0	- 3.6	- 3.	
Derbyshire	5,316	978	9.3	1.8	11.1	- 1.6	- 5.	
Notts. and Lei-	White Sala	S. Lingin	ter antista	Court all	- B. D. E	1 martine	ROAD ST	
cestershire	6,950	602	11.8	1.0	12.8	- 2.0	- 8.	
Warwickshire	720	565	5.7	4.5	10.2	+ 2.8	+ 3.	
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop	5.349	1,443	8.6	2.4	11.0	- 2.2	- 2.	
Glos. and Somer-	0,019	1,113	0.0	2-4	11.0	- 2.2	- 2.	
set	1,323	599	12.3	5.5	17.8	- 5.0	- 8.	
Kent	337	47	4.5	0.6	5.1	+ 0.2	- 0.	
Wales and Mon-			The Angel and	Lange St.	and the state	1.		
mouth	51,378	2,775	26.6	1.5	28.1	- 3.0	- 6.	

The *exports* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,057,500 tons in November, 1935, as compared with 4,829,100 tons in October, 1935, and with 4,823,900 tons in November, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement but remained slack. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 20·1 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 21·7 at 21st October, 1935, and 24·3 at 26th November, 1934.

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

	pec	umber of V ople employ ines include the Return	ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 23rd			Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	2,448	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Days. 5.90	Days.	Days. - 1·37	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,784 1,604	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.6 \\ + & 3.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 8 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	6.00 5.61	- 17	- 0.21 + 0.34	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,836	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	5.85	- 0.04	- 0.56	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1935, by firms making returns, was 1,954, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with October, 1935, and of 5.2 per cent. as compared with November, 1934. The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.92 in November, 1935, as compared with 5.83 in October, 1935, and 5.98 in November, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 18.5 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 19.0 at 21st October, 1935, and 22.1 at 26th November, 1934. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 67 firms employing 14,040 workpeople at the end of November, 1935, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the

* See footnote * in previous column.

^{*} The figures in this and the following article show the number of days llowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, on, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily uplied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines of working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. † Including Cannock Chase.

numbers employed, compared with October, 1935, but an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with November, 1934. The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1935, was 102, compared with 99 at the end of October, 1935, and 06 at the end of November 1024.

and the second	Total num-		er of Fu n Blast		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	Nov., 1935.	Oct., 1935.	Nov., 1934.		Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.	80 21	27 8	26 7	26 7	+ 1 + 1	+ 1 + 1	
(inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales	24	8	8	8			
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants.	40 20	23 12	22 12	22	+ 1	+1 +2	
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick	32	8	8	6		+ 2	
South Wales and Mon	13	2	2	4		- 2	
England and Wales Scotland	230 78	88 14	85 14	83 13	+ 3	+ 5+ 1	
GREAT BRITAIN	308	102	99	96	+ 3	+ 6	

The production of pig iron in November, 1935, amounted to 525,100 tons, compared with 544,300 tons in October, 1935, and 507,600 tons in November, 1934.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during November-The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.0 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 20.1 at 21st October, 1935, and 23.6 at Octh November, 1934 26th November, 1934.

26th November, 1934. At certain firms, employing 64,940 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd November, 1935, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th October, 1935, and by 10.3 per cent. as compared with 24th Novem-ber, 1934. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 23rd November, 1935, the same as in October, 1935, compared with 5.5 in November, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

	emple	of Workpe oved by F king retur	irms	Aggree	ate numb Shifts.*	er of
spunt is Towned a	Week ended 23rd Nov.	Dec. (comp	+) or -) as bared th a	Week ended 23rd Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as pared
is a set of the first of the	1935.	Month Year before. before.		1935.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	1. 1.10	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rofling Mills Forging and Pressing	7,199 964 23,333 1.454	+ 1.5 + 29.7 + 3.6 + 6.0	+ 9.9 + 30.6 + 6.7 + 9.7	42.705 4,369 126.561 7,372	+ 1.8 + 37.7 + 3.7 - 0.4	+ 10.5 + 49.8 + 10.3 + 3.0
Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7.216 11,155 13,619	+ 1.2 - 0.5 - 0.2	+14.7 +11.3 + 4.8	40,966 63,311 79,458	+ 2.9 - 1.2 - 0.1	+ 14.8 + 11.8
Labourers TOTAL	64,940	$\frac{-0.2}{+1.9}$	+ 8 6	364,742	$\frac{-0.1}{+1.9}$	$\frac{+ 6 \cdot 3}{+ 10 \cdot 3}$
DISTRICTS.	1997 A 189			(and a second	1	
Northumberland, Durham, Cleve- land	11,509	- 1.1	+ 5.9	65,366	- 1.7	+ 5.7
Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	19,196 351	+ 0.7 - 10.0	+11.8 - 5.9	108,294 1,956	+ 0.7 - 5.5	$+ 14 \cdot 1$ + 13 \cdot 1
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,164 5,826	+ 7.2 + 2.4	+22.7 + 3.3	21,783 33,193	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 2}{+ 2 \cdot 8}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 21 \cdot 8 \\ + & 5 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
Counties Wales and Mon	5,760 8,609	$\begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+14.3 + 0.9	32,636 47,873	$\begin{array}{c} +10.7 \\ +0.2 \end{array}$	+ 16.9 + 1.4
Total, England and Wales	55,415	+ 1.8	+ 8.6	311,101	+ 1.6	+ 9.9
Scotland	9,525	+ 2.8	+ 8.4	53.641	+ 3.4	+ 12.9
TOTAL	64,940	+ 1.9	+ 8.6	364,742	+ 1 9	+ 10.3

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 903,300 tons in November, 1935, as compared with 907,300 tons in October, 1935, and 766,000 tons in November, 1934.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change on the whole, and remained very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 34.9 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 34.5 at 21st October, 1935, and 31.2 at 26th November, 1934. In 34.5 at 21st October, 1935, and 31.2 at 26th November, 1934. steel sheet manufacture also employment showed little change on the whole

• the agures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in or cration, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing he average number of shifts.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 23rd November, 1935, and a month and a year before :---

C TELESE	Numbe	er of Works	Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		
Works.	Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ended Dec. (-) of				
1	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before,	Year before	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	53 10	- 3	- 1 - 1	302 92	- 8 - 2	- 3 - 4	
TOTAL	63	- 3	- 2	394	- 10	- 7	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1935, amounted to 55,266 tons, or 2,373 tons less than in October, 1935, and 12,868 tons less than in November, 1934.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement on the whole and was moderate to fair. It was fairly good in electrical engineering, fair in motor vehicle manufacture, moderate in general engineering, slack in constructional engineering, and bad in marine

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-

ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 25th November, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

			at 2	25th N	ovembe	er, 1935.	Prove Prover	
Divisions.	Teneral Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) mpared th a Year before,
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,892 1,853 1,530 4,978 15,169 18,537 10,418 1,244 1,026	609 314 162 1.024 941 1,600 405 98 70	105 280 475 27 4.819 220 2.999 86 468	323 109 94 911 1,503 601 1,408 194 107	2.554 1 397 2,001 10,179 1,682 2,681 1,406 515 376	7,483 3,953 4,262 17,119 24,114 23,639 16,636 2,137 2,047	$\begin{array}{r} - 529 \\ - 77 \\ + 564 \\ + 1,171 \\ - 820 \\ - 1,087 \\ - 664 \\ - 344 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	58,647	5,223		1 martin	1	101,390	- 1,820	
	Pe	rcentag	zes une	mploy	ed at 25	oth Nove	mber, 19	35.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	22 · 8 8 · 7 8 · 0 22 · 5 32 8 30 · 1 20 · 0 23 · 9 9 · 1	6.6 13.0 11.9 10.6 21.4 18.5 23.7 9.9 82.3	4.8 3.7 6.1 9.4 10.4 12.6 12.1 19.8 14.4	4.9 4.3 5.6 7.4 15.8 15.2 16.5 21.0 13.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 4.7 \\ - 3.3 \\ - 4.2 \\ - 4.1 \\ - 9.5 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	11.1	5.6	20.8	15.7	8.0	10 · 3	- 0.2	- 2.0
Ditto, Oct., 1935 Ditto, Nov., 1934	11.5	5.6	22.3	16·9 20·5	7.5	10.5		-

On the North-East Coast employment improved in marine engineering but was still bad; it was still slack in general engineering in that area, and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in general engineering, but in this section, and in textile engineering, it remained slack; it also improved in motor vehicle manufacture and was moderate. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued fair in motor vehicle manufacture, it was good in electrical engineering, fairly good in general engineering and moderate in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained fair. In London and the Southern Counties, apart from a slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division, employment was fairly good on the whole; it continued good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture. In Scotland employment improved in marine engineering and general engineering, but remained bad in the former and slack in the latter section. Employment again improved in Northern Ireland but was slack; it was a little better in Wales but was still bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT improved in most districts during November, but

EMPLOYMENT improved in most districts during November, but continued verv bad on the whole. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 25th November, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st October, 1935, and 26th November, 1934. In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a slight reduction between 1934 and 1935 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. Notwithstanding

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

the fall in the numbers insured, there was a general increase in the numbers employed between November, 1934, and November, 1935.

Division.	Nov	Decreas Numbers I	e (+) or se (-) in Jnemployed red with a	Percentage temployed at in November, 1935.	Increase Decrease Percer Unemplo compa with		
	Insured ^a age Unem 25th N	Month before.	Year before.	Duen 25th	Month before.	and a statement	
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western Idlands orth-Eastern orth-Western cotland Ales orthern Ireland	2,087 937 3,596 69 21,904 9,215 17,189 2,633 1,572	$\begin{array}{r} + 54 \\ + 91 \\ - 534 \\ + 15 \\ - 919 \\ - 1,142 \\ - 1,704 \\ - 418 \\ - 509 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$27 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 52 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - & 2.3 \\ + & 2.3 \\ - & 4.7 \\ - & 4.2 \\ - & 8.3 \\ - & 5.5 \end{array} $	「「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」	
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	59,202	- 5,066	- 14,685	37 • 7	- 3.2	Distance of the lot	

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further general improvement, and was

EMPLOYMENT showed a further general improvement, and was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 17.5 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 19.2 at 21st October, 1935, and with 21.7 at 26th November, 1934. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding spinning temperature.

preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 16.1, 17.4 and 20.4; and in the manufacturing department, 18.8, 21.0 and 22.9, respectively. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

in the second second	Numbe	r of Work	people.		Vages pai Vorkpeopl	
Anna and Andreas	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
And the second second	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before,	Year before.	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,672 24,208 21,493 6,925	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 1.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	£ 18,512 36,893 34,833 15,023	Per cent. + 1.5 + 1.5 + 0.9 + 3.8	二 二日本 二日
Total	64,298	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	105,261	+ 1.6	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and	4,848 6,273 11,087 11,270	+ 3.2 + 3.1 + 0.4 + 0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 1.9 \\ \end{array} $	7,384 10,102 19,013 18,549	+ $3 \cdot 4$ + $3 \cdot 5$ + $1 \cdot 0$ + $1 \cdot 7$	「日本」」となっているというのであるとうであるとうであるとうであるとうであるとうであるとうであるとうであるとう
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	5,874 3,778 3,533	+ 0.1 - 6.0 + 4.2	+ 7.1 + 1.9 - 1.6	9,978 5,698 5,469	+ 0.9 - 5.3 + 4.2	
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham	3,985 2,928 2,683	+ 2.1 + 0.7 + 0.5	-5.0 + 0.2 + 6.7	6,496 5,569	+ 3.0 + 2.5	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,005 3,075 2,180 2,784	+ 0.5 + 2.2 + 2.6 - 2.8	+ 5.4 + 3.6 + 1.9	5,517 3,740 3,591 4,155	+ 2.8 + 2.0 + 4.9 - 3.1	
Total	64,298	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	105,261	+ 1.6	-

Returns from firms employing about 64,200 workpeople in the Returns from firms employing about 64,200 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November showed that 5½ per cent. of these work-people were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives. At Ashton-under-Lyne much short time was still worked. At Stockport, Stalybridge, and Hyde the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Oldham employment showed a further improvement, and was better than in November of last year. In the spinning department the improvement was most marked in the

improvement, and was better than in November of last year. In the spinning department the improvement was most marked in the section spinning the coarser counts of yarn; a scarcity of labour was reported in the ring spinning section; in the manufacturing depart-ment employment improved but was still poor in the sheeting and fustian section; it was fairly good in the section producing calicoes, fancies, and heavy good.

fancies, and heavy goods. At Bolton employment was reported as slack with cardroom workers and bad with spinners; it improved and was fair with weavers, winders, and warpers. At Leigh there was a further general weavers, winders, and warpers. At Leigh there was a further general improvement, and employment with spinners was reported as good. At Bury and at Heywood the improvement reported last month continued; while at Rochdale employment was described as good. At Preston the improvement reported last month was maintained, and it was estimated that about 80 per cent. of the machinery was running. At Chorley there was a general improvement. At Blackburn the improvement continued both in spinning and in weaving, although many weavers were still not fully employed. At Accrimeton there was an improvement in the weaving domestment. there was an improvement in the weaving department. At Darwen

· Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of waves

there was a further improvement, but employment was still described as very depressed. At Great Harwood there was a marked improvement with weavers. At Burnley a further slight improve-ment was reported, and employment was stated to be better than it had been since the end of July. At Padiham a considerable im-provement was reported, although there was still a good deal of under-employment. At Colne employment was considerably better than in October. At Nelson more looms which had been idle were re-started. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad, but was slightly better than in October. In Yorkshire employment continued to improve, but a good deal of short time was still worked in the cardroom and spinning depart-ments. A shortage of skilled women reelers and winders was reported. At Todmorden the improvement reported last month continued, and most of the spinning mills were reported to be working full time; in the weaving department, however, there was still some under-employment. there was a further improvement, but employment was still

under-employment.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 25th November, 1935 :---

A set of the set of the	25th Nov., 1935.											
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp								
	Men.	Women.	Vomen. Total.		Women.	Total.	Total.					
Card and Blow-	1.070	7.014	5.450	747	1.070	0.010	-					
ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	1,636 9,905	3,814 2,905	5,450 12,810	343 2,726	1,876 1761	2,219 4,487	7,669					
ing	1,554	4,846	6.400	AL MIRES	3 475	4,297	10 697					
Weaving Other Processes	6,427 1,023	15,551 267	21,978 1,290	1,030 143	2,564 148	3,594 291	25,572					
Total	20,545	27,383	47.928	5 064	9,824	14,888	62,816					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 21st October, 1935 :---

Depertment	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Tempo				
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	- 89 -400	- 57 - 145	- 146 - 545	- 75 - 493	- 557 - 460	— 632 — 953	- 778 - 1,498	
ing Weaving Other Pro- cesses	- 95 - 432 - 65	-397 -1,074 + 39	- 492 - 1,506 - 26	-204 -328 -59	- 1,705	-1,188 -2,033 -95	-1,680 -3,539 -121	
Total	-1081	1,634	- 2,715	- 1,159	- 3,742	- 4,901	- 7,616	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 165,637,600 lbs. in November, 1935, compared with 135,102,000 lbs. in October, 1935, and with 100,059,500 lbs. in November, 1934. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 12,413,300 lbs. in November, 1935, compared with 12,576,700 lbs. in October, 1935, and with 10,641,500 lbs. in November, 1934. The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in November, 1935, were 158,489,000 square yards, compared with 161,095,000 square yards in the previous month, and 172,397,000 square yards in November, 1934.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT was good, or fairly good, in November in nearly all departments and in most of the principal districts, and was con-siderably better than a year ago. Overtime much exceeded short time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, and a shortage of operatives, especially juvenile workers, was reported at several centres. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable improvement.

improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was $8\cdot 2$ at 25th November, 1935, the same as at 21st October, 1935, and compared with $13\cdot 2$ at 26th November, 1934. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were $5\cdot 2$, $5\cdot 4$, and 4.8

Worsted Section .- Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd November showed that in the worsted section only 7 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average, while 37 per cent.

were on overtime for 6 hours each on the average. At Bradford, wool-combers, spinners and manufacturers continued to be well employed; in the manufacturing department employmen was better than in October. Overtime and night shifts were largely worked. At Shipley there was a further improvement in the wool-combing department, and employment was well maintained in all other departments. At Halifax employment remained good and

• 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.

(-) in utage oyed a**s** ared h a Year before.

 $\begin{array}{r} - 3.9 \\
- 0.1 \\
- 0.9 \\
+ 7.8 \\
- 8.8
\end{array}$ -1.3-13.6-11.7-29.6- 8.8

to all +) or -) on a

Year before.*

Per cent. +10·1 + 9·2 + 2·3 + 3·9 + 6.2 - 1.4 + 9.3 + 11.1 + 7.4+ 9.5 + 4.5 - 1.1

- 5.5 +10.2 + 8.6+ 2.8 + 9.4 + 5.1

+ 6.2

there was a further improvement at Huddersfield, although employ-

there was a further improvement at Huddersheld, although employ-ment in the fine worsted trade was still only moderate. In the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden districts, employment continued good, and there was an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers. In the wool sorting department employment was reported as good; better than in October and better also than a year ago. In the wool-combing department employment was better than a year ago; in the merino and carding crossbred sections it was good, and better than in October, but there was a decline in the preparing continue.

sections. Employment in the worsted spinning department was good, with much overtime and very little short time. In the worsted weaving department there was a further slight improvement; though employment in the fine worsted trade at Huddersfield was still only moderate. Idle looms were re-started, and many employers found difficulty in obtaining skilled workpeople

Woollen Section.—Employment was good in practically all dis-tricts. Returns received from employers for the week ended 23rd November showed that 9 per cent. of the workpeople in this section as a whole were on short time in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 27 per cent. were on overtime, for 7 hours each on the average, the overtime was principally in the spinning on the average; the overtime was principally in the spinning department. In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, and

night shifts were in operation. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District showed a slight seasonal decline but remained fairly good. In the Leeds district there was little change; at Morley employment continued to be fairly good. At Guiseley most firms were working night shifts, and there was an unsatisfied demand for weavers and

warpers. In the blanket trade employment was described as good in York-shire and the improvement previously reported at Witney was maintained. At Rochdale and Saddleworth a further improvement was reported in the flannel trade, and employment was fairly good. In the West of England employment showed an improvement on the whole; at Westbury and at Frome employment was good, but at Trowbridge there was a slight seasonal decline. In the South of Scotland there was a further improvement, and employment on the whole was moderate. There was still a good deal of short-time working, however. At Stornoway the tweed industry continued busy, and some of the mills were working overtime.

Carpet Section .- In the carpet trade employment continued good

at all the principal centres. The following Table summarises the returns received from

			mber o kpeopl		Tota al	J Wages J Workpee	paid to ople.
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1935.	De	or or ec. (-) on a nonth pefore.	Figure	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1935.	ended 23rd Nov., month	
Departments: Worsted Section :			Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,537 38,401 16,914 9,762 1,667	+++++	0.3 1.0 1.3 1.1 5.4	97.3 93.9 86.2 100.2 95.2	24,378 58,403 31,660 22,458 3,159	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	81·1 90·4 79·0 85 7 69·9
Total—Worsted	77,281	+	1.0	92 · 9	140,058	+ 0.5	85.1
WOOLLEN SECTION :				19-19-1	1. S.C.R.	and the C	
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,017 12,865 21,784 15,566 2,198	+ - + - +	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.3 \end{array} $	78-3 93-3 97-5 91-8 81-9	2,270 27,593 38,938 34,069 4,469	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	84.0 102.2 100.3 93.5 85.7
Total—Woollen	53,430	-	0.5	93.8	107,339	- 1.5	97.4
CARPET SECTION	12,513	+	0.4	138.2	24,558	+ 1.0	145.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry	143,224	+	0.4	95 · 6	271,955	- 0.3	93.3
Districts:†				E News			
WORSTED SECTION :					and and a star		
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Bata	34,076 7,600 8,580 8,266 7,247	+-+++	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	92·3 90·0 83·2 96·4 93·6	63,209 15,004 14,615 14,677 12,249	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	78 · 4 82 · 1 79 · 2 94 · 8 92 · 8
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,823	+	1.6	116.1	5,838	+ 2.0	116.2
Total—West Riding	69,592	+	1.1	92.2	125,592	+ 0.6	83.3
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,791 378 2,520	+++++	0·1 0·5 1·8	89·4 131·4 117·3	9,047 648 4,771	- 0.5 - 0.8 - 1.3	87·1 124·2 175·4
Total-Worsted	77 281	+	1.0	92.9	140.058	+ 0.5	95.1

Total_Worsted 77.281 + 1.0 92.9 140,058 + 0.5 85.1 Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February 1929.
 † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

		a start and and an	-	Security	01, 10			
		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 =100.)	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1935.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a month before.	Index Figure.* (Jan., 1926 =100.)		
WOOLLEN SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,283	- 1·6	99•1	27,785	- 1·2	98•9		
lev, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	9,871 8,511	- 4·3 - 0·3	85.6 107.5	· 18,523 18,399	$\begin{array}{c} - & 8 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	91·5 116·9		
Vale Bradford	2,544 1,261	$\begin{array}{rrr} + & 0.8 \\ + & 6.6 \end{array}$	98·3 99·7	5,457 2,639	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	89·1 87·9		
Total—West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	34,470 3,379	-1.6 + 0.7	97·7 91·8	72,803 6,774	-2.9 + 0.5	102·0 93·2		
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,676 11,905	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	85·4 87·6	6,791 20,971	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	99·2 86·1		
Total-Woollen	53,430	- 0.5	93.8	107,339	- 1.5	97.4		
CARPET SECTION	12,513	+ 0.4	138.2	24,558	+ 1.0	145.7		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	143,224	+ 0.4	95.6	271,955	- 0.3	93.3		

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd November, 1935, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th October, 1935:—

section), as compared	WILL	ппе	WOOL	c end	190 20	our (Jetor	ber, L	955:-
In Stranger		mplo	yed as	s com		with	prev	ious n	mbers nonth. ').
	Sor a Co	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.		ning.	Weav	ving.	Other Depts.		All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
VORSTED SECTION: Bradford Hulddersfield Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews-	+	$0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.0$	-++	1·2 1·1 0·9 1·2 1·6	÷ -+	$2 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 3$ $0 \cdot 4$	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	1·4 0·8 0·3 0·9 0·4	+ 1.4 - 0.0 + 0.7 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1
bury, Batley, etc.) <i>Total, West Riding</i> West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	+_	0.3 4.3 5.5	+ -	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	10 15 14	1·4 1·1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ \overline{7 \cdot 1} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.8 \end{array} $
TOTAL	+	0.3	+	1.0	+	1.3	+	1.1	+ 1.0
									umbers month.
-		Spin	ning.	Wea	ving.		her pts.	(in	All Depts. cluding specified).
7001LEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbu Batley, etc.)		-	1·6 3·4		0·9 3·7		2·7 6·1		- 1.6 - 4.3
Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire	···· ····	++	0·9 1·9 7·4 <i>1·0</i> 3·4	+++	1·5 9·5	+	3·7 1·4 5·6 3·8 0·6	4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 6.6 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ \end{array} $
West of England, Midla and Wales Scotland	nds 	+ :	2·9 0·9		1•6 3•5		0 • 7 1 • 7		+ 1·2 - 2·1
TOTAL		- (0 • 1	+ (0-2	- :	2 • 1	all of	- 0.5

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in one principal wool textile trade centres at 25th November, 1935 :---

Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	io) ed.	Temp	Total.		
Departmente	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Wool Sorting	84	8	92	224	6	230	322
Wool Washing and	1.00	A CONTRACTOR	P Marco	C. C	The second second	Contractory	100 20
Preparing	488	122	610	422	130	552	1,162
Wool Combing	258	199	457	427	209	636	1,093
Wool Carding	468	61	529	289	56	345	874
Woollen Spinning	289	37	326	230	94	324	650
Worsted Drawing and	138 - Call	San Star	State of the second		Martin Miles		
Spinning	283	391	674	114	144	258	932
Woollen Winding and	D. B. R. Start	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	III STATE		·····································	and all the	
Warping	77	21	98	177	27	204	302
Worsted Winding and	Constant of	D. A. C.	State State		Second of Second	1 marga	
Warping	86	84	170	88	152	240	410
Woollen Weaving	89	116	205	138	1,128	1,266	1,471
Worsted Weaving	61	112	173	51	452	503	676
Other Processes	780	51	831	652	93	745	1,576
		T. STATISTICS	C. All Control	and the second	and day the	Constant and	1.
Total	2,963	1,202	4.165	2,812	2,491	5,303	9,468

* See footnote * in previous column.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 21st October, 1935 :--

Demontryant	M	Tholl	y U	nemp	loy	ed.	Temporarily Stopped.					
Department.	Men.		Wo	omen.	T	otal.	Ŋ	Ien.	Women.		Total	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	51	+	5	-	46	No.	155	-	1	-	15
and Preparing	+	20	+	9	+	29	+	83	-	23	+	_6
Wool Combing	+	25	+	. 7	+	32	-	126	-	29	-	15
Wool Carding	+	61	+	4 5	+	65	-	24	+	22 14	-	0
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+	5	+	5	+	10	+	82	+	14	+	9
and Spinning		19	1	173	1	192	1000	53	-	75	_	12
Woollen Winding	2				5		19.00		C.C.			
and Warping	+	13	-	5	+	8	+	4	+	1	+	
Worsted Winding	1	1000				1000	1100		The second			
and Warping	+	36	-	34	+	2	-	31	-	35	-	6
Woollen Weaving	1000	3	+	27	+	24	+	32	+	285	+	31
Worsted Weaving	-	11	-	61	-	72	-	26	-	432	-	45
Other Processes	+	68	1	33	+	35	+	119	+	7	+	12
Total	+	144	-	249	-	105	-	95	-	266	-	36

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 48,263,000 lbs. in November, 1935, compared with 20,168,000 lbs. in the previous month and 33,929,000 lbs. in November, 1934. The in the previous month and 33,929,000 lbs. in November, 1934. The *exports* of wool tops in November, 1935, were 4,607,000 lbs., compared with 5,945,000 lbs. in October, 1935, and with 3,799,000 lbs. in November, 1934. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in November, 1935, were 3,905,000 lbs., compared with 3,744,000 lbs. in October, 1935, and with 3,346,000 lbs. in November, 1934. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in November, 1935, were 8,750,000 square yards, compared with 9,521,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,204,000 square yards in November, 1934. The *exports* of blankets were 2,523 cwts., 3,194 cwts., and 3,905 cwts., in November, 1935, October, 1935, and November, 1934, respectively. respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed little change, and remained fairly good on the whole, a slight decline at some centres being counterbalanced by an improvement at others. It was considerably better than a year ago.

better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12 ·1 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 12 ·4 at 21st October, 1935, and with 15 ·3 at 26th November, 1934. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers for the three periods :--

London1.665 $+ 0.8$ $- 4.2$ $3,468$ $- 1.2$ Leicester $6,846$ $- 2.2$ $- 2.1$ $19,732$ $- 4.2$ Leicester Country District $4,298$ $- 0.6$ $+ 13.0$ $9,563$ $- 1.2$ Morthampton $5,175$ $- 0.7$ $+ 2.4$ $11,611$ $- 3.2$ Migham, Rushden and $5,175$ $- 0.7$ $+ 2.4$ $11,611$ $- 3.2$ District $- 0.6$ $+ 13.0$ $9,563$ $- 1.2$ Rest of Northants $- 1,279$ $+ 0.2$ $+ 4.2$ $2,895$ $- 3.2$ Stafford and District $1,279$ $+ 0.2$ $+ 4.2$ $2,895$ $- 3.2$ Bristol, Kingswood and $1,407$ $+ 0.1$ $+ 7.7$ $2,797$ $- 6.2$ Lecas and District $- 1,459$ $+ 2.4$ $+ 0.9$ $3,472$ $+ 1.2$ Lancashire(mainly) $7,279$ $+ 0.8$ $+ 12.1$ $14,564$ $- 1.2$ Birmingham and District $- 3.94$ $+ 0.2$ $+ 1.7$ $1,521$ $+ 4.7$ Other parts of England and Wales $- 56,451$ $- 0.0$ $+ 3.3$ $121,631$ $- 2.4$ otland $$ $1,990$ $+ 0.2$ $- 2.6$ $4,302$ $- 2.4$	- Catter		Number o Jorkpeop	Total	wages Workpe	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		ended			ended	
ngland and Wales : Londoncent.cent. \pounds cent. \pounds Leicester1,665 $+$ 0.8 $ 4.2$ $3,468$ $ 1.5$ Leicester $8,846$ $ 2.2$ $ 2.1$ $19,732$ $ 1.5$ Leicester $8,846$ $ 2.2$ $ 2.1$ $19,732$ $ 1.5$ Leicester $4,298$ $ 0.6$ $+$ 13.0 $9,563$ $ 1.5$ Morthampton $5,175$ $ 0.7$ $+$ 2.4 $11,611$ $ 3.6$ Migham, Rushden and District $6,432$ $+$ 0.6 $+$ 4.3 $15,521$ $ 0.5$ Kettering and District $1,279$ $+$ 0.2 $2,895$ $ 3.4$ Norwich and District $2,388$ $ 0.1$ $+$ 3.2 4.691 -11.5 Bristol, Kingswood and District $1,407$ $+$ 0.1 $+$ 7.7 $2,797$ $ 6.422$ $+$ $19,890$ $ 5.724$ $ 1.459$ $+$ 2.4 691 -11.5 Bristol, Kingswood and District $1,407$ $+$ 0.1 $+$ 7.774 $+$ $14,564$ $ 1.574$ Lancashire(mainly Rosendale Valley) $7,279$ $+$ 0.8 $+$ 12.1 $14,564$ </td <td></td> <td>Nov.,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Nov.,</td> <td></td>		Nov.,			Nov.,	
	Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Kettering and District Kettering and District Stafford and District Stafford and District Stafford and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales ngland and Wales	8,846 4,298 5,175 6,482 4,801 1,279 2,388 5,904 1,407 1,459 7,279 894 4,574 56,451 1,990	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ \hline + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ -4\cdot 2 \\ -2\cdot 1 \\ +13\cdot 0 \\ +2\cdot 4 \\ +4\cdot 3 \\ +2\cdot 4 \\ +4\cdot 2 \\ +3\cdot 2 \\ +3\cdot 2 \\ +3\cdot 2 \\ +7\cdot 7 \\ +0\cdot 9 \\ +12\cdot 1 \\ +1\cdot 7 \\ +6\cdot 5 \\ \hline +3\cdot 3 \\ -2\cdot 6 \end{array}$	3,468 19,732 9,563 11,611 11,418 2,895 4,691 10,890 2,797 3,472 14,564 1,521 9,458 121,631 4,302	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \\ - 4 \\ - 3 \\ - 1 \\ - 3 \\ - 1 \\ - 3 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 2 \\ $
		-	L.			

Returns from firms employing about 57,660 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November, 1935, showed that 24 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 8 hours each on the average; while about 17 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average. The short time was mostly at Leicester, Northampton, Stafford, and Norwich; and the overtime in the Higham and Rushden district and in Lancashire. Employment in London continued to be fairly good. In North London there was still a demand for workers, particularly women workers.

workers

At Leicester employment declined slightly but remained fair; some firms continued to be well employed, and there was a fairly steady demand for skilled workers. In the Leicestershire country district employment remained good. Employment at Northampton declined slightly, but remained fair. At Wellingborough and in the Higham and Rushden district employ-ment improved and mericipate the start of the start o

ment remained good. At Kettering employment improved and was good. At the other Northamptonshire centres employment was good or fairly good generally.

paid to eople. (+) or (-) on a Year before $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array}$ $7 + 10 1 + 5 \cdot 9$ +10.4+ 1.4 + 1.4 + 15.4 + 2.8 + 1.3 $\begin{array}{c|c}
0 +18 \cdot 2 \\
5 - 2 \cdot 4
\end{array}$ +19.8 - 2.9 +11.4 + 6.5 - 0.7

+ 6.2

At Stafford employment remained fairly good; it was better than a year ago. Employment at Norwich declined, and short time was largely worked.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district declined slightly, but remained good at Kingswood and fairly good in the district as a whole. At Leeds employment was fairly good. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment remained good.

Employment improved at Glasgow, and was good ; it was moderate at Edinburgh, and fairly good at Maybole, Ayr, and Kilmarnock. 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 25th November, 1935 :--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th November, 1935.										
Department.	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	CHICK CHINE IN				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture :	all and and		10000	E STICKER							
Preparing Depart-	199	32	231	82	37	119	750				
Rough Stuff Depart-		54	431	04	51	113	350				
ment	351	20	371	175	9	184	555				
Clicking Department		3	760	822	2	824	1,584				
Closing Department	25	458	483	6	859	865	1,348				
Making Department		35	2,099	933	30	963	3,062				
Finishing Depart-	-,		-,				0,001				
ment	1,405	435	1.840	418	242	660	2,500				
Slipper Making	293	123	416	588	261	849	1,265				
Clog Making	19	1	20	3		3	23				
Repairing and Hand	Cher Cal		2136/184	4-67222	Design of the		C. TRAN				
Sewn Work	839	a ferret and	839	45	2	47	886				
TOTAL	5,952	1,107	7,059	3,072	1,442	4,514	11,573				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st October, 1935 :---

Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men	Women.	Total.	rotai.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff Depart- ment Clicking Department Making Department Finishing Depart- ment Slipper Making Clog Making Bepairing and Hand	$ \begin{array}{r} - 83 \\ -134 \\ -214 \\ -194 \\ - 16 \\ - 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 4 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 86 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 43 \\ - & 5 \\ \dots \end{array} $	+ 18 - 87 -145 - 86 -222 -237 - 21 - 5	-3 -7 +71 +4 -121 -157 +24 +1	+ 1 + 272 + 6 + 50 + 42 	+ 11 - 6 + 72 + 276 -115 -107 + 66 + 1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 93 \\ - 73 \\ + 190 \\ - 337 \\ - 344 \\ + 45 \\ - 4 \\ \end{array} $
Sewn Work TOTAL	-33 -663	- 155	$\frac{-33}{-818}$	$\frac{-14}{-174}$	+ 1 + 387	+15+213	$\frac{-18}{-605}$

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in November, 1935, amounted to 54,698 dozen pairs, as compared with 58,838 dozen pairs in October, 1935, and with 55,725 dozen pairs in November, 1934.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

Employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline at the end of November, following the completion of Christmas orders, but was still moderate on the whole. At Bristol also there was a slight decline, but at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18-0 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 16-2 at 21st October, 1935, and 17-2 at 26th November, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

		Number Vorkpeop			wages p Workpeo	
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a
and the second second	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.		23rd * Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year* before.
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufac-	2,108	Per cent. - 0·4	Per cent. + 9.4	£ 3,801	Per cent. - 1.9	Per cent. +14·2
ture Other Branches (including unspecified)	7,127 2,034	- 0.9 + 0.2	+ 3.8 + 2.9	13,404 3,742	-2.7 -1.6	+ 4.5 + 2.2
TOTAL	11,269	- 0.6	+ 4.7	20,947	- 2.4	+ 5.7
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts	8,806 2,463	-0.9 +0.4		14,917 6,030	-3.9 + 1.8	+ 7.1 + 2.4
TOTAL	11,269	- 0.6	+ 4.7	20,947	- 2.4	+ 5.7

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

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that, of 11,141 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,941, or nearly $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working on an average about 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd November, 1935; on the other hand, 1,153, or nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight decline, but remained fair on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.5 at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 12.2 at 21st October, 1935, and 13.9 at 26th November, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

Taral Later	Numbe	er of Worl	kpeople.		Vages paie Vorkpeople	
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
575 DAT 15	23rd Nov., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	3rd 2Nov. 1935.	Month before.	Year* be fore
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	1,813	- 1.3	+ 3.6	4,481	- 5.1	+ 0.8
ern Counties South and South- West Counties	8,278	- 0.6	+ 7.8	22,522	- 2.6	+10.1
and Wales Scotland	1,872 222	- 0.8 - 2.2	+ 1.9 + 2.8	4,623	- 4.7 - 0.7	+ 6.2 + 4.0
Total	12,185	- 0.8	+ 6.2	32,200	- 3.3	+ 8.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 12,148 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd November, 1935. On the other hand, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average on the average.

BUILDING.

BUILDING. EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further slight decline, on the whole, compared with the previous month, due to some extent to the seasonal decline in the decorating branch of the industry. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts. As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and with carpenters and plasterers it was good; with slaters and tilers and plumbers it was fair, and with other classes it was slack or bad. Compared with November, 1934, there was an improvement in all branches of the industry. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, at 25th November, 1935, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with November, 1934 :--

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured	ployed	Numbers included in previous column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percent compared	(-) in age as
	at July, 1935.	at 25th Nov., 1935.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Plainters Labourers to above and	139,970 88,910 23,830 8,670 31,590 129,740 39,280	10,220 3.693 2,716 697 2,095 32,540 3,302	370 275 207 51 147 1,479 150	7·3 4·2 11·4 8·0 6·6 25·1 8·4	+ 0.8 + 1.5 + 1.1 + 1.6 + 1.	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.0 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 5.4 \\ - 7.8 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 3.6 \end{array} $
Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General	271,080	42,955	1,049	15.8	+ 1.1	- 4.0
All other occupa- tions	96,130 147,590	33,562 33,138	536 933	34·9 22·5	+ 1.5 + 1.1	- 0·5
Total	976,790	164,918	5,197	16.9	+ 1.8	- 2.9
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	199,120 156,340 114,550 117,270 121,040 123,970 92,690 33,000 18,810	$\begin{array}{c} 31,678\\14,301\\15,749\\14,531\\26,423\\26,108\\19,644\\11,137\\5,347\end{array}$	45 88 299 825 1,913 936 842 242 7	$15 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 4$	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 8}{4 + 1 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{4 + 3 \cdot 0} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 + 2 \cdot 0} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 + 2 \cdot 0} + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{4 + 1 \cdot 6}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 5 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 6 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	976,790	164,918	5,197	16.9	+ 1.8	- 2.9

Building Plans approved.—For statistics relating to building plans approved by certain Local Authorities during November, in comparison with a year before, see page 488.

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry declined during Novem-ber, but was good generally; it was better than in November, 1934. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight improvement on the previous month and was good on the whole. In Liverpool and York, however, employment was reported as slack; whilst at Bradford, Leeds, Newcastle, Leicester, Bristol and Cardiff it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

stereotypers remained good generally. Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed a slight decline as compared with October, but was still fairly good on the whole; it was better than in November, 1934. Reports from Bradford and Edinburgh, however, again described employment as bad. With ographic artists it was fair.

lithographic artists it was fair. In the bookbinding industry employment was fairly good on the whole; it showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was also better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was $6 \cdot 3$ at 25th November, 1935, as compared with $5 \cdot 6$ at 21st October, 1935, and $6 \cdot 9$ at 26th November, 1934. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were $8 \cdot 1$, $8 \cdot 3$, and $8 \cdot 5$; and in the cardboard-box, paper bag and stationery industries, $4 \cdot 6$, $4 \cdot 5$ and $4 \cdot 8$. The following Table summarises the returns from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :—

amongst their members :---

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag		Decrea	e (+) or ase (-) a a
All And The Art of States	at end of Nov., 1935.	Nov., 1935.	Oct., 1935.	Nov., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties,	33,523	5.1	5.3	5.8	-0.2	- 0.7
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern	14,293	6.9	7.2	7.6	-0.3	- 0.7
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,654 5,461 9,905	3.5 6.2 4.5	3·9 6·7 4·4	6·4 9·2 5·3	-0.4 - 0.5 + 0.1	-2.9 -3.0 -0.8
Total	70,836	5.3	5.5	6.4	-0.2	- 1.1
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	11,691 8,290	6.2 7.8	5-9 8-8	7·3 9·6	+0.3 - 1.0	-1.1 -1.8
not distinguished)	27,199	1.6	1.5	2.0	+0.1	- 0-4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

but was still slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29.3 per cent. were unemployed at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 30.2 per cent. at 21st October, 1935, and with 29.0 per cent. at 26th November, 1934. The estimated total of 160,430 insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1935, included 23,780 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 136,650 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 25th November, 1935, was 16.3, as compared with 14.8 at 21st October, 1935, and 14.7 at 26th November, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 31.4, 32.8 and 31.2. London — Employment remained slack but was slightly better

London .- Employment remained slack, but was slightly better

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

4.4 - 14 - 22,	Average Da Docks an			ourers emp arves in Lo	
	In	Docks.	in the later		- family-en-
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors,	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended 2nd Nov., 1935 9th " " " 16th " " 23th " " 30th " "	4,128 3,889 4,328 4,614 4,248	1,890 1,912 1,874 1,917 1,801	6,018 5,801 6,202 6,531 6,049	6,705 6,736 6,762 6,565 6,412	12,723 12,537 12,964 13,096 12,461
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Nov., 1935	} 4,241	1,879	6,120	6,636	12,756
Average for Oct., 1935	4,092	1,808	5,900	6,397	12,297
Average for Nov., 1934	4,262	1,673	5,935	6,646*	12,581*

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during November was 936, compared with 846 in October, and with 815 in November, 1934.

* Revised figures.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained generally moderate. At North Shields it was fair during the early part of the month, but it declined later; at the Hartlepools it continued fair. At Hull it remained generally good with dock workers, and bad with coal workers. Employment at Grimsby showed some improvement. At Boston and Ipswich it continued general

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. At Garston it declined, and at Salford it was fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th November, 1935, was 12,236, compared with 12,065 in October, 1935, and with 12,287 in November, 1934. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,457 in the four weeks ended 29th November, 1935, compared with £32,322 in October, 1935, and with £30,354 in November, 1934. *

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardifi improved slightly and was generally moderate; at Penarth it was good. At Swansea it improved with dock workers, and was fai with coal trimmers. At Bristol and Avonmouth the improvemen reported in October was maintained. Employment at Plymout declined slightly; at Southampton it was fair.

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

SEAMEN.

DURING November employment among seamen was very poor o the whole.

DURING November employment among seamen was very poor on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th November, 1935, was 30.6, compared with 29-2 at 21st October, 1935, and 33.6 at 26th November, 1934. The demand for men on the Thames was poor generally, with some increase in requirements towards the end of the month. On the Tyne there was a very slack demand; on the Wear it fluctuated between poor and moderate. The demand on the Tees was quiet, with a slightly better tendency in the second week; at the Hartle-pools the demand was fair, except in the second and last weeks of the month, when it was very poor. At Hull the demand fluctuated between poor and fairly good; except for ordinary seamen, and boys in catering departments the supply of men was well in excess of demand. At Southampton the demand varied from very quiet to fair. At Bristol it was quiet, with slackness more marked in the middle of the month; at Avonmouth it was slack, but showed some improvement towards the end of November. At Cardiff the demand gradually improved from slack to good; difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand for white British seamen and firemen, argenters and ordinary seamen; at Newport the demand was fair until the last week when it was moderate : there was a scarcity of white British ratings; at Swansea the demand was good in the middle of the month and fair otherwise. On the Mersey it varied from very quiet to moderate; there was a shortage of able-bodied eamen. At Manchester there was a moderate demand, with more activity in the second week. On the Clyde the demand fluctuated between slack and fairly good. At Leith it was quiet, with demand somewhat higher in the second and last weeks. At Belfast, there was a very poor demand.

was a very poor demand. The following Table shows the number of seamen† shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November :--

	1 194 2	Number	of Seamen	† shipped in	1
Principal Ports.	Nov.,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Eleven	Month
	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1935.	Nov 193
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool‡ Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol§ Newport, Mon. Cardiffi Swansea	7,056 487 7,095 5,063 1,484 127 380 736 593 421 2,098 -549	$\begin{array}{r} - & 701 \\ - & 36 \\ - & 2,217 \\ - & 1,557 \\ - & 1557 \\ + & 1577 \\ + & 1577 \\ - & 2266 \\ - & 44 \\ - & 1588 \\ + & 425 \\ - & 415 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 97 \\ - & 91 \\ + & 564 \\ - & 338 \\ + & 47 \\ + & 213 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 111 \\ + & 77 \\ + & 405 \\ - & 112 \end{array}$	91,050 6,611 89,589 69,372 16,728 2,017 3,230 8,184 6,952 4,330 19,274 9,900	95, 7, 83, 64, 18, 2, 2, 8, 3, 18, 10,
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	200	- 258 + 73	- 7 + 142	2,961 4,297	2,4
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	1,824 78	- 1,266 - 173	- 328 - 19	24,200	25,8
Total for above Ports	28,577	- 6,474	+ 449	360,477	360,1

with a year ago is affected by an increase in wages in

Comparison with a year age is an entropy of the numbers of separate of the numbers, 1934.
I the understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avommonth and Portishead.
Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table 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 25th November, 1935. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

an a second and		Numb	er of Per 25th No	sons on . v., 1935	Register	in t	or Dec.(- otals as red with
Area.		Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	Carl Contractor	., 26th No 1934.
London Division	n	157,39	1 37,263	4,334	198,988	+ 12,369	9 - 15,3
South-Eastern Division		72,70				+ 9,75	5 - 3,90
Brighton Chatham		3,22	7 1,207 523	226	4,660	+ 99	9 - 3.
Ipswich		3,228	247	77	2,430	+ 178	3 - 7! 3 - 5!
Norwich Rest of Divis	ion	5,51	681 5 13,468		6,290 76,629	+ 266 + 9,202	5+
South-Western		4.243 323	t. Children /		A STATE OF THE STATE OF	The THEFT PARTY	0 30 200 0
Division Bristol		94,199 14,554 7,273	13,191 2,176	1,699	114,559	+ 6,029	- 15,42 - 3,69
Plymouth Portsmouth		7,273	1,212	504	8,989	+ 156	6
Reading		7,569	226	113	2,568	+ 189	
Southampton Swindon		8,427 1,231	773			+ 35]	-1,69 -74
Rest of Divisi	ion	52,916	7,701	3 487	64,104	+ 4.288	3 - 7.76
Midlands Divisi Birmingham		148,047 18,402 3,729	34,299 5,443	5,771	188,117 24,152	- 857 + 726	-32,04 -2,70
Coventry Cradley He	eath	3,729	547	66	4,342	- 362	2 - 35
and Haleso	wen	2,044	488	25		- 48	- 73
Derby Leicester		2,412 6,317	637 2,261	150 43			-98 -1,79
Northampton Nottingham		3,088	828	54	3.970	- 104	- '60
Smethwick		1,781	2,417	351 7	2,375	+ 405	- 2,8]
Stoke-on-Tren Walsall	1t	14,676	5,984 599	462	21,122	+ 943	5+ 25
West Bromwi	ich	4,137 1,739	235	14	1,988	- 421 - 233	5 - 53
Wolverhampt Rest of Divisi	on ion	5,662 72,557		4,050		- 172 - 1,995	- 1,05
North-Eastern	17	15- 18 CU 12	1 The second second		and the second second	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the second
Division Barnsley		340,305	37,061 561	27,647 984	405,013 10,291	- 15,471 - 845	
Bradford Darlington		9,687	4,009	107 426	12,183	- 598	- 2,25
Dewsbury		2,767	671	111	3,549	+ 195	- 53
Doncaster Gateshead		4,457 9,853	415	853 1,055		- 1,808 - 497	- 9,02 - 93
Grimsby		4,988	619	652	6,259	+ 315	+ 13
Halifax Hartlepools		8,163	434 426	24 881	2,331	+ 29	- 79
Huddersfield Hull		2,765	791	97 695	3,653	- 397 - 130	- 2,79
Leeds		18,068	5,261	278	23,607	- 130 - 829 - 17	- 2,60
Lincoln Middlesbrough		2,853 12,465	376 749	277 1,571	3,506 14,785	- 17 - 566	- 64 - 80
Newcastle-on-	Tyne	22,073	2,592	2,195	26,860	- 259	- 2,69
		5,467 25,867	3,273	609 581	6,488 29,721	- 1,041 - 1,133	- 5.87
South Shields Stockton-on-T		11,426 7,900	593	1,371 622		- 230 - 418	+ 5
Sunderland		20,261	1,540	1,979	23,780 4,237	- 1,103	- 3,15
Wakefield York		3,608 3,030	479 578	150 76	4,237	- 1,292 + 597	-1,22 -32
Rest of Division North-Western	on	137,011	11,391	12,053	160,455		
Division		302,746		21,300		- 7,818	- 38,88
Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne	e	4,083 3,758	2,204 1,542	313 142	6,600 5,442	- 97	- 05
Barrow Birkenhead		3,758 3,528 7,237 7,800	525 927	403	4,456	- 1,152	- 58
Blackburn		7,800	7,363 3,063	853 701	9,017 15,864	- 957	- 1,17
Blackpool Bolton		5,709	2,934	576 420	11 520	+ 2,380 - 592	+ 1,45
Burnley		5,134 1,955 2,391 75,260	4 801	467		+ 274	- 26
Bury Chorley Liverpool		2,391	1,180	72 195 5,874 1,206	3,344 - 3,766 -	+ 19 - 807	
Liverpool Manchester		75,260	10,293	5,874	91,427	- 388	- 25
Nelson		1,992		100	46,321 - 3,656 - 16,701 -	+ 370 - 282	- 1.50
Oldham Preston		12,366	4,088	247 326	16,701 -	- 1,002 - 954	- 3,52
Rochdale		6,247 4,465	2,727 1,201 466		9,300 - 5,788 -	- 465	- 77
Salford		10,100	3,436	603 511	14,047	+ 359	
Stockport		4,714 3,988	2,406	184 328	7,304 - 4,930 -	- 465	- 1.01
Wigan		9.113	1,760	680	11,553 -	- 281 - 2,029	- 78
Rest of Division	n 1	84,839 234,023	1,760 27,674 42,791 1,212	6,979 23,371	119,492 - 300,185 -	-2,029 + 2,264	- 17,240 - 27,53
Aberdeen		7,679	1,212	441	300,185 - 9,332 -	+ 458	- 1.319
Clydebank Dundee		3,520 9,227	5,220	472 555	4,519 -	- 139	- 1,49
Edinburgh Glasgow		17,375 79,954	2,773 14,785	728	20 876		- 3,59 - 1,37 - 7,21 1,27
Greenock		6,918	986	7,286	102,025 - 8,892 - 7,499 -	- 594	- 1.43
Motherwell		5,880	718 869	901 617	6.089 -	- 971	-1,090 -170
raisiey		2,596 96,271	337	285	3,218 -	- 509 - 4,250	- 35
Paisley Port Glasgow Best of Divisio		174.862	15,364 9,819 1,703	11,098 <i>15,427</i>	200,108 -	- 4,250	- 8,04
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division		14 000	1,703	1,315 438	200,108 -	- 20 - 230	- 305
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff		14,000	260	100	3,940 - 8,711 -	- 454	
Port Glasgow Rest of Division Vales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport	1. C. 10 10	3,242 7,754	260 426	531	0,111	101	
Port Glasgow Rest of Division Vales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea		3,242 7,754 13,183	426	1,589	15,783	+ 425	+ 1,613
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland	 n	3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 42,640	426 1,011 6,419 <i>18,755</i>	1,589 11,554 2,756	15,783 + 154,656 - 64,151 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 -	+ 425 - 5,188 - 1.761	+ 1,613
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Ilanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry		3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 42,640 22,439	426 1,011 6,419 18,755 10,356 964	1,589	15,783 + 154,656 - 64,151 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 -	+ 425 - 5,188 - 1.761	+ 1,613
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan	n	3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 <i>42,640</i> 22,439 2,829 916	426 1,011 6,419 <i>18,755</i> 10,356 964 1,161	1,589 11,554 2,756 1,838 183 43	$\begin{array}{c} 15,783 \\ 154,656 \\ -64,151 \\ -34,633 \\ -3,976 \\ -2,120 \\ -\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 1,613 - 10,064 - 24 - 3,332 - 4 - 168
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Ilanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry		3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 42,640 22,439 2,829	426 1,011 6,419 18,755 10,356 964	1,589 11,554 2,756 1,838 183	15,783 + 154,656 - 64,151 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 - 64,150 -	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 1,613 - 10,064 - 24 - 3,332 - 4 - 168 + 48
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Ilanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northe		3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 42,640 22,439 2,829 916 961 1,628	426 1,011 6,419 <i>18,755</i> 10,356 964 1,161 542 463	1,589 11,554 2,756 1,838 183 43 47 68	15,783 + 154,656 - 64,151 - 34,633 - 3,976 - 2,120 - 1,550 - 2,159 -	$\begin{array}{c} 425 \\ -5,188 \\ -1,761 \\ -1,790 \\ -230 \\ -4 \\ -100 \\ -12 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,613 \\ - & 10,064 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 3,332 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 168 \\ + & 48 \\ + & 513 \\ \end{array} $
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Vales Division Cardiff Ilanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Vorthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northe	 n 	3,242 7,754 13,183 136,683 <i>42,640</i> 22,439 2,829 916 961	426 1,011 6,419 <i>18,755</i> 10,356 964 1,161 542	1,589 11,554 2,756 1,838 183 43 43	15,783 + 154,656 - 64,151 - 34,633 - 3,976 - 2,120 - 1,550 - 2,159 -	$\begin{array}{c} 425 \\ -5,188 \\ -1,761 \\ -1,790 \\ -230 \\ -4 \\ -100 \\ -12 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,613 \\ - & 10,064 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 3,332 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 168 \\ + & 48 \\ + & 513 \\ \end{array} $

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 749 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

918 257

December, 1935. THE

INDUSTRY.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, at July, 1935, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 25th November, 1935, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons excepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, 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 to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges

thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the | 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 Employment 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 480 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 480.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries* given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1935 have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for November, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th NOVEMBER, 1935.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO.	RTHERN I	RELAND.		and the second	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPI LARY STOP D CASUAL	PAGES,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,816	16	6,832	104	1	105	6,920	17	6,937	6,883	17	6,900
Mining : Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	169,990 1,856 994 7,158 676 1,125 1,858 183,657	599 1 2 14 2 101 8 727	170,589 1,857 996 7,172 678 1,226 1,866 184,384	19,460 301 534 2,638 80 931 397 24,341	$ 15 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 35 $	$19,475 \\ 301 \\ 534 \\ 2,641 \\ 80 \\ 941 \\ 404 \\ 24,376$	189,450 2,157 1,528 9,796 756 2,056 2,255 207,998	614 1 27 17 2 111 15 762	190,064 2,158 1,530 9,813 758 2,167 2,270 208,760	189,414 2,144 1,528 8,868 756 2,011 2,141 206,862	613 2 16 2 111 15 759	190,027 2,144 1,530 8,884 758 2,122 2,156 207,621
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	2,027 3,490 1,440 <i>6,95</i> 7	12 91 27 <i>130</i>	2,039 3,581 1,467 7,087	82 591 400 1,073	 21 6 27	82 612 406 1,100	2,109 4,081 1,840 8,030	12 112 33 157	2,121 4,193 1,873 <i>8,187</i>	2,109 4,054 1,721 7,884	12 111 29 <i>152</i>	2,121 4,165 1,750 <i>8,036</i>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,639	640	10,279	2,078	252	2,330	11,717	892	12,609	11,451	882	12,333
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,829	2,325	6,154	2,828	4,199	7,027	6,657	6,524	13,181	6,631	6,517	13,148
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,128 2,703 <i>4,831</i>	285 156 441	2,413 2,859 <i>5,272</i>	380 616 <i>996</i>	19 18 <i>3</i> 7	399 634 1,033	2,508 3,319 5,827	304 174 <i>478</i>	2,812 3,493 <i>6,305</i>	2,497 3,318 5,815	303 174 477	2,800 3,492 6,292
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	8,336 595 1,139 4,672 <i>14,742</i>	951 234 226 944 2,355	9,287 829 1,365 5,616 <i>17,097</i>	536 14 35 835 1,420	126 37 10 154 327	662 51 45 989 1,747	8,872 609 1,174 5,507 16,162	271 236 1,098	9,949 880 1,410 6,605 18,844	8,763 609 1,164 5,473 <i>16,009</i>	271 236	9,837 880 1,400 6,555 <i>18,670</i>
Metal Manufacture :	2,507	4	2,511	467	1	468	2,974	5	2,979	2,973	5	2,97
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	18,952 2,874 2,885 2,787 2,135 <i>32,140</i>	133 145 218 60 196 756	19,085 3,019 3,103 2,847 2,331 32,896	11,567 1,120 6,273 2,322 918 22,667	488	11,600 1,138 6,761 2,329 963 23,259	30,519 3,994 9,158 5,109 3,053 54,807	163 706 67 241	30,685 4,157 9,864 5,176 3,294 56,155	30,515 3,966 9,158 5,109 3,049 54,770	162 706 67 241	30,68 4,12 9,86 5,17 3,29 56,11
Engineering, etc. :— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering … Total, Engineering …	46,647 4,126 8,745 4,395 <i>63,913</i>	24 49	48,016 4,705 8,769 4,444 <i>65,934</i>	10,229 437 704 803 <i>12,173</i>	81 6 3	10,631 518 710 806 <i>12,665</i>	56,876 4,563 9,449 5,198 76,086	660 30 30 52	5,250	55,866 4,496 8,982 5,091 74,435	657 29 52	5,15 9,01 5,14
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	15,841 1,633 2,486 <i>19,960</i>	124 30	16,844 1,757 2,516 <i>21,117</i>	5,542 150 824 6,516	27	5,947 177 826 6,950	21,383 1,783 3,310 26,470	3 151 32	1,934 3,342	1,710		1,86
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	56,750	and when the	56,999	2,172	31	2,203	58,922	2 280	59,202	57,354	276	57,63

WHO (in Males Other Metal Industries :---

 Other Metal Industries :-

 Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding

 Iron Founding

 Electrical Wiring and Contract.ng

 Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.

 Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files

 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.

 Brass and Allied Metal Wares

 Heating and Ventilating Apparatus

 Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.

 Metal Industries not separately

 specified

 6,929 4,255 5,552 3,041 1,326 1,106 846 1,480 12,667 37,202 Textiles :--Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) *Total*, Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted ... Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving 13,751 10,071 23,822 5,606 1,096 943 4,457 2,567 945 1,050 322 442 1,364 7,281 49,895 Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine. etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Tertiles Leather and Leather Goods :--Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... Leather Goods 2,941 967 *3,908* Clothing :--Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery... Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... Other Dress Industries ... Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... Total, Clothing ... 11,790 914 1,424 739 525 8,897 24,289 Food Drink and Tobacco :--

 Food Drink and Tobacco :--

 Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...

 Grain Milling ...

 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...

 Other Food Industries ...

 Drink Industries ...

 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff

 Total, Food, Drink, etc.

 13,055 2,308 3,024 7,932 7,523 743 34,585 Woodworking, etc. :--Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ... Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. ... 1,486 11,192 2,239 22,650 Paper, Printing, etc. :-Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and 2,294 Stationery Wall Paper Making ... Stationery and Typewriting Requisites 1,178 211 (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... 187 16,254 20,124 Building and Contracting :--Building Public Works Contracting, etc. ... Total, Building and Contracting 159.412 130,277 289,689 Other Manufacturing Industries :---Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing ... 4,122 1,173 808 863 1,324 704 8,994 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... 19.427 Transport and Communication :---Railway Service ... Tramway and Omnibus Service ... Other Road Transport ... 12,784 8,050 35,549 43,463 46,687 Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River, Canal, Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ... Total, Transport, etc. ... 3.673 150,206 Distributive Trades 164,187 Commerce, Banking, Insurance and nance *** *** 10,109 Miscellaneous Trades and Services :---National Government Service Local Government Service ... 15,567 72,197 5,919 19,980 Professional Services Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing. Dry Cleaning, etc. ... Other Industries and Services ... Total, Miscellaneous 34,842 2,336 820 39,086 190,747 TOTAL 1,429,246 250,666 1,679,912* 148,491 77,272 225,763 1,577,737 327,938 1,905,675 1,535,178 307,814 1,842,992

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* See, however, footnote ‡ on page 477 as to the general percentages for all indu

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4,521 2,072 2,30 7,290 2,155 7,438 1,601 1,570 3,958 20,631 148,793

	MIN	ISTRY	Y OF	LA	BOU	R GA	ZETT	Έ.			475
		GREA	T BRITAIN	AND N	ORTHERN	IRELAND.		-	GREAT	BRITAI	ONLY.
nc	LLY UNE luding Ca	MPLOYED asuals).	Темро	DRARY ST	COPPAGES.		TOTAL	•	ТЕМРО	LY UNEM RARY STO ND CASUA	PPAGES.
	Female	s. Total.	Males.	Female	s. Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.
		and the second		and a second		al deserve	a. data	i i			
29 55 21 26 66 80	33 4 4,02 68 60 51 2 74	5 4,30 9 9,58 5 3,72 5 1,93 1 1,61 2 86	0 139 1 600 6 1,492 1 427 7 222 8 57	1,42 160 9 10	139 3 2,023 0 1,652 9 526 1 323 3 60	4,394 6,152 4,533 1,753 1,328 903	424 45 5,457 845 704 612 25 943	4,439 11,604 5,378 2,457 1,940 928	4,048 6,087 4,525 1,753 1,321 894	424 4, 5,45: 842 703 612 24 94	3 4,091 1 11,538 1 5,366 4 2,457 2 1,933 5 919
7	4,03 11,01		0 2,534 3 7,816	1,103 3,178	3 3,637 5 <i>10,991</i>		5,136 14,186		14,992 44,304	5,12 14,170	
11226	11,39 22,84 <i>34,23</i> 3,45	9 32,920 9 58,06	2,487 1 6,734	6,173 12,489	8,660	12,558 30,556	17,706 29,022 46,738 7,637	41,580	17,998 12,555 <i>30,553</i> 10,349	17,706 29,020 46,726 7,599	41,575
63775022415	1,10. 31/ 9,23/ 4,51/ 1,290 2,57/ 333 55/ 2,21/ 2,56/ 62,410	1,25° 13,69° 4 7,08° 5 2,23° 4 3,62° 5 65° 9 1,000 9 3,58° 5 9,846°	7 476 5 569 1 70 8 132 4 922 5 482 1 164 5 270 5 10,124	339 1,743 140 275 3,003 464 406 1,008 3,135	815 2,312 210 407 3,925 946 570 1,278 13,259	1,419 5,026 2,637 1,077 1,972 804 606 1,634 17,405	2,719 653 10,982 4,654 1,568 5,577 965 3,227 5,700 <i>91,207</i>	2,072 16,008 7,291 2,645 7,549 1,601 1,571 4,861 23,105	1,419 713 2,636 919 1,946 804 606 1,499 16,139	2,706 65 1,617 4,654 1,236 5,492 797 964 2,455 4,492 79,392	5 2,072 7 2 .30 6 7,290 5 2,155 7 7,438 7 1,601 1 1,570 9 3,958 2 20,631
178	685 527 1,212	1,494	228	193 108 <i>301</i>	336		878 635 1,513	1,830	3,755 1,172 <i>4,927</i>	878 609 1,487	4,633
0449579	* 8,056 4,839 1,585 5,253 561 1,969 <i>22,263</i>	5,753 3,009 5,992 1,086 10,866	79 453 85 235 3,714	9,772 3,704 3,297 3,766 543 1,736 <i>22,818</i>	3,783 3,750 3,851 778 5,450	993 1,877 824 760	17,828 8,543 4,882 9,019 1,104 3,705 45,081	9,813 1,864 16,316	990 1,877	17,002 8,443 4,882 5,808 1,096 3,691 40,922	9,433 6,759 6,456 1,851 16,035
5	4,170 179	17,225		1,147	2,039	13,947 2,808	5,317 225	19,264 3,033	13,236 2,637	5,235 210	
+23555	2,934 7,168 2,251 909 <i>17,611</i>	9,774	354	1,084 911 504 79 <i>3,771</i>	1,370 1,265 1,015 122 6,357	3,310 8,286 8,034 786 37,171	4,018 8,079 2,755 988 21,382	7,328 16,365 10,789 1,774 58,553	3,273 8,120 7,666 746 35,678	4,008 8,005 2,692 847 20,997	7 281
	102 143 1,191 401 <i>1,837</i>	7,835 1,629 12,383 2,640 24,487	493 230 853 448 2,024	25 58 216 150 <i>449</i>	518 288 1,069 598 2,473	8,226 1,716 12,045 2,687 24,674	127 201 1,407 551 2,286	8,353 1,917 13,452 3,238 26,960	7,849 1,651 11,782 2,568 23,850	126 200 1,377 528 2,231	7,975 1,851 13,159 3,096 26,081
	527 1,449	2,821 2,627	849 74	182 321	1,031 395	3,143 1,252	709 1,770	3,852 3,022	3,129 1209	696 1,693	3,825 2,902
and the second	109 158 4,813	320 345 21,067	28 14 775	20 19 762	48 33 1,537	1,252 239 201 17,029	129 177	368 378 22,604	239 200	129 177	368 377 22,089
	7,056	27,180	1,740	1,304 ,	3,044	21,864	5,575 <i>8,360</i>	30,224	16,674 <i>21,451</i>	5,415 <i>8,110</i>	29,561
The second second	309 43 <i>352</i>	159,721 130 320 <i>290,041</i>	5,189 1,866 7,055	8 6 14	5,197 1,872 7,069	164,601 132,143 296,744	317 49 366	164,918 132,192 297,110	159,262 127,627 286,889	309 48 357	159,571 127,675 287,246
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,935 85 238	6,057 1,258 1,046	786 291 222	809 37 176	1,595 328 398	4,908 1,464 1,030	2,744 122 414	7,652 1,586 1,444	4,899 1,463 997	2,741 120 414	7,640 1,583 1,411
	301 529 489 3,577	1,164 1,853 1,193 <i>12,571</i>	57 289 213 <i>1,858</i>	11 117 107 1,257	68 406 320 <i>3,115</i>	920 1,613 917 10,852	312 646 596 4,834	1,232 2,259 1,513 15,686	913 1,608 915 10,795	309 646 596 4 ,826	1,222 2,254 1,511 <i>15,621</i>
	182	19,609	547	29	576	19,974	211	20,185	19,545	205	19,750
and the second	316 583 400 810 180	13,100 8,633 35,949 44,273 46,867	559 806 1,831 342 1,362	19 69 13 91 8	578 875 1,844 433 1,370	13,343 8,856 37,380 43,805 48,049	335 652 413 901 188	13,678 9,508 37,793 44,706 48,237	13,056 8,610 36,296 42,990 46,531	325 648 403 898 188	13,381 9,258 36,699 43,888 46,719
and	127 2,416	3,800 <i>152,622</i>	148 <i>5,048</i>	16 <i>216</i>	164 5,264	3,821 155,254	143 2,632	3,964 157,886	3,766 <i>151,249</i>	142 2,604	3,908 <i>153,853</i>
a state	45,948	210,135	5,552	3,918	9,470	169,739	49,866	219,605	163,652	48,032	211,684
	1,158	11,267 16,598	199 364	37 58	236 422	10,308	1,195	11,503	9,944	1,181 976	11,125 -
Carlo Carlo	1,031 1,214 1,723 5,366	73,411 7,642 25,346	1,560 242 505	80 83 264	1,640 325 769	73,757 6,161 20,485	1,089 1,294 1,806 5,630	75,051 7,967 26,115	72,024 6,013 20,012	1,273 1,759 5,567	16,257 73,297 7,772 25,579
No	44,060 5,837 961 2,624 62,816	78,902 8,173 1,781 41,710 253,563	484 130 74 1,242 4,601	1,173 2,370 179 552 4,759	1,657 2,500 253 1,794 <i>9,350</i>	35,326 2,466 894 40,328 195,348	45,233 8,207 1,140 3,176 67,575	80,559 10,673 2,034 43,504 262,923	34,391 2,402 869 38,693 <i>189,685</i>	44,345 7,956 1,130 3,125 66,131	78,736 10,358 1,999 41,818 255,816
100	250,666	1,679,912*	148,491	77,272	225,763	1,577,737	327,938	1.905.675	1.535.178	307,814	1.842.992

* Including 82,132 casuals (males, 80,474; fen ales, 1,658).

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1935.

And Environ parents			Sector and	0	REAT I	BRITAIN	AND	NORTH	ERN II	RELANI).					GREAT
A BERT AND A CONTRACT		TED NUM			10000		MPLOY	ED AT	25тн	NOVEM	BER, 19	935.•	INCR	EASE (- EASE (AL PEF	+) OR -) IN	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	16-64,	D PERSONS AT JULY,	1935.	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	g		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.		T	AL FEF AGES* PARED	AB	CENTAGE AT 25TH NOV.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21st Oct., 1935	26тн Nov., 1934	20тн Nov., 1933	1935.
'ishing	31,890	940	32,830	21.4	1.7	20.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	21.7	1.8	21.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	21.1
dining : Coal Mining	934,420 10,730 4,420 46,040 10,080 10,920 17,480 1,034,090	4,190 10 20 410 20 1,300 170 6,120	938,610 10,740 4,440 46,450 10,100 12,220 17,650 1,040,210	18·2 17·3 22·5 15·5 6·7 10·3 10·6 <i>1</i> 7·8	14·3 10·0 10·0 3·4 10·0 7·8 4·7 11·9	$18 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10$	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 8$ $0 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 4 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	2.0 2.8 12.1 5.7 0.8 7.7 2.3 2.4	20·3 20·1 34·6 21·3 7·5 18·8 12·9 20·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.7\\ 10.0\\ 10.0\\ 4.1\\ 10.0\\ 8.5\\ 8.8\\ 12.5 \end{array} $	20·2 20·1 34·5 21·1 7·5 17·7 12·9 20·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 9.6 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 2.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.4 \\ -4.2 \\ +5.9 \\ -2.1 \\ -2.0 \\ -3.2 \\ -2.8 \\ -5.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 2 \\ -19 \cdot 6 \\ -5 \cdot 1 \\ +5 \cdot 8 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ -5 \cdot 4 \\ -7 \cdot 5 \\ -9 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$20 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 0$
Jon-Metalliferous Mining Products :- Coke Ovens and Ry-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	14,160 22,650 14,750 <i>51,560</i> 94,540 33,340	160 1,580 430 2,170 6,300 39,870	14,320 24,230 15.180 <i>53,730</i> 100,840 73,210	14·3 15·4 9·8 <i>13·5</i> 10·2	7.5 5.8 6.3 6.0 10.2	14·2 14·8 9·7 <i>13·2</i> 10·2	0.6 2.6 2.7 2.1 2.2	$ \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 4} $ 1 \cdot 2 4 \cdot 0 10 \cdot 6	0.6 2.5 2.6 2.0 2.3 9.6	14·9 18·0 12·5 15·6 12·4 20·0	7.5 7.1 7.7 7.2 14.2 16.4	14.8 17.3 12.3 15.2 12.5 12.5 18.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 1.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9.5 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 4.1 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 3.6 \\ + 1.8 \end{array} $	14.8 17.3 11.8 <i>15.1</i> 12.4 18.0
tottery, Earthenware, etc lass:	22,260 17,670 <i>39,930</i>	6,450 2,050 <i>8,500</i>	28,710 19,720 48,430	9.6 15.3 12.1	5·8 4·4 7·6 5·2	8·4 8·4 14·5 10·9	8.5 1.7 3.5 2.5	0·3 0·9 0·4	1.4 3.2 2.1	11·3 18·8 14·6	4.7 8.5 5.6	9.8 17.7 13.0	-1.1 -0.9 -1.1	-1.6 -1.3 -1.5	- 3.7 - 1.5 - 2.8	9.8 17.7 13.0
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	76,090 11,790 17,480 51,510 156,870	26,640 4,910 6,300 20,500 58,350	102,730 16,700 23,780 72,010 215,220	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	3.6 4.8 3.6 4.6 4.0	9.0 5.0 5.7 7.8 7.9	0.7 0.2 0.2 1.6 0.9	0·4 0·7 0·1 0·8 0·6	$0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.9$	11.7 5.2 6.7 10.7 10.3	4.0 5.5 3.7 5.4 4.6	9.7 5.3 5.9 9.2 8.8	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9·6 5·3 5·9 9·1 8·7
Atal Manufacture : Pig from (Blast Furnaces)	16,030 157,760 36,420 25,510 28,600 19,510 283,830	100 4,110 3,190 2,740 1,990 3,410 15,540	16,130 161,870 39,610 28,250 30,590 22,920 299,370	15.6 12.0 7.9 11.3 9.7 10.9 11.3	4.0 3.2 4.5 8.0 3.0 5.7 4.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3.0 7.3 3.1 24.6 8.2 4.7 8.0	1.0 0.8 0.6 17.8 0.4 1.4 3.8	2.9 7.2 2.9 23.9 7.6 4.2 7.8	18.6 19.3 11.0 35.9 17.9 15.6 19.3	5.0 4.0 5.1 25.8 3.4 7.1 8.7	18·5 19·0 10·5 34·9 16·9 14·4 <i>18·8</i>	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ - 4.6 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 3.7 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 2.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \cdot 2 \\ -12 \cdot 3 \\ -5 \cdot 0 \\ +8 \cdot 1 \\ -8 \cdot 8 \\ -3 \cdot 4 \\ -8 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	18.5 19.0 10.5 34.9 16.9 14.4 <i>18.8</i>
ingineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Todal, Engineering	484,750 73,260 44,950 32,150 635,110	42,670 20,150 700 1,260 <i>64,780</i>	527,420 93,410 45,650 33,410 699,890	9.6 5.6 19.5 13.7 10.1	3·2 2·9 3·4 3·9 <i>3·1</i>	9·1 5·0 19·2 13·3 <i>9</i> ·4	2·1 0·6 1·5 2·5 <i>1·9</i>	1.0 0.4 0.9 0.2 0.8	2.0 0.6 1.6 2.4 1.8	11.7 6.2 21.0 16.2 12.0	4·2 3·3 4·3 4·1 3·9	11·1 5·6 20·8 15·7 11·2	- 0.4 - 1.5 - 1.2 - 0.5	- 3.0 - 1.4 - 8.5 - 4.8 - 3.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9.9 \\ - 6.0 \\ -21.5 \\ -13.7 \\ -10.3 \end{array} $	$11.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 22.2 \\ 15.5 \\ 11.2$
onstruction and Recair of Vehicles :- Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	258,160 12,480 45,420 <i>316,060</i> 154,710	27,670 1,710 1,370 <i>30,750</i> 2,520	285,830 14,190 46,790 <i>346,810</i> 157,230	6.1 13.1 5.5 6.3 36.7	3.6 7.3 2.2 3.8 9.9	5.9 12.4 5.4 6.1 36.3	2·2 1·2 1·8 2·1 1·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 4$	8·3 14·3 7·3 8·4 38·1	5·1 8·8 2·3 5·2 11·1	8.0 13.6 7.1 8.1 37.7	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 3.2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 3.9 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 8.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ -10 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ -17 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	7.9 13.3 7.2 8.0 38.9
ther Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pile, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Piles Bolts, Nuts, S-rews, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Alied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jowellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	22,410 14,770 19,090 11,920 21,350 154,060	8,370 2,220 61,300 9,900 11,220 10,960 950 17,030 82,520	93,430 35,360 142,200 32,310 25,990 30,050 12,870 38,380 236,580	8.1 12.8 6.9 13.6 9.0 5.8 7.1 6.9 8.2	4.0 2.0 6.6 6.9 5.4 4.7 2.3 4.4 4.9	7.8 12.2 6.7 11.5 7.4 5.4 6.7 5.8 7.1	2·1 0·5 0·7 6·6 2·9 1·2 0·5 2·5 1·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	10·3 13·3 7·6 20·2 11·9 7·0 7·6 9·4 9·9	5.1 2.0 8.9 8.5 6.3 5.6 2.6 5.5 6.2	9.8 12.6 8.2 16.6 9.5 6.5 7.2 7.7 8.6	+ 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.1 + 0.5 - 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 1.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.9 \\ - 6.4 \\ - 4.4 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 3.5 \end{array} $	9.8 11-9 8-1 16-6 9.5 6.4 7.2 7.7 8.5 9.1
Total, Other Metals extiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	442,700 90.040 72,150	131,740 148,470	647,170 221,780 220.620	8·4 15·3 14·0	5.4 8.6 15.4	7·4 11· : 14·9	1.8 4.7 3.4	1.5 4.8 4.1	1.7 4.8 3.9	10.2 20.0 17.4	6.9 13.4 19.5 16.7	18.8	- 1.3	-1.6 -4.3 -4.1 -4.2	- 2.1	16·1 18·9
Total, Cotton	162,190 92,860 17,610 18,780 23,320	128,860	442,400 221,720 48,730 29,330 74,140	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.0 \\ 19.1 \end{array} $	12.2 2.7 3.5 3.0 18.2	13.1 4.1 4.5 4.3 18.5	4.1 5.2 4.1 2.6 2.5	4.5 3.2 5.2 3.2 3.4	4.1 4.1 4.8 2.8 3.1	18.8 11.2 10.3 7.6 21.6	8·7 6·2 21·6	17.5 8.2 9.3 7.1 21.6	+ 1·1 - 4·1	-5.0 -1.8 -2.0 +1.2	-1.0 -2.8 -1.7 +4.8	17.5 8.1 9.3 7.1 18.4
Jute	11,130 7,340 26,070 6,290 12,490	19,460 11,520 89,360 9,660 17,790 33,390 31,780	30,590 18,860 115,430 15,950 30,280 49,590 108,510 1,185,530	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	23·2 11·2 2·9 3·4 3·1 6·6 8·1 8·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.6 \\ 7.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 5.4 \end{array} $	0.7 2.4 3.3 4.9 2.3 3.1 9.8 4.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.4 \\ 5.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.6 \\ 12.2 \\ 4.6 \end{array} $	23.7 14.7 7.6 12.8 4.9 10.1 22.7 16.0	23·9 13·6 6·2 8·3 5·4 9·7 17·9 12·8	9·8 21·3	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.9 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.7 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 1.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.1 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	13. 6. 10. 5. 8. 20.
eather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,900 11,690 <i>46,590</i>	13,790	45,950 25,480 71,430	8.4 8.3 8.4	6·2 3·8 4·9	7.9 5.9 7.2	2·4 1·9 2·2	1.7 0.8 1.2	2·2 1·3 1·9	10-8 10-2 10-6	7·9 4·6 6·1	10·1 7·2 9·1	+ 0.9	- 0.5	5 - 1.7	7.
Jothing : Drailoring	69,880 10,020 12,530 11,350 7,920 82,270	138,870 93,090 20,140 89,080 20,090 52,030	208,750 103,110 32,670 100,430 28,010 134,300	16.9 9.1 11.4 6.5 6.6 10.8	5.8 5.2 7.9 5.9 2.8 3.8 5.4	9.5 5.6 9.2 6.0 3.9 8.1 7.7	2.8 0.8 3.6 0.8 3.0 4.5 3.4	7.0 4.0 16.3 4.2 2.7 3.3 5.5	5.6 3.6 11.5 3.8 2.8 4.0 4.8	19.7 9.9 15.0 7.3 9.6 15.3 15.9	12.8 9.2 24.2 10.1 5.5 7.1	15-1 9-2 20-7 9-8 6-7 12-7	+ 3.7 +10.7 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.4	+ 0. - 1. - 1.	3 + 0.3 + 1.6 + 1.8 + 1.2 - 3.6	9. 20. 7. 6. 12.
Total, Clothing	193,970 106,010 29,050	63,260 3,790	607,270 169,270 32,840	12·3 7·9	6·6 4·7	10·2 7·6	0·9 1·8	1.8 1.2	1·2 1·6	13·2 9·7	8·4 5·9	11.	4 + 0· 2 + 0·	+ 0	4 + 0.2 - 0.2	11: 9:
Other Food Industries	69,430 86,130 14,130 <i>330,420</i>	58,110 23,480 27,560	72,680 127,540 109,610 41,690 553,630	11·4 8·7 5·3	3.3	8.9	1·1 0·5 0·6 0·3 0·7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.9	9.3	13·9 11·7 3·6	12· 9· 4·		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5 - 1 \cdot 1$ $5 - 1 \cdot 3$ $8 - 0 \cdot 7$	12· 9· 4·
Woodworkinz, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking, Total, Woodworking, etc	8.830	2,050 23,050 5,050	61,550 10,880 137,620 23,050 233,100	16·8 9·8 12·4	7·0 5·2	15·0 9·0 11·5	0.8 2.6 0.7 2.5 1.0	3-0	2.6 0.8 2.5	19.4	9·8 6·1 10·9	8 17· 9· 9 14·		$3 = 2 \\ - 1 \\ - $		

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Forma	TED NUN		PER	BNTAG	RS UN	EMPLOY	TED AT	25TH	NOVEM	BER, 19	935.*	INCR	EASE (-	+) OB	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON	AGED	Un (i	WHOLL EMPLOY netudir 'asuals	red 1g		EMPORA COPPAG			Total.		Tot	EASE (AL PER AGES* PARED	OEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	21st Oct., 935	26тн Nov., 34	20тн Nov., 1933	25TH Nov., 1935.
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board	46,160	15,250	61.410	5.0	3.5	4.6	1.8	1.1	1.7	6.8	4.6	6.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6	- 1.0	6.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	23,260 4,930	42,770 2,120	66,030 7,050	5·1 4·3	3·4 5·1	4·0 4·5	0·3 0·5	0·7 1·0	0.6 0.7	5·4 4·8	4·1 6·1	4·6 5·2	+ 0.1 + 0.6	$- 0.2 \\ - 2.0$	- 0.3 - 0.7	4·5 5·2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,720 186,210 264,280	4,810 91,210 <i>156,160</i>	8,530 277,420 <i>420,440</i>	5·0 8·7 7·6	3·3 5·3 4·5	4.0 7.6 6.5	0·4 0·4 0·7	0·4 0·8 0·9	0·4 0·5 0·7	5·4 9·1 8·3	3·7 6·1 5·4	4·4 8·1 7·2	- 0·2	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{vmatrix} $	4·4 8·1 7·1
Building and Contracting :	965,810 276,090 1,241,900	10,980 1,290 <i>12,270</i>	976,790 277,380 1,254,170	16.5 47.2 23.3	2·8 3·3 2·9	16·4 47·0 23·1	0.5 0.7 0.6	0·1 0·5 <i>0</i> ·1	0.5 0.7 0.6	17·0 47·9 23·9	2·9 3·8 3·0	16·9 47·7 23·7	+ 1.8 + 0.8 + 1.6	+ 0.3	- 4.3 + 0.4 - 3.8	16·7 47·6 23·4
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,800 11,400 6,520	23,670 1,810 5,960	62,470 13,210 12,480	10.6 10.3 12.4	8·2 4·7 4·0	9.7 9.5 8.4	2·0 2·5 3·4	3·4 2·0 2•9	2.5 2.5 3.2	12.6 12.8 15.8	11.6 6.7 6.9	12·2 12·0 11·6	+ 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.6	-1.4 + 0.2 - 2.3	- 1.3 + 1.3 - 2.3	12·3 12·0 11·4
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	20,600 16,180 8,160 101,660	10,480 7,480 9,020 58,420	31,080 23,660 17,180 <i>160,080</i>	4.2 8.2 8.6 8.8	2·9 7·1 5·4 6·1	3.7 7.8 6.9 7.9	0·3 1·8 2·6 1·9	$0.1 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.2$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.3 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9 \end{array} $	4.5 10.0 11.2 10.7	3.0 8.6 6.6 8.3	4.0 9.5 8.8 9.8	$+ \frac{1.0}{+ 0.7}$ + 0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \end{array} $	-2.3 -4.0 -1.6 -1.9	3.9 9.5 8.8 9.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	191,510	8,090	199,600	10.1	2.2	9.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	10.4	2.6	10.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	10.1
Transport and Communication :	131,750 178,920 207,740 139,840 162,850	7,870 9,110 9,130 6,340 1,970	139,620 188,030 216,870 146,180 164,820	9.7 4.5 17.1 31.1 28.7	4.0 6.4 4.4 12.8 9.1	9.4 4.6 16.6 30.3 28.4	0·4 0·4 0·9 0·2 0·8	0·3 0·8 0·1 1·4 0·4	0·4 0·5 0·8 0·3 0·9	10-1 4-9 18-0 31-3 29-5	4·3 7·2 4·5 14·2 9·5	9.8 5.1 17.4 30.6 29.3	+ 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 1.4 - 0.9	-0.6 -2.2 -3.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.3 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 4.1 \\ - 4.4 \\ - 1.9 \end{array} $	9.7 5.0 17.3 30.6 29.1
Storage not separately specified Total, Transport, etc	20,560 841,660	2,980 37,400	23,540 879,060	17·9 17·8	4·3 6·5	16·1 17·4	0.7 0.6	0.5 0.5	0.7	18·6 18·4	4.8	16·8 18·0	+ 0.2 + 0.2		- 0.7 - 3.6	16·8 17·8
Distributive Trades	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	13.0	6.2	10.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	13.4	6.7	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.6	10.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.6	1.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.7	1.5	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services : National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	100,750 341,760 88,050 80,190	20,400 22,380 64,650 41,750	121,150 364,140 152,700 121,940	15.5 21.1 6.7 24.9	5·1 5·4 2·7 12·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.7\\20.2\\5.0\\20.8 \end{array} $	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·6	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	15·8 21·6 7·0 25·5	5·3 5·8 2·8 13·5	14·0 20·6 5·2 21·4	+ 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	13.9 20.5 5.2 21.3
Hotel, Fublic House, Russaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dveina, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	165,230 27,960 9,230 113,760 <i>926,930</i>	260,820 105,550 16,780 51,480 583,*10	426,050 133,510 26,010 165,240 1,510,740	21.1 8.4 8.9 34.4 20.6	16.9 5.5 5.7 5.1 10.8	18.5 6.1 6.8 25.2 16.8	0.3 0.4 0.8 0.1 0.5	0.4 2.3 1.1 1.1 0.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.6 \end{array} $	21·4 8·8 9·7 35·5 21·1	17.3 7.8 6.8 6.2 11.6	8.0 7.8 26.3	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ & \dagger \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	 † - 5.4 - 0.9	18.8 7.9 7.7 25.9 17.2

TOTAL 9,531,000 3,527,000 13,058,000 15.0 7.1 12.9 1.6 2.2 1.7 16.6 9.3 14.6 ... - 1.7t - 3.3t 14.4

• See last paragraph of fext on page 474. • For 26th November, 1934, and 20th November, 1933, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available. • The percentages for all industries and services combined for November, 1934, and November, 1933, are the recoved figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those datases are the issue of this Gazette for November, 1935, page 414. The percentages given for October and November, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT | PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS 25th NOVEMBER, 1935.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

UNEMPLOYED. THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 25th November, 1935, differed from the figures for 21st October, 1935, to the extent of 1,000 or

	Mal	es, age	d 16–64.		Fem	ales, a	ged 16-6	4.
Industry Groups.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	6,816	0.5	104	0.1	16	0-0	1	0.0
Mining	183,657	12.8	24,341	16.4	727	0.3	35	0.0
Non-Metalliferous	6,957	0.5	1,073	0.7	170			
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.	9.639		2,078				27 252	0.0
Pottery	3.829						4,199	5.5
Glass Trades	4,831	0.3				0.2	4,133	0.0
Chemicals	14,742	1.0					327	0.4
Metal Manufacture	32,140		22,667	15.2	756		592	
Engineering	63,913						492	0.6
Vehicles	19,960	1.4	6,516	4.4	1,157	0 5	434	0.6
Shipbuilding and	56,750	4.0	2,172	1.5	0.00	0.1	1 Carlos	
Ship-Repairing Metal Trades	37,202							0.0
Textile Trades	49,895		25,494					37.3
Leather	3,908						301	0-4
Boots, Shoes, Slip-			-,		-,010	0.0	501	0.4
pers and Clogs	8,897		3,714	2.5	1,969	0.8	1,736	2.3
Clothing Trades	15,392	1.1	2,843	1.9	20,294	8.1	21,082	
Food, Drink and		relieve		The alle	1.78 30.00	1973	1	
Tobacco	34,585	2.4	2,586	1.7	17,611	7.0	3,771	4.9
Sawmilling, Fur-	22,650	1.0	0.004	1.4	1			
Printing and Paper								
Building and Pub-	20,124	1.4	1,140	1.7	7,056	2.8	1,304	1.7
lic Works Con-	Contra 1	1.50					and the state	
tracting	289,689	20.3	7.055	4.7	352	0.1	14	0.0
Other Manufactur-		-			D. State			
Ing Industries	8,994	0.6	1,858	1.2	3,577	1.4	1,257	1.6
Gas, Water and	and the second second			and the states				
Electricity Sup-						The second	and the second	
ply Industries	19.427	1.4	547	0.4	182	0.1	29	0.0
Transport and Communication	150.206	10.5	5,048	3.4	0.410	1.0	010	
DistributiveTrades								
Commerce, Bank-	207,101	-1.0	0,004	19 1 1 1	+3,940	19.3	3,918	5-1
ing, etc.	10,109	0.7	199	0.1	1,158	0.5	37	0.0
Miscellaneous	190,747			3-1			4,759	6.2
				1.000		- The state		
Total	1,429,246	100.0	148,491	100.0	250 666	100.0	77.272	100.0

e :--Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th November, 1935, as compared with 21st October, 1935. Industry.

	1	fales.	Fe	males.		rotal.
Building Tailoring Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	+++++	17,536 2,648	++	24 2,734	++	17,560 5,382
etc Dressmaking and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw	++++	1,588 192	++++	3,616 3,633	++++	5,204 3,825
Plait) Local Government Service Shipping Service	+++-	804 2,461 1,904	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	2,685 6 165	++++	3,489 2,455 2,069
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps,	+++	2,008 1,306	+++	7 96	+++	2,015 1,402
etc Pottery, Earthenware, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	++	173 560	+++	1,189 771	++++	1,362 1,331
fectionery Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	+++	168 352	++++	1,063 871	+++	1,231 1,223
ing, etc Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	+	663	+	508	+	1,171
Iron Founding Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	-	1,151	-	47	-	1,198
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	-	1,603 1,915	+	30 1	-	1,573 1,916
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Linen	-	2,053 684	-	57	-	2,110
Shipbui'ding and Ship Repairing Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.		5,084 892	+	2,347 18 1,934		3,031 5,066 2,826
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	-	1,066	-	3,739	-	4,805
Coal Mining	-	<i>1,958</i> 28,960	-	5,673 49	-	7,031 29,009
Net variations for above industries Total variations for all insured	-	11,045	+	9,230	-	1,815
industries	-	7,387	+	10,698	+	3,311

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1935, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See Special Article on pages 456 to 459.)

	Industry.	Estimated of Insured aged 16 a in employ	l Persons	Estimated of Insured aged 16 to ive in empl	l Persons 64 inclus-			Ind	ex Nun	abers.†	June,	1923 :	= 100	1. 1		
	and the stand	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1935.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.
Fishing .		22,376	25,330	24,500	26,988	105.6	108.1	113.2	115.4	117.4	116.3	120.9	112.0	118.3	118.1	124.6
Stone Quar	Gravel and Chalk Pits rying and Mining	11,875 30,574 7,781	14,782 40,619 11,043	14,200 38,900 10,600	15,476 38,123	109·4 113·3 131·0	120.1		129.4		131.3	136.1	122.2	121.7	128.0	136.0 130.2
States F.S.	ying and Mining l of expanded industries	50,230	66,444	63,700	9,251			132.3		the second			1 - Carrow	Margaria.	(1997) 201	the first of the
Coal Mining		3,950 1,211,559	5,345 965,610	5,100 937,400	3,359 638,502	107·7 99·0	118·0 75·8		126·9 69·4	118·4 74·0	98·4 69·2	45·3 56·8	38·8 52·7			
etc	Quarrying not sepa-	15,906 24,300	13,626 16,862	13,100 16,200	7,906 9,754	80·6 85·2	73·8 79·0	and the second	83·6 65·1	92·5 66·1	and the second	47·9 55·7		2 8345	58·8 44·6	51·9 ⁴
Tota	l of contracted indus-	1,255,715	1,001,443	971,800	659,521	98.5	76.0	79.7	69.6	74.2	69.3	56.6	52.4	53.9	53.0	54.1
	l, Mining and Quarry-	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	722,371	99.2	77.8		72.0	76.5	自然后	59.5	1993	1.1		1 april 1
	- les de la						and a									-
Electrical W	Industries :	9,924	13,841	13,400	30,021	118.8	117.6	139.5	149.5	160.8	173.3	199•6	210.6	236 • 2	298.0	313.2
tus Artificial St	d Ventilating Appara-	5,265 9,039 34,888	7,171 15,158 51,799	6,900 14,600 50,400	11,736 20,082 70,471	114.1	$135 \cdot 4$ $133 \cdot 2$ $125 \cdot 0$	167.7	163.5	$165 \cdot 1$ $174 \cdot 4$ $199 \cdot 6$	167.0	174.6	187.5	193.8	209.9	231.2
Electric Cal	ole, Apparatus, Lamps,	64,989	77,954	77,200	130,689	10008	116.4	No.	AND THE	139.3		1999		18 Stre	Carles &	The galley
strument	nd Photographic In- s and Apparatus and Typewriting Re-	16,590	23,599	22,900	29,776	114.1	120.1	142.2	146.0	159-2	152.7	142.3	139•4	161.2	174.0	184.7
quisites (Paint Vari	not paper) nish, Red and White	4,487	5,537	5,400	8,037	and the second		451.23	1	136·5 144·8				2.5	-	
Leads Brick, Tile, Electrical H	Pipe, etc., Making Ingineering	12,978 56,240 56,965	18,038 82,861 75,672	17,400 78,500 74,200	22,431 90,354 87,172	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 6 \\ 118 \cdot 3 \\ 119 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	131.4	147.3	136.7	140·7 144·4	139.9	138.4	129.6	143.0	160.2	169·6 156·0
rately sp Wall Paper	ecified Making	79,268 4,428	100,782 5,120	99,400 5,000	120,114 6,572	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 122 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$127 \cdot 2 \\ 115 \cdot 6$	126·6 127·7	$130.4 \\ 138.9$						
	icles, Cycles and Air-	10,619	11,042	10,800	15,559	93 • 4	94 • 5	104.0	107.6	115.4	123.0	115.5	113.6	121.0	144.9	150-2
craft . Metal Indu	istries not separately	173,541	220,095	217,500	257,029	109.4		1000	1-2/4	134.4			12.2	1000		1
specified Shirts, Colla Furniture	rs, Underclothing, etc. Aaking, Upholstering,	146,840 61,707	172,306 72,801	168,500 72,400	213,541 90,411	111.5	111.7		117.0	$123 \cdot 2 \\ 126 \cdot 1$	124.4	125.9	126.6	138-2	147.6	147.4
etc. Brushes and Constructio	d Brooms nal Engineering	87,349 7,897 20,414	109,401 9,733 25,368	105,100 9,500 24,700	121,683 10,792 27,499	114.9	113.6	$125 \cdot 3$ $123 \cdot 3$ $124 \cdot 3$	127.5	$135 \cdot 2$ $116 \cdot 7$ $127 \cdot 5$	122.6	113.1	120.4	142.2	136.2	2 140.6
Food Indu specified Glass Bottl Iron and St	stries not separately es ceel Tubes	86,330 12,447 20,910	103,323 15,775 24,646	100,800 15,200 24,000	110,993 15,647 25,798	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 8 \\ 123 \cdot 5 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	126·7 108·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 126 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	119·7 119·6	$122 \cdot 0$ $122 \cdot 8$ $130 \cdot 0$	115·5 116·8	117·8 84·7	120 · 0 80 · 2	126.6	135.8	2 131 · 8 3 130 · 4 6 126 · 5
Hosiery Cardboard Stationer	Boxes, Paper Bags and	83,732 50,976	94,747 53,946	93,100 53,600	102,198 62,111	106.9	106·0 100·7	1000		$\frac{121\cdot 2}{110\cdot 2}$		1021	1100	12.3		1
Stove, Gra General	te, Pipe, etc., and ronfounding	70,045	81,433	77,300	81,547	103.1		105 St. 22	Contraction of the second	120.8	114•9	104 • 4	99•2	108.2	122-4	122.6
binding . Textiles no	t separately specified	215,010 37,022 27,388	245,186 40,600 29,220	239,100 40,000 27,500	255,711 43,951 29,831	106·4 105·5 108·4	107.0	109.7	112.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	104.9	101.7	104 .2	113.1	123.8	5 121·9 8 120·8
Carpets .	Paper Board	51,692 24,484 25,790	51,433 23,150 26,684	49,400 22,800 25,900	57,337 27,836 27,753	99.0 104.0 98.0	98·4 94·8	99·5 94·5	103·5 94·1	106.7	102·7 92·9	98·4 86·8	105·0 102·2	112.4	113.5	$5 115 \cdot 5$ $4 115 \cdot 5$ $9 110 \cdot 8$
Leather Ta Dressing Rubber	inning, Currying and	36,477 50,887	38,681 56,155	38,400 54,700	40,083 54,771	105·4 103·7			108·1 118·8	$103 \cdot 2 \\ 122 \cdot 8$	98·7 118·1	93·2 109·4	96 · 1 106 · 9	107·0		2 110·7 5 110·4
work . Musical Ins		50,763 18,443	55,306 22,676	52,600 21,900	53,177 19,428	103·6 95·8		109·0 123·0	108·6 137·0	110·7 147·6	104 · 5 121 · 9	97·4	98 · 4 106 · 2	99·0 101·	0 109 · 1 3 119 · 0	5 110 · 1 6 109 · 1
Scientific Bread, Bisc	uits, Cakes, etc	23,070 143,233	22,926 138,321	22,500 136,100	24,647 152,706	102·6 92·1	90.9	96.6	95.9	96.2	97.5	97.4	100 .	3 104 .	5 106 .	6.108·7 7.108·4
Tailoring .	s, Cutlery, Saws, Files	93,203 175,947 25,132	105,379 194,905 29,100	102,900 192,000 28,400	98,701 186,198 26,105	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	106.0	110.8	109·9 111·1	109·9 118·3	107.9		88.	5 110 · 3 98 ·	9 107 · 0 0 106 ·	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 108 \cdot 4 \\ 0 107 \cdot 5 \\ 7 106 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Oilcloth, L Brass, Copp Chemicals	per, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	11,429	13,595 36,527 89,413	13,100 35,000 86,800	11,644 35,229 91,806	114·4 101·2 96·7	114·2 105·7	104.3	100.7	118·8 110·2 111·5	100.5	5 80.1	81.	9 93.	7 99.	$ \frac{1\ 105 \cdot 6}{3\ 104 \cdot 9} \\ 5\ 103 \cdot 0 $
Cocoa, Cho fectioner	colate and Sugar Con-	63,532	69,648	68,700	63,398	105-9	108.0	109.6	-	104.6		-	-	- Arthough		7 101.0
Tota	l of expanded industries	2,388,335	2,761,053	2,695,600	3,062,575	105.9	108.8	115.6	117 - 2	121.5	117 .	112.	5 113.	7 120.	418	1 131.3
	, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	16,310	17,626	17,100	15,560	1 1	The Bar	1.2.2.2.2	1000	1 Martin	1	STE STAT	Contraction of the	121-2-780		5 98.6
etc. Hemp, Roj Cement, L	e, Cord, Twine, etc	24,641 16,870 14,946	23,463 17,796 18,108	22,900 17,300 17,400	23,215 15,669 13,680	98 · 1 104 · 6 99 · 0	104 . 2	105.5	100.3		88.	2 75· 8 85· 7 101·	1 83.	8 83. 3 87. 5 86.	2 90.	3 95.4
Snuff .	igars, Cigarettes and oap, Ink, Matches, etc.	41,407 70,932	41,200 74,074	40,600 70,900	38,857 64,503	97 · 7 104 · 5	the sufficient of the sub-	99·8 104·4	103·2 105·1	2 108·2 102·2	2 107· 2 101·	8 102 · 3 100 ·	5 106 · 2 103 ·	1 104 · 9 105 ·	8 103 · 7 94 ·	1 95·2 1 95·0

* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, who became insurable as from September, 1934. † For note, see end of this Table on page 479.

13.0

Industry.

Manufacturing Industries-Pottery, Earthenware, e Railway Carriages, Way Tramcars ... Lace ... Leather Goods ... Hats and Caps (includin Plait) ... General Engineering, E Iron and Steel Foundi Boots, Shoes, Slippers a Dress Industries not se specified ... Coke Ovens and By Works ... Wire, Wire Netting, Wi Dress Making and Millin Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ... Wood Boxes and Packi Woodworking not se specified ... Watches, Clocks, Plate, J etc. ... Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted ... Steel Melting and Iron P Iron and Steel Roll Forging ... Marine Engineering, etc. Tin Plates... Shipbuilding and Ship-

Jute Shipbuilding and Ship-Carriages, Carts, etc. Pig Iron (Blast Furnace

Total of contract tries ...

Total of Manufac dustries ...

Building and Public Contracting :--Public Works Contractin Building

Total, Building tracting ...

Transport and Distributive T Tramway and Omnibus S Distributive Trades Road Transport not se specified Transport, Communicat Storage not separately Shipping Service ...

Total of expanded

Dock, Harbour, River a Service Railway Service (non-po workers) ...

Total of contract tries ... Total, Transport tributive Trades

Gas, Water and Electricit Industries ...

Miscellaneous Services :--Entertainments and Spo Hotel, Public House, Rei Boarding House, Chi Service ... Laundries, Dyeing and D ing ing Professional Services

Total, Miscellane vices ...

Commerce, Banking, Insur Finance ...

National and Local Gor Services :---Local Government Servi National Government Servi

Total, National Government

Total of Expanded

E

Total of Contra dustries ... All Industries and

• For the years 1928–1935 the available information relates only to persons aged 16-64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, employed in any industry.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

and the second second	the second second second	and an firm	The state of the		Sector Contractor	a distant								71	J
	of Insure aged 16	ed Number ed Persons and over oyment at	of Insure aged 16 to	d Number ed Persons o 64 inclus- oloyment at			Ind	lex Nur	nbers.*	June,	1923	= 100.			
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1935.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.
-contd. etc	64,325	62,457	60,200	58,297	102.5	93.3	07.1	05.0	100.0	07.5			100		
agons and	48,476 16,301	53,245	51,400	43,261 14,359	102.3	107.4	109.8	108.5	105-5	104.3	84.9		74.9	1.02.0	
ling Straw	25,686	24,615	24,100	23,168	101·7 97·7										
Engineers' ding	31,802 525,737	32,359 542,443	31,800 522,000	28,560	99·3			2.	S. Starting	ALL THE	1203	1000	12-16 The	100.5	142-160
and Clogs separately	129,070	132,242	128,700 25,500	113,751	102·5	100.6	102.5	91.6	93.1	89.9	87.7	85.6	98.1	89.4	90.6
Vire Ropes	13,982 21,962	10,689	10,200	States and the	89.9	69.9	76.4	65.9	79.9	71.6	58.1	1.1.1.1	and a life		
Printing,	110,493	102,725	102,000	97,001	99·9 92·8	92.0	93.0	92.9							
king Cases	68,772 10,610	78,079	76,000	84,268 57,221 8,570	103.6 107.8 103.3	80.5	113.5	88.9	102.1	87.3	81.3	76.8	85.0	93.8	85.5
separately Jewellery,	23,652	22,250	21,500	19,108	100.6	95-5	94.1		1.1.1.1.1		ALC: LO	1.1.1	17 - 11 - 1 - 2	S. Sell	1 Star
	42,943 445,422 250,755	40,997 529,714 225,179	39,900 522,200 216,600	34,634 344,100 188,578	96·5 108·9 98·0	117.7	118.9	109.7	109.0	75.1	74.4	79.8	85.2	81.9	78.4
Puddling, olling and	166,840	161,869	156,300												
c	51,489 28,786 36,249	48,525 24,125 36,026	47,500 23,000	123,992 33,304 18,006	99·9 108·7 98·9	94·0 78·5	94·3 83·8	94·7	105·9 87·6	101·1 82·8	57·4	42.2	46.2	65.2	66.1
p-repairing	150,964 24,299	164,726 19,264	34,700 158,800 18,700	22,611 89,540 12,456	102·8 119·5 91·5	103.6	109.1	101.1	108.9	97.5	58.3	46.4	45.3	58·6 55·5	64·8 61·5
ted indus-	26,112	21,800	20,400	12,618	100.0	19.24									
cturing In-	2,631,327	2,707,451	2,626,300	2,115,628	103.1	100.1	102.9	99.3	100.3	87.9	75.8	75.2	79.7	82.6	82.9
	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	5,178,203	104.4	104.2	108.9	107 . 8	110.4	102 • 1	93.3	93.5	99.1	104.3	106.0
Works			arriter a												
ing, etc.	103,277 626,440	145,393 792,438	139,400 754,300	158,194 843,576	110·0 106·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 125 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \end{array} $					213·5 117·9	188·0 106·2	159·6 118·8	154·7 132·5	159·7 141·5
and Con-	729,717	937,831	893,700	1,001,770	107.0	114.3	128.5	124.7	128.0	alaine an	e faist a			135.6	-
Trades :		and the second			-	A COM					1990.1.5 1997.2.4				
Service	105,087 1,180,548	130,879 1,509,307	127,400 1,482,100	180,438 1,799,371	109·8 108·2			$134.7 \\ 132.2$	147·5 136·9	153·8 140·0	162.2	167.0	169·2	170.2	176.3
ation and	122,821	155,449	151,500	180,202	105.8		- Conterio	1	and the second		1300 100	and the states	and the state of the	in Section	
y specified	20,639 106,481	16,711 123,093	16,000 121,200	20,048 105,234	92.6 100.5						76·1 108·3	82·3 104·2	86·3 99·1	98·7 100·9	101·3 100·3
l industries	1,535,576	1,935,439	1,898,200	2,285,293	107 · 4	115.2	126.0	130.3	135 • 2	137 • 4	141.8	145.3	147.9	151 • 1	151.7
and Canal	141,095	134,993	127,300	113,646	103.5	92.5	95.7	87.8	87.9	83.7	79.1	83.8	82.5	86.7	85.5
ted indus-	178,730	141,929	137,700	128,013	91 · 2	88.3	79.4	76.8	76.1	74.5		65.6	D. C. R. L.		73.8
	319,825	276,922	265,000	241,659	96.6	90.2	86.6	81.7	81.3	78.6	75.2	73.6	70 . 1	77.3	78.9
and Dis-	1,885,401	2,212,361	2,163,200	2,526,952	105.5	110.8	119.2	121.9	125 • 9	127 . 2	130 • 4	133.0	134.6	138 • 5	139 · 2
ity Supply		and the sea	ciatici :				•								
	160,027	162,921	155,300	180,102	100.8	104.7	101.8	100.8	100.3	101.1	104 • 4	101.8	107.6	116.5	118.1
orts estaurant.	51,729	62,188	61,000	99,398	112.1	113.7	120.2	122.5	130.7	129.1	145.0	155.5	171.1	180.9	195.8
lub, etc., Dry Clean-	233,437	294,981	289,300	372,747			1.2.2.2		136.3	J.F.					
··· ···	101,309 104,206	122,623 113,940	120,300 111,800	148,704 145,438	C. LOCALES	110.3	121.0	126.2	131.1	132·7 119·3	136.1	136.5	141.0	143.6	149.6
eous Ser-	490,681	593,732	582,400	766,287	107.3	113.2	121.0	124.2	130.2						
	- and the	and the second						1 Takes							
rance and	216,765	217,953	216,700	249,637	100.2	98.6	100.5	100.6	103.4	104.2	104 • 2	107.4	109.5	114.2	115.8
vernment				The			1								
ice ervice	227,563 159,964	246,592 128,503	228,800 123,200	294,903 106,787	100·1 90·6	104·7 91·7	108·4 80·3	$\begin{array}{c}112\cdot 1\\77\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120\cdot 1\\ 72\cdot 5\end{array}$	132·2 67·2	138·2 71·6	133·9 69·9	138·2 64·3	139·6 63·5	139·8 69·6
and Local	387,527	375,095	352,000	401,690	96 • 1	99.3	96.8	97.7	100.3	Ser and					
Industries	5,821,270	6,947,295	6,758,900	7,930,405	106.1	111.0	and the second		125.4			Martin Martin	and the second second		
icted In-	4,366,831	4,114,319	3,986,300	3,123,595	100.9	92.1	94 • 2	88.7	90.4	81.1	70.1	68.3	71.0	73.0	73.8
		11,061,614	10,745,200	11,054,000	103.8	102-9	108.6	107 . 2	110.5	106.1	101 - 7	100.7	105 . 0	109-5	111.7
1075 the	available in	fame 19	state of the second	Contraction of the Contraction of the	CONTRACTOR OF THE	Sale Contractor	AND THE OWNER WHEN THE OWNER	and the second division of the second divisio	and a second second	ANTINE STORE OF THE OWNER		COLUMN TO A DESCRIPTION OF	And I wanted		-

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 474 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th November, 1935, of the composition of these statistics. Items 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while items 1, 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6 make up the number of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed.

	Men. (18 years and over.)		Women. (18 years and over.)		Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,303,495	13,282	215,295	7,961	1,540,033
ation	29,301	1,265	10,195	1,087	41,848
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances :				1.02	
(a) Aged 16-64	139,042	5,999	33,784	4,770	183,595
(b) , 14 and 15 4. Uninsured persons on		12,326	-	10,380	22,706
register	52,438	26,147	24,661	27,134	130,380
5. Two months' file :	37,567	2,485	31,256	3,217	74,525
(b) persons aged 14 and 15	_	3,907		5,028	8,935
5. Unemployed—Special Schemes	2,732	10	246	3	2,991
Persons on Register (items 1-4) Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un-	1,524,276	59,019	283,935	51,332	1,918,562
employed(items 1-3(a), 5 (a) and 6)	1,512,137	23,041	290,776	17,038	1,842,992

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.***

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 25TH NOVEMBER, 1935, AND

		25th November, 1935.							
-	Persons no Regular En	rmally in ployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.				
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.						



Great Britain and Northern Ireland.											
Men Boys Women Girls	1,340,399 57 998 227,030 49,067	146,192 2,572 74,017 3,308	80,325 150 1,643 12	1,566,916 60,720 302,690 52,387	1,569,423 64,467 294,561 53,851						
Total	1,674,494	226,089	82,130	1,982,713	1,982,302						

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

	(GRE	AT BRITA	IN AND N	ORTHERN	IRELAND.)	And and a start of the	
		eks ended ov, 1935.	l	Period 27th 1 o 25th Nove	November 1 mber, 1935.	.934,	
		Section Section	Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies Filled. [†]		
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	
Men Boys Women Girls Total	178,739 36,712 64,662 31,701 311,814	167,668 28,610 49,345 24,795 270,418	1,565,365 327,585 707,478 301,775 2,902,203	+ 115,639 + 45,335 + 33,725 + 28,630 + 223,329	1,461,918 260,339 548,640 239,566 2,510,463	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 94,765 \\ + & 30,815 \\ + & 10,724 \\ + & 20,018 \\ \hline + & 156,322 \end{array} $	

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES, AGED 14 AND UNDER 18, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH NOVEMBER, 1935.

		Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,099 1,045 1,922 1,641 8,671 6,442 6,648 5,227	1,168 1,143 1,522 1,397 5,800 5,598 6,381 3,315	2,267 2,188 3,444 3,038 14,471 12,040 13,029 8,542	1,121 1,765 2,375 1,519 8,594 5,271 6,064 4,718	946 1,379 1,350 1,214 4,582 3,989 4,278 2,167	2,067 3,144 3,725 2,733 13,176 9,260 10,342 6,885		
Great Britain	32,695	26,324	59,019	31,427	19,905	51,332		

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

		mated	Percentage unemployed at 25th November, 1935.							
Division.		numbers insured at July, 1935.				Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	39,810 33,950 70,250 77,960 68,760 49,670 25,900	74,310 29,180 25,150 60,910 52,570 62,560 42,940 9,380 2,000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	0·0 0·2 0·4 0·4 1·0 0·6 1·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	0·2 0·5 0·8 1·0 1·7 0·9 1·7	1.7 4.9 2.1 6.6 5.9 7.7 $14.50.2$		
Great Britain	453,000	359,000	4.5	0.6	5.1	3.9	0.8	4.7		

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH NOVEMBER, 1935.

Division.		Numb	er of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	···· ··· ···	11,007 1,956 3,613 4,495 4,238 2,576 646	8,511 1,706 2,769 4,014 4,532 2,679 519	19,518 3,662 6,382 8,509 8,770 5,255 1,165	2,941 411 1,322 1,685 1,502 591 298	2,625 409 1,295 1,789 1,643 740 235	5,566 820 2,617 3,474 3,145 1,331 533	
Great Britain		28,531	24,730	53,261	8,750	8,736	17,486	

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

		Week th Nove r Instrue and Cl	ction Ce		20th Othe	onth en n Nov., er Educa	Total number of individual who have at tended since 1st April, 1935.		
Divisions.	No. of Cen-	No. of	atten	rage dance.	No. of Insti-	Ave	rage dance.	J.I. Cen- tres and	Other Educa- tional Insti- tu-
	tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tions.	Boys.	Girls.	Classes.	tions.
London	4		205	33	4	5	_	6,139	
SEastern	8	2	196	243	44	64	67	3,251	
SWestern	13	2	647	650	31	100	98	6,796	
Midlands	14	4	771	528	55	98	104	8,521	
NEastern	49	4	6,352	2,707	41	132	185	34,203	
NWestern	42	4 1 3	3,480	2,005	17	103	59	30,845	
Scotland	28		4,576	2,872	38	174	157	29,469	
Wales	25	2	3,187	954	19	85	50	14,369	161
Great Britain	183†	18†	19,414	9,992	249	761	720	133,593	2,967

• Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register. † Including four centres temporarily closed.

December, 1935.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th November, 1935, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances.

The total number of persons, insured and uninsured, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed at 25th November, was 1,918,562. Of these 130,380 were persons not insured against unemployment and 22,706 were insured juveniles under 16 years of age, leaving a balance of 1,765,476 insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers at that date. Of this total, 1,471,838 were men, 259,274 were women and 34,364 were boys and girls (of 16 or 17 years of age).

Of the total of 1,765,476 insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers, 851,694 were claiming unemployment benefit, and 732,338 were applicants for unemployment allowances, while 139,596 were not entitled to, or had refrained from claiming, benefit or allowances. These totals are exclusive of 41,848 cases in which the position of the claimants in regard to the First Statutory Condition had not been determined. Of the 732,338 applications for unemployment allow-ances, 697,766 had been authorised for payment, the balance of 34,572 being cases in which the needs of the applicant had been held not to justify payment of an allowance.

In item 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

	1. 10 10 01, 110100			(2) Other	Cases.			
The state of the s	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.	Claims allowed	4,589	4,347	551	9,487
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	462,673	114,355	Claims disallowed :	4,303			5,70
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	129,976 55,969	65,696 1,452	Contributions conditions† Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	27	10	6	43
	Total	648,618	181,503	hood by means of insurable employ-	1 771		Carlos and	
2. Applications for Unemploy- ment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	659,240 9,123 21,349	41,172 1,316 138	ment	1,771 919	680 1,057	24	2,451
3. Total applications for Un-	Total	689,712	42,626	Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week	62	100 3,049	- 9	171
employment Allowances :		661,044	36,722	just cause Employment lost through misconduct	3,857 2,485	3,276	1,073 586	8,200 3,93
not to justify payment	- 1 tal	28,668	5,904	Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	The States			
Total	-	689,712	42,626	carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available	725 219	1,865	242	2,832 294
4. Insured Non-Claimants	Wholly Unemployed	104,207	24,950	for work	546	987	73	1,600
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	22,776 5,739 786	6,265 3,903 27	Other grounds Total Claims disallowed	208	86	<u>301</u> 2,322	25,182
	Total	29,301	10,195	CTRADE I	ISPUTE	CASES +		
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,248,896 144,838 78,104	186.742 70,915 1,617			Claims	Claims	1.4.75
	Total	1,471,838	259,274			Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
JUVENILES (A	GED 16 AND 17 YEA	RS).*		Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		744	2,268	3,012
	1			Appeals against disallowances by] M	len	43	106	149
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.	Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	vomen uveniles	F	_2	- 2
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	11,122 2,234 138	5,369 2,700 10	Total Appeals	• •••	43	108	151
	Total	13,494	8,079	DDEPENDANTS	S BENEI	TT CASE	8.	and south
			and and the second	Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		7,665	3,155	10,820
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit :			eli zite de la	Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees— (1) Appeals against disallowances by	Insur-			
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	-	5,426 361	4,553 99	ance Officers (2) Other cases		130 116	412 240	542 356
- A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	-1851	5,787	4,652	The second se	-	ala canada da series	A VICTOR DA	Strate Street
Total			4,032	E.—DECISIONS BY	Y THE U	JMPIRE.	1910-054-5	15
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	960 294 11	623 462 2	Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer- (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances		21 72	103 69	124 141
	Total	1,265	1,087	Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants		60 81	88 145	148 226
	*****			Total	Like office	234	405	639
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	17,869 2,528 149	10,644 3,162 12	* Except "Trade Dispute" and "De and D).				
	Total	20,546	13,818	† For juveniles the condition was the payment of 30 contributions in the p figures relate mainly to applications re	receding ferred or	two year the grou	s. For a und that	dults the less than
Tumonilog agod 16 and 17	are not entitled to r	andina una	anlanmont	8 contributions had been paid in the pa	ist two ye	ears and l	less than 3	ou at an

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

ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th November, 1935 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.*

le antenne die militarie die (Sei	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :— Grounds on which Insurance Officers	tels en el			
have power to disallow Grounds on which Insurance Officers	4,518	1,112	218	5,848
have not power to disallow	10,671	13,784	1,149	25,604
Claims disallowed :	States in		INCASE AN	1 and the
Contributions conditions [†]	231	86	295	612
Not unemployed	2,346	855	185	3,386
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	2,119	696	129	2,944
Total Claims disallowed	4,696	1,637	609	6,942

B.-DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.* (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

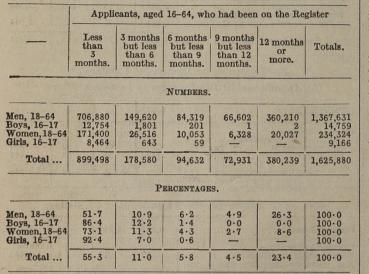
		and the second s			
Claims allowed]	158	34	5	197
Daims disallowed : Contributions conditions† Not unemployed Other grounds		34 209 349	8 47 83	2 2 12	44 258 444
Total Claims disallowed		592	138	16	746

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.

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 25th November, 1935. 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.



Of the 899,498 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 659,000, or 40.5 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of five weeks ended 30th November, 1935, four weeks ended 26th October, 1935, and four weeks ended 24th November, 1934.

the state of the second se	Five weeks ended 30th Nov., 1935.	Four weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Four weeks ended 24th Nov., 1934
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :	£	£	£
Employers Employed persons	1,974,000 2,039,000	1,661,000 1,638,000	1,702,000 1,632,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")	1,987,000	1,646,000	1,653,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,000	99,000	3,000
Total Income	6,001,000	5,044,000	4,990,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Accrued Charge for Debt Service† Miscellaneous Payments	3,762,000 409,000 481,000	3,009,000 332,000 384,000 5,000	3,543,000 362,000 385.000 8,000
Total Expenditure	4,652,000	3,730,000	4,298,000
Debt Outstanding†	105,510,000	105,510,000	105,741,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	C. C. MARCHINE	Renning of the	
Transitional Payments (and Unem- ployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration ‡		3,487,000	3,458,000

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper, No. 11 of 1935, for the period ended 31st March, 1934.)

1934.)
† 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 Scherne 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 NOVEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons relieved* on one day† in November, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 832,297, or $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $8 \cdot 8$ per cent. less than in November, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 503, 497, and 549, per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November was 632,551, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but a decrease of 6.8per cent. as compared with November, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 199,746, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 14.7 per cent. less than in November, 1934

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 80,416, or 0.4 per cent. more than in the previous month and 9.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 751,881, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 8.8 per cent. less than in November, 1934.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed increases in the Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, as compared with October; eight showed decreases; while in two areas there was no change. Compared with November, 1934, thirty-four areas showed decreases, of which the largest were at Glasgow (333 per 10,000), Sheffield (276 per 10,000), Manchester (134 per 10,000) and Norwich (131 per 10,000). The other thirteen showed increases, the most marked being at Sunderland (95 per 10,000).

	Numi P	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one dayt in November, 1935.				
augustine and	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	h a Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	28,405	100,932	129,337	306	+ 2	- 19
Birkenhead Birrningham Birrningham Bolton Brighton Brighton Brighton Bristol Cardiff Cardiff Derby Derby Bast Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nortingham Oldham Pymouth Protsmouth Preston St. Helens South Shields Stockport Stockport Stockeon-Trent Swansea Wallasey Walasel Wast Ham Walsal Wast Ham Wast Ham	$\begin{array}{c} 816\\ 4,418\\ 806\\ 857\\ 1,122\\ 649\\ 2,019\\ 378\\ 1,188\\ 421\\ 716\\ 567\\ 622\\ 605\\ 500\\ 1,673\\ 1,388\\ 918\\ 3,310\\ 378\\ 846\\ 764\\ 1,149\\ 875\\ 525\\ 1,160\\ 5322\\ 1,312\\ 306\\ 698\\ 624\\ 1,772\\ 793\\ 378\\ 624\\ 1,772\\ 793\\ 474\\ 281\\ 546\\ 2,048\\ 582\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,029\\ 16,111\\ 4,004\\ 5,116\\ 9,341\\ 2,360\\ 8,159\\ 3,907\\ 10,910\\ 1,947\\ 1,947\\ 4,895\\ 3,181\\ 4,267\\ 9,176\\ 20,520\\ 4,890\\ 43,273\\ 4,678\\ 6,443\\ 20,520\\ 4,390\\ 43,273\\ 4,678\\ 6,443\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,405\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,405\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,405\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,405\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,405\\ 2,525\\ 5,777\\ 9,945\\ 3,305\\ 3,985\\ 3,9$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,845\\ 20,529\\ 4,810\\ 5,973\\ 3,009\\ 10,178\\ 4,80\\ 12,098\\ 2,368\\ 5,611\\ 3,748\\ 4,80\\ 9,781\\ 2,529\\ 22,109\\ 9,781\\ 2,529\\ 22,109\\ 9,781\\ 2,529\\ 22,109\\ 9,781\\ 2,529\\ 22,109\\ 9,781\\ 5,611\\ 3,748\\ 46,583\\ 5,615\\ 5,575\\ 3,605\\ 5,968\\ 4,568\\ 3,8386\\ 6,568\\ 3,605\\ 5,975\\ 5,975\\ 5,976\\ 3,611\\ 4,683\\ 3,846\\ 10,495\\ 3,611\\ 4,683\\ 3,695\\ 5,976\\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 656\\ 203\\ 401\\ 339\\ 356\\ 205\\ 248\\ 454\\ 547\\ 128\\ 233\\ 266\\ 357\\ 795\\ 221\\ 692\\ 451\\ 241\\ 1,097\\ 617\\ 410\\ 755\\ 735\\ 423\\ 411\\ 342\\ 283\\ 260\\ 574\\ 491\\ 737\\ 333\\ 271\\ 415\\ 191\\ 379\\ 871\\ 1527\\ 263\\ 350\\ 626\\ 235\\ \end{array}$	17175119423716119;5561342513228694114704440169769 ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$\begin{array}{c} + & 58 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 263 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 223 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 9 \\ + & 81 \\ - & 653 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 653 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 1$
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	45,789	457,425	503,214	484	+ 7	- 33
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	74,194	558,357	632,551	432	+ 5	- 29
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,765 622 380 455	154,508 20,783 8,204 10,029	159,273 21,405 8,584 10,484	1,430 468 484 609	+ 15 + -15 + -14 + 22	$ \begin{array}{r} -333 \\ -4 \\ -6 \\ +39 \end{array} $
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,222	193,524	199,746	1,040	+ 11	- 193
Totals for all 47 areas above	80,416	751,881	832,297	503	+ 6	- 46

• The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded. \pm 23rd November in Salford, 30th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country : and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 465–466 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.1

GERMANY.‡ SEASONAL factors were chiefly responsible for a further substantial rise in unemployment during November. According to reports received from all Employment Exchanges, including those in the former Saar Territory, the total number of unemployed persons on the registers at 30th November, 1935, was 1,984,925,* as compared with 1,828,721† at the end of October, 1935. Of the total registered at the end of November, 386,683* were persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 666,384* persons in receipt of emergency benefit, making a total of 1,053,067,* as compared with 951,042† at the end of the previous month. In addition to these recipients of benefit, the total numbers of unem-ployed at the end of November and at the end of October shown above include, respectively, 340,085* and 336,691† able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief. For Germany, excluding the Saarland, the latest available statistics

For Germany, excluding the Saarland, the latest available statistics of unemployment relate to 31st October, 1935. At that date, the total number of unemployed persons registered at the Employment Exchanges was 1,803,901, of whom 937,737 were in receipt of either standard or emergency unemployment benefit and 335,324 were able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief; at the end of October, 1934, the corresponding totals were 2,267,657, 1,064,042 and 638,650, respectively respectively.

FRANCE.§

There was a further appreciable increase in unemployment during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 453,838,* as compared with 427,672 at the end of October, 1935, and 416,605 at the end of November, 1934.

at the end of November, 1934. At the beginning of November, 1935, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial under-takings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 2.33 per cent. as compared with November, 1934. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 39.66, as compared with 46.15 per cent. at the beginning of November, 1934. At 1st November, 1935, 22.13 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 17.53 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.

Unemployment showed little change during September. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 913,277 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 913,277showed that 14.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of September, 1935, as compared with 14.9 per cent. also at the end of August, 1935, and 17.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1934. In addition, 11.9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 11.7 per cent. during August, 1935, and 16.2 per cent. during September, 1934. In September, 1935, 17.1 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 19.6 and in September, 1934. O.

HOLLAND.¶

HOLLAND.¶ Unemployment showed a tendency to rise during September. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 468,804 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th September, 1935, 27.9* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6.9* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 27.7* and 7.1* and in the last week of September, 1934, 23.7* and 5.7.* At the end of September, 1935, 384,139 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 366,045 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 370,320 and 353,076, and at the end of September, 1934, 330,063 and 309,623. 330,063 and 309,623.

SWITZERLAND **

Unemployment rose during October to a greater extent than is usual in that month. At the end of the month, 82,386 applications for employment (57.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 69,123 (48.3 per thousand) at the end of

Exchanges, as compared with 69,123 (48.3 per thousand) at the end of September, 1935, and 59,621 (41.5 per thousand) at the end of October, 1934. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,218, 1,592, and 1,683, respectively. Returns from 202 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 552,062 persons, 9.2 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 5.6 per cent. partially so at the end of September, 1935, as compared with 8.3 per cent. and 5.4 per cent. at the end of June, 1935, and 7.0 per cent. and 5.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1934. September, 1934.

Provisional figure.
 † Revised figure.
 ‡ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th December, 1935. Berlin.
 § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 29th November and 6th December, 1935.

9 Jan Paris. || Le Peuple, 16th November, 1935. Brussels. || Le Peuple, 16th November, 1935. || Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1935. The Hague. ** La Vie Economique, November, 1935. Berne.

ITALY.

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

AUSTRIA.1

An increase in unemployment due to seasonal causes was recorded during October. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 214,094 (95,809 in Vienna), an increase of $4 \cdot 5$ per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of $14 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with October, 1934.

POLAND.§

Unemployment continued to fall sharply during September. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 254,704, as compared with 270,158 at the end of August, 1935, and 289,220 at the end of September, 1934.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

There was a further heavy seasonal increase in unemployment during November. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 679,900,* as compared with 601,390† at the end of October, 1935, and 668,937 at the end of November, 1934.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during November and in Sweden during October; in Norway it remained stationary during September.

Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 390,000, $21 \cdot 6^*$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1935, as compared with 17.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1935, and $22 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of November, 1934.

Norway.**-Of 27,552 members of trade unions making returns, 18.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1935, as compared with 18.8 per cent. also at the end of August, 1935, and 23.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1934.

Sweden.^{††}—Of a total of approximately 484,000 members covered by the returns of reporting trade unions, 12.5^* per cent. were unem-ployed at the end of October, 1935, as compared with 10.9^* per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1934.

UNITED STATES.tt

A moderate increase in employment occurred during September. coording to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their books at the middle of September, 1935, showed an increase of approximately 2 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments increased during the same period by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for September, 1935, was $83 \cdot 5$, as compared with $81.8\frac{1}{7}$ for the previous month and $75.9\frac{1}{7}$ for September, 1934. September, 1934.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in October, 1935, 20* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 20[†] per cent. also in September, 1935, and 24 per cent. in October, 1934.

IRISH FREE STATE.§§

The number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 123,705 at 28th October, 1935, to 129,403 at 25th November. At the end of November, 1934, the total number of persons on the live register was 123,890.

CANADA.

CANADA.

At the end of October, 1935, 13.3 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1935, and 16.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1934.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.	
‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th November, 1935.	Vienna.
§ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th November, 1935.	Warsaw.
Prayer Tayblatt, 5th December, 1935. Prague.	
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th December, 1935.	Copenhagen.
** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of	f Statistics, Oslo
† † Information supplied by the Ministry of Social	Affairs Stockh

11 Survey of Current Business, November, 1935, and American Federationist, November, 1935. Washington. §8 Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

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

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

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

D .		TTT.	
Rates	OT	WY A	ges.

Rates of Wages.In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the
changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in
November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an
increase of about £3,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 61,000
workpeople. There were no reductions in recognised rates of wages
in the industries covered by the statistics reported during the month.
The particulars of the increases are analysed by industry groups£570 to the operation of a sliding scale based upon the proceeds of the coal
mining industry; while the remaining sum of £1,620 was the result
of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.SUMMARY OF CHANGES REFORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1935.†
of Worther NumberApproximate NumberEstimated Net Amount

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other	14,000 26,000 21,000	£ 400 600 2,000
Total	61.000	3,000

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increase affected coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased, at the majority of the collieries, by an

amount equal to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates. The principal increase in the metal group affected workpeople (except maintenance craftsmen) employed in the manufacture of tinplates in South Wales and Monmouthshire, for whom the addition to basis rates was increased from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale.

the operation of a selling-price sliding scale. In the other industry groups the principal increases concerned inspectors, drivers and conductors employed on trams and trolley-buses in London, leather belt makers, machine calico printers, furniture trade operatives in North-East Lancashire, bakers and confectioners at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey, and electrical workers employed by the main line railway companies. For these latter workers, rates of wages were increased by 1d. per hour and, at the same time, earnings were made subject to the deduction of 2½ per cent. already in operation for other classes of railway servants. Of the estimated total increase of £3,000 per week, about £120 was the result of a Decision of the Industrial Court; about £160 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies; about £330 was

the result of a Decision of the Industrial Court; about £160 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies; about £330 was due to sliding scales based on the cost-of-living index figure; nearly The principal change in hours concerned roadmen employed by Holland (Lincolnshire) County Council, whose winter working hours were reduced from 50 to 48 per week.

Industry Group.	of Work	te Number people‡ by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
and the share with the	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining	27,850	12,800	£ 1,150	£ 430	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	13,350 100,100	100	1,000 8,950	5	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineerings	98,200 483,750	450	10,850 40,450		
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	9,950 89,450 174,200 11,500	25 5,600 41,025 100	1,050 8,950 15,500 1,160	5 240 6,050 25	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	24,450 26,800	2,750	2,865 2,650	215	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	3,250	-	750	-	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Electri- city Supply	523,950 57,850	100	47,400 5,900	10	
Transport§ Public Administration	526,450	300	22,650	65	
Services Other	20,500 15,700	1,050 2,650	2,050 1,450	15 170	
Total	2,207,300	66,950	174,775	7,250	

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1935.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change to 'k effert.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Yorkshire (North Riding).	24 Nov.	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increase in minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at 14 years of age increasing to 33s. at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines.	Increase of 1.0 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 44 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift (to 7a. 14d, at the majority of the collieries).
Iron Ore Mining	Cumberland	4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about iron ore mines.	Increase of 3d. per shift (7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.) for underground leading labourers, and of 6d. per shift (7s. to 7s. 6d.) in the miners' minimum wage.
	Nottingham District	lst pay day after 18 Nov.	Patternmakers	Basis rate of wages increased by 2s. per week. Time rate after change (inclusive of war bonus of 12s, and special bonus of 2s.) 63s, per week.
Ingineering {	Border Counties (Cumberland and Westmorland).	26 Nov.	Patternmakers	Basis rate of wages increased by 1s. 6d. per week. Time rate after change at Carlisle (inclusive of war bonus of 12s. and special bonus of 2s.), 63s. per week.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	3 Nov.	Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding mainten- ance craftsmen) :	and have been been been been been and the second second
	C. All Landon and I have	and dist	Men on basis rates of over 6s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift, and	Increase ¶ of $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages $4\frac{2}{8}$ per cent. above the standard.
	the state of the s	5	youths and boys. Men on basis rates of 6s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d. or less per shift.	Increase ¶ of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. above the standard, plus the <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers; 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift, plus 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., or 46s. 2d. per week.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	22 Nov.	Weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased** from 10s. 6d. to 11s. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in Dec.††	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased** from 19.35 per cent. to 21.15 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 9 Nov.	Male workers	New scale of rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2d. to 4s. 9d. per week, except for those 16 years of age for whom there was a decrease of 2d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 47s. 3d. at 21 years and over. New scale of rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2d. to 1s. 7d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 7d. at 14 years increasing to 29s. at 18 years and over.

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
The figures are exclusive of the effect of increases in the rates of wages of drivers and assistants in the road motor transport (goods) industry, resulting from the Conciliation Board Agreements which came into operation on 1st January, 1935, in England and Wales and not later than 9th March, 1935, in Scotland, as to which statisties are not yet available.
I n addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 117,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts.
S Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under Engineering.
A three collieries a lower percentage is 1 ay tole; the percentage was increased by 1 per cent. to 39 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 per cent, and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per shift.
Under solling-orice sliding-scale arrangements.
th n respect of the preceding pay period.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	18 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase [*] of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovensmen, 66s. per week; tablehands, 60s.; juniors- factories: 19s. at 17 years increasing to 39s. at 20 years; small shore: 16 for the literate increasing to 39s. at 20 years;
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Lanca- shire† and Tod- morden.	l Nov.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers and machinists.	small shops: 16s. at 17 years increasing to 36s. at 20 years. Increase of 4d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour.
Paper Manufacture.	Ashford, Dartford, Laverstoke, Maid- stone, Totnes and Wells.	25 Nov.	Workpeople employed in hand-made paper mills.	Increase of 6d. per "day's work" for vatmen and couchers and 3d. per "day's work" for certain qualified layers, and various increases for apprentices. Rates after change per "day's work,"‡: vatmen, 12s. 2d.; couchers, 11s. 10d.; layers qualified to change out, 9s. 11d.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st pay period after 1 Nov.	Adult male workers (excluding elec- trical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other crafts- men whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub- stations and on high-tension cables between them.	Increases of Id. per hour in rates of wages, and earnings made subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. Rates after change in London: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 71s.; (5,000 kw. and over), 85s.; turbine mechanics, 72s.; drivers, 66s.; stokers—leading, 70s.; others, 64s.; trimmers, 57s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 68s. 5d.; electricians' mates, 55s. 5d.;—plus 4s. per week for shift workers and subject to a general deduction of 2½ per cent. from all wages.
Tramway and Omnibus Services.	London	lst complete pay-roll week of Nov.	Tram and trolleybus inspectors, drivers and conductors employed by the London Passenger Trans- port Board.	Increase of 2s. per week. Bates after change: inspectors, 833. to 893.; drivers and conductors, 693. to 78s. per week, according to length of service.
	Dundee	13 Nov.	Tram and omnibus drivers employ- ed by the Corporation.	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: 60s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. per week according to length of service.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Nov.	Skip and basket makers	Increase [*] of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 72½ per cent. and 62½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Increase of \$d, per hour in basis time rates (except for cutters-up, whose base rate remained unchanged), also percentage payable on base rates increased* from 45 to 50 for piece- workers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in increases of \$d, \$d\$ or 1d, per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: skilled workers (except cutters-up)—London, 1s. 2\$d.; Provinces, 1s. 1\$d.; semi-skilled workers—London, 11\$d.; Provinces, 11d.
PRINC	CIPAL CHANGE	S IN HO	OURS OF LABOUR REP	ORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1935.

Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Holland (Lincs.)	 1 Nov.	Roadmen emp Council.
		And Street	Council.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
Including Accrimation, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.
A "day's work" is a quantity of paper which varies according to the different sizes.
This increase is in accordance with an Industrial Court Decision of 1st November, 1935 (I.C. 1629), which also provides for the suspension of the cost-iving sliding scale previously in operation.
I thas also been agreed that a further increase of 2s. per week shall be made from the first complete pay-roll week in October, 1936. of-liv

FATAL INDUS THE number of workpeople and Northern Ireland, whose their employment occurred of as compared with 173* in t November, 1934. Fatal acci numbered 73, as compared with 52 in November, 1934.

RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen

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TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE MINES.

ound ...

TOTAL, MINES

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP Clay, Stone Cement, Pot-tery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.... Metal Extracting and Refining Metal Conversion and

Founding (including Roll-ing Mills and Tube Making) Making) ... Locomotive Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air-

craft Manufacture

Firemen

Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters

Mechanics

Contractors' Servants

Porters ... Shunters ...

Labourers ... Other Grades

Underground

Surface

etc.

the second second second second second		and the second	
STRIAL ACC.		INDUSTRIA	L DISEASES.
b) other than seamen, b) deaths from accidents or were reported in No the previous month, a cidents to seamen report with 38 in the previ	s in the course of evember, was 169, and with 160* in ted in November	during November, under the Fact	oning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous itain and Northern Ireland reported tory and Workshop Act or under inst Poisoning) Act, was 34; the was 4.
		I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
lagent	ND WORKSHOPS inued).	LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX. Wool 2
3 Shipbuilding 1 Other Metal Tr	4	Among Operatives engaged in-	Wool 2
Cotton	1	Smelting of Metals 1 Plumbing and Soldering 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (Skin Cancer).
8 Wool, Worsted, 1 Other Textile M 3 Textile Printin	anufacture	Shipbreaking 2 Printing 1	Pitch 1
2 and Dyeing	2	Tinning of Metals	Iar 4 Oil 4
2 Food and Drink	6	Other Contact with Molten Lead 2	TOTAL 9
- General Wood - Furniture 21 Paper, Printing	1	White and Red Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.
- Rubber Trades		Pottery 2	Dyeing and Finishing 1 Chromium Plating 2
58Gas Works10Electric Genera0Other Industrie		Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator	TOTAL 3
68	s 2 R ss. 104-106.	Works Paint and Colour Works 3	Total, Cases 34
	Аст, 1901.	Indiarubber Works	- CARLES - CARLES - CARLES
S. Docks, Wharver Buildings	18	Coach and Car Painting	II. Deaths.
Warehouses an Sidings	nd Railway	Shipbuilding 2 Paint used in Other In-	LEAD POISONING.
6 TOTAL, FACTO		dustries	Pottery 1
3	ng Seamen) 169	Other Industries 3 Painting of Buildings 3	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
SEA	MEN.	TOTAL 20	(SKIN CANCER). Tar 2
13 Trading Vessels Motor			0il <u>1</u>
Fishing Vessels,	Steam and		TOTAL 3
4 Motor	21	OTHER POISONING	Total, Deaths 4
TOTAL, S		* Group trained all and all	
2 Total (includi	ng Seamen) 242	* Cases include all attacks reported	during the month, and not previously

* Revised number.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1935-continued.

loyed by the County | Winter working week reduced from 50 to 48 hours.

reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 month, and not previously all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as c: ses) in previous returns or not,

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 52, as compared with 58 in the previous month, and 35 in November, 1934. In these 52 new disputes about 20,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,800 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 4,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 17 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 69, involving 26,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at about 210,000 working days. In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the disputes in progress in November :— Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of disputes

		er of Dis gress in n		Number of Workpeople	Aggregate Duration in	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of month.	Started in month.	Total.	involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	6	30	36	18,300	180,000	
Shipbuilding	2	8	10	1,600	6,000	
Textile	24	7	9	600	3,000	
Building etc	4	2	6	300	4,000	
Transport	Sa hered	23	2	5,500	15,000	
Other	3	3	6	300	2,000	
Total, November, 1935	17	52	69	26,600	210,000	
Total, October, 1935	16	58	74	90,300†	470,000	
Total, November, 1934	17	35	52	11,100	71,000	

Causes.—Of the 52 disputes beginning in November, 3, directly involving 700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 8, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 18, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 15, directly involving 7,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 43 new disputes, directly involving 13,800 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly in-volving 2,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 21, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 2 other disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1935 AND 1934.1

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the eleven completed months of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934 :—

in the second of	Janu	ary to Nov 1935.	vember,	Janua	ary to Nov 1934.	ember,
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agri-	12				and the second	
culture	4	5,900	67,000		The second	Charles Contra
Coal Mining	203	192,000‡	1,212,000	131	60,900t	283,000
Other Mining and			1211		Charles Control	
Quarrying	16	1,400	16,000	7	500	8,000
Brick, Pottery,		and the second			San Shar	Markelan
Glass, Chemical,	1			Part States	St. Steamar	
etc	12	900	5,000	16	1,500	27,000
Engineering	20	8,100	44,000	22	4,900	13,000
Shipbuilding	12	800	7,000	18	2,600	40,000
Other Metal	36	8,200	41,000	37	7,600	98,000
Textile	61	13,600	99,000	56	15,600	88,000
Clothing	26	2,600	43,000	19	3,600	25,000
Food, Drink and				A COLOR DE		1223
Tobacco	5	200	2,000	5	200	1,000
Woodworking,				A State of the	1.386.000	
Furniture, etc.	28	2,700	40,000	38	1,600	18,000
Building, etc	39	3,200	35,000	42	7,700	171,000
Transport	31	23,100	81,000	27	10,100	42,000
Other	18	4,300	90,000	24	3,000	37,000
Total	511	267,000‡	1,782,000	442	119,800‡	851,000
the state of the state of the	ally a strand		and and a second		In the second second	and the second second

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations [§] and Locality.	Number	ximate of Work- nvolved.	Date who	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
23242210	Directly.	Indi- rectiv.§	Began.	Ended.		PAIR INTER
COAL MINING : Colliery workpeople-near Worksop (one firm). Underground and surface workers near Doncaster (one firm).	1,126 1,427	382 358	1935. 13 Aug. 30 Sept.	1935. 	Dissatisfaction with piece price list for machine-got coal. Against substitution of piece-work rates of wages for day-wage rates	No settlement reported. No settlement reported
Colliery workpeople—near Chester- le-Street, Co. Durham (one firm).	728	45	4 Nov.	9 Nov.	for conveyor workers. Against the employment of coal fillers on a Sunday, and other alleged grievances.	Work resumed on advice of work- people's trade union. Questions in dispute subsequently discussed between representatives of em- ployers and workpeople, and an amicable settlement effected.
Colliery workpeople—Pontefract district (three collieries).	5,000		5-6 Nov.	3 Dec.	In support of workmen at a neigh- bouring colliery whose notices to strike on a demand for a revised dirt allowance agreement had been followed by the closing down of the colliery as unremunerative. Against the employment of two	Work resumed pending negotia-
(Rhondda) (one firm).	100		20 100.1		men from another district.	tions.
Workpeople employed in electric cable, etc. manufacture—S.E. London (one firm).	806	C. C.	18 Nov.	22 Nov.**	Against the reduction in status and pay of two men who had been moved from their own depart- ment, owing to temporary slack- ness of work.	Men to return at once to their former department, and to be reinstated in their former posi- tions within a week from the date
Plate and pattern moulders, labourers, coremakers, etc-Old- ham (one firm).	211	57	28 Nov.	28 Nov.	Objection to working with man alleged to be in arrears with his trade union contributions.	of resumption of work. Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
TRANSPORT : Tram and omnibus drivers, con- ductors, cleaners, greasers, etc. Coventry.	492		6 Nov.	6 Nov.	For the reinstatement of a conductor who had refused to apologise to an inspector for alleged breach of discipline, and had taken the alternative of dismissal.	Amicable settlement effected, re- sulting in conductor's reinstate- ment.
Dock labourers and maintenance staff at docks—Glasgow.	4,000	1,000	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	Lock-out by employers (following a series of sudden stoppages of work on the part of the workpeople) in order to enforce observance of the terms of the national agreement which provide for the settlement of disputes by a joint committee.	Workpeople gave an undertaking that they would observe the agreement.

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. A bout 12,000 coal miners were involved (a) in disputes beginning before October, but in progress during October; and (b) in further disputes at the same collicries beginning in October. They are thus counted twice in the total figures for the month.
I 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 is slight except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 141,000 in 1935, and 49,000 in 1934.
I he 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.
I here was an intermittent return to work after 28th November, when provisional terms of settlement were arrived at. The final decision to resume work was made on 37d December.
The stoppage began on the night shift of the previous day.
Work was resumed on 25th November.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

AILI	tems inclu	 •••	41/0
Food	only	 	31%

FOOD. At 30th November the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was practically the same as at Ist November. The chief movements during the month were reductions in the average prices of butter and bacon, and a slight increase in the average price of eggs. 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 31 per cent. at 30th November, 1935, and 27 per cent. at 1st December, 1934. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st November, 1935, and 30th November, 1935... Minal percentage increase shown below for " all items." As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 30th November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 30th November

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indicates the nearest	ated-	Average or De at 30th 1 as comp	Nov., 1
	July, 1914.	lst Nov., 1935.	30th Nov., 1935.	July, 1914.	lst Nov. 1935
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilledor Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— Legs Breast Breast Breast	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $6\frac{3}{2}$ 0 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1174 0 74 1 3 74 0 915 344 0 915 344	s. d. 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 0 7 0 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 1 3 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 0 $9\frac{1}{3}$ 0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ + & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ + & 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ + & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$	d. - 0
Bacon (streaky)† Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Cea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter Fresh Salt Cheeset Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1 24 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 24 1 24	1 14 0 84 1 11 0 64 1 3 1 24 0 64 1 3 0 24 0 64	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 2\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2}1$	- 0 - 0 - 0

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

	Decrease (Percentage I —) at 30th I mpared with	November.	Corre
Article,	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages,	General Average.	Genera Averag for Ist No 1935.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 34 5	Per cent. 35 9	Per cent. 34 7	Per cen
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	$-17 \\ -12$	- ²² - ⁵	8	- ²⁰ - 8
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen	41 12 42	45 12	43 12	43 12
Breast Bacon (streaky)† Fish	-10 22 111	- 3 24 87	- 6 23 99	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -7 \\ 27 \\ 100 \end{array} $
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated)	24 42 23	25 40 33	25 41 28	25 41 28
Milk Butter— Fresh	15 88 4	10 92 11	12 90 7	12 90 10
Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	-1 -21 92	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ -24 \\ 91 \\ 91 \end{array} $	1 -22 91	$4 \\ 1 \\ -22 \\ 85$
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage) Increase)	38 31	18 31	28 31	28 31
		A STATISTICS	1 States	

As 1st December fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the day previous in accordance with the usual practice.
† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
‡ The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of auother kind locally representative.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th NOVEMBER.*

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 30th November, 1935, was approximately 50 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 58 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for " all items."

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 30th November were on the average about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 45 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average in-crease at 30th November as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1935.

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 1935 :--

Average	Percento	age Increas	e since Ji	ly, 1914-	All Items.
(1	lood, rer	nt, clothing	, fuel and	l light, etc.	.)

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

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 $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$, 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 Summ N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities quantities

L-FOOD.

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

and the second s	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures lable.	
to a comparison of the second se	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 31	1935. 30 Nov.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Calroj† Finland France (Paris) (other towns) germany Holland (Amsterdam) Holland (Amsterdam) Spain (Madrid)† Spain (Madrid)† Swedent Switzerland United States	10 567 8 756 449 431¶ 16 19‡ 318 34 79 71 28 24 .1	4 562 1 777 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 293 32 79 65 23 16 5	0 553 18 726 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 264 33 81 68 25 15 10	2 585 779 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 282 40 32 15 22	3 568 16 818 343 305 20 17 290 42 70 74 32 17 25	Nov. Oct. May Oct. Nov. Aug. Nov. Sept. Sept. Oct. June Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	23 8**	16 5**	19 1	25 3	27 9	Oct. Nov.	
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	2 34¶ -6**	-5** 29¶ 4 -2**	-13** 34¶ 11 3	-7** 40¶ 18 2	-4** 40 24 0	Nov. Aug. Nov. Oct.	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

himmerez di obre	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
tenter el large	based.§	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN	for a said	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 43	cent. 38	cent. 41	cent. 43	cent. 47	1935. 30 Nov.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	8	5	4	5	6	Nov.	
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	608	595	554	554	589	Nov.	
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	597	596	593	610	602	Oct.	
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	54	60	66	73	72	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	Á, B, Ć, É A, B, Ć, D, E	28 894	24 883	27 850	30 878	30 904	Sept. Oct.	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	417	416	411	369	369	3rd QI	
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	21	18	22	24	23	Nov.	
Holland (Am-	п,в,с,в,н	AND PAGE	-	a. Sha	C. STILL	1111		
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	41‡	37‡	40‡	36‡	36	Sept.	
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	265††	250††	229††		235	Jan Jun	
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	365	347	320	330	334	Sept.	
,, (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	336	314	283		297	June	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	49	48	48	51	53	Uct.	
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	56	53	55	56	57	Oct.	
Switzerland	Á, É, Ć, Ď	38	31	29	28	29	Oct.	
United States ‡‡	A,B,C,D,E	39‡	30‡	37‡	40	40	July	
BRITISH	121 - 221	Ser State	1	11. 202		THE .		
DOMINIONS, &C.	and the state of	they the the		1.264		1.50.50	12.2.2	
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	20	18	19	22	22	3rd Qr.	
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	25	20	22	23	26	Nov.	
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	9	3	- 3**	1	4	Nov.	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	53¶	49¶	52¶	56¶	62	Nov.	
New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E	319	27	29	33	36	Nov.	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	17	14	16	16	15	Oct.	

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percent-ages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

and the ordinary currency.
f Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
f Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
f Figure for June.
A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd Quarter.
Figure for July to December.
t Revised series.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

NOVEMBER, 1935.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 139* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 139 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,114,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with November, 1934, in respect of the same 139 Authorities :--

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches. Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (- com- pared with Nov., 1934.
ENGLAND AND		-	1000 20.00	The second	The sector	di seri pro-
WALES : Northern Counties*	£ 148,700	£ 900	£ 12,600	£ 32,200	£ 14,300	£ 208,700 + 26.5
Yorkshire*	474,200	46,300	39,600	56,700	62,600	679,400
Lancs. & Cheshire	1,064,600	49,200	109,000	207,100	90,200	$1,520,100 + 109 \cdot 2$
North and West- Midland Counties	1,005,100	159,600	108,800	175,400	225,800	1,674,700
South-Midlandand	707,300	105,500	49,100	67,500	33,000	962,400 + 118.6
Eastern Counties Outer London*†	2,285,200	197,500	139,700	33,800	144,500	2,800,700 + 51.1
South-Eastern	422,800	12,100	48,900	31,300	63,200	578,300
Counties South-Western	301,700	- 18	6,900	40,000	40,300	$+ 17 \cdot 3$ 388,900 $+ 103 \cdot 1$
Counties Wales and Mon.	125,200	5,000	14,600	34,500	23,500	+ 79.9
SCOTLAND*	536,400	20,900	114,900	31,000	160,600	+73.9 863,800 -31.1
TOTAL, Nov., 1935	7,071,200	597,000	644,100	709,500	858,000	9,879 800
Total, Nov., 1934	6,227,500	351,500	283,000	516,900	725,900	+ 21.9 8,104,800

OCTOBER, 1935.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 140 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during October, 1935. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,761,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £10,090,600, compared with £10,104,200 in September, 1935, and £8,801,900 in October, 1934. Of the total for October, 1935, dwelling houses accounted for £7,231,300; factories and workshops, £534,100; shops, offices, ware-houses and other business premises, £602,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £803,000; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £914,800. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in October was 15,544, as compared with 13,194 in September, 1935, and 12,697 in October, 1934. 12,697 in October, 1934.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

TRADE UNION-" SHOW CARDS "-TRESPASS.

The plaintiffs, the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, who The plaintiffs, the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, who owned the Windsor Colliery, Abertridwr, sought injunctions against the defendants to restrain them from holding "show cards" on the company's premises, and from setting up tables on those premises for the purpose of collecting union contributions from other persons employed by the company. The defendants, who were the lodge secretary and certain members of the local lodge of the South Wales Miners' Federation, counter-claimed for a declaration that they were entitled to hold "show cards" upon the plaintiffs' premises by virtue of a custom which had existed in 1915 and had been preserved by section 35 of the Conciliation Board agreement of 1931. The

virtue of a custom which had existed in 1915 and had been preserved by section 35 of the Conciliation Board agreement of 1931. The purpose of holding "show cards" was to indicate which of the members of the union were in arrears with their subscriptions, and how many men employed at the colliery were non-unionists. Some of the defendants were employees of the plaintiffs; others were not. In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Clauson said that in his view section 35 of the Conciliation Board agreement of 1931 did not convert a concession which could be withdrawn at any time by the colliery owners into a legal obligation which could be enforced against them. He held that at the material date in 1915 a custom to hold "show cards" without the plaintiffs' permission had not against them. He held that at the material date in 1915 a custom to hold "show cards" without the plaintiffs' permission had not been established. Accordingly the plaintiffs' claim succeeded and the defendants' counterclaim was dismissed; injunctions were granted: (a) against the lodge secretary and those defendants who were not employees of the company to restrain them from trespassing upon the plaintiffs' property for the purpose of holding "show cards"; and (b) against those defendants who were employees of the company to restrain them from holding "show cards" on the plaintiffs' premises without permission, and from setting up tables

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :---Northern Countles (one); Yorkshire (one); Outer London (four); and Scotland (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

December, 1935.

on those premises for the purpose of collecting union contributions from other persons employed by the company.—Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co. v. Lewis and others. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 6th November, 1935.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (Section 20).

STREET TRADING-EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSON IN MARKET.

This was an appeal to a Divisional Court from a decision of the Lancaster borough justices. The respondent had been charged with employing his daughter, a young person under 16 years of age, in street trading, contrary to the provisions of section 20 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. The justices had dismissed the summons

It was stated that the respondent's daughter, who was 14 years of age, had been employed by her father on 8th September, 1934, to sell goods from his flower and vegetable stall in a certain street in which a market was held every Wednesday and Saturday under a charter granted in 1363.

On these facts the respondent maintained that this was a case of trading in a market and not in a street. The appellant submitted that the daughter had been employed in street trading, and that the fact that a market was lawfully held in that street was not material.

The Court gave judgment in favour of the appellant and allowed the appeal.—Vann v. Eatough. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 9th October, 1935.

Trade Boards Acts. 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES). A company and their agent, charged with failure to keep adequate records, pleaded guilty, and were each fined £1, with £1 8s. 6d. costs.— Rex v. Retail Dairy Co., Ltd., and Alfred Gibbs. Gloucester Police Court. 29th November, 1935.

WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN). An employer, charged with failing to keep adequate wages records pleaded guilty, and was fined £2, with two guineas costs.—Rex v. Jack Zaft (otherwise Jack Zanft). Tower Bridge Police Court. 19th November, 1935.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS ORDER, 1935. The Minister of Labour has made an Order,* entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1935, which came into force on 11th November, 1935.

The Order applies, for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Em-ployments) Order, 1935, and the National Health Insurance Employments (Exclusion and Inclusion) Amendment Order (Scot-land), 1935. These Orders, which are substantially identical in content, specify, as subsidiary employment, "employment, including part-time service only, under a Local Savings Committee of the National[†] Savings Committee in the capacity of clerk, secretary, or organiser, or in the performance of clerical duties for such a Committee."

The effect of the new Order is to make such employment subsidiary employment for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act also; and, as such, it is excepted employment within the meaning of section 3 of the Act.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) (No. 2) ORDER, 1935.

The Minister of Labour made an Ordert on 23rd November, 1935. under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, varying and amending the Banking Industry Special Scheme of unemployment insurance.

This Order gives the Banking Unemployment Insurance Board powers similar to those which the Minister has under section 54 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

In cases where a claimant has been in receipt of payments from a Public Assistance Authority or from the Unemployment Assistance Board during a period for which it is subsequently found that he was entitled to benefit under the Special Scheme, the Insurance Board is given power to deduct from the benefit due sums so received, and to repay them to the Authority, or to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as the case may be.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of section 59(3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour, not later than 29th February, 1936, on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on 31st December,

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935: No. 1109. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post-free). † Scottish Savings Committee, in the Scottish Order. † The Banking Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1175. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post-free).

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 6th January, 1936. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

W. H. BEVERIDGE, Chairman.

19th November, 1935.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that the following draft Regulations have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely :- The Unemployment

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely :--The Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 193-. A copy of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Committee (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1). Any objection by, or on behalf of, persons affected by the draft Regulations, must be sent to the Secretary on or before 20th December, 1935. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft that are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for asked for. W. H. BEVERIDGE,

3rd November, 1935.

Chairman.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decision is of general interest :--

Case No. 7260/35. (12.11.35).

SECTION 30 (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-MISCELLANEOUS DISQUALIFICATIONS: RESIDENCE OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN-DISQUALIFICATION IMPOSED WHILST CLAIMANT WAS TEMPORARILY RESIDENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed; the claimant being disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit while residing in Northern Ireland from 31st August to 7th September, 1935.

"The decision of the Court of Referees to allow benefit during the claimant's residence in Northern Ireland is based upon Umpire's Decision 8188/34.†

"In that decision the word 'employment,' as used in the Anomalies Regulations, 1931, was being interpreted, and for the reasons given in the decision it was held that, for the purpose of deciding what was the claimant's normal employment under Regulation 2 of those Regulations, employment in Northern Ireland should be taken into consideration.

resident, whether temporarily or permanently, outside Great Britain

"The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, by section 116 (2), repealed the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, section 8 (3) of which was worded similarly to section 30 (2) of the 1935 Act, with this exception, that in the 1920 Act the words 'United Kingdom' were substituted for the words 'Great Britain.'

"As Northern Ireland is no part of Great Britain (see section 2 (2) of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act, 1927) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit while he was temporarily resident in Northern Ireland.

"The words 'subject to the provisions of this Act,' which are the opening words of section 30 (2) of the 1935 Act, relate to the provisions contained in sections 108 to 110, and 115. No agreement has been made under those provisions which has qualified the words of section 30 (2) which follow 'Subject to the provisions of this Act relating to Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.'"

Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets —U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for October, 1935, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1934, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928 to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net). (c) A further volume (U.I. Code 80, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934, will shortly be issued. An analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7) has also been published, but this guide is under revision. Part IV (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net) and Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net). ⁺ See Vol. XIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 32. (Pamphlet No. 7/1934).

C

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS : RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN .---The Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that the present wages of staff employed by the Great Western, the London, Midland and Scottish, the London and North Eastern, and the Southern and Scotush, the London and North Lastern, and the Southern Railway Companies in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations, and on the high tension cables between them, should be increased by 3d. an hour. In support of their claim, the Unions put forward figures showing that the difference between the rates of wages of the various grades of the railway electrical staff and of of wages of the various grades of the railway electrical staff and of the workpeople employed in the electricity supply industry was much greater now than in 1918, when by agreement the difference was 2s. 6d. a week, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. It was also submitted that the responsibility of switchboard attendants, sub-station attendants, and assistants had increased, and that the staff now had to have a greater technical knowledge. The Railway Companies contended that, unlike the public electricity supply industry, the railway industry could not be regarded as prosperous. They pointed out that at the present time the wages of all other grades of railwaymen, including railway shopmen, are subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a deduc-tion which did not apply to the railway electrical staff. It was railway shopmen, are subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a deduc-tion which did not apply to the railway electrical staff. It was also contended that improved machinery and appliances had lessened rather than increased the responsibility of the men concerned. The Court decided that the rates of pay of the railway electrical staff should be increased by 1d. an hour, provided that the rates so increased should be subject to the general deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. now made from the wages of other grades in the employment of the companies concerned, and that the cost-of-living sliding scale should be suspended. The Court were also of opinion that the position of sub-station attendants should be reconsidered by the parties with a view to an increase in the rates of those employed in sub-stations with a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts and over.—Award No. 1629; dated 1st November, 1935.

LIMESTONE QUARRY WORKERS: BUXTON.-A difference having LIMESTONE QUARRY WORKERS: BUXTON.—A difference having arisen between Imperial Chemical Industries (Lime), Ltd., Buxton, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Lancashire district) as to the adjustment of the piece-work prices to be paid to stone fillers when filling a new type of wagon named the "T.S.D.," the Industrial Court were asked to decide what, if any, adjustment of the new piece prices should be paid whenever the new type of wagon is employed. The men are paid at tonnage rates, and it was submitted by the company, that owing to its greater surface area and lower height

company that, owing to its greater surface area and lower height and other improvements, the "T.S.D." wagon was easier to stack than the types of wagons which it superseded. It was submitted that with the use of the "T.S.D." wagon there was economy of effort. The Union, on behalf of the men, stated that the work of filling occupied less than half of the time of the fillers, and that the kind of wagon was not regarded by the men as an important factor. The Court decided that the tonnage rates should be reduced by 2½ per cent. when the "T.S.D." wagon is employed.—Award No. 1630; dated 1st November, 1935.

"S" CLASS CLERKS, CIVIL SERVICE .- The Civil Service "S" Class Class Class, Civil Service.—The Civil Service "S Class Joint Committee submitted a claim that the scales of pay of "S" class clerks (other than those covered by the Taxes Clerical Reorganisation Agreement, 1934) employed in intermediate centres and in the provinces should be 2s. and 3s. a week less respectively at each point than the scale of pay of "S" class clerks employed for a similar number of hours in London. The Joint Committee, in unport of their claim reformed to the provincial differentiations. a similar number of hours in London. The Joint Committee, in support of their claim, referred to the provincial differentiations in operation for certain classes of the Civil Service, and to the agreement of the National Whitley Council of July, 1935, which provided for provincial differentiations for writing assistants, shorthand typists and copying typists not exceeding 3s. a week. The Treasury opposed the claim, and pointed out that the basis of the existing provincial differentiations for "S" class clerks is to be found in an agreement of Merce and the second of March, 1920, and they saw no justification for a reduction in the existing differentials, which are less than those laid down in the 1920 agreement. The Treasury considered that the provincial differentia-tions of the "S" class scales should be fixed on the basis of reductions of 2s. (intermediate) and 4s. (provinces) on the London 42-hour week. This would involve reduced maxima of 1s. 5d. a week in intermediate This would involve reduced maxima of 15. 3d. a week in intermediate centres, and 3d. a week in the provinces. These reductions the Treasury proposed to apply to new entrants only. The Court decided that the scales of pay agreed upon by the parties following the Court's Award No. 1608 called for no adjustment, and awarded that the scales at present in operation should continue.—*Award No.* 1631; dated 29th November, 1935.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales). Proposal R.B. (S.Wa.) 9, dated 2nd December, 1935, to vary Wales area, comprising the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor. Objection period expires 26th January, 1936.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H. (26), dated 22nd November, 1935, confirming the variation of a general minimum time rate and overtime rates for a certain class of male workers, and specifying 2nd December, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1935.*

Important New Provisions from 1st January, 1936.

ABSENCE OF STAMPS OWING TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

In future, so long as an insured person remains entitled to sickness and disablement benefits, no reduction will be made in the rates of those benefits because he has been unemployed, provided that of those benefits because he has been unemployed, provided that proof of unemployment is given to his Approved Society in good time, ordinarily by means of a franked contribution card. An insured person when unemployed and available for work should register for work at a local office of the Ministry of Labour, and present his health insurance contribution card week by week for franking. At the end of the half-year the franked card should be sent to his Approved Society.

CONTINUANCE OF INSURANCE AFTER EMPLOYMENT CEASES.

An insured person who ceases to be employed will, as before, remain insured for health insurance benefits and pensions for a period of between eighteen months and two years (called "the free insurance period ").

period "). A person who is still unemployed at the end of his "free insurance period " will, if he had been continuously insured for ten years when the "free insurance period" started, have his insurance extended from year to year, provided he continues to prove to his Approved Society that he is genuinely unemployed. During these "extended insurance periods" he will remain a member of his Approved Society and will continue to be insured for widows', orphans', and old age pensions. He will also be entitled to medical and maternity benefits and to any additional treatment benefits provided by his Society and to any additional treatment benefits provided by his Society, but not to sickness or disablement benefit.

but not to sickness or disablement benefit. A person who is employed during an "extended insurance period" will again become entitled to sickness and disablement benefits as soon as he has been employed during 26 weeks and 26 contributions have been paid in respect of him in any four consecutive half-years. Persons who are not entitled to an "extended insurance period" because they have not been insured for ten years will remain for pensions for a further twelve months after the end of their insurance period " (see above) if, immediately before that period began, they had been continuously insured as employed contributors for at least four years and had paid at least 160 contributions.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of North-umberland. Part II. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Final report on the fourth Census of Production (1930): Part V. General report. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 3s.]: see page 463 of this GAZETTE.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE. - Draft Conventions and Recommendation adopted by the Conference at its Nineteenth Session, 4th June-25th June, 1935. [Cmd. 5033; price 1s. 3d.]

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1935, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.1

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the financial years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1933 and 1934, respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the financial year 1933, together with similar particulars for Scotland. [Cmd. 5025; price 4d.]: see page 462 of this GAZETTE.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom so far as reported to the Board of Trade in the year 1934, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Analytical guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit (U.I. Code 7). Amendment No. 1. October, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.] (ii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1935. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 10, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Careers Series. No. 11 Librarianship (revised edition); September 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

* 25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 44. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free). A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for Angust, 1935, page 291.

December, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1935.

ADMIRALTY.

Accessories, W/T: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.— Alternator Sets, Steam Turbo: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastleon Tyne. Sub-contractors for Switchgear: General Electric C Ltd., Birmingham; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. ctric Co. Alternators, Motor: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolver-(Derby), Ltd., Derby; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolver-hampton; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Amplifiers, Tuner : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelms-ford.—Asbestos Goods : Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Bacon, Tinned : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Bags, Calico : Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk.—Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Iondon, S.E.—Blankets : J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—Blocks, Steel : Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Blowers, Rotary : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Boat, Motor : Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Boiler, Vertical Cross Tube : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Boring and Turning Mill, Motor-Driven : Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Leeds; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— Boxes and Chests : Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hoskins & Son, Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.--Boxes and Chests: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Maides Bros., Croydon; Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich.--Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Man-chester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. Gudon E: Hooremaph & India chester: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Calico**: Highams, Ltd., Accrington; G. T. Sidebottom & Co., Todmorden.—**Capstan Gear**: Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality**: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Tipton; Joseph Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Merchant Quality**: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Cloth, Wigan**: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Clothing, Oilskin**: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co., Oilskin : M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.—Coolers, Drain : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Coal Bags, and Coal Sacks : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Condensers : Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—Contactors : Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Converter Set, Rotary : Brush Electric Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Crane, Electric Jib : Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew. Sub-contractors for Motors : Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Electro-Mechanical Brake Co., Ltd., London, N.—Contactors for Control Gear : Electro-Mechanical Brake Co., Ltd., London, N.—Drilling Machine, Motor-driven : Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment : Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Machines, Portable : Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Sons, Halifax, Bub. & MacArthur Ltd. Glasgow, Sub-Contactors, Bub., Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Machines, Portable : Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Sons, Halifax, Bub., Kamachester, MacArthur Ltd., Glasgow, Sons, Halifay, Bub., Ltd., Bub., Ltd., Kanchester, MacArthur Ltd., Glasgow, Sons, Halifay, Bub., Ltd., Bub., Sons, Halifay, Sub-contractors for Heat State Sta Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh and London.—Enamels : Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, & Co., London, E.; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Excavator: Blaw-Knox, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fenders, Hazelrod: T. Benjamin & Co., Liverpool; T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock; R. Charnley & Son, Ulverston.—Gauges, Jigs and Tools: Birming-& Co., Liverpool; T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock; R. Charnley & Son, Ulverston.—Gauges, Jigs and Tools: Birmingham Tool & Gauge Co., Birmingham; Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., London, S.E.; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil; Weir Precision Engineering, Ltd., Southampton.—Generating Sets, Oil Driven, Electric: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Dynamos: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-contractors for Compressors: Hamworthy Engineering Co., Ltd., Poole. Sub-contractors for Pump: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker.—Grinding Machine, Motor-driven, Thread: Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Coventry.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Heapey.—Helmets, Sun : R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Christy & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheat-hampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Charles Owen & Co. (Bow). Ltd., London, E.; Everitt, W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Herrings, Tinned : C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hoists, Telemotor operated Periscope: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—India Rubber Gear : Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Junction Boxes, Boards, etc.; Wm. McGeoch & Co.,

Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.— Lagging, Magnesia: Newalls Insulation Co., Washington, Co. Durham.—Lamps, Incandescent Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley, Lemington and Chesterfield; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lemington and Chester-field; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby and Chester eld; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Chesterfield.— Lamps, Searchlight: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.— Lanterns, Portable Signalling: Aldis Bros., Birmingham. Sub-contractor: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes, Belt-driven: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Lathes, Belt-driven. and Motor-driven: Denhams Envineering. Ltd. Halifax Eelt-driven : Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Lathes, Belt-driven, and Motor-driven : Denhams Engineering, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment : Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lathe, Belt-driven Combination Turret : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak.—Lathes, Motor-driven Capstan : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. Sub-contrac-tors for Motors : Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motor : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Switchgear : Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.— Lathe, Motor-driven Combination Turret : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment : British Lathe, Motor-driven Combination Turret : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Lathe, Motor-driven : Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish. Sub-contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for controllers : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.— Life Jackets : Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Lighters, Steel Dumb : Charles Hill & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Linen Gromets : A. F. Barnes, South Harting.—Lorries, Bedford : Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Machine, Drilling, Motor-driven : Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment : Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester. Machine, Milling, Motor-driven : James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester. Machine, Milling, Motor-driven: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Machine Mixing, Motor-driven, Dough: Morton Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Motor: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machinery, Refrigerating: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Mattresses, Pillows, etc.: Rowan & Boden, Ltd., Glasgow; Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Rundle, Rogers & Brook, Ltd., Plymouth.—Mountings and Holders for W/T Valves: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Radio Instru-ments, Ltd., Croydon; Sullivan, H. W., Ltd., London, S.E.— Pipes, Cast Iron and Specials: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Manchester—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence, Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich; Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester—Projectors, Signalling and Spares: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Berntford.—Pumps, Motor-driven Telemotor: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Sub-contractors for Motors : Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Starters : E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—Pump, Motor-driven Hydraulic: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley. Sub-contractors for Motor : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Pyjama Suits : Salisbury Manufac-turing Co., Ludon E.—Pujama Suits : Salisbury Manufac-turing Co., Ludon E.—Railway Materials : Baheat Hudgon I.td. Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Pyjama Suits: Salisbury Manufac-turing Co., London, E.—Railway Materials: Robert Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Release Gear: Archibald Low & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.— Resistances, etc.: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; The Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sausages, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne). Ltd., Calne.—Scarves, Black Silk : Brocklehurst, Whiston Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sausages, Tinned : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Scarves, Black Silk : Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Screw Automatic Machines, Motor-driven : A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.-B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Shackles, Lugless : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Ponty-pridd : Carron Company, Carron, Falkirk : Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Sheets, White Cotton : Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.-Soap, Hard : J. Knight, Ltd., London, E. ; T. H. Harris, London, E. Soan, Soft : P. Lunt & Co., Liverpool.-Starters and Regulators : E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, C. ; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough ; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.-Steel Wire Rope : Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.--Steelwork for Traveller Tracks : Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Steelwork for Traveller Tracks : Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Stretchers : Paul I. Headley, Ashford, Kent.-Surgical Instruments and Appliances : Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.-Switchboards : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Switchgear : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Tank Foundations : W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Tank Foundations : W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh.-Ties, Black Silk : Toms Steer & Toms, Ltd., Condon, E.C.-Tiles : Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent ; Gbbons Hinton & Co., Ltd., Jackfield ; Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-Timber : W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-Timber : W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., Ltd., Stough.-Towelling, Terry : Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.--Trucks, Dumping : E. Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.--Tubes, Condenser : Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.--Tubing, Canvas Hose : Richards, Ltd., Rochdale.-Units, Transmit Receivers, etc. : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.--Valves, Vent, Telemotor-operated : Wickers-Armstrongs Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness --Valves, W/T : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Lemington for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.-B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for

Wembley and Witton; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby, Chesterfield and Coventry; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W., Newcastle-on-Tyne and Morden.—Workshop and Store: Y. J. Lovell & Son, London, W.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Compressors and Spares : Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.--Aluminium ingot : Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Bandellurs, Cotton : Pike Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Barbed Wire: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Bedsteads: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham -Blankets : J. Berry & Son, Buckfastleigh. -Bodies for Chassis : Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd., London. -Bogie Wheels : Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham. -Boiler Steam: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Melksham. -Boiler Steam: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.-Boots, Electricians': R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds. Boxes, Steel: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.-Boxes, Wooden: Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.-Raid Silk: C. Hottool. Boxes, Wooden: Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.-Braid, Silk : G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Brass, Bar : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bread-carrying Bodies : R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw. Brushes, Tooth : G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Cable, Electric, etc. : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ltd. Debre, Conservation Co., Ltd., Keither States and Cable Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; States and Stat Leigh, Lancs.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook.—
Calicum Hydrate and Soda Ash: Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—
Calico: United Turkey Red Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft.—Cans, Oil: J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Capes, Greatcoats, etc. > Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon.—Cases, Mattress: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Chassis, 15 cwt. Trailer: Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Chassis, 3 ton, 6 wheeled : Associated Equipment, Ltd., Southall.—Chassis, 6 Wheeled : Associated Equipment, Ltd., Southall.—Chassis, 50 id : Harland & Wolft, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth, Lasting: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden.—Cloth, Scarlet, etc.: James Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford; J. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., London, L.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, F.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol.—Cockers, Petrol-burning : Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—Copper Sheet: Enfield Rolling Mill, Ltd., Brimsdow.—Cord Cotton Khaki: A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cotton Waste : Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall; Spencer & Curedale, Bury.—
Grane : Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Curtains, Sandfy, etc.: Donald & Co., Nottingham; Black Bros., Beeston.—Cylinders, Iron : Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Cylinders, Tinned Plate: Leigh, Lancs.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook.— Crane: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Curtains, Sandfly, etc.: Donald & Co., Nottingham; Black Bros., Beeston.—Cylinders, Iron: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Cylinders, Tinned Plate: Huntley Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Drawers, Woollen: I. & R. Morley, Heanor; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester; Moore Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Salmon & Welch (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester. Drawing Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Drilling Machines: Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Duck, Cotton, Black: T. Aitken & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; John Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden; Co-op Wholesale Society, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat; Holds-worth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; Jas. Stott (1929), Ltd., Oldham Duck, Linen: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy; Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; W. Lumsden & Son, Frenchie.—Felt Sheet:: Mitchell Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Bury.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechn; W. Lumsden, & Son, Frenchie.—Feit Sheet: Mitchell Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Bury.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield: Forced Air Equipment: Fielden & Co., Rochdale.—Groundsheets: I Oco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Glycerine: U. K. Glycerine Producers Asan., Ltd., Warrington.—Haversacks: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.— Hawsers: Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead.—Hose, Prepared Canvas: W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd., London.—Hydraulic Presses: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Jerseys, Pullover: I. & R. Morley, Heanor; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—Kettles, Camp: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Laces, Leather: City Leather Co., Ltd., Derby.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Denhams Eng. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancester & W. W. R Johnson, London, E.—Limestone: Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., Barking; McCreath Taylor & Co., Ltd., Broningham.—Machines, screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Bronaheme...—Machines, screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Screw-cutting: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Cowastle-on-Tyne; H. Lingham.—Makers, Bayliss, Ltd., Volverhampton;

Puttees: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor, Yeilding & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Rags, Cotton: F. R. Young & Co., London.—Retorts and Plugs: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Rope, Tarred: Wright Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham. Serge, S.D.: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Shirting, Angola: W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schoffield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirting, Cotton, Khaki: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Burnley.—Shirts, Tropical: Johnson & Sons, Gt. Yarmouth; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E. Shoes, Canvas: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Steam-heated Hot Closet and Serving Counter: Sumerling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Billets: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Mild Plates: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow. —Steel, Round : S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round : Industrial Steels, Ltd.— Steel, Sheet : S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., W. Hartlepool and Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round : Industrial Steels, Ltd.— Steel, Sheet : S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., W. Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham. Steel Wrot Piping, etc. : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen and/or Glasgow; Victaulie Co., Ltd., Halesowen and Elstree.—Soda, Crystals : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E., Lancs, or Cheshire.—Soda, Caustic : Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warring-ton.—Stoves, Soyers : S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.— Tanks, Waterproof—Troughs : Geo. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Tanks, Waterproof—Tanks : Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tartan, Blue : G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.— Telenhone Sets : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Ticken. Ltd., Glasgow.—Tartan, Blue: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.— Telephone Sets: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Ticken, Blue, Striped: J. Johnson & Son, Belfast.—Tinplates: A vondale Tinplate Co., Ltd., Pontnewydd.—Tractors, G-Wheel Drive: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Trailers: Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—Trestles for Tables, Barrack: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Tubing, Steel: Acceles & Pollock, Ltd., Birming-ham; Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich. Tweed, Blue: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.; J. Halliday & Co., Eccleshill.; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Calverley.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Inchinnan.—Tyres: Poppe Rubber & Tyre Co., Twickenham. —Universal Electric Test Benches: Brown Bros., Ltd., Derby and Leicester.—Water Bottles: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich. —Wall Paper: Essex & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Whipcord: -Wall Paper: Essex & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Whipcord : A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.-Wooden Boxes : Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.-X-Ray Apparatus : C. Andrews, London, W.C.-Zinc Ingot : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.-Buildings, Works Services, etc. : Aldershot-Ciberter Represented Concess etc. : Watterloo Bayreaker Conversion Gibraltar Barracks, Garages, etc.: Waterloo Barracks, Conversion of Buildings: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W Gioraitar Barracks, charages, etc. : Waterloo Darracks, Conversion of Buildings: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whytelesfe), Ltd., London, W. Berwick—Periodical Services : Arundel (Ctrs.), Ltd., Bradford. Bodmin—Periodical Painting : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Bristol.—Rifle Range at Horfield Barracks : C. A. Hayes & Sons, Bristol. Canterbury—Alterations, etc., to Regimental Institute : G. Browning, Canterbury. Chatham, etc.—Road Repairs : A. E. Bridger & Sons, Waltham Abbey. Chilwell—Erection of Workshops, etc., F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Chisledon—Road Repairs : Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd.. Aylesford. Colchester—Artificers Works : A. E. Flory & Co., Colchester. Colchester—Artificers Works : G. Offer, Devizes. Devonport—Regimental Institute at Granby Barracks : Dudley Coles, Plymouth. Didcot—R.A.O. Depot, Extension of Office : Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Didcot—Artificers Work : T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Enfield—New Main View Room at R.S.A.F.: Geo. P. Walker & Sons, Enfield Wash. Feltham—Reconstruction of Hangars : Thomas Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Perham Down—Erection of Offices, Sons, Enlieh Wash. Feldham—Reconstitution of offices, Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Perham Down—Erection of Offices, etc.: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Taunton—Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Tilshead Camp— Erection of Hutted Mess: James & Crockerell, Durrington.

Puttees : Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford : Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. A.G.S. Paris : Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Accumulators : Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Chloride Elee. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Aero Engines : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares, Tools, etc. : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son. Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engine, Repairs, Tests, etc. : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines, Modification and Installation : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines, Modification and Installation : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Air Compressor : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft : General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham; Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Haviland Aircraft, Ltd., Hatfield.—Aircraft Spares : Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thamse; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircrews : Air screw Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Ambulance Bodies : Metropolitan Cammell Weyman M/B, Ltd., London, S.W.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Anchorage Boxes : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Başs, Tool : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Iondon, S.W.—Batteries : Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Belts, Safety : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boards, Charg-ing : Walsall Elee. Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Bodies and Cabs : Strachan's Successors, Ltd., London, W.—Building and Works Services : Abbots. A.G.S. Parts : Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Rubery Owen

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inch: Melville Dundas & Whitson, Ltd., Glasgow. Dishforth: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Halton: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Hucknall: L. J. Owen, Nottingham. Leconfield: Lavender & Bateman, Ltd., Cambridge. Theddlethorpe: Tarran Industries, Ltd., Hull. Thornaby: Cowieson's, Ltd., Glasgow. Bulbs, Flash: General Elec. Co., Ltd., Wembley.-Buoys: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.-Cable, Underground: Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby.-Cameras and Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Canvas: Sir Elkanah Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Salford; J. T. Inglis & Son, Ltd., Dundee; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.-Cars, Saloon: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.-Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.-Cloth, Blue-grey: G. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holm-firth; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds.-Clothing, Drill: J. Ham-mond & Co. ('22), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Coats, Great: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Covers, Waterproof: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.-Curtains, Mes-quito: Donald & Co., Nottingham.-Cut-Outs: Gambrells, Rowse inch : Melville Dundas & Whitson, Ltd., Glasgow. Dishforth : quito: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Cut-Outs: Gambrells, Mose & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cylinders: British Mannesman, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Walter Kidde Co., London, W.—Dinghies: R.F.D. Co., Guildford; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— R.F.D. Co., Guildford; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Drawbar Gear: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bronwich.-Drawers: Notingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.-Dresses, Wading: C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Drives, Flexible: S. Smith & Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.-Exhaust Manifolds: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.; G. E. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.- Fabrie, Lingar: Fails Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.-Felt: Koits Köyce, Ltd., London, W.; G. E. Brown & Co., Ltd., London,
 N.—Fabric, Linen : Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Felt :
 Michells, Ashworth & Stansfield, Ltd., Manchester.—Flannelette :
 Glen Mills (Colne), Ltd., Colne.—Flexible Casing : M.R.C., Ltd.,
 Dagenham.—Fuel Fittings : Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—
 Gauges : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Generators:
 Wortlaw Sprawn & Co. Iortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Small Electric Iotors, Ltd., Beckenham; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.-Generators, Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Generators, Repairs to: Newton Bros., Derby.—Hangars, Bessoneau: Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham.—Hillman Vehicles: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Indicators, Airspeed: S. Smith & Son (M. A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Indicators, Engine Speed: S. Smith & Son (M. A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Lamps, Cockpit: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps, Landing: General Elee. Co., Ltd., Salford.—Lamps, Pedestal: J. Bradbury & Son, Ltd., Braintree.— Leads, Electric: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.— Linen : Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Magnetos, Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnetos and Repairs : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Metal Rectifiers : Westing-house Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Microphones : house Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Microphones Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Milliameters : Ferranti, Bibber Drake & Signar Co., Etd., London, N.W.-Milliameters : Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham.-Mctor Roller : Wallis & Stevens, Basingstoke.Nozzles : Newman Hender, Ltd., Woodchester.-Parachute Spares: Irving Air Chute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.-Plugs and Sockets : Cox, Walker & Partners, Darlington; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-Projectors : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Radiators, Cases, etc. : J. Marston, Ltd., Wolverhamp-ton; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.-Receivers, Telephone : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Receivers, W/T : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.-Remote Control Equipment : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Serge, Blue-grey : Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Weilington, Somerset; J. Wat-kinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Longwood; Reuben, Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Farsley; J. W. Whit-worth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge.-Shoes, Canvas : Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith; North British Buber, Co., Ltd., Leith; North British worth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge. —Shoes, Canvas: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Speaking Tube Equipment: De Havilland Aircraft, Ltd., Hatfield.—Stannic Chloride : W. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church.—Starters, Electric : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Steel Sheets : Baldwin's, Ltd., Dudley.—Steel Tubes : Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Straussler Engine : Straussler Mechani-zation, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches : Cox, Walker & Partners, Darlington; General Elec Co., Ltd., Salford.—Switche Boxes : Phoenix: Telephone & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tanks, 450-gallon : Steel Barrei Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Targets : J. Deheer, Ltd., Hull.— Testers, Sparking Plug : Adamant Eng. Co., Ltd., Luton.—Ther-mometers : A. C. Cossor & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Thermometers, Repairs : Negretti & Zambra, Ltd., London, N.—Thermometers; Repairs : Negretti & Zambra, Ltd., London, N.—Thermometers : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Tyres and Tubes : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W/T : Edison Swan Elec. Co., Ltd., Enfeld.—Waterproofing Compound : Sika, Ltd., Welwyn. —Wavemeters, etc. : Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Winches, Aerial : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—W/T Equipment : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Tele-phones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Mg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing & Protective : Birkbys,

Ltd., Liversedge; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton Ltd., Liversedge; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: Philip Medawar, London, N.W.—Beeswax: Charles Farris, Ltd., Hounslow.— Blocks, Terminal: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—Bodies, Motor: Bonallack & Sons, London, E.; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.— Brackets: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—Cable: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.— Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cells, Secondary: Accumu-lators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Chassis & Vans: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cleaners, Vacuum: British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Clothing, Oilskin : Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Edward MacBean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Concrete Breakers & Rock Drills : George Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Conduit : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Longmore Bros., Darlaston.—Cords, Telephone : London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Ielephone : London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester.—Elements, Rectifier : Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.— Floats, Hydrometer : A. G. Bicknell, London, E.C.—Jars, Leclanché : A. W. Backar, & Co., Bactale, Machinese Floats, Hydrometer : A. G. Bicknell, London, E.C.—Jars, Leclanché : A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello.—Modification of Machines, Stamping : Roneo-Neopost, Ltd., Romford.—Plant, Ventilating : Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Rectifiers : Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Rectifiers : Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Re-tyring, &c., Trolley Basket Wheels : Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Rings, Cable : West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sleeves, Lead : Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.— Suspenders : Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tube, Brass : Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Twine : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Typewriters, Telegraph : Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Wire, Cadmium Copper : Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Manchester: F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Armoured Cable Underground Work : Newcastle-on-Tyne-Alnwick : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Northampton-Bedford-Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Northampton-Bedford-Cambridge: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.--Co-Axial Cabling: London-Birmingham (1935-36): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Conduit-Laying, &c.: Northampton: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn, etc., Westminster and Chelsea, etc.: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waterloo Bridge, High Wycombe-Amersham, Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waterloo Bridge, High Wycombe-Amersham, London-Cambridge Loading Manholes and Waltham Cross-Holdes-don: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Leighton Buzzard-Bletchley: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Littlehampton-Arundel: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Chatham-Sittingbourne-Canterbury (Section I): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Chatham-Maidstone: G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Inverness-Dingwall: Christie & Middleton, Banchory; Downham Market (Norfolk): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Chichester-Eastergate-Slindon, Lancing (Sussex), Baldslow, Robertsbridge, Portslade (Sussex) and Hastings (St. Helens Park Estate): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Bolton-Chorley (Section D. Bolton-Chorley 20., Ltd., Egham; Bolton-Chorley (Section I), Bolton-Chorley Section II): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Grangewood South (Section II): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Grangewood South (East and West Ham): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Cheam; Runcorn (Cheshire): J. E. Turner, Bury, Lancs.; Llandaff, Ely and Taffs Well: Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardif; Lurgan and Portadown: Well: Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Lurgan and Fortatiown: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Penyclip Viaduct (Penmaenmawr): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick.—Electric Lifts: Manchester, Telephone House: Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Coventry, Head Post Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Waterloo Automatic Telephone Exchange: Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Manchester.—Replating of Batteries: Catterick Represent Station: Birmingham (Northern): Britannia Batteries, Congdon & Muir, Manchester.—Replating of Batteries: Catterick Repeater Station; Birmingham (Northern): Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Telegraph and Telephone Equipment: War Department: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.— Telephone Exchange Equipment: Bishopsgate Tandem (London) (Automatic Extension); Wood Street Exchange Building (London) (Extension of Auto Manual Board) (Toll Suite); Cosham (Ports-mouth) (Automatic Extension): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Chatham (Automatic Extension); Winchmore Hill (London): Belfast (Traffic Recorder Equipment); Scarthoe (London); Belfast (Traffic Recorder Equipment); Scarthoe (Grimsby) (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.: Sub-Contractors for Scarthoe: Hart Accumulator Co., London, S.L., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator. 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