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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 23rd September and 21st October.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was $14 \cdot 6$ at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $15 \cdot 0^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and $16 \cdot 3^*$ at 22nd October, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1935, was 16.6, and for females 9.0. At 23rd September, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17.0^* and 9.5, and at 22nd October, 1934, they were 18.7* and 9.9.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 21st October, 1935, there were approximately 10,492,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 14,000[†] more than at 23rd September, 1935, and 279,000[†] more than at 22nd October, 1934. The numbers in employment at 21st October, 1935, were substantially reduced owing to a dispute involving stoppages of work at a number of collieries in South Wales and Monmouth-

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st October, 1935, there were 1,595,689 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 19,264 more than at 23rd September, 1935, but 100,208 less than at 22nd October, 1934. The total on 21st October, 1935, included 1,278,172 men, 59,190 boys, 208,317 women, and 50,010 girls. It was made up of 563,118 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 704,000 applicants for unemployment allowances, 196,433 other insured persons (including 23,059 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 132,138 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 21st October, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 168,760 men, 3,449 boys, 64,064 women, and 2,593 girls who were on short time or otherwise sus-pended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 238,866 was 59,979 less than at 23rd September, 1935, and 99,333 less than at 22nd October, 1934. It included 215,659 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,286 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 11,921 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 21st October, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 80,145 men, 123 boys, 1,554 women, and 13 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 81,835 was 1,505 less than at 23rd September, 1935, and 3,704 less than at 22nd October, 1934. It included 58,047 persons

* The percentages for September, 1935, and October, 1934, have been revised (see page 418). † The figures for 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934, have been revised (see page 414).

with claims for insurance benefit, 23,000 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 788 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred .-There was an improvement in employment, between 23rd September and 21st October, in coal-mining, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, certain food manu-facturing industries and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the distributive trades, the building industry, brick and tile manufacture, shipping service, and tramway and omnibus service.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £5,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 124,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £200 in those of 12,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, workpeople employed in seed crushing and compound cake manufacture at the principal centres of the industry, furniture makers in several important districts, and engineering trade workers at Derby. The principal group of workpeople whose wages were reduced consisted of coal miners in Warwickshire.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1935 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £172,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 2,202,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £7,500 in those of 68,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st 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, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st October, 1935, and 44 per cent. at 1st November, 1934. The rise in the percentage was mainly due to further increases in the prices of food, for which the average increase at 1st November was 31 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 28 per cent. a month earlier and 27 per cent. a year earlier.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 58. In addition, 16 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 90,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 470,000 working days.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AT JULY, 1935, AND IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unem-ployment Tables on page 426. The total number of insured persons, aged 14-64 inclusive, in Great Britain in July, 1935, including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, is estimated at 13,708,000. The total number in Great Britain and Northern Ireland* is estimated at 14,002,500. These figures are divided among men, boys, women and girls as follows :--among men, boys, women and girls as follows :-

Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 14-64, at July, 1935.

191 should be 1000	Great I	tain and Ireland.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aged 18-64 , 16 and 17 , 14 and 15	8,903,000 453,000 517,000	3,065,000 359,000 411,000	9,069,200 461,800 524,350	3,158,900 368,100 420,150
Total, 14-64	9,873,000	3,835,000	10,055,350	3,947,150

Particulars of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, in different industry groups in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are given on pages 428 and 429, as regards persons aged 16-64, and on pages 430 and 431, as regards persons aged 14 and 15 years. Since boys and girls under the age of 16 years became insurable only as from 3rd September, 1934, corresponding figures for those in this age-group are not available for any earlier date, and the com-parison with figures for previous years, given below, is accordingly restricted to insured persons aged 16-64.

INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64.

Between July, 1934, and July, 1935, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, increased in Great Britain by 90,000 and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by 98,000. The numbers of men, boys, women and girls included in the respective totals at the two dates were as shown in the following Table :---

Date.	Men (18-64).	Boys (16–17).	Women (18-64).	Girls (16–17).	Total (16-64).
hour took		GREA	T BRITAIN.	n arrin F	De-estad
TICATE	8,796,000 8,903,000	470,600 453,000	3,053,100 3,065,000	370,300 359,000	12,690,000 12,780,000
haloba, apd hagisanna r	GRI	EAT BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IREI	AND.
1 1 1075	8,957,100 9,069,200	478,100 461,800	3,146,000 3,158,900	378,800 368,100	12,960,000

The following Table shows the growth of the insured population, aged 16 years and over, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923, to July, 1935. As from 2nd January, 1928, persons of 65 years of age and over, who had previously been in the position of insured contributors, were exempted from the payment of contributions. As the figures for the years 1923-1927 relate therefore to insured persons of 16 years and over, while those for later years relate to insured persons of 16 and under 65 years of age, the index numbers given have been calculated by equating the figure for 1927 for persons aged 16-64 to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, in order to obtain a continuous series covering the whole period.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 == 100).	Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).
AGED	16 AND OV	ER.	AGED	16 TO 64 (co	mtd.)
1924 1925 1926 1927	11,485,800 11,664,000 11,892,000 12,041,000 12,131,000	103·5 104·8 105·6	1929 1930 1931 1932 1934 1935*	12,094,000 12,405,700 12,771,800 12,809,800 12,885,000 12,960,000 13,058,000	108 · 4 111 · 2 114 · 5 114 · 8 115 · 5 116 · 1 117 · 0
1927 1928	11,784,000 11,881,500	105.6 106.5	相任有	AL BOAR	Thiotol ?

Between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent., each year, of the numbers insured in 1923. In the next three years the rate of increase

* The figures for Great Britain relate to 8th July, and those for Northern reland to 30th June.

was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached $3 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923; a considerable part of this acceleration in the rate of increase was due to relaxations, in 1930, in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. But after July, 1931, this movement was arrested. In the year 1931-32, mainly owing to the effect of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments, the rate of increase dropped to only 0.3 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three succeeding wears 1932-1935, the rate of expansion showed some recovery

cent. of the numbers insured in 1925. In the three succeeding years, 1932-1935, the rate of expansion showed some recovery, averaging over 0.7 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. The following Table shows the variations which have occurred within recent years in the distribution of the insured population as between men, boys, women and girls, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland Ireland

	Date.		Date.					Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.						
						column.	N	umber.	Per Cent.					
			ander	MEN (18. то	64 YEARS).	366-5	a soft h	TION HAR					
	1000				2	8,157,820	+	107,950	+ 1.3					
July,	1929				•••	8,326,600	+	168,780	+ 2.1					
22	1930 1931	•••		•••	•••	8,599,600	+	273,000	+ 3.3					
**	1932		•••			8,737 900	+	138,300	+ 1.6					
- 34	1933					8,830,600	+	92,700	+ 1.1					
	1934			Ben Stelle		8,957,100	+	126,500	+ 1.4					
"	1935					9,069,200	+	112,100	+ 1.3					
"	1040		Silse 19	13 28 5 Mar	1	A CONSCI	2328							
				BOYS	(16 AN	D 17 YEARS).								
	1929					597,530	+	25,500	+ 4.5					
fuly,	1930					604,930	÷	7,400	+ 1.2					
33	1931		•••			588,800	-	16,130	- 2.7					
13	1932					565,800	1820	23,000	- 3.9					
"	1933			-		515,400	1	50,400	- 8.9					
39	1934					478,100	-	37,300	- 7.2					
33	1935			2.3		461,800	-	16,300	- 3.4					
"	1303		1. 1. 1.	10000	1998	Service States	1000		a stand and a					
				WOMEN	N (18	TO 64 YEARS).								
Tuly	1929		and the second			2,890,340	+	53,250	+ 1.9					
100000	1930				6 2 2 3 3 4	3,014,360	+	124,020	+ 4.3					
"	1931	aller	37.47			3,135,400	+	121,040	+ 4.0					
	1932					3,070,400	-	65,000	- 2.1					
	1933					3,137,700	+	67,300	+ 2.2					
,,	1934					3,146,000	+	8,300	+ 0.3					
"	1935					3,158,900	+	12,900	+ 0.4					
19 10 10			1. 62 F- 1			naupinit.								
				GIRLS	(16 A!			· Surening						
July.	1929	279422	10,000	2011	10	448,310	+	25,800	+ 6.1					
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1930		17.00	3		459,810	+	11,500	+ 2.6					
,,	1931					448,000	-	11,810	- 2.6					
"	1932					435,700	-	12,300	- 2.7					
	1933					401,300		34,400	- 7.9					
"	1934					378,800	-	22,500	- 5.6					
	1935			a barto	1 Stores	368,100		10,700	- 2.8					

"1934 $378,800 = 22,500 = 5\cdot6$ "1935 $368,100 = 10,700 = 2\cdot8$ The Table shows that in the six years between July, 1929, and July, 1935, there was an increase in the number of insured men of over 910,000. The rate of increase among men was highest in 1930-1931, in which year the number insured rose by over 270,000, and lowest in 1932-33, when the increment was 92,000. In the following year, 1933-34, the increase amounted to over 126,000, but in the year 1934-35 the increase was smaller, viz., 112,000. This reduction in the rate of increase was smaller, viz., 112,000. This reduction in the rate of increase was smaller, viz., 112,000. This reduction in the rate of increase was largely due to the effects of the falling birth rate during the earlier years of the war, which now extend to the ages 18 to 20 years. Among women, the great increases, amounting to over 120,000, which were recorded in each of the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, have not since been approached. In 1931-32, largely as a result of the Anomalies Regulations, the numbers of insured women fell by about 65,000, but in the following year there was a substantial recovery and an increase of over 67,000 was recorded. The increase in the year 1933-34 was, however, again substantially lower, amounting only to about 8,000. There was a slight recovery in 1934-35, when the increase is no doubt due, in part, to the falling birth rate during the early years of the war. The decrease in the number of insured boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys and girls which set in in 1940 31 has continued unitercontrol boys an

early years of the war. The decrease in the number of insured boys and girls which set in in 1930-31 has continued uninterruptedly. In 1934-35 the decrease among boys was over 16,000, as compared with over 37,000 in the previous year; among girls it was nearly 11,000, as compared with 22,500. These decreases are largely due to the fall in the birth rate between 1915 and the early part of 1919.

NEW ENTRANTS AND EXITANTS.

NEW ENTRANTS AND EXITANTS. The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. The great majority of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remainder consist almost entirely of adults from unin-sured industries such as agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons, insured at an earlier date, who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering

one of the classes from which adult entrants and re-entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment.

drawn, or through retirement from employment. In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Separate particulars are not available as to the total number of exitants and the number of re-entrants, but figures are given showing the balance of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemes. For the years 1925–1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, and for the years 1927–1935 to persons aged 16 to 64. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were not insured against unemployment; in order to provide figures, for 1934–35, comparable with those for earlier years, juveniles of 14 and 15 years of age, who entered insurance in 1934–35, have been excluded unless they had reached 16 years of age by July, 1935, and were still insured at that date.

Year.	into	ew Entra D Insura Per cent	nce.	I minu	itants f insurance is re-ent Per cent	rants.	Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.					
perman en	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.			
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28	5.9 5.6 5.5	12·4 11·6 11·8	7.6 7.2 7.2	-4.9	-11.6 -10.4 -10.1	-6.3	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9			
Average 1925-28	5.7	11-9	7.3	-4.8	-10.7	-6.3	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0			
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35	5·3 5·3 5·1 4·5 4·1 4·0 4·3	11.6 11.4 9.9 8.8 9.1 9.1 9.6	7.0 7.0 6.4 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \cdot 3 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 7 \\ -3 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9 \cdot 2 \\ - 7 \cdot 3 \\ - 6 \cdot 6 \\ - 11 \cdot 0 \\ - 8 \cdot 1 \\ - 9 \cdot 6 \\ - 9 \cdot 6 \\ - 9 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	-4.4 -3.4 -5.4 -4.8 -4.9	+2.0 +2.9 +1.3 +0.4	+4.1 +3.3 -2.2 +1.0	+1.8 +2.6 +3.0 +0.3 +0.6 +0.5 +0.7			

In the period from July, 1925, to July, 1930, the rate of entry into insurance in Great Britain remained, both as regards males and females, at a remarkably uniform level; but between July, 1930, and July, 1933, there was a decline in the proportion which new entrants formed of the numbers insured at the beginning of each year. This was no doubt due, in part, to the fall in the birth rate during the war. The decline was checked in 1933-34, and in 1934-35 there was a slight increase a slight increase.

The rate of exit for both males and females was fairly uniform up to June, 1928. For males the average for 1925–28 was $4\cdot 8$ per cent. and for females $10\cdot 7$ per cent. There was a progressive decline in the rate of exit, however, in each of the three years 1928–31; and in 1930–31, when there was an increase of 360,000in the estimated numbers insured, the percentage rate of exit fell to 2·2 for males and 6·6 for females. There was a rise in 1931–32 in both percentages; in the following year the males' rate of exit in-creased and that of females declined; but in the insurance year 1933–34 the movements were reversed. In the year 1934–35, the rate of exit among males increased slightly, while among females it was unchanged. was unchanged.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1934-35.

The industries in which the most marked relative increases or decreases occurred in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland between 1934 and 1935 were as nown below :--

and he had not been the	and and a state	H	10
Industry.	Percentage Increase.	Industry.	Percentage Decrease.
Artificial Silk Yarn	1 10 0	W. 17	The states of the
Brass and Allied Metal	16.6	Wood Boxes and Pack- ing Cases	a second and
Wares	13.8	Ing Cases	8:9
Heating and Ventilating	Sector provident	Mining, etc	8.6
Apparatus	11.1	Mining and Quarrying	
Coke Ovens and By- Product Works	10 5	not separately speci-	and the Restored and
National Government	10.5	fied	7.5
Service	8.5	(Weaving, etc.)	7.3
Entertainments and	and the second	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar-	1.3
Sports	7.5	ettes and Snuff	6.9
Metal Industries not separately specified	7.4	Hats and Caps (includ-	
Lead. Tin and Connor	7.4	ing Straw Plait)	5.7
Alling	6.7	Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	5.0
Electric Cable Annara.	in excer Sine	Coal Mining	4.4
us, Lamps etc	6.7	Boots, Shoes, Slippers	and the second in
Artificial Stone and Con-		and Clogs	3.7
Electrical Wiring and	6.6	Jute J. T.	3.7
Contracting	5.0	Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.,		Steel Rolling and	
Bilck, Tile, Pipe, etc., making	5.8	Forging	3.7
		the state of the second second	3 18 2 4 A A
Bivets, Nails, etc Paint, Varnish, Red	5.8	Grain Milling	3.5
	5.7	Musical Instruments	3.5
Constructional Engi		musical misti unients	3.0
	5.6	Woollen and Worsted	3.4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft		2.44	the state of the state of the
Scientific and Photo-	5.3	Cotton Preparing, Spin-	The state of the
stapille instrumente		ning, etc	3-4
	5.2	Shipping Service	2.8
Building	5.2	Shipping out not	and the sale
		and the state of the state	

* Excluding new entrants, in 1934-35, who had not reached 16 years of a by July, 1935; see paragraph preceding the Table.

Among the groups showing little change in the numbers insured during the year 1934-35 were the distributive trades, tailoring, stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding, oilcloth, linoleum, etc., dock, harbour, river and canal service, food industries not separately specified, wire, wire netting and wire rope, sawmilling, cement, limekilns and whiting works, dress making and millinery, and carpet manufacture.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications represent the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

of a number of factors. On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemploy-ment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences loss through death, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases of salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65. In addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other indus-tries. The effect of these influences is indicated in the Table on page 433, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1935, and these numbers, together with the new entrants* and the net exitants during the year July, 1934, to June, 1935, expressed as percentages of the sumbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a par-ticular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry ticular industries combined. When the net exitants from a par-ticular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previous nine years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November of each year from 1926 to 1934 inclusive. In the Table on page 433 no separate figures are given for gas, water and electricity supply, or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are influenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemploy-ment insurance, and, therefore, are not entirely conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

measure of expansion or contraction. The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, considerable variations between the different industries. The depressed industries attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanded indus-tries as a rule show proportions well above the average. Among the latter the more important, in the case of males, are the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, laundry, dry-cleaning, &c., service, electrical engineering, the electrical wiring, apparatus, &c., trades, the woodworking trades (including furniture making, up-holstery, &c.), National Government service, and commerce and finance. Amongst females, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, the electrical, glass, and musical instrument industries, and National Government service show relatively high proportions of new entrants. On the other hand, the proportions of new entrants were low amongst males in coal mining, dock, harbour, &c., service, most of the textile industries (especially cotton weav-ing, &c.), shipbuilding and ship-repairing, marine engineering, and metal manufacture. The proportions of new entrants amongst females were appreciably lower than the average for all industries combined in most of the textile trades (especially cotton), the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), and the pottery and rubber industries.

The percentage proportions of exitants indicate that amongst men the movement was principally from coal mining, the older textile trades, the boot and shoe industry, dock and shipping services, and the pottery and leather trades. The industries into which men mainly transferred from other industries included the manufacture of artificial silk yarn, coke-oven and by-products works, building, constructional engineering, artificial stone and brick, &c. manufacture, and the motor, cycle and aircraft industries. The rate of exit in the case of women was above the average for the year from commerce and finance, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, boot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, and the glass boot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, and the glass, musical instrument, and watch, plate, jewellery, &c., industries. On the other hand it was below the average in the case of the transport trades, textile bleaching, dyeing, &c., the electrical trades, motor and aircraft manufacture, and some of the metal industries.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1923-35.

The Table given on pages 434 and 435 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of twelve years, 1923-1935, in the numbers of persons attached to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928-35 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis. The industries showing the greatest proportional increases and

The industries showing the greatest proportional increases and decreases in the numbers insured in 1935 as compared with 1923 are as indicated in the following Table :---

^{*} See footnote in previous column

Industries showing Increases.	Percentage Increase.	Industries showing Decreases.	Percentage Decrease.
with the doment of the set	Cont and a	Macellaneous Mining and	
Electrical Wiring and Con-	and the second se	Miscellaneous Mining and	51.7
Artificial Stone and Concrete	139.2	Quarrying Carriages, Carts, etc	48.1
Heating and Ventilating	137.3	Iron Ore and Ironstone	42.4
Apparatus	1	Mining, etc	A STREET
Public Works Contracting,	and the second	Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	40.5
etc	126.1	Shipbuilding and Ship-	Constant State
Silk and Artificial Silk	115.0	repairing	39.6
Entertainments and Sports	106.9	National Government Ser-	
Electric Cable, Apparatus,		vice	30.3
Lamps, etc	99.0	Marine Engineering, etc.	28·9 24·3
Stationery and Typewriting	84.8	Railway Service*	24.3
requisites (not paper)	04.0	Jute Coal Mining	22.2
Scientific and Photographic		Lace	21.1
Instruments and Apparatus Paint, Varnish, Red Lead,	81.4	Cotton	21.0
etc.	01.1	Steel Melting and Iron	
Tramway and Omnibus	MARCHE DI	Puddling, Iron and Steel	TAL STREET
Service	78.3	Rolling, etc	20.6
Brick, Tile Pipe, etc.,	and a def th	Watches, Clocks, Plate,	1. 6. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
making	73.9	Jewellery, etc	20.2
Hotel, Public House, Res-	162 Sec 1013 143	General Engineering, En-	and the second second
taurant, Boarding House,	0.7. 7	gineers' Iron and Steel	17.0
Club, etc., Service	67.7	Founding	17·8 14·5
Distributive Trades	63·0 62·2	Woollen and Worsted	14.9
Local Government Service	56.2	Woodworking not separ- ately specified	13.2
Electrical Engineering	50.4	avery specificu	10 2

The insured industries have been classified, in the Table on pages 434-5, under nine groups, viz.: fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and contracting; gas, water and electricity supply; transport, communication, storage and distribution; com-merce, banking, insurance and finance; miscellaneous services; and National and Local Government. Within each of these groups the component industries in which the numbers of insured persons have shown a net increase during the eleven years have been distinguished separately from those which have shown a net decrease, and within each of these two groups they have been arranged in descending each of these two groups they have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase.

The following Table shows, for each of the nine groups taken as a whole, the estimated numbers insured aged 16-64 at July. 1935, and the estimated change between July, 1923, and July of each of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, expressed as a percentage of the figures for 1923. The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland :-

establish Linescontractif	Estimated Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1923.						
Group.	insured at July, 1935.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.				
Fishing†	32,830 1,040,210 6,038,620 1,254,170 199,600 2,886,400 260,670 860,210 485,290	$ \begin{array}{r} + 34 \cdot 4 \\ - 13 \cdot 8 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 44 \cdot 4 \\ + 10 \cdot 8 \\ + 42 \cdot \\ + 9 \cdot 8 \\ + 52 \cdot 9 \\ + 17 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 34 \cdot 4 \\ -17 \cdot 0 \\ + 5 \cdot 5 \\ + 49 \cdot 1 \\ + 18 \cdot 0 \\ + 43 \cdot 7 \\ + 14 \cdot 0 \\ \\ + 57 \cdot 2 \\ + 18 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$+37.0 \\ -20.4 \\ +5.7 \\ +55.9 \\ +21.0 \\ +44.4 \\ +15.9 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0 \\ +64.0 \\ +22.3 \\ +64.0$				
	13,058,000	+15.5	+ 16 . 1	+17.0				

Over 70 per cent. of the increase in the twelve-year period, 1923–35, has occurred in the last four groups shown in the Table, viz., transport and distribution, commerce, banking, insurance and finance, mis-cellaneous services (hotels, laundries, etc.), and National and Local Government service. There has also been a large increase, amounting to nearly 56 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923, in the building and contracting industries. In the manufacturing group of industries, on the other hand, the increase has been only 5.7 per cent.; but it will be seen from the particulars given on pages 434–5 that within this group there have been large decreases in some of the principal exporting industries which partly offset the heavy increases which have occurred in a number of other manu-facturing industries. ng industries

In the mining and quarrying group, taken as a whole, there was a continued decrease, and the numbers insured in 1935 were over 20 per cent. below the numbers in 1923. The decline in the numbers insured in the coal mining industry continued during 1934-35, and the number in 1935 is $22 \cdot 2$ per cent. below that for 1923. On the other hand, in stone and slate quarrying, and at clay, sand, and gravel pits, which are largely dependent on the building industry, the numbers have increased by $47 \cdot 7$ per cent. since 1923.

In the manufacturing group, figures are available for 75 industries, in 43 of which the numbers of insured persons have increased since 1923, while there have been decreases in 32. Among the industries which show large increases in numbers are electrical wiring and con-tracting, the artificial stone and concrete, heating and ventilating apparatus, paint, varnish, etc., brick and tile, wallpaper and furniture industries, and constructional engineering, all of which are closely

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

connected with the building industry. There have also been large increases in the silk and artificial silk, electrical cable and apparatus, electrical engineering, and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries. Among the manufacturing industries showing the greatest decreases are shipbuilding and marine engineering, iron and steel manufacture, general engineering, and the cotton industry. During 1934–35, however, the decrease in the shipbuilding industry was much smaller than in previous years; while in general engineering there was actually some increase during the year in the numbers insured. insured

there was actually some increase during the year in the numbers insured. In the building and contracting group the heaviest proportional increase accrued in public works contracting. The greater part of this increase occurred in the years 1929-1932, and was due largely to the initiation on a large scale of works for the relief of unemployment undertaken during the years 1929 to 1931. In the transport and distribution group, there have been large increases, since 1923, in the road transport services and in the distri-butive trades. There has been some decrease in the numbers in dock, harbour, etc., service; and there has been a considerable decline in the number of railway servants insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The insured workpeople in the railway service include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service. Manong the remaining industries and services each group shows an increase over the period, although in the subdivision for National Government Service there had been a decrease. Except in commerce, banking, etc., the increase was to a marked degree higher than the average for all insured industries, the greatest increase being that for entertainments and sports. In Local Government service the increase, which was greatest between 1929 and 1931, was in part due to the expansion during this period of works for the relief of unemployment. It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of indus-tries in 1923 and 1935. These are as follows :----

Relative Proportions of the total Insured Population included in certain large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1935.

Industry Group.	Percentages o insur	f total number ed at
and relation and one provided in the	July, 1923.	July, 1935.
Shipping and Fishing Mining and Coke Ovens Metal Trades (including Engineering,	1·3 11·9	1·4 8·1
Vehicles and Shipbuilding) Pottery and Glass	19·2 1·0 1·8	16·5 09 16
Textiles	11·4 0·6 5·0 4·4	9 1 0 5 4 7 4 2
Woodworking and Paper Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc	4·7 8·1	5·0 10·7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication (except Shipping)	1.5 5.8 10.9	1.5 5.6 15.4
Distributive Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services	10.9 2.0 10.4	2 0 12 · 8
Totals	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that the mining group and the manufacturing industries, apart from those ancillary to the building industry, and certain minor trades, included 60 per cent. of the total insured population in 1923. In 1935, however, these groups included little more than 50 per cent, of the total numbers insured. A very large part of this decline in relative importance is accounted for by the mining, metals, and textiles groups. Woodworking and paper alone showed a slight increase in relative importance during the period. Mong the other industries and services, the higher proportion was due to the increased relative importance of the distributive trades, the building and allied industries, and miscellaneous manu-factures and services. The numbers insured in the distributive trades in 1935, however, were a slightly smaller proportion of the total number insured than in 1934. On the other hand the pro-portions in the building and allied trades, and in the miscellaneous manufactures and services group were higher in 1935 than in 1934.

COAL MINING.

The decrease in the number of insured persons classified as attached to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended July, 1935. This decline first appeared in the year 1924–25, and since July, 1924, the numbers of insured persons in the industry have declined by 23 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 225,630 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry. A review of recent years shows that a decrease of 22,620 in 1930–31 was followed by decreases of 1,920 in 1931–32 and 20,990 in 1932–33. In each of the last two insurance years the total decrease in the number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in the industry amounted to more than 42,000. In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved

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

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

in the months July to September :--

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and the state of the second of the desider of the	all and the state of the	- Transferrence	and the second
Industry Group.	Transfers from coal- mining.	Transfers to coal- mining.	Net transfers from coal- mining.
Building and public works contracting Fransport and communication, fishing, etc. Metal and metal goods manufacture Building Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc Brick, tile, etc., making Brick, tile, etc., making Brick, tile, etc., making Construction and repair of vehicles Textile industries Shipbuilding Rubber and leather trades Rubber and leather trades Bawmilling, furniture and woodworking Papermaking, printing, etc Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) Commerce and finance Other industries and services	12,402 1,194 1,015 1,210 886 1,736 552 475 426 517 98 290 72 263 95 52 83 6,687	2,494 489 619 345 153 571 207 119 107 182 71 94 24 82 33 32 28 2,753	9,908 705 396 865 733 1,165 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 327 196 48 181 62 20 55 3,934
Totals	28,053	8,403	19,650

			COAL M	INING INI	USTRY	-GRE	AT BR	ITAIN.								
		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64			Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).											
	aged 16 a		inclus		Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 Inclusive.							
and termini transi arman 2001 analama transi 2001 analama	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July. 1935.	July. 1924.		July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July. 1930.	July, 1931.	July. 1932.			July, 1935,
at Britain Iland and Wales Iland	1,243,450 1,090,240 153,210	1,198,800 1,057,210 141,590	1,164,190 1,026,770 137,420	938,560 828,400 110,160	101 · 3 101 · 2 101 · 6	99.3	98 · 6 98 · 8 96 · 6	97.0		89·1 90·0 81·8		87.5		85.7	81 9	
Principal Districts in England and Wales : rthumberland	63,040 178,550	60,190 165,850	58,510 161,240	49,630 131,860	101·6 101·6		96·6 98·2									
nberland and Westmor- ind	12,390 180,420 117,260 64,960	12,830 194,860 104,940 67,830	12,480 189,480 102,030 65,950	9,990 156,760 77,220 56,930	101 · 5 101 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 8	105·8 95·8 98·4	106·4 94·4 106·0	108·0 89·5 104·4	106·7 84·9 98·4	104 · 6 78 · 8 96 · 6	101·9 79·7 99·6	77·4 102·1	101 · 3 76 · 2 104 4	3 38 7 74 3 101 4	71 0 97 5	67·7 90·1
tts and Lelcester rwickshire ffs, Wores, and Salop ucester and Somerset at les and Monmouth	69.980 15.160 86.320 16.460 2.040 282.740	73,410 13,770 81,720 14,270 2,800 264,150	71,360 13,370 79,450 13,870 2,720 255,770	59,070 12,630 61,930 10,790 7,510 192,990	101.7 101.8 101.9 101.8 102.0 99.8	91·4 97·5 96·1 106·4	100 · 9 94 · 6 94 · 9 92 · 7 98 · 5 95 · 9	90 · 8 94 · 7 86 · 7 137 · 3	190.8	84.6 79.4 221.1	83.0 84.5 74.2 269.0	85.6 82.7 71.5 297.8	84 · 0 71 · 2 327 · 6	88 3 81 7 70 1 5 348 3	91 4 76 5 68 9 388 2	

The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly those (e.g., coal mining, certain netal industries, and the textile trades) which are chiefly carried on in the Northern Section of the country, and in Wales. On the other hand, most of the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to a greater extent in the Nouthern Section The affects of these changes on the grouper philad The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly those (e.g., coal mining, certain metal industries, and the textile trades) which are chiefly carried on in the Northern Section of the country, and in Wales. On the other hand, most of the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to a greater extent in the Southern Section. The effects of these changes on the geographical

(EXCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES.)

	Estimate	d Number		l Number			Index	Number	of Insur	ed Perso	ons (192	23 = 1	00).			
Division.	of Insure	d Persons and over.	aged 1	aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64.						
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.		July, 1932.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	Thousands. 2,004 756 767 1,682 1,964 2,071 1,288 618 253	Thousands. 2,150 876 833 1,783 2,025 2,148 1,306 629 254	Thousands. 2,091 849 807 1,733 1,962 2,090 1,268 608 249	Thousands. 2,466 1,074 929 1,952 2,075 2,157 1,356 618 276	100.4 103.8 101.3 101.7 100.9 101.0 100.9 101.1 102.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	107.3 115.8 108.6 106.0 103.1 103.7 101.4 101.8 100.5	110-2 118-4 109-8 107-0 103-5 103-9 101-1 99-1 101-3	122·0 113·0 109·7	126.9 116.2 113.0 106.2 108.3 104.6 99.1	132 · 8 120 · 4 115 · 8 108 · 9 110 · 4 108 · 0 101 · 4	135.9 122.1 115.7 109.5 109.0 107.2 103.6	138 0 122 9 116 8 109 5 108 6 107 6 104 0	141 · 4 123 · 5 117 · 5 109 · 4 107 · 4 108 · 1 104 · 1	1 126 · 5 1 146 · 5 5 125 · 0 9 119 · 4 4 109 · 0 4 107 · 0 1 108 · 4 1 103 · 5 2 111 · 4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,903	101.2	103-2	104.5	105.3	106.1	108.0	110.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.	7 116.6

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions; in Wales the figures showed an actual decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929. Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influenced by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit. There was a decline in 1931-32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions due to the ressing out of insurance of persons (mainly reduction. The figures for the North-Western Division have been falling since 1931, and those for the North-Eastern Division It should be observed, however, that the changes in the geographical distribution of the insured population are not necessarily indicative of actual migration among insured persons, although such migration has of course taken place to some extent. For example, if a district formerly agricultural becomes mainly industrial, there may be an increase in the number of insured persons in that district, apart from any influx of population, by reason of the fact that residents may leave uninsured agricultural pursuits to engage in insurable occupations. The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 27.4 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923; and the Southern Section of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding persons insured under Special Schemes) It should be observed, however, that the changes in the

was a decline in 1931-32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland in that year may have been due to the same cause. Over the period 1932-35 the insured population in the Southern Section has increased while that in the Northern Section, taken as a whole, has decreased, though there has been a slight increase in Scotland and a more marked increase in Northern Ireland. In Wales a decline, between 1923 and 1929, of 2·4 per cent. of the numbers insured was followed by an increase between the latter date and 1934; in the year 1934-35, however, there was again a

1923-3

The number of transfers from coal mining during the year 1934-35 was nearly 4,000 less, while the number of transfers to coal mining from other industries was about 1,000 more, than in the year 1933-34.

New entrants, aged 16–64, into insurance in the coal-mining industry during the year 1934–35, together with those insured juveniles in the industry who reached the age of 16 years during that insurance year, numbered 20,697, while 8,403 persons transferred into the industry from other industries. As the *net* decrease of numbers in the industry was 42,890, the gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1934, and July, 1935, must have numbered not less than 71,990, as compared with 71,000 in the previous year, 49,300 in 1932–33, 36,600 in 1931–32, 61,400 in 1930–31, and 80,300 in 1928–29.

The degree of change in this industry has not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers rose rapidly between July, 1926, and July, 1934, from approximately 2,000 to 7,690; during the past year, the number declined to 7,510. The other areas show decreases over the same periods. The rate of net decline in these areas since 1923 has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset, and Lancashire and Cheshire, and least in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. District figures are given in the Table below

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

s 16.6 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 26.9 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 7.8per cent.

In the following Tables a list is given of the more important indus-tries in which the increase in the estimated numbers insured since 1927 has been greater in the South than in the North, or in which there has been an increase in the South than in the North, or in which there has been an increase in the Southern Section concurrently with a decrease in the North. Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923.

(a) Industries showing since 1927 a greater increase in the numbers insured in the South than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.		
Distributive Trades Building	Section. + 249,550 + 104,920 + 72,260 + 50,200 + 46,870 + 39,680 + 27,050 + 25,900 + 24,550 + 23,940 + 14,210 + 11,990 + 14,210 + 9,660 + 9,480 + 8,270 + 7,860	$\begin{array}{r} \text{section:} \\ + 194,710 \\ + 59,450 \\ + 44,480 \\ + 8,100 \\ + 8,000 \\ + 13,830 \\ + 21,280 \\ + 21,280 \\ + 9,470 \\ + 10,510 \\ + 13,680 \\ + 9,450 \\ + 2,080 \\ + 12,540 \\ + 3,510 \\ + 6,480 \\ + 5,770 \\ + 6,520 \\ + 460 \\ + 1,780 \end{array}$		
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance Scientific and Photographic Instruments and	+ 7,600	+ 2,520		
Apparatus Paper and Paper Board Artificial Stone and Concrete	+ 6,360 + 6,120 + 5,520	+ 1,120 + 2,430 + 2,180		

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

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.	
Dressmaking and Millinery Pottery, Earthenware, etc Iron and Steel Tubes Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Dress Industries not separately specified	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 4,520 \\ + & 4,220 \\ + & 3,390 \\ + & 2,260 \\ + & 1,420 \\ + & 1,240 \end{array}$	5,290 940 250 1,520 130 240	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	$\begin{array}{r} + & 670 \\ + & 430 \\ + & 370 \\ + & 360 \\ + & 80 \\ + & 80 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 470 \\ - & 670 \\ - & 6,390 \\ - & 120,000 \\ - & 7,890 \\ - & 2,600 \\ \end{array} $	

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, 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 public works contracting and Local Government service (which include numbers of persons engaged on works especially undertaken for the relief of unemployment), tramway and omnibus service, silk and artificial silk, tailoring, shirt, collar, etc. making, chemical manufacture, bread, biscuit, etc. manufacture, and entertainments and shorts. A faw inductries showed an increase in the Northerm manuacture, bread, biscuit, etc. manufacture, and entertainments and sports. A few industries showed an increase in the Northern Section concurrently with a decrease in the Southern Section, the more important being the boot, shoe, etc. industry, and shipping service. National Government service was the most important group showing a greater decline in the South than in the North.

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1934, TO JUNE, 1935.

THE percentages unemployed among insured persons, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of each month since June, 1934, have been computed by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the total numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1934, viz., 12,690,000 in Great Britain and 12,960,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The information now available (see page 410), shows that at 8th July, 1935, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, had risen to about 12,780,000 in Great Britain and 13,058,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland*; and the monthly percentages of un-employment among insured persons during the intervening period, as previously calculated, accordingly require slight adjustment, in

* For Northern Ireland the figures relate to 30th June.

order to allow for the effect of these increases. The following Table shows the estimated total numbers insured against unemployment at one date in each month from July, 1934, to June, 1935, and the revised percentages unemployed calculated by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the estimated total numbers insured at each date :--

Insured Persons aged 16-64. Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain. Date. Percent of insu of insured numbers insured. persons persons unemployed 1934. 12,696,000 12,701,000 12,709,000 12,717,000 12,725,000 12,730,000 16.616.315.916.216.216.215.923rd July 12,966,600 12,972,200 12,981,000 $\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ 20th August 24th September 22nd October 26th November 17th December 12,989,600 12,998,400 13,003,900 1935. 28th January 25th February 25th March 15th April 20th May 24th June $\begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ 12,739,000 12,739,000 12,745,000 12,751,000 12,756,000 12,766,000 12,776,000

Revised percentages of unemployment among insured persons aged 16-64, for each month from June to September, 1935, computed on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1935, are given on page 432.

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

THE information now available as to the total numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1935 (see page 410) indicates that some revisions are required in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, month by month, since September, 1934, which have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The revised figures, which are somewhat higher than those previously published, are given in the following Table, together with comparative figures for earlier dates.

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of orded non-employment, apart from "recognised " holidays.

Date.	Estimated Total, Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) ex- cluding such persons.		
	a arentiti 1982		A STATE OF S	А.	В.	
1131 1982	- Alexandria	Th	ousands.	1.00	and the Roberts	
924 (average for year) 925 " " 926 " " 927 " " 928 " " 929 " " 930 " " 930 " " 930 " " 930 " " 931 " " 933 " " 933 " " 934 :- " 19th February 19th February 19th February 19th March 19th March 23rd April 23rd April 24th September 20th August 20th August 20th September 20th Neugust 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November 20th November	11,073 11,272 11,423 11,529 11,667 11,850 12,149 12,504 12,562 12,659 12,664 12,668 12,668 12,668 12,668 12,668 12,668 12,690 12,690 12,709 12,709 12,717 12,725 12,730 <i>12,693</i>	1,125 1,236 1,401 1,108 1,215 1,212 1,915 2,630 2,756 2,496 2,337 2,275 2,160 2,085 2,085 2,085 2,085 2,086 2,101 2,075 2,017 2,057 2,021 2,027 2,027	9,948 10,036 10,022 10,421 10,432 10,638 9,874 9,806 10,126 10,322 10,389 10,508 10,624 10,624 10,624 10,622 10,661 10,668 10,709 10,686	9,560 9,642 9,623 10,018 10,023 9,809 9,437 9,567 9,564 9,879 9,946 10,065 10,147 10,180 10,151 10,181 10,247 10,223 10,263 10,142	9,526 9,611 9,062 10,015 10,019 10,220 9,797 9,421 9,348 9,681 9,878 9,945 10,061 10,145 10,193 10,173 10,147 10,180 10,246 10,215 10,222 10,259 <i>I0,139</i>	
28th January 25th February 25th Arch 15th April 20th May 20th June 24th June 26th August 23rd September 21st October	12,739 12,745 12,751 12,756 12,766 12,776 12,776 12,784 12,794 12,808 12,808 12,824	2,224 2,200 2,072 1,962 1,956 1,936 1,919 1,874 1,879 1,838	10,515 10,545 10,679 10,794 10,810 10,840 10,865 10,920 10,929 10,986	10,069 10,099 10,233 10,348 10,363 10,393 10,418 10,472 10,481 10,537	10,067 10,097 10,219 10,341 10,359 10,391 10,414 10,461 10,478 10,492	

JAR WELE CARST STAR	A THE STATE	antende Roma	Aller Pair	Add and the said	and the second s	
Date:	Estimated Total, Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).		
	Sightin se			A.	В.	
	Inde	x Number	s. (Avera	ge 1924 =	100.)	
1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1925 " "	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	
1926 ,, ,,	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1	
1927	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1	
1928 ,, ,,	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2	
1929 ,, ,,	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3	
1930 " "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8	
1931 " "	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9	
1932 " " 1933 " "	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1	
1933	114.0	221.9	101.8	101.3	101.6	
22nd January	114.3	207.7	103.8	103.3	103.7	
10th February	114.4	202.2	103.8	103.3	103.7	
19th March	114.4	192.0	105.6	104.0	104.4	
23rd April	114.5	185.3	106.5	106.1	106.5	
14th May	114.5	181.2	107.0	106.7	107.0	
25th June	114.6	183.6	106.8	106.5	106.8	
23rd July	114.7	186.8	106.5	106.2	106.5	
20th August	114.7	184.4	106.8	106.5	106.9	
24th September	114.8	179.3	107.5	107.2	107.6	
22nd October	114.8	182.8	107.2	106.9	107.2	
26th November	114.9	182.8	107.2	106.9	107.3	
17th December	115.0	179.6	107.6	107.4	107.7	
Arerage for 1934	114.6	187.3	106.4	106.1	106.4	
28th Tonnom	115.0	197.7	105.7	105.3	105.7	
25th Fohmore	115.1	195.6	106.0.	105.6	105.7	
25th March	115.2	184.2	107.3	107.0	107.3	
15th April	115.2	174.4	108.5	108.2	108.6	
20th May	115.3	173.9	108.7	108.4	108.7	
24th June	115.4	172.1	109.0	108.7	109.1	
22nd July	115.5	170.6	109.2	109.0	109.3	
26th August	115.5	166.6	109.8	109.5	109.8	
23rd September	115.7	167.0	109.9	109.6	110.0	
21st October	115.8	163.4	110.4	110.2	110.1	

The figures for July to October, 1935, are provisional, and subject possible revision when information becomes available as to the umber of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: FINANCIAL CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required, under section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, to make a report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at least once a year, and, they may, at their discretion, make a report at any other time. They presented their first Report on the financial condition of the Fund on 21st February last,* and, in so doing, announced their intention of making a further Report before the end of June, 1935. This further Report has now been multished t published.+

CHILDREN) ORDER, 1935. A draft Order, giving effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, with the exception of the proviso as to limiting total benefit to 41s. a week, was laid before Parliament in accordance with section 59 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1935. In a statement by the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 59 (4) (b) of the Act, the Minister points out that the Statutory Committee took the view that the limit which they suggested should not be regarded as affecting directly the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund; and in his opinion the issue involved requires fuller discussion than would be possible in relation to the present Order. The draft Order was approved by Resolution of both Houses of Parliament on 24th October; and an Order*, in the terms of the draft Order, was made by the Minister of Labour, and came into force on published.[†] The experience of the Unemployment Fund during the first five months of 1935 was slightly less favourable than was assumed in the calculations given in the Committee's first Report. The average rate of unemployment was slightly higher (16·4 per cent. instead of 15·7 per cent.), while the percentage of unemployment ranking for insurance benefit and the average weekly cost of each claim to benefit were both higher. The combined result of all three influences was to make the balance of the Unemployment Fund materially below the expectations expressed in their first Report. During January and February the expenditure of the fund exceeded its income, and though sub-stantial weekly surpluses were realised in subsequent months, the Committee estimated the net addition to the balance of the Fund, in the first six months of 1935, at not much in excess of £3,500,000.

in the first six months of 1935, at not much in excess of £3,500,000. On seasonal grounds the second half of the year is normally more profitable than the first half; but the Committee saw little prospect of realising during 1935 the surplus of £10,500,000, mentioned in their first Report.

A SPECIAL Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva on 23rd October, 1935, to deal with a question which had arisen regarding the election of the new chairman who would take office from the beginning of the 73rd Session. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, British employers were represented by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson of the National Confederation of Em-In order to determine whether the Unemployment Fund was insufficient, or more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities, the Committee would require to make an assumption as liabilities, the Committee would require to make an assumption as to the future rate of unemployment, not only in the near future, but over a period of years; and it was arranged that the Economic Advisory Council, through its Committee on Economic Information, should assist the Statutory Committee in this matter. The advice on the remoter prospects of unemployment could not, however, be ready until the autumn. As regards the immediate future the Com-mittee received evidence from a representative of the Committee on Economic Information to the effect that further improvement was likely during the latter half of 1935, but that, so far as the unemploy-ment figures were concerned, the extent of the improvement would probably be less than that of 1933-4. On the basis of this expectation, the Statutory Committee have presented two alternative estimates by Mr. 5. B. Forbes watson of the National Conrectention of Em-ployers' Organisations, and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The Governing Body noted that the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and the International Labour Office became effective on Autons and the international Labour Office became effective on 21st October, 1935. This withdrawal created a vacancy in the list of eight states of chief industrial importance from amongst which the chairman for the ensuing year would have to be chosen in accordance with the existing Standing Orders. The Governing Body decided that this vacancy should be filled by Canada. Proposals which had been made by the United States Government delegate for the alteration of the precedure for the shelf of the shelf the Statutory Committee have presented two alternative estimates of the surplus likely to accumulate during the year 1935, one on a slightly more optimistic basis than the other, but both lower than for the alteration of the procedure for the election of the chairman in future years were referred to the Standing Orders Committee for estimate given in their first Report. consideration.

House of Commons Paper 49, of Session 1934-5. H.M. Stationery (cc; price 4d. net (5d., post-free). A summary of this Report appeared the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935, pages 91-2. House of Commons Paper 131, of Session 1934-5. H.M. Stationery Office; ce 4d. net (5d., post-free).

The Committee point out that, before coming to a definite con-clusion on the question whether the fund is no more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities, it has been necessary for them also to consider the remoter prospects, and to make, on their own responsibility in advance of the advice of the Committee on Economic Information, assumptions as to the probable course of unemployment, as a basis for the finance of the Insurance Scheme. For this purpose the Report sets out an imaginary construction as a concrete way of stating the assumptions which appear to be most reasonable, having regard to the course, in recent years, of employ-ment, production and the volume of British exports. This results in an assumed average rate of unemployment among insured persons over the eight years 1933 to 1940 of 17.7 per cent. Since the balancing point of the Unemployment Fund on its present basis is 18-1 per cent. of unemployment over a period of years amounts to saying that the fund on its present basis is likely to have a con-tinuing surplus; this surplus the Committee assess at something less than £1,500,000 a year. The Committee accordingly report that, on its present basis, the

less than £1,500,000 a year. The Committee accordingly report that, on its present basis, the Unemployment Fund is and is likely to continue to be more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities; and, as required by section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, they discuss what amendments could be made in the insurance scheme for the purpose of making the Fund no more than reasonably sufficient. The Report discusses various representations made to the Com-mittee for increasing benefits, or reducing contributions, or amending the Anomalian Order.

mittee for increasing benefits, or reducing contributions, or amending the Anomalies Orders. Some of these proposals would absorb sums far greater than the estimated surplus which the Committee had in prospect; while others, in the Committee's opinion, would require to be dealt with by a different procedure, under other sections of the Act. They accordingly decided to recommend an increase of the benefit for dependent children from 2s. to 3s. a week, a change which, in their view, and by common consent of nearly all who appeared before them, takes priority over all other possible uses of a surplus. The Committee estimate that this change would increase the expenditure of the fund by approximately £1,250,000 a year. £1,250,000 a year.

The Committee point out, however, that, if 3s. were allowed for every dependent child, without restriction of any kind, an unemployed man with a wife and five dependent children would draw 41s. a week in unemployment benefit; a man with eight or ten dependent children (and such cases are far from being unknown) would draw 50s. or 56s. a week. The wages of many unskilled labourers for a full week are now in the neighbourhood of 40s., that is to say, very much less than these possible rates of unemployment benefit. The Committee felt that, in principle, a restriction on the total weekly benefit rate was necessary, since insurance against unemployment is insurance against loss of wages, and it is contrary to the fundamental principle of insurance, and the practice of every other form of insurance, that the indemnity should be allowed to exceed the loss. The Committee therefore suggested that a rate of 41s. a week should be fixed as the limit for benefit under the general

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN) ORDER, 1935.

Order, was made by the Minister of Labour, and came into force on 31st October, 1935.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

* The Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit in Respect of Dependent Children) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1052. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1¹/₂d., post-free).

The 73rd Session opened on the following day under the chair-manship of Dr. Riddell, the Canadian Government delegate, who had been elected unanimously. The principal items of business were

The Governing Body decided that the question of the reduction of hours of work in all branches of the textile industry should be placed as a single item on the agenda of the 20th Session of the Conference to be held in June, 1936, and instructed the Office to prepare a report in such a form as would permit of a Draft Convention or Conventions being adopted at that Session if the Conference so decided. The Coverning Body also approved after reference to the Finance being adopted at that Session if the Conference so decided. The Governing Body also approved, after reference to the Finance Committee, a proposal for the appropriation of the necessary funds to enable a number of experts in the textile trades to be brought together in order to assist in the preparation of that report. The Governing Body had also to select subjects for preliminary consideration with a view to the inclusion of some or all of them on the agenda of the 1937 Conference. The subjects so selected included the reduction of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding and

in the chemical industries; the question of vocational guidance, apprenticeship and technical education; the regulation of certain special types of contracts of employment; labour statistics; the rights of performers in connection with broadcasting; and public

A number of Resolutions adopted at the 19th Session of the A number of Resolutions adopted at the 19th Session of the Conference came before the Governing Body for consideration. One of these, which dealt with holidays with pay in agriculture, was referred to the Office with a view to its submission, with a report, to the Committee on Agricultural Work. A second Resolution dealt with the revision of the existing Conventions fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to various kinds of employment. It was decided to defer the examination of this question until the 74th Session, when the final selection of the items to be placed on the agenda of the 1937 Conference would be made. In the case, however, of the Convention fixing the minimum age for employment at sea it was decided in the meantime to consult the Joint Maritime Commission. A third Resolution dealt with the study Joint Maritime Commission. A third Resolution dealt with the study of the nutrition of workpeople. This was referred to a Committee of Experts, in which it was decided, at the suggestion of the British Government delegate, supported by the British workers' delegate, Government delegate, supported by the British workers' delegate, to include representatives of employers and workers as well as Government and expert members. Fourthly, it was decided, in connection with another Resolution, that the Technical Committee on Glass Works should be asked to consider the future international regulation of hours of work in those branches of the glass industry not at present covered by such regulations. The Governing Body also authorised the Office to proceed with the study of a number of questions referred to in other Resolutions which were adopted at the 19th Session of the Conference.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS. BELGIUM.

Special regulations governing the unemployment insurance of seasonal workers have been laid down by a Royal Decree dated 5th June, 1935. The Decree defines seasonal workers as workers whose sole or principal occupational activity is exercised only at certain periods of the year, and prescribes that such workers are to be registered by the unemployment insurance funds in special categories to be determined by the Minister of Labour and Social categories to be determined by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on the basis of their occupations and the nature of their work. Eligibility for registration in any of these categories is normally restricted to persons who, when applying for registration, can show that, during the active season in the last preceding two years, they were employed for salary or wages in the particular occupation concerned. During or after long periods of economic depression, however, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare may, for renewable periods of one year, relax this condition of qualification by prescribing employment during two active seasons in the last four years. For the registration of existing insured seasonal workers the qualification is employment during two active seasons since 1st January, 1930. The period of the payment of benefit to insured seasonal workers is to be fixed by the Minister for the several cate-gories; but benefit outside these periods may also be paid to seasonal workers who satisfy certain conditions with regard to insurable employment in a non-seasonal occupation during periods falling outside the recognised active seasons. The grant of benefit in such cases is subject to a waiting period ranging from 6 to 30 days according to the duration of the active season.

GERMANY.

By an Order dated 7th June, 1935, the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board has made provision for the extension of the scope of the system of increased short-time benefit instituted by an Order dated 30th November, 1934,* for workers in industries in which working hours Avenuer, 1954, 'for workers in industries in which working nours are reduced on account of circumstances affecting the supply of raw materials. Under the new Order, which supersedes the original Order as from 10th June, 1935, the scheme may be applied to such industries or groups of industries as the President may specify, and not merely, as hitherto, to those affected by a shortage of raw materials. Industries which normally operate for not more than three ments in a suce may not however he included

three months in a year may not, however, be included. The existing regulations which already apply the scheme to undertakings employing at least ten manual or non-manual workers in the textile industry and specified branches of the oil and workers in the textile industry and specified branches of the oil and leather industries* are to remain operative. As regards the textile * See this GAZETTE for January, 1935, page 13; February, 1935, page 53; and June, 1935, page 213. * See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1934, page 316. † This Office was established in April, 1935, with responsibility, under the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Public Works, of Education, and of Economic Affairs, for promoting business activity and the expansion of employ-ment. For this purpose the sum of 2,700 million frances was placed at its

industry, however, the application of the scheme has been extended by Regulations dated 27th August, 1935, with effect from 1st September, 1935, to undertakings normally employing less than ten workers, including outworkers whose working hours are subject ten workers, including outworkers whose working hours are subject to legislative regulation. Also, under the new Order, the President of the Federal Board, by Regulations dated 30th October, 1935, with effect as from 1st November, 1935, has admitted to increased short-time benefit workers in undertakings engaged in the working-up of calfskins and the dressing and dyeing of furs, including ancillary undertakings, which employ, as a rule, at least ten manual or nonmanual workers

SPAIN.

An Act dated 25th June, 1935, continues and extends the provision for the relief of unemployment made by the Act dated 7th July, 1934, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for for the relief of unemployment made by the Act dated 7th July, 1934, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1934. The present Act makes renewed provision for the establishment, within the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, of a National Unemployment Committee, with general responsibility for prompting and guiding the unemployment policy of the Government, for making recommendations with regard to legislation designed to give effect thereto, and for initiating a programme of productive works to be carried out by the State, provincial and municipal authorities. The Act also provides for a total sum of 200,000,000 pesetas to be allotted from the national exchequer for the relief of unemployment during the second half of 1935 and in 1936. With the exception of 2,000,000 pesetas which are to be used for assisting the grant, through the National Unemploy-ment Fund, of subsidies to approved unemployment societies, the whole of the funds provided by the Act are to be applied to the payment of subsidies, up to 50 per cent. of the costs in certain cases, in aid of the execution by the public authorities, public utility undertakings, and private undertakings of productive works of public utility, *e.g.*, the construction of local roads, silos, air ports, public offices, private dwellings, etc. Preference in the recruitment of workers for subsidies works is to be given to unemployed persons who are registered at the Employment Exchanges and the long-term unemployed with family dependants.

REORGANISATION OF BELGIAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICES.

By a Royal Decree dated 27th July, 1935, and Regulations issued By a Royal Decree dated 27th July, 1935, and Regulations issued thereunder in a further Royal Decree dated 31st July, 1935, provision has been made for a further reorganisation of the unemployment and placing services in Belgium. In the Report to the King which accompanies the former of the two Decrees, it is stated that the reforms instituted by the Royal Decree dated 27th July, 1934,* have failed to bring about the desired results, owing to the excessive rigidity and unco-ordinated development of the existing system and the dispersion of administrative authority. With the object, there-fore, of remedying this situation, a National Employment Exchange and Unemployment Office is to be established as the central autono-mous authority responsible, subject to the overriding authority mous authority responsible, subject to the overriding authority of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, for the unified control of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, for the united control of the machinery for the payment of unemployment benefit and relief and the placing of unemployed persons, for the simplification of this machinery, for co-operating with the Office for Economic Rehabilitation[†] in measures designed to provide increased opportuni-ties of employment, and for instituting central labour-clearing arrangements. Subordinate regional employment exchange and unemployment offices are to be established with immediate responsi-bility for controlling the unemployment funds and the local amploy unemployment offices are to be established with immediate responsi-bility for controlling the unemployment funds and the local employ-ment exchanges. The whole unemployment relief and placing machinery is thus to be organised in three stages. All the functions with regard to employment and unemployment hitherto exercised by separate authorities, *e.g.*, the National Emergency Fund, the Standing Committee of Unemployment Funds, and the Ministry of Standing Committee of Unemployment Funds, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, are to be centralised in the National Employment Exchange and Unemployment Office. The Office, which is to be attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, is henceforward to discharge these functions through a General Council, a Committee of Management, and a Director-General, the personnel, in each case, being appointed by the King. The General Council is to advise and make recommendations to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare concerning matters of law and principle Labour and Social Weirare concerning matters of law and principle affecting placing and unemployment and, in particular, is to decide on the assumption of control by the Office over insolvent unemploy-ment funds. It is to consist of 18 members appointed in equal numbers from nominations submitted by the principal employers and workers' organisations and from among experts in social and economic questions. The meetings of the Council may be attended by Government Commissioners appointed, one each, by the Ministers of Labour and Social Welfare, of Finance, and of Public Works and of Labour and Social Welfare, of Finance, and of Fublic Works and the Expansion of Employment, with power to suspend the execution of decisions deemed to be inimical to the public interest. Executive responsibility is vested in the Committee of Management, which is to consist of six members appointed in equal numbers from the three groups represented on the General Council. The Director-General is responsible under the Committee of Management for the practical working of the Office.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st October showed an improvement as com-

pared with a month earlier. Employment improved in coal mining, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, motor rehicle and aircraft manufacture, certain food manufacturing in dustries and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel, boarding house etc., service, the distributive trades, the building industry, brick and tile manufacture, shipping service and tramway and omnibus service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage anemployed at 21st October, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14.6, as compared with 15.0* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.3* at 22nd October, 1024 while 15.0* at 25rd September, 1935, and with 16.5* at 22rd October, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st October, 1935, was 12.7, as compared with 12.6* at 23rd September, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1.9, as compared with 2.4. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1935, was 16.6 and for females, 9.0; the corresponding percentages at 23rd September, 1935, were 17.0* and 9.5. The estimated number of income and 16.64 in employ.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employ-ment in Great Britain at 21st October, 1935, was 10,492,000. This was 14,000† more than a month before, and 279,000† more than a year before. The numbers in employment at 21st October, 1935, were substantially reduced owing to a dispute involving stoppages of work at a number of collieries in South Wales and Monmouthehere uthshire

At 21st October, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers At 21st October, 1955, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,595,689 wholly unemployed, 238,866 temporarily stopped, and 81,835 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,916,390. This was 42,220 less than a month before, and 203,245 less than a year before. The total included 1,527,077 men, 62,762 boys, 273,935 women, and 52,616 girls

The persons on the Registers included 836,824 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 437); 738,286 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 209,142 insured persons (including 23,059 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 132,138 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st October, 1935, was 1,982,302.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further improvement; the number of persons temporarily stopped again decreased in nearly all districts. The percentage of in-sured workpeople, aged 16-64, wholly unemployed at 21st October, 1935, was 18.5, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.8; at 23rd September the corresponding percentages were 18.6^{*} and 7.3^{*} . The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1935, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 21st September, 1935, but a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1934. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was 4.78, an increase of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935, and of 0.11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934.

fortnight ended 27th October, 1934. In the iron mining industry employment remained slack. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area it was good, while in the Cleveland area it showed an improvement and was fairly good. At the West Lothian shale mines employment declined to some extent, but was still fair. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued fairly good. At tin mines it was slack. At china clay quarries employment continued fairly good; while at chalk quarries it showed an improvement, but was slack on the whole. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained slack. *Pia Iron, Iron and Steel and Timplate.*—In the pig iron industry

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry mployment showed a slight improvement. The number of furnaces a blast at the end of October, 1935, was 99, compared with 97, both at the end of September, 1935, and October, 1934. In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a slight

improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, was 20.1 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 20.2* at 23rd September, 1935, and 23.6 at 22nd October,

In the tinplate industry there was a decline, chiefly reflected in an increase in the numbers of workpeople temporarily stopped. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement but still remained bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed some further improvement in all the principal sections. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment improved slightly during October but continued very bad on the whole.

* The percentages for September, 1935, and October, 1934, have been revised (see page 432). † The figures for September, 1935, and October, 1934, have been revised (see page 414).

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

manufacturing, and chain and anchor trades. Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement, particularly in the spinning department. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19·2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22·0* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 23·4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the wool textile industry employment showed a further im-provement in October in all departments and in nearly all districts. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8·2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 10·7* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 14·4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the carpet section employment improved and was good at all the principal carpet section employment improved and was good at all the principal

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and was good on the whole; while in the lace trade it continued fairly good generally. An improvement took place in the silk manufacturing industry, where employment was fairly good; and there was a further improvement in artificial silk yarn manufacture, in which employment continued good. In the linen trade employment showed an improvement, but was bad; in the jute trade, also, it showed an improvement, but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, prin⁺ing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed an improvement, but was still very slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further improvement; it was good at some centres, and moderate to fair generally. It improved slightly in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade employment continued to improve, and was fair at most centres. In the glove and corset trades there was a slight improve-In the felt hat trade employment was fair, but showed a slight

In the feit hat trade employment was fair, but showed a sight decline, partly due to seasonal slackness. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement in most districts, and was good or fairly good generally. Short-time working was reduced, and overtime increased. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 14.3^* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934.

Leather Trades.-Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades continued to improve and was fair on the whole. In other sections there was little change and employment was fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building industry employment showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. Among the individual occupations it was previous month. Among the individual occupations it was very good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters and plasterers it was good, and with masons, slaters and tilers, and plumbers it was fair; with other classes of workers it was slack or bad. In brick manufacture employment at 21st October showed some decline as compared with 23rd September, but remained fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve and was fair generally; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and remained moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued good generally, and showed an improvement compared with September. In the letterpress printing industry employment declined, but continued good on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good of the generally. In the lithographic printing industry there was little change, and employment was fairly good on the whole; with litho-graphic artists it was fair. With bookbinders it showed a slight decline, but continued fair generally.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement and continued moderate on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it was still fairly good. In the glass trades employment showed an improvement; it was slack in the bottle-making section and fair in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a marked improve ment, but was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement but remained slack generally. Among seamen it remained very slack 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 October 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

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).

various other industries :---

(a) CERTAIN MINI	NG AND META	L INDUSTRIES.
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*	Workpeople included		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for October, 1935.	October, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale ",	747,046 5,771 1,961	Days worked per week by Mines. 4 • 78 5 • 81 5 • 83	Days. + 0.10 + 0.37 - 0.12	Days. + 0·11 + 0·50 - 0·12	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast. 99 Mills working. 404. Shifts Worked (one week). 356.248	Number. +2 -15 Per cent. + 2.6	Number. +2 - 30 Per cent + 8.7	

		er of Wor Employed		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended	nded Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	75,693 12,468 59,334 11,034	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3.0 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.8 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 7.2 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 6.3 \\ + 7.5 \end{array}$	£ 104,536 107,335 137,801 24,318 130,993 20,900 32,993	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.5 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 0.8 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 6.9* +11.0 +10.6 + 4.2 + 6.7 + 8.1* + 8.0*	

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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 21st October, 1935 :---

	w	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople aged 16–64- at 21st October, 1935.				Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st October, 1935.		
Division,		88.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Numbers	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	Females	Total.	with a month before.†		a month before.	a year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	23.3	6.7 6.9 8.8 14.4 11.6	7.6 11.0 9.8 19.1 19.0 20.1	+ 0.8 - 0.7 - 1.0 - 0.6 - 0.3	186,619 84,406 108,530 188,974 420,484 425,249 297,921	$\begin{array}{r} + & 3,533 \\ + & 6,903 \\ - & 14,277 \\ - & 20,756 \\ - & 12,187 \\ - & 6,046 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes Total		21·5 0·5	23.4		204,207 65,912 		- 4,147 + 3,948	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from October, 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.	Numb Unemploye	d Persons						
	1 to and		Males	and Fema	les.	at Employment Exchanges, etc.		
Date. Males	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem-	Tem-	ang 1			
	aligner Alexan		ployed and Casuals.	porarily stopped.	Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	
1934.	100		17.0		10 -	0.303 500	0.330.075	
22 October 26 November	18.7	9·9 10·0	13.7 13.9	2·6 2·4	16·3 16·3	2,181,599	2,119,635	
7 December	18.4	9.7	13.9	2.4	16.0	2,184,960 2,150,741	2,120,785 2,085,815	
1935.						1.1		
28 January	19.9	11.6	14.9	2.7	17.6	2,397,087	2,325,373	
5 February	19.7	11.4	14.7	2.8	17.5	2,357,745	2,285,463	
5 March	18.6	10.7	14.0	2.4	16.4	2,224,719	2,153,870	
5 April	17.8	9.7	13.4	2.2	15.6	2,113,851	2,044,460	
0 May	17.8	9.5	13.1	2.4	15.5	2,113,996	2,044,752	
4 June	17.6	9.2	12.5	2.9	15.4	2,068,152	2,000,110	
2 July	17.4	9.5	12.2	3.1	15.3	2,045,383	1,972,941	
6 August	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964	
3 September	17.0	9·5 9·0	12.6 12.7	2.4	15·0 14·6	2,032,221	1,958,610	

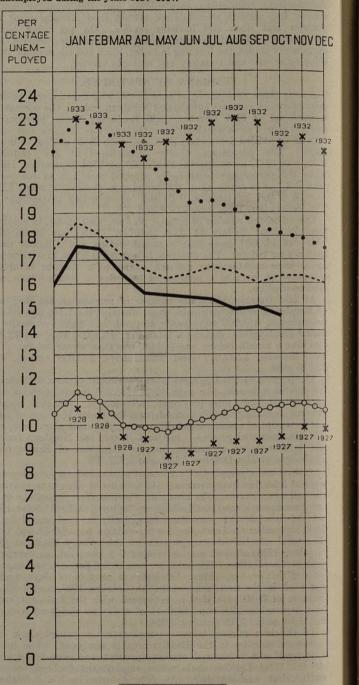
* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated 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.*

		Start Start Starting and Start Start Start
ERCENTAGES UN	EMPLOYED AMO	NG PERSONS AGED
16-64 INSURED	AGAINST UNEMP	LOYMENT IN GREAT
BRITAIN AND	NORTHERN IREI	AND :
Plain Curve		= 1935.
Broken Curve		- = 1934.
Dotted Curve		= 1933.

Chain Curve - . 0-0-0-0-0 = Mean for 1924-29+

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percents unemployed during the years 1924-1934.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. OCTOBER, 1935.

	Men	Boys.		Women	Gi		
Area.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.‡
London South-Eastern	2,682	1,193	4,049	3,667	1,213	4,275 2,054	17,079
South-Western Midlands	1,186 1,300	639 706	2,205 4,037	778 1,113	542 600	1,806 3,363	7,156
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	1,247 1,257 1,071	746 653 617	4,617 4,323 3,050	1,216 1,083 875	884 619 473	3,499 4,140 2,983	12,209 12,075 9,069
Wales	531	357	1,333	353	299	584	3,457
Great Britain	11.146	5,587	25,841	10,422	5,307	22,704	81,007

• 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.

November, 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-carners, 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 426.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during October; the number of persons temporarily stopped again decreased in nearly a districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.3 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 25.9^* at 23rd September, 1935, and 28.6 at 22nd October, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.1 (from 18.6* to 18.5), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2.5 (from 7.3* to 4.9). by 2.5 (from 7.3* to 4.8).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1935, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 21st September, 1935, but a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week[†] in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was 4.78, an increase of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935, and of 0.11of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th Octo-ber, 1935, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totale totals.

	Tota Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.		
Districts.	26th Oct.,	(-)asc	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)ascompared with a	
	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	43,543 101,356	Per cent. + 0.7 - 1.5	Per cent. + 0·4 - 4·2	Days. 5·47 5·14	Days. +0·15 +0·36	Days. + 0 · 14 + 0 · 18
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester	4,824 93,555 41,844 58,914 44,398 53,544	-27.6 + 0.1 + 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -28 \cdot 8 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -3 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	4.90 4.40 4.13 4.83 3.80 4.04	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.56 \\ +0.57 \\ -0.11 \\ +0.37 \\ -0.05 \\ -0.11 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.60 \\ + 0.36 \\ + 0.22 \\ + 0.47 \\ + 0.49 \\ + 0.19 \\ \end{array} $
Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs. ⁺ , Worcs. and Salop	16,293 22,452 28,552	$\frac{-0.1}{+0.2}$ -0.1	-2.9 -1.3 -2.6 -1.2	5.19 5.15 4.60	+0.06 + 0.28 + 0.30	+0.48 +0.35 +0.64
Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	9,282 7,303 8,767 129,147	+ 1.2 + 0.1 - 0.5 + 1.3	-1.2 + 3.4 + 1.9 - 5.8	5·21 5·49 5·78 4·58	+0.36 -0.06 +0.22 -0.48	+0.60 -0.01 +0.03 -0.59
England and Wales	663,774	+ 0.0	- 3.1	4.67	+ 0.09	+0.12
SOOTLAND : Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,511 21,484 49,277	+ 0.6 + 1.0 + 2.0	+ 0.5 + 4.2 + 0.2	5·76 5·42 5·81	$^{+0.28}_{-0.20}_{+0.28}$	$+0.19 \\ -0.30 \\ -0.06$
Scotland	83,272	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	5.70	+0.16	-0.09
GREAT BRITAIN	747,046	+ 0.2	- 2.6	4.78	+0.10	+ 0.11

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was $1 \cdot 01$ days per week, of which 0.71 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935, was $1 \cdot 11$ days per week, of which 0.95 of a day was due to want of trade; the corres-ponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, were $1 \cdot 12$ and 1.06 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day ner week.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, by firms making returns, was 1,961, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with September, 1935, and of 4.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.83 in October, 1935, as compared with 5.95in September, 1935, and 5.95 in October, 1934. of a day per week. The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th October, 1935, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,684,100 tons, as compared with 17,136,000 tons in the four weeks ended 21st September, 1935, and 17,626,100 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1934.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 21st October, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934, are shown in the following Table :—

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). † The figures in this and the following article show the number of days lowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, m, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily plied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines t working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. I including Cannock Chase.

	Insured	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages							
	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	e s.	as compared with a			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before		
Great Britain	173,464	45,579	18.5	4.8	23.3	- 2.6	- 5.3		
England and Wales	151,293	43,638	18.3	5.2	23.5	- 2.8	- 5.8		
Scotland	22,171	1,941	20.1	1.8	21.9	- 1.2	- 1.8		
Principal Districts			C 1997			B. Maria	E. C. P.		
in England and Wales :		1	and the second	Sector State		S. WILL SPACE	and the second		
Northumberland	7,340	054	74.0		Che and	Constantia	1991		
Durham	30,597	254 2,184	14.8	0.5	15.3	- 0.8	- 1.1		
Cumberland and	30,591	2,104	23.2	1.1	24.9	- 3.3	- 0.5		
Westmorland	2,932	1,949	29.3	19.6	48.9	+18.2	+15.0		
Yorkshire	21,136	20,618	13.5	13.1	26.6	- 4.1	-12.2		
Lancashire and	,	,			20.0		-14 4		
Cheshire	14,502	3,703	18-8	4.8	23.6	- 3.6	- 5.9		
Derbyshire	5,613	1,610	9.9	2.8	12.7	- 2.1	-11.5		
Notts. and Lei-		the Want		and the second	all and the	Contraction of the			
cestershire	7,164	1,593	12.1	2.7	14.8	- 0.8	- 6.9		
Warwickshire	844	90	6.7	0.7	7.4		- 1.2		
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop	C CCC	0.070	0.0			1.6.1.2.2.4			
Glos. and Somer-	5,555	2,639	9.0	4.2	13.2	- 1.3	- 4.1		
set	1,306	1,150	12.1	10.7	22.8	- 5.2	-10.9		
Kent	319	1,150	4.2	0.7	4.9	- 0.7	-10.9 -0.1		
Wales and Mon-	010	04			4.9	- 0.1	- 0.1		
mouth	52.271	7,787	27.1	4.0	31.1	- 4.1	- 5.1		

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 4,829,100 tons in October, 1935, as compared with 4,345,500 tons in September, 1935, and with 5,115,400 tons in October, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained slack on the whole. The EMPLOYMENT during October remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 21.7 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22.2* at 23rd September, 1935, and 24.2 at 22nd October, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

	pec	imber of W ple employ ines include the Return	ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Districts.	Fort- night Dec. (-) ended pared w		as com-	Fort- night ended	Dec. $(-)$ as con		
	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	2,445 1,774	Per cent. - 4.5 - 1.8	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 5.1 \end{array}$	Days. 5.90 6.00	Days. + 0.79	Days. + 1.24 + 0.36	
Other Districts	1,552	+ 2.0	-1003.2	5.44	+ 0.11	- 0-47	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,771	- 2.0	- 2.7	5.81	+ 0.37	+ 0.50	

SHALE MINING.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.0 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 19.6* at 23rd September, 1935, and 22.9 at 22nd October, 1934.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). † See footnote † in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 99 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, 1935, compared with 97 at the end of September, 1935, and October, 1934.

October, 1934. Returns received by the Federation from 67 firms employing 14,109 workpeople at the end of October, 1935, showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with September, 1935, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with October, 1934. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1935, September, 1935, and October, 1934 :---

Districts.	Total num- ber of		er of Fu Blast.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	Fur- naces.	Oct., 1935.	Sept., 1935.		Month before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	10000					and the second
Durham and Cleveland	80	26	26	26		
Cumberland and W. Lancs	21	7	1 7	7		
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks.	1.1.1.1.2.2	1 martin	KARLES .			
(including Sheffield) and North	24	8	7	8	+1	
Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.and North-			Contraction of		CONTRACTOR	
	40	22	21	21	+1	+1
ants Lincolnshire	20	12	11	11	+1 +1 +1	+1 +1 +1
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and			1977			San Shall
Warwick	32	8	7	7	+1	+1
South Wales and Mon	13	2	4	4	-2	-2
England and Wales	230	85	83	84	+2	+1
England and Wales Scotland	78	14	14	13		+1
GREAT BRITAIN	308	99	97	97	+2	+2

The production of pig iron in October, 1935, amounted to 544,300 tons, compared with 529,600 tons in September, 1935, and 527,100 tons in October, 1934.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during October. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $20\cdot1$ at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $20\cdot2^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and $23\cdot6$ at 22nd October, 1934.

22nd October, 1934. At certain firms, employing 63,390 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th October, 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 $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. as compared with the week ended 21st September, 1935, and by $8 \cdot 7$ per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th October, 1934. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 6$ in the week ended 26th October, 1935, the same as in September, 1935, compared with $5 \cdot 5$ in October, 1934.

September, 1935, compared with $5 \cdot 5$ in October, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

income in case	empl	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	gate numb Shifts.†	ber of	
-	Week ended 26th	ended compared 26th with a		Week ended 26th Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
and the state	Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,363 743 22,324 1,442 7,129 11,005	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 6 \\ -26 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 11 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ + 8 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	43,438 3,172 121,000 7,755 39,829 63,022	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.7 \\ -31.7 \\ + 5.4 \\ + 6.0 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 5 \cdot 4 \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ + & 6 \cdot 7 \\ + & 9 \cdot 5 \\ + & 12 \cdot 1 \\ + & 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
Labourers TOTAL	13,384 63,390	$+ 2 \cdot 2$ $+ 1 \cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{r} + 9.0 \\ + 6.3 \end{array}$	78,032	$\frac{+ 4 \cdot 3}{+ 2 \cdot 6}$	$\frac{+10.0}{+8.7}$	
DISTRICTS.	4. 8.					100 - 1400. 1400 - 1400	
Northumberland, Durham, Cleve- land Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lance, and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	10,811 19,128 390 4,357 5,692	+ 3.2 + 2.3 + 11.1 - 3.0 + 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 3 \\ + & 8 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 8 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	61,823 107,904 2,070 22,928 32,296	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 10 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 8 \\ + & 11 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 1 \\ + & 10 \cdot 5 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	
Counties Wales and Mon	5,371 8,376	-3.2 + 1.6	$\begin{array}{c} + & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	29,489 47,874	-2.6 + 4.2	+ 9.7 - 2.0	
Total, England and Wales	54,125	+ 1.3	+ 5.6	304,384	+ 2.3	+ 8.0	
Scotland	9,265	+ 1.7	+10.3	51,864	+ 4.5	+ 12.8	
TOTAL	63,390	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	356,248	+ 2.6	+ 8.7	

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). † The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 907,300 tons in October, 1935, as compared with 855,900 tons in September, 1935, and 812,000 tons in October, 1934.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

Is the tinplate industry there was a decline, chiefly reflected in an increase in the numbers of workpeople temporarily stopped. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 34.5 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 29.8* at 23rd September, 1935, and 25.0 at 22nd October, 1934. At works for which information was available in respect of each of these months, 310 mills were in opera-tion in the week ended 26th October, 1935, compared with 328 in the week ended 21st September, 1935, and 343 in the week ended 27th October, 1934. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement but still remained bad. In the week ended 26th October, 1935, 94 mills were in operation, compared with 91 both in the week ended 21st September, 1935, and in the week ended 27th October, 1934, at works for which information was available in respect of each of these months. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the three periods :— In the tinplate industry there was a decline, chiefly reflected in an

Works.	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	56 10	- 3	- 3 	310 94	-18 + 3	-33 + 3		
TOTAL	66	- 3	- 3	404	-15	- 30		

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1935, amounted to 57,639 tons, or 15,276 tons more than in September, 1935, but 3,226 tons less than in October, 1934.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed some further improvement in all the principal sections. As compared with a year ago it 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 21st October, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month* before and a year before :---

	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 21st October, 1935.										
Divisions.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor les, Cycles, Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as cor	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a			
	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Engin	Ma Engin	Constr Engi	Mot Vehicles, and Air	in and	Month before.*	Year before.			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	4,029 1,805 1,569 5,268 15,464 19,440 10,685 1,238 1,259	551 265 151 1.013 1,036 1,646 402 115 64	120 250 559 26 5,051 234 3,301 54 593	334 104 84 1,047 1,691 593 1,429 248 103	2,978 1,606 1,335 8,594 1,692 2,813 1,483 516 372	8,012 4,030 3,698 15,948 24,934 24,726 17,300 2,171 2,391	$\begin{array}{r} + & 246 \\ - & 282 \\ - & 278 \\ -2,697 \\ - & 663 \\ -3,150 \\ - & 336 \\ + & 43 \\ - & 221 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	60,757	5,243	10,188	5,633	21,389	103,210	-7,338	- 23,596			
	P	ercent	ages un	emplo	yed at	21st Oct	ober, 193	5.			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland GREAT BRITAIN	$5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ 2.9 \\ 5.1 \\ 3.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 8.0 \\ 12.0 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.9 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 7 4 \cdot 3 4 \cdot 0 8 \cdot 0 10 \cdot 5 13 \cdot 2 12 \cdot 7 19 \cdot 8 14 \cdot 2 $	5·2 4·4 4·9 6·9 16·3 15·9 17·2 21·4 16·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.7\\ - 1.8\\ - 2.2\\ - 1.8\\ - 4.5\\ - 2.3\\ - 3.7\\ - 5.9\\ - 7.5\\ \end{array} $			
AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	11.5	5.6	22.3	16.9	7.5	10.5	- 0.7	- 2.7			
Ditto, Sept., 1935* Ditto, Oct., 1934	12·3 14·3	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	23.6 28.6	$\frac{17\cdot 1}{20\cdot 7}$	8.2 9.5	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	=	E			

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad in marine engineering; there was a slight improvement in general engineering in that area, and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, but it was still slack In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in genera

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).

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engineering but remained slack in this section and in textile engineer-ing; it also improved in motor vehicle manufacture and was moderate. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment im-proved in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair; it also improved in electrical engineering and was good; it was fair to fairly good in constructional engineering. improvement at Great Harwood. At Burnley the slight improvement reported last month was maintained; at Padiham employment was described as fair: at both places employment was better than a vear ago At Colne there was a substantial improvement, but very few firms in electrical engineering and was good; it was fair to fairly good in general engineering and moderate in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment improved slightly and was fair. It showed little change in London and the Southern Counties and was fairly good on the whole. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment was very good. In Scotland employment was a little better in general engineering but was still slack; it remained bad in marine engineering. Employ-ment continued to improve in Northern Ireland but was still slack; in Wales it remained bad. had their full complement of looms running, and many weavers were working with only three looms instead of four. At Nelson several mills were making preparations to restart looms that had been idle. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained bad. In Yorkshire an improvement was reported at most of the principal centres, but there was still much under-employment at Huddersfield. At Todmorden employment was better than in September, particularly in the spinning department, and was fair generally; there were still, however, a number of mills at which the workers were working with less than the normal number of looms.

			ID SHI					Numbe	er of Work	xpeople.		Vages paid Vorkpeople	
EMPLOYMENT improved slightly during October, but continued very bad on the whole. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed							-	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a	
(including thos aged 16-64, at as compared w	te tempo te 21st C ith 23rd	orarily sto october, 1 Septemb	opped) am 935, and er, 1935, a	ong insu the incre nd 22nd	ase or d October	people, lecrease , 1934.		26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.*
In considerin Table, it is nece between 1934 a in the shipbuild ever, of this fal in employment	ng the o ssary to nd 1935 ling and l in the	compariso bear in m in the to ship-repa numbers i	ns with a ind that th otal numb iring class nsured, th	year ag ere was a er of insu ification. ere was a	o, given slight re ired wor In spit in impro	in the duction kpeople te, how-	DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,830 24,012 21,675 6,826	Per cent. + 3.7 + 3.4 + 2.9 + 0.8	Per cent. + 9.6 + 9.6 - 0.7 - 0.6	£ 18,441 36,679 34,828 14,588	Per cent. + $4 \cdot 8$ + $5 \cdot 4$ + $5 \cdot 1$ + $0 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +13.0 \\ +13.4 \\ +1.2 \\ -0.8 \end{array}$
In employment			1007, and	0000001,	1000,	and the second	Total	64,343	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	104,536	+ 4.5	+ 6.9
Division.	Division. Division.				e (-) in intage loyed as bared	DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	4,697 6,084 9,897 12,109	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.8 \\ +4.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.4 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 19.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ \end{array} $	7,142 9,763 17,193 19,620	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.0 \\ + 5.1 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 7.6 \\ \end{array} $	- 4.3 + 8.2 +22.0 + 3.9	
	Insure ag Une 21st	Month before.	Year before.	Une 21s	*Month before.	Year before.	Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden Manchester	6,065 4,223	+ 9.7 + 6.5	$^{+10.9}_{+2.6}$	10,101 6,400	+ 8.3 + 9.0	+11.4 + 5.8
London South-Eastern South-Western	2,033 846 4,130	+ 280 - 103 + 316	- 689 - 32 - 864	26.5 13.3 17.5	+ 3.7 - 1.6 + 1.4	-7.4 -0.8 -4.5	Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen	4,223 3,777 3,902	$\begin{array}{c} -1\cdot2\\ +4\cdot7\end{array}$	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{6}$ + 4.7	5,832 6,309	$\begin{array}{r} -1\cdot 2\\ +8\cdot 2\end{array}$	-7.4 + 1.8
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western	54 22,823 10,357	-20 -1,682 -419	- 24 - 3,888 + 624	30·0 57·4 42·5	$-11 \cdot 1$ - 4 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 8	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.0 \\ -5.8 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	3,288 2,335	+ 2.4 + 2.5	+ 3.6 + 4.8	6,216 4,661	+ 5.5 - 0.1	$^{+14.6}_{+1.4}$
Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	18,893 3,051 2,081	+ 66 - 84 - 328	- 4,113 - 236 - 1,802	46·1 60·5 22·5	+ 0.2 - 1.7 - 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 8 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 25 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Towns	3,010 2,092 2,864	+ 1.8 + 8.1 + 0.7	+18.3 - 7.3 + 0.5	3,666 3,345 4,288	+ 1.6 + 15.6 + 3.2	$^{+16\cdot1}_{+1\cdot4}_{+1\cdot2}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	64,268	- 1,974	- 11,024	40.9	- 1.2	- 6.6	Total	64,343	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	104,536	+ 4.5	+ 6.9
	1				1	1	Returns from f	irms_ em	ploying	64,200	workpeo	ple in th	he week

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a further improvement, particularly in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago. In many districts, however, there was a considerable amount of under-employment, especially in the weaving department. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the industry as a whole was 19·2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22·0* at 23rd Sep-tember, 1935, and with 23·4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the presenter and a priming departments the comparading

tember, 1935, and with $23\cdot4$ at 22nd October, 1934. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were $17\cdot4$, $21\cdot0^*$, and $22\cdot6$; and in the manufacturing department, $21\cdot0$, $23\cdot1$,* and $24\cdot1$, respectively. At Ashton-under-Lyne short time was largely worked, but it was reported that none of the local mills was wholly stopped, and there was a demand for juvenile workers. At Hyde and at Stalybridge a slight improvement was reported. At Stockport employment was considerably better than a year ago, and employment with spinners continued to improve steadily. At Oldham there was a further improvement; with spinners a reduction in short-time working, mainly in the ring spinning section.

reduction in short-time working, mainly in the ring spinning section, was reported; both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, however, employment was still described as bad, with much under-

however, employment was still described as bad, with much under-employment in various forms. At Bolton there was an improvement in the spinning department, though employment was still described as bad with spinners and slack with card-room workers; employment in the manufacturing department was fair, and better than in September; an unsatisfied demand both for learners and for experienced workers was reported. At Leigh employment in the spinning department improved but was still bad. At Bury, Rochdale and Heywood there was also an improvement

improvement. At Preston an improvement was reported in the manufacturing department, but there was still a considerable amount of under-employment. At Chorley there was a slight improvement, especially in the preparation and winding departments. At Blackburn employment improved substantially both in spinning and in weaving, and considerably more looms were working; the improvement was especially noticeable in those sections engaged in the manufacture of dhooties and plain goods. At Accrimgton there was little change. At Darwen there was an improvement, but employment continued to be very depressed. There was a slight

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).

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

ended 26th October showed that 5 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 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.

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 21st October, 1935 :--

And Andrews	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st Oct., 1935.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp	Total					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,725 10,305	3,871 3,050	5,596 13,355	418 3,219	2,433 2,221	2,851 5,440	8,447 18,795			
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	1,649 6,859 1,088	5,243 16,625 228	6,892 23,484 1,316	1,026 1,358 202	4,459 4,269 184	5,485 5,627 386	12,377 29,111 1,702			
Total	21,626	29,017	50,643	6,223	13,566	19,789	70,432			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd September, 1935 :---

Danastmant	Who	olly Unem	ployed.	Tempo	ed. Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women. I	Fotal.
Beaming, Winding	$^{+18}_{+133}$	- 165 - 141	- 147 - 8	- 295 - 2,455	- 1,509 - - 730 -	1,804 - 1,951 3,185 - 3,193
and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro- cesses	-15 + 93 + 83	- 43 + 777 - 232	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET	- 202 - 747 - 80	a state and a state of the	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,060 \\ 2,385 \\ 187 \\ - 336 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} - 2,118 \\ - 1,515 \\ 336 \end{array}$
Total	+312	+ 196	+ 508	- 3,779	- 5,842 -	9,621 - 9,113

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

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 135,102,000 lbs. in October, 1935, compared with 58,403,200 lbs. in September, 1935, and with 93,550,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 12,576,700 lbs. in October, 1935, compared with 10,123,400 lbs. in September, 1935, and with 10,851,600 lbs. in October, 1934.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in October, 1935, were 161,095,000 square yards, compared with 150,259,000 square yards in the previous month, and 175,635,000 square yards in October, 1934.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile industry showed a further im-provement in October in all departments and in nearly all districts. Compared with October, 1934, there was a marked improvement both in the woollen and in the worsted sections.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industries was $8 \cdot 2$ at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $10 \cdot 7^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and with $14 \cdot 4$ at 22nd October, 1934. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were $5 \cdot 4$, $6 \cdot 5$ and $5 \cdot 4$.

Worsted Section.—Employment was good, and showed a further improvement in all departments and in all districts. At Bradford employment with wool-combers was good, and in the spinning and manufacturing departments it improved during the month. At Shipley there was a slight improvement in the wool-combing depart-Sinpley there was a sight improvement in the wool-combing depart-ment, although short time working continued; other departments were working almost to capacity, and there was a steady demand for juvenile learners. At Huddersfield and at Halifax there was a further improvement. At Keighley, Haworth and Silsden there was a further improvement, especially in the spinning department; full time was general, and a large number of firms were working over-

Returns from employers for the week ended 26th October, 1935, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime greatly exceeded short time; less than 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 34 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting department employment continued moderate; it was better than a year ago. In the wool-combing department employment was slightly better than in September in all sections; it was good, with more overtime than short time, in the merino it was good, with more overtime than short time, in the merino section; in the carding crossbred and preparing sections, on the other hand, employment remained quiet. Returns from employers for the week ended 26th October, 1935, showed that in the combing, sorting and preparing departments as a whole, 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing 14 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 28 per cent., for 8 hours each on the average.

Employment in the worsted spinning department continued good; there was little short time and a considerable amount of overtime. Of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns, only 3 per cent. were on short time during the week ended 26th October, losing $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average; while 46 per cent. worked overtime, for 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further improve-ment; but short time was still worked to a considerable extent, particularly at Huddersfield. Returns from employers for the week ended 26th October showed that 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—Employment was good, and showed a further improvement. In the woollen section as a whole, overtime much exceeded short time; 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th October, worked short time, losing 9 hours each on the average; while 27 per cent. were on overtime, for 7 hours each on the average. In the spinning depart-ment 7 per cent. were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average, the corresponding figures for the weaving department being 12 per cent. and 8½ hours, respectively.† Overtime was worked by 41 per cent. in the spinning department, and by 19 per cent. in the weaving department, for 8 and 5 hours each, on the average, respectively. respectively

In the Huddersfield district there was a further improvement, and a few mills were very busy; two or three firms had started night shifts; other firms, however, were still not fully employed. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment im-proved and was fairly good, though there was still a certain amount of short time working; some overtime and night work, however,

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). † 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.

were also reported, and there was a demand for men weavers to work at night. In the Leeds district there was little change; at Morley a further improvement was reported and all mills were reported to be fairly busy, with some on night work. There was little unemployment at Otley, and at Guiseley the improvement reported last month

In the blanket trade the improvement previously reported was maintained, and employment was good or fairly good at all centres.

At Rochdale employment with flannel workers continued to improve and was fairly good; at Saddleworth also there was a se improvement.

In the West of England an improvement was reported at Trow-bridge and at Frome, and employment was good on the whole at all the principal centres.

In the South of Scotland there was a further improvement; and at Galashiels employment was reported to be better than it had been for two years; a good deal of short time, however, was still worked. At Stornoway there was a further improvement, and full time was reported to have been worked.

Carpet Section.-In the carpet trade employment improved, and was good at all the principal centres.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

		Number of orkpeople		Total all	Wages p Workpeop	aid to ple.
	Week ended 26 th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,510 38,025 16,029 9,547 1,582	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 5 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$97 \cdot 0$ $93 \cdot 0$ $85 \cdot 1$ $99 \cdot 1$ $90 \cdot 3$	24,817 57,969 30,029 22,036 2,950	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	82.5 89.8 78.1 85.2 65.3
Total—Worsted	75,693	+ 3.0	91.9	137,801	+ 6.6	84.7
WOOLLEN SECTION :		A the second	NOM DO	i pa Supisa	in the second	
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,014 12,877 21,933 15,130 2,170	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 5 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	78 · 0 93 · 4 97 · 3 93 · 7 80 · 8	2,267 27,779 39,432 33,430 4,427	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 4 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 9 \\ + & 16 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	83.7 103.8 100.7 96.5 84.9
Total—Woollen	53,124	+ 2.5	94 • 3	107,335	+ 4.9	98 · 8
CARPET SECTION	12,468	+ 0.6	137 · 7	24,318	+ 2.4	14 4 · 3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,285	+ 2.6	95•3	269,454	+ 5.5	93 •5
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION :	ada rini	1 Section		de fois de la	-performing	
Bradford Huddersfield Balifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen Opersbury Bat.	32,495 7,415 8,724 8,116 7,452	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$91 \cdot 0$ $90 \cdot 0$ $82 \cdot 7$ $95 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 6$	60,483 14,567 14,994 14,416 12,937	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 11 \cdot 3 \\ + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 3 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	77 · 7 81 · 5 79 · 6 93 · 6 93 · 4
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,762	+ 10.3	114 · 2	5,724	+ 18.2	113.9
Total—West Riding	67,964	+ 3.0	91.2	123,121	+ 6.7	82 • 7
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,786 376 2,567	$+ 2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 3$	89·3 130·7 115·2	9,096 653 4,931	+ 4.1 + 5.3 + 8.6	87.6 125.1 177.7
Total—Worsted	75,693	+ 3.0	91.9	137,801	+ 6.6	84 · 7
WOOLLEN SECTION :	- Surgeona	termine al	diver a	1977 - 1979 - 1970 - 19	a complete	
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,497	+ 3.4	100.7	25,614	+ 5.1	100.2
ley, etc.) Leeds	10,289 8,041	+ 2.6 + 1.5	89·5 107·8	20,074 17,728	+ 8.2 + 1.9	99·5 119·3
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,596	+ 2.7 + 1.9	97.5 93.6	5,669 1,901	+ 4.0	89.1 81.7
Total-West Riding Lancashire West of England,	33,332 4,561	+ 2.6 + 2.9	99·3 91·2	70,986 9,208	+ 4.9 + 6.0	105·0 92·8
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,633 11,598	+ 1.6 + 2.3	84·4 85·9	6,658 20,483	+ 0.5 + 6.1	97 · 2 84 · 6
Total—Woollen	53,124	$\frac{+2.5}{+2.5}$	94.3	107,335	+ 4.9	98.8
CARPET SECTION	12,468	+ 0.6	137.7	24,318	+ 2.4	144.3
Matel West From	and and and	all and	and the second	State State	- Server	Sec. 1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,285	+ 2.6	95 • 3	269,454	+ 5.5	93.5

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929. \dagger Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

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The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th October, 1935, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st September, 1935 :--The exports of wool tops in October, 1935, were 5,945,000 lbs., compared with 3,717,000 lbs. in September, 1935, and with 3,536,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

	emplo ()	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned").									
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing. Spinning. Weaving.		Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).						
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Havy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.7 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 3.7 \\ - 7.9 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 15.8 \\ + 4.2 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 11 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 6 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ + & 3.0 \\ + & 5.3 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 9.9 \\ + & 2.5 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 2.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.6 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 1.7 \\ + 10.3 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 5.3 \end{array} $						

Lariesta maidrage estatues	Percentag	te Inc. (+) as compare	or Dec. (– ed with pre) in numbers			Number of Vorkpeople.	Total all	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.	
internation	Spinning.	Weaving.				Week ended 26th Oct.,	$\frac{\text{Inc. (+) or }}{\text{Dec. (-) on a}}$	Week ended 26th Oct	$\frac{\text{Inc. (+) or }}{\text{Dec. (-) on a}}$	
	And and		Depts.	(including not specified).	- The State of State	1935.	before. before	. 1935.	Month Year before. before.	
Woollen SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and Wales Scotland Total.	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 3.7 \\ - 2.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 1.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 6 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 5 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.4 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.3 \\ \end{array} $	England and Wales ; London	1,652 8,770 4,506 6,144 6,324 4,862 1,253 2,390 5,953 1,407	$\begin{array}{c c} Per \\ cent. \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - 4 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	20,059 10,168 14,077 15,296 11,489 2,950 5,287 11,554	$\begin{array}{c c} Per & Per \\ cent. & cent. \\ + 7 \cdot 2 & - 2 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 & + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 5 \cdot 5 & + 14 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 & + 10 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 & + 9 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 & - 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 & - 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 & - 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 10 \cdot 6 & + 17 \cdot 5 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 & + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	
The following Table sh (other than casuals) on th	ows the n	umber of	men an	A IN 1	Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	1,487 7,222	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 3 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	3,548	$\begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 8 \\ + & 11 \cdot 8 \\ + & 15 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	
in the principal wool textile	trade cent	res at 21s	t Octobe	r, 1935 :	trict Other parts of England	892	-0.9 + 1.7	a the Shares	-14.6 - 1.0	
N	lumbers (exc	luding cast 21st Octo	uals) on th ber, 1935.	e Registers	and Wales England and Wales	4,485 57,347	$+ 2 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 0$ + 1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5	_	+ 4.5 + 4.8 + 4.3 + 7.1	
Department	y Unemploy	1.00	porarily st	A CONTRACTOR	Scotland Great Britain	1,987 59,334	-2.5 - 4.3 + 1.2 + 3.2		$+1\cdot 2 - 2\cdot 8$ + 4\cdot 2 + 6\cdot 7	
I have a state of	Constant of the	112 120	1	Total.			Less a less a		1 + 0.1	

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1935.											
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily sto	opped.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	135	3	138	379	7	386	524					
Preparing Vool Combing	468 233 407	113 192 57	581 425 464	339 553 313	153 238 34	492 791 347	1,073 1,216 811					
Voollen Spinning Vorsted Drawing and Spinning Voollen Winding and	284 302	32 564	316 866	148 167	80 219	228 386	544					
Warping	64	26	90	173	26	199	289					
Warping Voollen Weaving Vorsted Weaving	50 92 72 712	118 89 173	168 181 245	119 106 77	187 843 884	306 949 961	474 1,130 1,206					
Total	2,819	84 1,451	796 4,270	533 2,907	86 2,757	619 5,664	1,415 9,934					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-ared with 23rd September, 1935 :---

Department. Wholly I				nemp	loy	ed.		Tem	por	arily St	op	ped.	1	1019
	N	Ien.	w	omen.	T	otal.	1	len.	Women.		Total.		T	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	18	-	1	-	19	-	13	-	1	-	14	-	33
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding		12 14 16	+	10 11 15	1 1	22 3 31	-+-	74 109 79	+	7 103 21	-+	67 6	-+	89 3
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+	11 64	-	10 168	+	1 232	-	59 10	-	13	1-	100 72	11	131 71
Woollen Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	-	30	+	4		26	-	87	1 1	376 24		386 111	-	618 137
Woollen Weaving		1 16	11	46 52	1 1	47 68	11	49 157		61 521	11	110 678	11	157 746
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+	3 55	+	71 23	+	74 78	-	16 61		551 16	11	567 77	-+	641 1
Total	-	108	-	335	-4	43	-	496	-	1,680	-	2,176	-2	,619

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 168,000 lbs. in October, 1935, compared with 21,450,000 lbs. in e previous month and 15,114,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1935, were 3,744,000 lbs., compared with 3,125,000 lbs. in September, 1935, and with 4,047,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1935, were 9,521,000 square yards, compared with 9,476,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,715,000 square yards in October, 1934.

The exports of blankets were 3,194 cwts., 2,589 cwts., and 3,660 cwts., in October, 1935, September, 1935, and October, 1934. respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed an improvement in most districts, and was good or fairly good generally; it was considerably better than a year ago. Short time working was reduced, and overtime increased.

overtime increased. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $14 \cdot 3^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers for the three periods :—

Returns from firms employing about 58,650 workpeople in the week ended 26th October, 1935, showed that 22 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 7 hours each on the average; while over 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

while over 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average. Employment in London improved considerably. In North London the demand for workers in all branches exceeded the supply, and labour was stated to have been drawn from other districts. At Leicester employment again improved slightly, and was fair on the whole, though some firms were much busier than others; short time was still largely worked, and even increased a little : about 48 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th October were on short time in that week, with an average loss of about 6 hours. In the Leicestershire country district employment was fairly good, with more overtime than short time working. Employment at Northampton improved slightly, and was fair; short time working was much reduced : about 34 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th October were on short time, losing about 6 hours each on the average. At Wellingborough and at Rushden the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment continued good; there was little short time working and a considerable amount of overtime in the Higham and Rushden district. Employ-ment at Kettering improved, and was fair on the whole, though some firms remained rather slack; there was a good demand for machinists.

machinists. At Stafford employment improved and was good; more overtime than short time was worked in the week ended 26th October. Employment at Norwich continued to be fair generally, but short time was largely worked by some firms: 36 per cent. of the work-people covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th October. Employment at Bristol and Kingswood showed a marked improve-ment and was good; some large firms at Kingswood were working overtime, and there was an unsatisfied demand for skilled machinists. At Leeds employment improved and was moderate.

At Leeds employment improved and was moderate. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a further improvement, mainly seasonal; much more overtime than short time was worked in the week ended 26th October.

* The percentages for September have been revised. (See page 432).

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 21st October, 1935 ---

These seconds	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1935.											
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	pped.	Total.					
No. Aso	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Carl Contractor					
Boot and Shoe Manu-												
facture :			Providence in	ALC: NO	a restar							
Preparing Depart-	183	30	213	85	23	108	321					
Rough Stuff Depart-		50	210		and and the state		6					
ment	434	24	458	182	8	190	648					
Clicking Department		14	905	751		752	1,657					
Closing Department	25	544	569	2	587	589	1,158					
Making Department	2,278	43	2,321	1,054	24	1,078	3,399					
Finishing Depart-	the second	A State State State	1		100	767	2,844					
ment	1,599	478	2,077	575	192 219	783	1,220					
Slipper Making	309	128	437	564	219	105	1,220					
log Making	24	The second second	25	2	BUSS STOPLES	2						
Repairing and Hand	0.00	1.21.21	872	31	1	32	904					
Sewn Work	872		014	31	A DECEMBER							
TOTAL	6,615	1,262	7,877	3,246	1.055	4,301	12,178					

The following Table shows the with 23rd September, 1935 :--

And the second sec	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	pped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart- ment Clicking Department Making Department Making Depart- ment Silpper Making Clog Making Clog Making Silpper Making	-19 -125 + 7	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \\ -12 \\ -115 \\ -110 \\ +112 \\ +8 \\ -42 \\ +4 \\ +37 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 33 \\ - 47 \\ - 129 \\ - 4 \\ - 117 \\ - 81 \\ - 274 \\ - 4 \\ - 19 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 137 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 123 \\ - & 234 \\ - & 2 \\ \cdots \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 29 \\ - 48 \\ - 130 \\ - 141 \\ - 115 \\ - 204 \\ - 508 \\ - 6 \\ - 19 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 42 \\ - 60 \\ - 245 \\ - 251 \\ - 3 \\ - 196 \\ - 550 \\ - 2 \\ + 18 \\ \end{array} $
TOTAL	+ 53	- 184	-131	-708	- 492	-1200	-133]

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in October, 1935, amounted to 58,838 dozen pairs, as compared with 48,440 dozen pairs in September, 1935, and with 58,462 dozen pairs in October, 1934.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improve EMPLOYMENT in North Statiordshire showed a further sight improve-ment and continued moderate on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it was still fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those tempor-arily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $16\cdot 2$ at 21st October, 1935, as compared with $16\cdot 9^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and $15\cdot 3$ at 22nd October, 1934.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a		
nan anna anna an a' an Faile an anna an an an an	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year† before.		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufac- ture Other Branches (including unspecified) TOTAL	2,117 6,887 2,030 11,034	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3.3 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 10 \cdot 2 \\ + 5 \cdot 6 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \\ + 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	£ 3,876 13,220 3,804 20,900	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +10.4 \\ +1.6 \\ -1.1 \\ +2.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +15 \cdot 5 \\ + 7 \cdot 0 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ + 8 \cdot 1 \end{array} $		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts	8,886 2,148	+ 1.3 - 0.7	+ 6.9 + 3.7	15,530 5,370	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	+10.3 + 2.1		
TOTAL	11,034	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	20,900	+ 2.6	1000		

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that, of 10,933 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,574, or nearly 144 per cent., were working on an average about 6 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th October, 1935; on the other hand 1,285, or nearly 12 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 5 hours each on the average.

The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).
 Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st October showed some decline as compared with 23rd September, but remained fair on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 10.7^* at 23rd September, 1935, and 12.8 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

Therease in the second	Numbe	r of Work	people.		ages paid orkpeople	
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Oct., 1935.	Month before.	Year† before.
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,706	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	4,432	+ 1.0	+ 6.2
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South-	8,329	+ 0.8	+ 8.8	23,134	+ 1.6	+ 8.2
West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,888 227	+ "i · 3	+ 5.3 - 1.7	4,849 578		+10.2 - 2.5
Total	12,150	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	32,993	+ 0.8	+ 8.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 12,093 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 2 per cent. were working on an average about 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 26th October, 1935. On the other hand, over 6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of more than 5½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts.

Among the individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters and plasterers employment was good, and with masons, slaters and tilers, and plumbers it was fair; with other classes of workers it was slack or bad. Compared with October, 1934, there was an improvement in all branches of the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un The following fable shows the infinites and percentages and employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 21st October, 1935, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month* and with October, 1934 :---

Linught a	and the sta	and little	C. S. Martin Martin St.	Statistics in the	A A STATE OF A STATE	
	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percent compared	(-) in age as
	Insured at July, 1935.	at 21st Oct., 1935.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month* before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.	the state		THR. I. M.			7.7
Carpenters	139,970	9,113	290	6.5	+ 0.4 + 0.1	-3.3 -2.8
Bricklayers	88,910	3,089 2,360	186	9.9	+ 0.1 + 0.5	- 5.3
Masons Slaters and Tilers	23,830 8,670	2,360	49	9.1	- 2.4	- 6.1
Plasterers	31,590	1,592	83	5.0	+ 0.7	- 2.1
Painters	129,740	23,341	675	18.0 .	+ 2.2	- 2.9
Plumbers	39,280	3,522	138	9.0	- 0.8	- 3.6
Labourers to	And and a start of the			a Margare	A State Property	S. Martin
above and	ANT . COM	The second second	The second second		A STATE OF	
Builders'	271,080	39,817	861	14.7	+ 0.4	- 3.8
Labourers Navvies, etc.,	211,000	33,011	001	N. Allight	a grad water	
and General		1. Section 1.	met Brite its	And Sta	and the state of the	
Labourers	96,130	32,120	474	33.4	+ 0.3	- 1.5
All other occupa-				21.4	- 1.0	- 0.7
tions	147,590	31,617	796	21.4	= 1.0	
Total	976,790	147,358	3,668	15.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7
DIVISIONS.				-	-	
London	199,120	27,999	38	14.1	+ 1.2	$-\frac{2.0}{2.3}$
South-Eastern	156.340	11,542	61	7.4	- 0.1	- 4.0
South-Western	114,550 117,270	13,104	190 547	11.4	+ 0.3 - 0.2	- 2.9
Midlands	117,270	12,632 22,700	1.140	18.8	- 0.2	- 2.6
North-Eastern North-Western	121,040 123,970	24,616	742	19.9	+ 0.2	- 2.2
Scotland	92,690	19,254	753	20.8	+ 1.2	- 3.8
Wales	33,000	10,468	189	31.7	+ 0.5	$-\frac{1\cdot 2}{-5\cdot 6}$
Northern Ireland		5,043	8	26.8	- 1.1	- 5.0
Great Britain	The States				Carl C	C. P. C.
and Northern		147 750	7 6 6 9	15.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7
Ireland	976,790	147,358	3,668	10.1	1	Provide State

Building Plans Approved.—For statistics relating to building plans approved by certain Local Authorities during October, in comparison with a year before, see page 448.

The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).
 † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

BOOKBINDING.
EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued good generally. It showed an improvement compared with the previous month and with October, 1934.
In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a decline, but continued good on the whole. In some centres, however, including London, Bradford and Leicester, it was described as slack ; whilst at Liverpool it was described as bad. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.
Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with September, and was fairly good on the whole; it was better than in October, 1934. Reports from Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh, however, described employment as bad. With lithographic artists it was fair.
In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline, but continued fair on the whole; it was 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 5.6 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 6.1* at 23rd September, 1935, and 6.9 at 22nd October, 1934. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.3, 7.8 and 8.6, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 4.5, 5.1* and 4.8.
The following Table summarises the returns from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :--

ment amongst their members :---

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag			e (+) ase (-)
	at end of Oct., 1935.	Oct., 1935.	Sept., 1935.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before
tterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	33,523	5.3	4 • 8	6.3	+0.5	- 1
shire and Cheshire	14,196	7.2	6.0	8.1	+1.2	- 0
Midland and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,758 5,454 9,911	3·9 6·7 4·4	2.8 5.8 3.9	5·2 7·9 5·0	+1.1 + 0.9 + 0.5	-1 -1 -0
Total	70,842	5.5	4.8	6.5	+0.7	- 1.
thographic Printing okbinding inting and Book-	11,663 8,290	5·9 8·8	5.8 8.4	$7 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 3$	+0.1 + 0.4	
binding (branches not distinguished)	27,199	1.5	2.2	2.3	-0.7	- 0.

L

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30.2 per cent. were unemployed at 21st Oct-ober, 1935, as compared with 31.2* per cent. at 23rd September, 1935, and with 30.9 per cent. at 22nd October, 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 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 21st October, 1935, was $14\cdot 8$, as compared with $15\cdot 5^*$ at 23rd September, 1935, and $15\cdot 8$ at 22nd October, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the cor-responding figures were $32\cdot 8$, $33\cdot 7^*$, and $33\cdot 2$.

London.—Employment was better than in September, but was still slack on the whole. 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 :—

	Average Da Docks ar	ily Numb ad at Princ	er of Lai cipal Wh	ourers emp arves in Lo	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.	1.65		
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	4,080 3,668 4,259 4,359	1,734 1,707 2,112 1,681	5,814 5,375 6,371 6,040	6,107 6,456 6,524 6,502	11,921 11,831 12,895 12,542
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935	} 4,092	1,808	5,900	6,397	12,297
Average for Sept., 1935	3,746	1,039	4,785	5,927	10,712
Average for Oct., 1934	3,971 -	1,769	5,740	6,457†	12,197†

ber was 846, compared with 837 in September, and with 952 in October, 1934.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). † Revised figure.

East Coast.—Employment was moderate on the whole at most of the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields and the Hartlepools it continued fair. At Hull it continued good with dock workers and very bad with coal workers. Employment at Grimsby was good during the earlier part of the month, but it declined later and was slack. At Boston and Ipswich it continued good.

slack. At Boston and Ipswich it continued good. Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate, and better than in September. At Garston it continued fair; at Salford it improved and was good at the close of the month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st November, 1935, was 12,065, compared with 11,087 in September, 1935, and with 11,824 in October, 1934. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,322 in the five weeks ended 1st November, 1935, compared with £26,767 in September, 1935, and with £27,365 in October, 1934.*

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff and Penarth remained generally poor. At Swansea it was good with dock workers until the last week of the month, when it declined; with coal trimmers it continued good. At Bristol and Avonmouth the improvement reported in September was maintained. Employ-ment at Plymouth showed a slight improvement; at Southampton it continued good it continued good.

Scottish and Irish Ports .- Employment at Glasgow was moderate. At Dundee it was poor at the beginning of the month, but improved later. At Burntisland it was fair, and at Grangemouth it was good. Employment at Greenock improved. At Leith and at Belfast it continued good.

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 21st October, 1935, was 29.2, compared with 26.9⁺ at 23rd Sep-tember, 1935, and 31.9 at 22nd October, 1934.

at 21st October, 1935, was 29.2, compared with 26.9† at 23rd September, 1935, and 31.9 at 22nd October, 1934. The demand for men on the Thames was poor, with a period of activity in the second week. On the Tyne the demand was generally slack; on the Wear and on the Tees it was very quiet, with slightly increased requirements in the middle weeks. At Hull the demand was good in the second and last weeks and moderate during the rest of the month; there was a short supply of ordinary seamen. At Southampton the demand declined from fair to quiet. The demand at Bristol was very slack in the first half of the month, but improved slightly thereafter; at Avonmouth it was fair, improving to good in the last week of the month. At Cardiff, except in the second week, when it was moderate, the demand was generally good; white British seamen and firemen were scarce. The demand at Newport was moderate, except for a period in the third week, when it was good in the third week, but it declined thereafter, and was fair; ordinary seamen were in short supply. At Manchester there was a moderate demand, with slightly more activity in the third week. On the Mersey the demand was generally quiet; there was a scarcity of able-bodied and ordinary seamen. On the Clyde the demand improved during the first fortnight, but declined thereafter, and was fair; ordinary seamen were in short supply. At Manchester there was a moderate and good. At Belfast the demand declined from moderate to very poor during the first three weeks, but it fluctuated between moderate and good. At Belfast the demand declined from moderate to very poor during the first three weeks, but improved intereafter, and was moderate in the last week. The influence of general good is the at the end of October was poor. At Leith it fluctuated between moderate and good. At Belfast the demand declined from moderate to very poor during the first forcnight, but declined thereafter, and was moderate in the last week. The demand declined for moderate to very poor during the first three

NO. AND STREET		Number of	of Seamen‡	shipped in	a contrar
Principal Ports.	Oct.,	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a		fonths ded
	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1935.	Oct., 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool§ Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Bristol Hull Bristol Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea ScootLAND : Leith	7,757 523 9,312 6,598 1,631 77 226 962 637 579 9,673 964	$\begin{array}{r} -1,002\\ -182\\ -389\\ +1,671\\ +192\\ -167\\ -25\\ +262\\ +120\\ +211\\ -268\\ +3\\ +3\\ +202\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 270 \\ - 17 \\ + 1,300 \\ + 2,125 \\ + 16 \\ - 211 \\ - 187 \\ + 211 \\ - 156 \\ + 322 \\ - 120 \\ - 174 \\ + 104 \end{array}$	83,994 6,124 82,494 64,309 15,244 1,890 2,850 7,448 6,359 3,909 17,176 9,351 2,761	88,639 6,532 77,354 59,124 17,324 2,507 2,761 7,683 7,654 3,102 17,225 10,327 2,268
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	313 3,090	- 114 + 1,177	+ 93 + 77	3,911 22,376	3,674
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	251	+ 121	- 68	1,704	2,160
Total for above Ports	35,051	+ 1,812	+ 3,075	331,900	332,019

* Comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in wages in December, 1934. † The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432). ‡ It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. § Including Birkenhead and Garston. II Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unem-ployment, at July, 1935, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 21st October, 1935, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed com-pared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively. respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides, subject to certain

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. Ma unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed 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

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 436 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 436. Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment 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

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 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 unemploy. ment at September and October, 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for October, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, respectively.* An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classi ications appears on pages 410 to 414 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1935, are given on page 432.

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st OCTOBER, 1935.

to apply of any interest date in			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN I	RELAND.		S. Carl	GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY		LY UNEMP uding Casu		TEMPOI	BARY STOL	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOI	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP VD CASUAL	PAGES,	
and the second sec	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	6,103	24	6,127	85	3	88	6,188	27	6,215	6,151	26	6,177	
Mining : Coal Mining Iron tone and Ironstone Mining etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	172,954 1,833 1,031 6,802 667 1,100 1,775 <i>186,162</i>		173,494 1,833 1,033 6,816 668 1,231 1,780 186,855	45,456 497 72 3,444 38 957 368 50,832	123 	45,579 497. 72 3,444 38 960 372 50,962	218,410 2,330 1,103 10,246 705 2,057 2,143 236,994	663 2 14 1 134 9 823	219,073 2,330 1,105 10,260 706 2,191 2,152 237,817	218,381 2,320 1,103 9,541 700 2,032 2,039 236,116	662 -2 12 1 1 34 9 820	219,043 2,320 1,103 9,555 700 2,166 2,044 236,930	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	2,076 3,491 1,233 6,800	7 76 29 <i>112</i>	2,083 3,567 1,262 6,912	167 493 407 1,067	 24 2 26	167 517 409 1,093	2,243 3,984 1,640 7,867	7 100 31 138	2,250 4,084 1,671 8,005	2,243 3,953 1,522 7,7 <i>1</i> 8	7 99 26 132	2,250 4,053 1,544 7,850	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,106	588	9,694	2,346	274	2,620	11,452	862	12,314	11,228	861	12,08	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,900	2,487	6,387	2,197	3,266	5,463	6,097	5,753	11,850	6,075	5,747	11,82	
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,250 2,822 5,072	316 143 <i>459</i>	2,566 2,965 <i>5,531</i>	520 688 1,208	52 24 76	572 712 1,284	2,770 3,510 6,280	368 167 535	3,138 3,677 6,815	2,760 3,510 <i>6,270</i>	368 167 535	3,124 3,677 6,800	
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	8,714 587 1,161 4,662 <i>15,124</i>	931 237 218 937 2,323	9,645 824 1,379 5,599 17,447	556 14 33 833 1,436	80 26 6 167 279	636 40 39 1,000 <i>1,715</i>	9,270 601 1,194 5,495 16,560	1,011 263 224 1,104 2,602	10,281 864 1,418 6,599 19,162	9,169 601 1,184 5,456 <i>16,410</i>	1,009 263 223 1,092 2,587	10,176 864 1,40 6,544 <i>18,99</i>	
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,543	4	2,547	513		513	3,056	4	3,060	3,055	4	3,055	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	19,292 2,996 2,640 2,893 2,182 32,546	136 164 180 59 210 753	19,428 3,160 2,820 2,952 2,392 33,299	13,142 1,239 6,547 1,781 1,030 24,252	31 19 373 8 66 497	13,173 1,258 6,920 1,789 1,096 24,749	32,434 4,235 9,187 4,674 3,212 56,798	167 183 553 67 276 1,250	32,601 4,418 9,740 4,741 3,488 58,048	32,431 4,210 9,187 4,674 3,207 56,764	167 182 553 67 276 1,249	32,59 4,39 9,74 4,74 3,48 58,01	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	47,915 4,187 9,404 4,744 66,250	1,415 537 24 40 2,016	49,330 4,724 9,428 4,784 68,266	11,014 426 758 845 <i>13,043</i>	413 93 2 4 512	11,427 519 760 849 <i>13,555</i>	58,929 4,613 10,162 5,589 79,293	1,828 630 26 44 2,528	60,757 5,243 10,188 5,633 <i>81,821</i>	57,676 4,549 9,570 5,486 77,281	1,822 630 25 44 2,521	59,490 5,179 9,599 5,530 79,802	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	16,731 1,518 2,499 20,748	1,033 125 22 1,180	17,764 1,643 2,521 21,928	3,346 160 699 4,205	279 30 4 313	3,625 190 703 4,518	20,077 1,678 3,198 24,953	1,312 155 26 1,493	21,389 1,833 3,224 26,446	19,712 1,603 3,180 24,495	155 26	21,017 1,758 3,200 25,98	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	61,397	232	61,629	2,609	30	2,639	64,006	262	64.268	61,930	1 3 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	62,18	

• See, however, footnote ‡ on page 429 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

November, 1935.	November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. 427 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.											
					AND NOB	THERN D	HELAND.				BRITAIN	
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP luding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	RARY STOR	PPAGES.
AND	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,425 4,435 5,451 3,091 1,319 1,133 842	380 56 3,253 664 622 540 20 745 4,153 <i>10,433</i>	7,805 4,491 8,704 3,755 1,941 1,673 862 2,253 17,088 <i>48,572</i>	2,471 168 528 1,725 430 206 68 375 2,551 8,522	91 2 1,010 153 101 116 	2,562 170 1,538 1,878 531 322 68 519 3,461 11,049	9,896 4,603 5,979 4,816 1,749 1,339 910 1,883 15,486 46,661	471 58 4,263 817 723 656 20 889 5,063 12,960	10,367 4,661 10,242 5,633 2,472 1,995 930 2,772 20,549 *59,621	9,850 4,267 5,922 4,807 1,747 1,320 895 1,865 15,277 45,950	471 56 4,262 812 723 656 20 888 5,053 <i>12,941</i>	10,321 4,323 10,184 5,619 2,470 1,976 915 2,753 20,330 58,897
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine. etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles	14,078 10,453 24,531 5,540 964 939 4,897 2,547 961 1,009 306 436 436	11,904 24,282 36,186 3,804 1,181 375 10,795 4,742 1,351 2,618 335 641 2,217	25,982 34,735 60,717 9,344 2,145 1,314 15,692 7,289 2,312 3,627 641 1,077 3,688	4,812 3,171 7,983 4,563 729 277 813 53 175 825 376 209 247	7,736 8,479 16,215 4,341 1,665 2,534 241 356 2,504 429 357 1,010	12,548 11,650 24,198 8,904 2,394 442 3,347 294 442 3,347 294 531 3,329 805 566 1,257	18,890 13,624 32,514 10,103 1,693 1,216 5,710 2,600 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136	19,640 32,761 52,401 8,145 2,846 540 13,329 4,983 1,707 5,122 764 998 3,227	38,530 46,385 84,915 18,248 4,539 1,756 19,039 7,583 2,843 6,956 1,446 1,643 4,945	18,890 13,620 32,510 10,024 1,688 1,216 772 2,600 981 1,808 682 645	19,640 32,757 52,397 8,097 2,842 540 1,992 4,983 1,348 5,060 764 996	38,530 46,377 84,907 18,121 4,530 1,756 2,764 7,583 2,329 6,868 6,466 1,446
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Total, Textiles	. 7,178 50.779 2,814 963	2,403 <i>66,648</i> 484 489	9,581 117,427 3,298 1,452	9,564 25,814 761 309	2,789 <i>32,606</i> 176 120	12,353 58,420 937 429	16,742 76,593 3,575 1,272	5,192 99,254 660 609	21,934 175,847 4,235 1,881	1,577 15,431 <i>69,934</i> 3,571 1,249	2,555 4,129 <i>85,703</i> 660 584	4,132 19,560 <i>155,637</i> 4,231 1,833
Total, Leather Clothing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Silppers and Clogs Total, Clothing	3,777 9,436 767 785 707 476 9,199 21,370	973 7,059 3,439 1,058 5,818 594 2,278 20,246	4,750 16,495 4,206 1,843 6,525 1,070 11,477 41,616	1,070 1,697 34 288 86 453 3,935 6,493	296 8,035 1,471 1,139 3,373 465 1,279 15,762	1,366 9,732 1,505 1,427 3,459 918 5,214 22,255	4,847 11,133 801 1,073 793 929 13,134 27,863	1,269 15,094 4,910 2,197 9,191 1,059 3,557 36,008	6,116 26,227 5,711 3,270 9,984 1,988 16,691 63,871	4,820 10,475 791 1,073 613 924 12,886 26,762	1,244 14,117 4,793 2,188 5,610 1,052 3,551 31,311	6,064 24,592 5,584 3,261 6,223 1,976 16,437 58,073
Feed Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	12,829 2,239 2,920 7,906 7,479 812 34,185	3,970 157 2,472 6,542 2,268 910 16,319	16,799 2,396 5,392 14,448 9,747 1,722 50,504	766 362 222 421 464 50 2,285	476 22 483 932 552 201 2,666	1,242 384 705 1,353 1,016 251 4,951	13,595 2,601 3,142 8,327 7,943 862 36,470	4,446 179 2,955 7,474 2,820 1,111 18,985	18,041 2,780 6,097 15,801 10,763 1,973 55,455	12,907 2,447 3,128 8,174 7,543 818 35,017	4,352 170 2,948 7,410 2,763 1,012 18,655	17,259 2,617 6,076 15,584 10,306 1,830 53,672
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	7,729 1,551 11,211 2,210 <i>22,701</i>	112 151 1,195 393 <i>1,851</i>	7,841 1,702 12,406 2,603 24,552	468 221 857 382 1,928	20 28 196 207 <i>451</i>	488 249 1,053 589 2,379	8,197 1,772 12,068 2,592 24,629	132 179 1,391 600 2,302	8,329 1,951 13,459 3,192 26,931	7,825 1,706 11,797 2,533 23,861	132 178 1,367 598 2,275	7,957 1,884 13,164 3,131 26,136
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,214 1,157 182 207 16,382	504 1,473 96 152 4,973	2,718 2,630 278 359 21,355	596 80 22 4 840	126 251 22 11 783	722 331 44 15 1,623	2,810 1,237 204 17 202	630 1,724 118 163	3,440 2,961 322 374	2,794 1,196 204	621 1,665 117 163	3,415 2,861 321 371
Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting : Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	20,142 143,404 128,443 271,847	7,198 286 42 328	27,340 143,690 128,485 272,175	1,542 3,661 1,692 5,353	$1,193$ $-\frac{7}{7}$	2,735 3,668 1,692 5,360	17,222 21,684 147,065 130,135 277,200	5,756 8,391 293 42 335	22,978 30,075 147,358 130,177 277,535	16,847 21,249 142,032 125,855 267,887	5,613 8,179 283 41 324	22,460 29,428 142,315 125,896 268,211
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	4,113 1,163 811 875 1,244 708 <i>8,914</i>	1,940 109 271 277 409 438 3,444	6,053 1,272 1,082 1,152 1,653 1,146 <i>12,358</i>	621 251 163 66 283 161 1,545	821 91 126 19 73 89 1,219	1,442 342 289 85 356 250 2,764	4,734 1,414 974 941 1,527 869 10,459	2,761 200 397 296 482 527 4,663	7,495 1,614 1,371 1,237 2,009 1,396 15,122	4,728 1,413 933 932 1,515 867 10,388	2,759 189 395 294 481 527	7,487 1,602 1,328 1,226 1,996 1,394
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	19,078	175	19,253	546	5	551	19,624	180	19,804	19,252	4,645	<i>15,033</i> 19,428
Transport and Communication :	12,180 7,522 35,583 41,608 48,221 3,544 148,658	296 537 383 670 150 114 2,150	12,476 8,059 35,966 42,278 48,371 3,658 150,808	634 751 1,839 293 1,431 220 5,168	15 50 19 66 8 27 185	649 801 1,858 359 1,439 247 5,353	12,814 8,273 37,422 41,901 49,652 3,764 153,826	311 587 402 736 158 141 2,335	13,125 8,860 37,824 42,637 49,810 3,905 156,161	12,541 8,023 36,368 41,083 48,126 3,725 149,866	307 580 397 733 158 141 2,316	12,848 8,603 36,765 41,816 48,284 3,866
Distributive Trades	163,477	47,138	210,615	5,886	3,427	9,313	169,363	50,565	219,928	163,518	2,316 48,790	152,182 212,308
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services : National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	9,950 15,283 69,866 5,671 19,251 33,300	1,157 918 1,211 1,634 5,224 40,683	11,107 16,201 71,077 7,305 24,475 73 983	179 284 1,430 194 430 438	43 52 89 80 212 934	222 336 1,519 274 642	10,129 15,567 71,296 5,865 19,681	1,200 970 1,300 1,714 5,436	11,329 16,537 72,596 7,579 25,117	9,764 14,954 69,596 5,708 19,213	1,173 933 1,275 1,665 5,372	10,937 15,887 70,871 7,373 24,585
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous TOTAL	33,300 2,290 720 38,774 185,155 1,411,380	5,504 631 2,608 58,413	73,983 7,794 1,351 41,382 243,568 1,658,720*	438 100 28 1,229 4,133 173,744	934 2,133 102 505 4,107 69,900	1,372 2,233 130 1,734 8,240 243,644	33,738 2,390 748 40,003 189,288 1,585,124	41,617 7,637 733 3,113 62,520 317,240	75,355 10,027 1,481 43,116 251,808 1,902,364	32,843 2,321 732 38,392 183,759 1,542,465	40,784 7,373 725 3,065 <i>61,192</i> 295,145	73,627 9,694 1,457 41,457 244,951 1,837,610
		Including	PA 075 000	upla (male		1	1 (01)					

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

• Including 84,075 casuals (males, 82,474; females, 1,601).

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constant Presson and	alter							YED AT				35.*	INGR	BASE (-	+) OB	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURED	TED NUM PERSONS AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	g		MPORAL OPPAGE			TOTAL.		DECH TOT T	AL PER AGES* PARED	-) IN CEN- AS	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST
	Males.	Females.	Total.	-	-		Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD SEPT., 1935.	22ND OCT., 1934	Ост.,	Oot., 1935.
Fishing	31,890	940	32,830	19.1	2.6	18.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	19.4	2.9	18.9	- 5.9	- 0.6	+ 0.8	18.9
Mining :	934,420 10,730	4,190 10 20	938,610 10,740 4,440	18·5 17·1	12·9 10·0	18·5 17·1 23·3	4·9 4·6 1·7	2.9	4·8 4·6 1·6	23·4 21·7 25·0	15·8 10·0	23·3 21·7 24·9	-2.6 -0.5 +2.4	-5.3 -2.5 -1.8		23.3 21.6 24.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	4,420 46,040 10,080 10,920	410 20 1,300	46,450 10,100 12,220	$23 \cdot 3$ $14 \cdot 8$ $6 \cdot 6$ $10 \cdot 1$	3·4 5·0 10·1	23·3 14·7 6·6 10·1	7.5 0.4 8.7		7·4 0·4 7·8	22·3 7·0 18·8	3·4 5·0 10·3	22·1 7·0 17·9	+ 2.0 - 0.2 + 0.3	-0.2 -2.9 -2.9	-3.8 -2.1 -5.7	21.8 6.9 17.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	17,480 1,034,090	170 6,120	17,650 1,040,210	$\frac{10\cdot2}{18\cdot0}$	2·9 11·3	10·1 18·0	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 9\end{array}$	2·4 2·1	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 9$	12·3 22·9	5·3 13·4	12·2 22·9	- 0.5 - 2.2	$-4\cdot1$ $-4\cdot9$	- 8.3 - 8.6	11.8 22.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	14,160 22,650 14,750	160 1,580 430	14,320 24,230 15,180	14·7 15·4 8·4	4·4 4·8 6·7	14·5 14·7 8·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	1.5 0.5	1·2 2·2 2·7	15·8 17·6 11·1	4·4 6·3 7·2	16·9 11·0	+ 0.4 - 0.7 - 0.3	-3.0 -4.4 -2.2	-6.0 -5.9	$15 \cdot 7$ $16 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 5$ $14 \cdot 8$
Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	51,560 94,540 33,340	2,170 6,300 39,870	53,730 100,840 73,210	13·2 9·6 11·7	5.2 9.3	12.9 9.6 8.7	2·1 2·5 6·6	1.2 4.4 8.2	2.0 2.6 7.5	15·3 12·1 18·3	6·4 13·7 14·4	1	+ 1.5	-3.3 -0.6 +0.9	-6.9 -3.0 -1.7	12·1 16·2
Glass :	22,260			0	the second	CAU)	15 A		2.0	12.4	5.7	10.9	19.	- 0.4		10.9
tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	17,670 39,930	6,450 2,050 <i>8,500</i>	28,710 19,720 48,430	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	4·9 7·0 5·4	8·9 15·0 11·4	2·3 3·9 3·0	$0.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.9$	3.6 2.7	12·4 19·9 15·7	8·1 6·3	18.6	2.8	- 0.2	-3.2 -3.2	18.6 14.1
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc	76,090 11,790 17,480	26,640 4,910 6,300	102,730 16,700 23,780	11.5 5.0 6.6	3·5 4·8 3·5	9·4 4·9 5·8	0.7 0.1 0.2	0·3 0·6 0·1	0.6 0.3 0.2	12·2 5·1 6·8	3·8 5·4 3·6	10·0 5·2 6·0	+ 0.1	- 0.7	-1.5 -2.0	10·0 5·2 5·9
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture :—	51,510 <i>156,870</i>	20,500 58,350	72,010 215,220	$9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 6$	4·6 4·0	7.8 8.1	1.6 1.0	0.8 0.5	1.4 0.8	10.7 10.6	5·4 4·5	9·2 8·9	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$-\frac{1\cdot 5}{0\cdot 6}$	-1.9 -2.2	9·1 8·9
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	16,030 157,760	100 4,110	16,130 161,870	15·9 12·2	4·0 3·3	15·8 12·0	3·2 8·4	0.8	3·2 8·1	19·1 20·6	4·0 4·1	19·0 20·1	- 0.1	-3.9 -3.5	-13.5	19·0 20·1 11·2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	36,420 25,510 28,600 19,510	3,190 2,740 1,990 3,410	39,610 28,250 30,590		5·1 6·6 3·0		3.4 25.7 6.2	0.6 13.6 0.4 1.9	3·2 24·5 5·8 4·8	11.6 36.0 16.3 16.5	5·7 20·2 3·4 8·1	11·2 34·5 15·5	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 7}$ $- \frac{0 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 4}$	-1.0 +9.5 -0.4 +1.3	+ 6.4 -11.6 - 3.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.2 \\ 34.5 \\ 15.5 \\ 15.2 \end{array} $
Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	283,830	15,540	22,920 299,370	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	6·2 4·8	11.1	5·3 8·5	3.2	8.3	20.0	8.0	19.4	+ 0.4	- 1.4	- 9.8	19.4
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	484,750 73,260 44,950	42,670 20,150 700	527,420 93,410 45,650	9·9 5·7 20·9	3·3 2·7 3·4	9·4 5·1 20·7	2·3 0·6 1·7	1.0 0.4 0.3	2·1 0·5 1·6	12·2 6·3 22·6	4·3 3·1 3·7	11·5 5·6 22·3	- 0.3	-2.8 -1.3 -6.3	-10.5 - 6.7 -21.2	11·4 5·6 23·7
Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	32,150 635,110	1,260 64,780	33,410 <i>699,890</i>	14·8 10·4	3·2 3·1	14·3 9·8	2.6 2.1	0·3 0·8	2.6 1.9	17·4 12·5	3·5 3·9	16·9 11·7	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.7 \end{array}$	-3.8 -2.9	-14·3 -10·8	16·6 11·6
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	258,160 12,480 45,420	27,670 1,710 1,370	285,830 14,190 46,790	6.5 12.2 5.5	3.7 7.3 1.6	6·2 11·6 5·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.0 1.8 0.3	1·3 1·3 1·5	7·8 13·4 7·0	4.7 9.1 1.9	7.5 12.9 6.9		-2.0 -2.3 -3.5	-12.4	7·4 12·6 6·9
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :	<i>316,060</i> 154,710	<i>30,750</i> 2,520	346,810 157,230	6.6 39.7	3.8 9.2	6·3 39·2	1·3 1·7	1·1 1·2	1·3 1·7	7·9 41·4	4·9 10·4	7.6 40.9	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	-2.3 - 6.6	-6.3 -16.6	7.6 42.0
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	85,060 33,140	8,370 2,220	93,430 35,360	8·7 13·4	4.5	8·4 12·7	2·9 0·5	1·1 0·1	2·7 0·5	11·6 13·9	5.6	11·1 13·2	$- \frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 1}$	-2.2 -0.1	-7.1 -2.4	11·1 12·6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	80,900 22,410 14,770	61,300 9,900 11,220	142,200 32,310 25,990	6.7 13.8 8.9	5·3 6·7 5·5	6·1 11·6 7·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 7.7 \\ 2.9 \end{array} $	1·7 1·6 0·9	$1 \cdot 1$ 5 \cdot 8 2 \cdot 0	7·4 21·5 11·8	7·0 8·3 6·4	17·4 9·5	-0.7 -0.4	- 0.1 - 1.2 - 1.9	- 2.3	7·2 17·4 9·5
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	19,090 11,920 21,350	10,960 950 17,030	30,050 12,870 38,380	$5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1$	4·9 2·1 4·4	5·6 6·7 5·9	1·1 0·5 1·7	$\frac{1 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 8}$	1.0 0.5 1.3	7·0 7·6 8·8	6·0 2·1 5·2	6·6 7·2 7·2	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	-5.3 -7.1 -2.7	6.6 7.1 7.2
specified	154,060 <i>442,700</i>	82,520 204,470	236,580 647,170	8·4 8·6	$5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1$	7·2 7·5	$1.7 \\ 1.9$	$1\cdot 1$ $1\cdot 2$	1·5 1·7	10·1 10·5	6·1 6·3	8·7 9·2	- 0.6 - 0.4	$\begin{array}{c} -2\cdot 2\\ -1\cdot 5\end{array}$	- 4.3 - 4.5	8·6 9·1
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	90,040 72,150 <i>162,190</i>	131,740 148,470 280,210	221,780 220,620 442,400	$15 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 5$ $15 \cdot 1$	9.0 16.4 12.9	11.7 15.7 13.7	5·4 4·4 4·9	5·9 5·7 5·8	5·7 5·3 5·5	21·0 18·9 20·0	14·9 22·1 18·7	17·4 21·0 19·2		-5.2 -3.1 -4.2	- 1.8	17·4 21·0 19·2
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	92,860 17,610	128,860 31,120	221,720 48,730	6·0 5·5	3·0 3·8	4.2	4·9 4·1	3·3 5·3	4·0 4·9	10·9 9·6	6·3 9·1	8·2 9·3	-2.5 -1.3 -1.3	- 6.2 - 1.3 - 2.3	- 4.4	8·2 9·3 6·0
Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	18,780 23,320 11,130 7,340	10,550 50,820 19,460 11,520	29,330 74,140 30,590 18,860	$5 \cdot 0$ 21 \cdot 0 22 \cdot 9 13 \cdot 1	3.6 21.2 24.4 11.7	4.5 21.2 23.8 12.3	1.5 3.5 0.5 2.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1.5 4.5 1.0 2.8	6·5 24·5 23·4 15·5	5·1 26·2 25·6 14·8	6.0 25.7 24.8 15.1	- 8.5	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 1}{- 2 \cdot 8}$ - 3 \cdot 2	$+ \frac{8 \cdot 2}{- 1 \cdot 6}$ - 3 \cdot 0	21.8 24.8 14.1
Hosiery Lace Carpets	26,070 6,290 12,490	89,360 9,660 17,790	115,430 15,950 30,280	3.9 4.9 3.5	2·9 3·5 3·6	3·1 4·0 3·6	3·1 5·9 1·7	2·8 4·4 2·0	2·9 5·1 1·8	7·0 10·8 5·2	5·7 7·9 5·6	6·0 9·1 5·4	-1.9 + 0.4 - 1.1	- 3.5 - 0.8 + 0.1	+ 0.4 - 0.6 - 2.3	6.0 9.1 5.4
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	16,200 76,730 <i>471,010</i>	33,390 31,780 714,520	49,590 108,510 1,185,530	9·1 9·4 10·8	6·6 7·6 9·3	7·4 8·8 9·9	1.5 12.4 5.5	3·1 8·7 4·6	2.6 11.4 4.9	10.6 21.8 16.3	9.7 16.3 13.9	10·0 20·2 14·8	$-\frac{0.8}{2.2}$	-0.4 -1.3 -3.2	- 1.0	9·1 19·5 <i>14</i> ·1
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	34,900 11,690	11,050 13,790	45,950 25,480	8·1 8·2	4.4	7.2	2·1 2·7	1.6	2·0 1·7	10·2 10·9	6·0 4·4	9·2 7·4	-1.1 -0.3		-0.6 -1.5 -0.9	9·2 7·3 8·5
Total, Leather Clothing : Tailoring Droct Molding and Millinger	46,590 69,880	24,840 138,870	71,430 208,750	8·1 13·5	3·9 5·1	6.6 7.9	2·3 2·4	1.2	2.0	10·4	5·1 10·9	8.6 12.6	- 2.9		- 2.1	12·1 5·4
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries	10,020 12,530 11,350 7,920	93,090 20,140 89,080 20,090	103,110 32,670 100,430	7.7 6.3 6.2	3·7 5·3 6·5	4·1 5·6 6·5	0·3 2·3 0·8	1.6 5.6 3.8	1.4 4.4 3.4	8.0 8.6 7.0	5·3 10·9 10·3 5·3	5·5 10·0 9·9 7·1	+ 0.7 - 2.0	-0.5 -2.3 -1.6 +0.9	- 3·7 + 1·0	10.0 7.6 7.1
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	7,920 82,270 <i>193,970</i>	20,090 52,030 413,300	28,010 134,300 607,270	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3·0 4·4 4·9	3.8 8.5 6.9	5·7 4·8 3·4	2·3 2·4 3·8	3·3 3·9 3·6	11·7 16·0 14·4	5·3 6·8 8·7	12·4 10·5	-1.9 -1.9	- 3.6	- 2.7	12.3 10.0
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	106,010 29,050	63,260 3,790	169,270 32,840	$12 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7$	6·3 4·1	9·9 7·3	0.7 1.3	0·7 0·6	0·8 1·2	12·8 9·0	7·0 4·7	10·7 8·5	+ 0.7 + 0.2	- 0·2 - 0·4	- 0.6 - 0.4	and the state of the
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	25,670 69,430 86,130	47,010 58,110 23,480	72,680 127,540 109,610	11·4 11·4 8·7	5·3 11·3 9·7	7·4 11·3 8·9	0.8 0.6 0.5	1.0 1.6 2.3	1.0 1.1 0.9	12·2 12·0 9·2	6·3 12·9 12·0		+ 0.2 - 2.4 - 0.3	-1.0 -0.5	- 1.1	8·4 12·4 9·6
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.	14,130 <i>330,420</i>	27,560 <i>223,210</i>	41,690 553,630	5.7 10.3	3·3 7·3	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	0.4 0.7	0·7 1·2	0.6 0.9	6·1 11·0	4·0 8·5	4·7 10·0	-0.6 -0.4	- 0.5	- 0.8	4·7 9·9
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	58,660 8,830 114,570	2,890 2,050 23,050	61,550 10,880 137,620	13·2 17·6 9·8	3·9 7·4 5·2	12.7 15.6 9.0	0.8 2.5 0.7	0.7 1.3 0.8	0.8 2.3 0.8	14·0 20·1 10·5	4.6 8.7 6.0	13·5 17·9 9·8	-0.1 -1.7 -0.9 2.4	$- \frac{1 \cdot 1}{- 1 \cdot 5}$	- 4.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Total, Woodworking, etc.	18,000 200,060	5,050	and the second	11.3	7.8 5.6	11.3	$\ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	4·1 1·4	2·5 1·1	14·4 12·3	11·9 7·0		- 2.4	- 1.6 - 1.5		And a supervised of the second se

* For notes see page 429.

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Industry Groups.

Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc. Pottery Glass Trades ... Chemicals Metal Manufacture Engineering

Metal Manuacture Engineering ... Vehicles ... Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Metal Trades ...

Simp-Repairing
Metal Trades61,397
38,139Metal Trades38,139
50,779Leather30,777Boots, Shoes, Silip-
pers and Clogs9,199pers and Clogs9,199Clothing Trades12,171Food, Drink and
Tobacco34,185Sawmilling, Fur-
niture22,701Printing and Paper
Building and Pub-
lic Works Con-
tracting271,847Other Manufactur-
ing Industries8,914Electricity Sup-
ply Industries19,078Transport
and
Communication148,658DistributiveTrades
ing, etc.1411,260

Total

... 1,411,380

Males

Number Wholly Unem-ployed.

6,103 186,162

6,800 9,106 3,900 5,072 15,124 32,546

66,250 20,748 61,397 38,139

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PER	OENTA(HES UI	TEMPLO	YRD AT	c 21st	Остов	ER, 193	5.*	INCR	EASE (- EASE (-	-) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	PERSON	S, AGED	UN (i	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED g		MPORAL OPPAGE		. Ş.	TOTAL.	6	Tor T	AL PER AGES [®] PARED	OEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	23RD SEPT., 1935.	22ND OCT., 1934.	23RD OCT., 1933.	21ST OOT., 1935.
aper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board	46,160	15,250	61,410	4.8	3.3	4.4	1.3	· 0·8	1.2	6.1	4.1	5.6	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 1.7	5.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	23,260 4,930	42,770 2,120	66,030 7,050	5·0 3·7	3·4 4·5	4·0 3·9	0·3 0·4	0.6 1.1	0·5 0·7	5·3 4·1	4:0 5:6	4·5 4·6	- 0.6 - 1.4	- 0·3 - 0·7	$- \frac{0.8}{- 1.3}$	4.4 4.6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,720 186,210 264,280	4,810 91,210 <i>156,160</i>	8,530 277,420 <i>420,440</i>	5·6 8·8 7·6	3·2 5·5 4·6	4·2 7·7 6·5	0·1 0·4 0·6	0-2 0-8 0-8	0·2 0·6 0·7	5·7 9·2 8·2	3·4 6·3 5·4	4·4 8·3 7·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	- 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.2 \end{array} $	4·4 8·2 7·1
uilding and Contracting :	965,810 276,090 1,241,900	10,980 1,290 <i>12,270</i>	976,790 277,380 1,254,170	14·8 46·5 21·9	2.6 3.3 2.7	14·7 46·3 21·7	0·4 0·6 0·4	$\frac{0 \cdot 1}{\overline{0 \cdot 0}}$	0·4 0·6 0·4	15·2 47·1 22·3	2.7 3.3 2.7	15·1 46·9 22·1	+ 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.3	-2.7 + 0.5 - 2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 4.1 \end{array} $	14·9 46·9 21·9
ther Manufacturing Industries :	38,800 11,400 6,520	23,670 1,810 5,960	62,470 13,210 12,480	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 10.2 \\ 12.4 \end{array} $	8·2 6·0 4·5	9·7 9·6 8·7	1.6 2.2 2.5	3·5 5·0 2·2	2·3 2·6 2·3	12·2 12·4 14·9	11·7 11·0 6·7	12·0 12·2 11·0	-0.3 -0.7 -3.0	-1.6 + 0.8 - 2.9	- 1.7 + 1.1 - 3.1	$12.0 \\ 12.1 \\ 10.7$
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites <i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	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 7·7 8·7 8·8	2.6 5.5 4.9 5.9	3:7 7.0 6.7 7.7	$0.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.5$	0·2 0·9 0·9 2·1	0·3 1·5 1·4 <i>1</i> ·7	4.6 9.4 10.6 10.3	2.8 6.4 5.8 8.0	4.0 8.5 8.1 9.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 1.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 6 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4.0 8.4 8.1 9.4
as, Water and Electricity Supply	191,510	8,090	199,600	10.0	2.2	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	10.2	2.2	9.9	- 0.1		- 0.1	9.9
ransport and Communication : Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service Transport, Communication and	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	9·2 4·2 17·1 29·8 29·6	3.8 5.9 4.2 10.6 7.6	8.9 4.3 16.6 28.9 29.3	0.5 0.4 0.9 0.2 0.9	0·2 0·5 0·2 1·0 0·4	0.5 0.4 0.8 0.3 0.9	9·7 4·6 18·0 30·0 30·5	4.0 6.4 4.4 11.6 8.0	30.2	+ 2.3 - 1.0	$ \begin{array}{c} -1\cdot 4 \\ -0\cdot 7 \\ -2\cdot 0 \\ -2\cdot 7 \\ -0\cdot 7 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	- 4.1 - 5.0 - 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Storage not separately specified Total, Transport, etc	20,560 8 41,660	2,980 37,400	23,540 <i>879,060</i>	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	3.8 5.7	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c } 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	0·9 0·5	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ \theta \cdot 6 \end{array}$	18·3 18·3	4·7 6·2	16·6 <i>17·8</i>	+ 0.7 + 0.7	$ + 0.8 \\ - 1.6$		16·6 17·6
listributive Trades	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	12.9	6.4	10.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	13.4	6.8	11.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	10.8
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.5	1.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.6	1.5	4.3		- 0.3	- 0.4	4.3
Iiscellaneous Trades and Services :	100,750 341,760 88,050 80,190	20,400 22,380 64,650 41,750	121,150 364,140 152,700 121,940	20.4	4.5 5.4 2.5 12.5	19·5 4·8	0-3 0-5 0-3 0-5	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·5	0.4	15·5 20·9 6·7 24·5	5·8 2·7	19.9	+ 0.2	-0.8 -0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.4 \end{array} $	19·8 4·9
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	165,230 27,960 9,230 113,760 <i>926,930</i>	260,820 105,550 16,780 51,480 583,810	426,050 133,510 26,010 165,240 1,510,740	8·2 7·8 34·1	15.6 5.2 3.8 5.1 10.0	5·8 5·2 25·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.4 \end{array} $	0·4 2·0 0·6 0·9 0·7	1·7 0·5 1·1	35-2	6.0	7·5 5·7 26·1	+ 3.4 + 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 1.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	† †	7·4 5·6 25·6

See last paragraph of text on page 426.
 † For 22nd October, 1934, and 23rd October, 1933, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.
 † The percentages for all industries and services combined for October, 1934, and October, 1933, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see page 418. The percentages given for September and October, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

21st OCTOBER, 1935.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

, age	d 16-64.	and an	Fema	ales, a	ged 16-6	4.
Per- cent- age of Total	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
0·4 13·2	85 50,832	0·0 29·3	24 693	0.0	3 130	0·0 0·2
0.50.60.30.41.12.34.71.5	1,067 2,346 2,197 1,208 1,436 24,252 13,043 4,205	0.6 1.3 1.3 0.7 0.8 13.9 7.5 2.4	112 588 2,487 459 2,323 753 2,016 1,180	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	26 274 3,266 279 497 512 313	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
4·3 2·7 3·6 0·3	2,609 8,522 25,814 1,070	1.5 4.9 14.9 0.6	232 10,433 66,648 973	0.1 4.2 27.0 0.4	30 2,527 32,606 296	0.0 3.6 46.7 0.4
0·7 0·9	3,935 2,558		2,278 17,968	0·9 7·3		1.8 20.7
2.4	2,285	1.3	16,319	6.6	2,666	3.8
1.6 1.4			1,851 7,198	0 · 7 2 · 9	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS OF ADDRESS ADDRES	0.7 1.7
19.3	5,353	3.1	328	0.1	. 7	0.0
0.6	1,545	0.9	3,444	1.4	1,219	1.7
1.3	546	0.3	175	0.1	. 5	0.0
10·5 11·6				0.9 19.1		
0.7 13.1						
100.0	173,744	100.0	247,340	100.0	69,900	100.0

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT | PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS 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 21st October, 1935, differed from the figures for 23rd September, 1935, to the extent of 1,500 or more :--

Industry.	Numbers re	+) or Decrea ecorded as Une er, 1935, as con l September, 1	employed at
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining	- 24,014 - 3,349	- 50 - 4,726	- 24,064 - 8,075
etc.) Total, Cotton Linen Tailoring Woollen and Worsted	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,411 \\ - & 4,760 \\ - & 1,302 \\ - & 2,222 \\ - & 1,942 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3,113 \\ - & 7,839 \\ - & 5,002 \\ - & 3,870 \\ - & 3,430 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 4,524 \\ - & 12,599 \\ - & 6,304 \\ - & 6,092 \\ - & 5,372 \end{array}$
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	- 3,979	- 277 .	- 4,256
specified	- 1,342 - 1,575	- 1,701 - 963	- 3,043 - 2,538
etc	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,892 \\ - & 345 \\ - & 1,987 \\ - & 2,009 \\ - & 1,916 \\ - & 150 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2,414 \\ - & 2,160 \\ - & 2,116 \\ - & 1,974 \\ - & 1,937 \\ - & 1,925 \end{array}$
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	- 1,660	- 4	- 1,664
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Tramway and Omnibus Service Building Shipping Service Distributive Trades Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 1,504 \\ + & 1,567 \\ + & 3,306 \\ + & 3,116 \\ + & 2,265 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 13 \\ + & 111 \\ + & 5 \\ + & 259 \\ + & 2,117 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 1,517 \\ + & 1,678 \\ + & 3,311 \\ + & 3,375 \\ + & 4,382 \end{array}$
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	+ 4,565	+ 9,798	+ 14,363
Net variations for above industries	- 34,772	- 15,060	- 49,832
Total variations for all insured industries	- 33,487	- 16,883	50,370

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1935, AND NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN JULY-OCTOBER, 1935.

On the basis of the information obtained from the annual exchange of unemployment books which began on 8th July, 1935 (see the article on page 410), the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain at that date, is estimated to have been approximately 928,000, including 517,000 boys and 411,000 girls. The corresponding figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland* were 944,500, including 524,350 boys and 400 150 crists 420,150 girls.

420,150 girls. In previous issues of this GAZETTE, figures have been published at quarterly intervals showing the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, to whom unemployment books have been issued in Great Britain since 3rd September, 1934 (when the age of entry into unemployment insurance was lowered so as to include these juveniles), and who would not have reached 16 years of age at the end of the quarter under review. In the July issue of this GAZETTE of the quarter under review. In the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 247) the total number of such juveniles in Great Britain at the of the quarter under review. In the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 247) the total number of such juveniles in Great Britain at the end of June was given as approximately 916,000. The difference between this figure and that of the estimated numbers insured of these ages in Great Britain in the week beginning 8th July, viz., 928,000, is due partly to issues of books during the week ended 6th July, when the numbers of juveniles in employment were increasing, and partly to the inclusion of a small number of new issues made during June which had not been reported at the end of that month. On the other hand, the estimated number insured in July excludes some boys and girls to whom books had been issued prior to the end of June, but who had passed from the insurance field owing to death, transfer to uninsurable employment, or other causes. In the Table below, the estimated numbers of boys and girls under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the week beginning 8th July, 1935, * are analysed according to the industries in which they were employed at that date, or, if unemployed, the industry of their last employer. Particulars are also given of the numbers of such boys and girls who were recorded as unemployed at one date in each month from July to October. The numbers unemployed in each industry at 22nd July have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured

in July, but similar percentages have not been computed for later dates since there are substantial changes, from month to month, in the total numbers of insured juveniles under 16 years of age, and the available information is insufficient to provide a basis for monthly estimates of the effect of these changes on the numbers of insured juveniles in the different industry groups. In the case of insured persons aged 16 to 64, the changes from one month to the next in the numbers insured are not, as a rule, so great as to invalidate comparisons of percentages of unemployment computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at the previous July. Among juveniles under 16 years of age, however, as those reaching the school-leaving age do not, in most cases, become available for employment until the end of the school term, there are marked fluctuations in the numbers of new entrants to insurance, and in fluctuations in the numbers of new entrants to insurance, and in the total numbers insured, from one month to another. For example, fluctuations in the numbers of new entrants to insurance, and in the total numbers insured, from one month to another. For example, the numbers of new entrants, under 16 years of age, to unemployment insurance in Great Britain were 78,500 in May and 76,200 in August, as compared with 33,200 in March and 38,500 in June, and the available information suggests that at the end of September the total number insured, of these ages, in Great Britain was nearly a million, compared with 928,000 in July. In view of these fluctuations, and of the possibility of changes in the numbers insured in different industries owing to transfer of boys and girls from one industry to another, the numbers insured at July would not appear to afford a basis for precise comparisons, month by month, of the *percentages* of insured juveniles unemployed in particular industries; accordingly, for August-October the particulars given in the Table relate only to the actual numbers recorded as unemployed. It should be observed that the numbers shown as unemployed include not only those insured juveniles who were *registered* at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as unemployed, but also those whose unemployment books remained in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment, at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for 'employment at the date to which the figures relate.

BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

NUT A MUSICIA	Nun	nated	Nu unemj	mbers an ployed at	d Proporti 22nd July	ions , 1935.	Nu	nbers Une	employed,	August-0	october, 19	35.
INDUSTRY.	8	ured it * 1935.	Bo	ys.	Gi	rls.	26th A 19	ugust, 35.	23rd Sej 19	otember, 35.	21st 0 19	ctober, 35.
	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fishing	260	100	3	1.2	4	4•0	13	1	32	2	19	-
Mining : Coal 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	33,230 150 70 820 300 210 430	340 	1,033 1 3 22 4 9 10	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	14 	4·1 	1,033 1 34 2 7 8	10 	832 1 39 1 7 9	19 	843 3 1 42 1 4 1 4 12	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	150 960 310		1 24 12	0.7 2.5 3.9	- 3 1	1.5 5.0		 6 1	2 41 10	18	-49 6	- 6 1
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,320	350	113	1.8	4	1.1	146	7	176	7	203	4 74
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,140	5,500	35	1.1	44	0.8	51	80	54	61	50	14
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	1,550 490	1,000 440	35 18	2·3 3·7	36 24	3.6 5.5	43 27	42 18	56 23	47 17	45 23	29 30
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	2,110 310 920 1,540	4,050 320 890 3,040	42 5 17 40	2.0 1.6 1.8 2.6	90 8 21 136	2·2 2·5 2·4 4·5	59 4 17 53	146 14 26 150	73 1 20 55	159 20 25 199	69 2 15 54	139 24 32 145
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) 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	130 2,990 1,170 820 1,180 1,120		3 38 16 44 4 23	$2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	 5 3 14 24	$\frac{1\cdot 5}{1\cdot 5}$ $\frac{7\cdot 0}{3\cdot 8}$	4 42 28 41 7 26	 12 9 2 32	2 39 33 31 8 36		3 58 30 25 7 35	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	30,590 7,020 1,160 1,730	4,820 3,290 20 140	488 95 44 44	1.6 1.4 3.8 2.5	69 36 —	1.4 1-1 —	606 108 64 47	92 42 —	681 126 57 49	127 74 	641 125 45 38	105 35 2

* For Northern Ireland the figures relate to the end of June.

The second second		mated nbers			1 Proportio 22nd July		Ni	umbers Ui	nemployed	, August-		1935.
' INDUSTRY.	Ins	at , 1935.	Bo	di A	1	rls.	26th /	August,	23rd Se	ptember, 035.	21st 0	october,
	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	14,820 1,320 2,130	2,610	213 29	1.4	26	1.0 2.1	307 34	31	367 47	34	319 28	40
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	3,610	130	29 304	1·4 8·4	1	0·8 5·5	30 342	2	38	6	45 360	3
Metal Trades :	1.00	No. 1 an amaran N					012				500	4
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting 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	5,870 3,340 7,400 2,650 1,770 1,510 720 1,750 14,410	1,200 210 7,530 2,250 1,660 1,330 120 2,400 14,360	124 129 156 27 30 14 11 21 257	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8$	22 4 259 46 18 10 	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ \overline{} \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	114 141 183 66 56 21 17 32 390	26 5 231 45 31 14 2 35 383	136 130 197 50 59 24 17 23 362	13 7 295 33 42 17 1 38 376	118 117 216 48 54 16 12 20 353	21 8 299 34 20 20
Textiles Trades : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) <i>Total, Cotton</i> Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	6,020 2,550 <i>8,570</i> 5,870	11,400 7,140 <i>18,540</i> 10,440	227 79 <i>306</i> 43	3.8 3.1 3.6 0.7	297 185 <i>482</i> 143	$2 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 4$	206 89 <i>295</i> 62	319 189 508 194	208 90 <i>298</i> 55	304 199 <i>503</i> 178	128 71 <i>199</i> 46	184 160 <i>344</i> 115
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute	990 510 1,650 970 1,030 1,820 410 1,060 1,220 3,690	3,370 1,810 5,710 1,280 1,810 1,240 3,030 5,990 3,250	11 10 57 37 46 22 8 6 23 47	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	44 86 158 20 78 214 10 42 145 87	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	14 11 91 43 58 26 13 9 40 52	50 84 258 24 97 279 21 41 215 96	18 14 89 50 51 31 6 6 35 73	60 79 296 22 89 246 16 40 172 98	9 6 91 51 51 29 5 9 33 74	57 60 274 6 99 195 13 32 159 83
Leather and Leather Goods :	2,210 1,310	1,170 2,670	37 24	1.7 1.8	17 66	1·5 2·5	48 46	. 30 101	41 37	38 74	41 40	36 74
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	5,270 1,070 1,270 1,010 780 7,800	20,590 14,010 2,280 15,740 3,830 7,500	121 19 11 15 9 204	2·3 1·8 0·9 1·5 1·2 2·6	611 417 45 409 72 133	3.0 3.0 2.0 2.6 1.9 1.8	187 32 19 24 13 229	754 531 87 490 76 194	176 24 14 31 21 256	687 474 84 505 78 176	144 15 20 14 12 212	615 415 67 440 79 145
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	7,530 570 1,620	11,290 320 11,740	316 4 60	4·2 0·7 3·7	521 26 542	4.6 8.1 4.6	415 10 69	637 22 659	512 11 59	624 29 640	500 11 49	575 20 580
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	2,190 3,750 530	7,370 1,760 4,530	63 89 9	2·9 2·4 1·7	447 50 47	6·1 2·8 1·0	88 141 13	590 76 47	116 171 11	644 135 46	134 179 8	666 135 48
Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood- work : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	4,900 1,430 11,060 2,100	400 380 3,780 1,000	128 38 286 73	2.6 2.7 2.6 3.5	11 25 90 44	2·8 6·6 2·4 4·4	180 54 356 77	18 22 102 51	194 63 348 76	14 23 106 57	184 44 311 79	13 15 95 43
Printing and Paper Trades :	1,270	2,510	14	1.1	45	1.8	20	56	17	50	18	46
Stationery	2,290 420 570 14,550	10,380 360 1,080	15 9 14	0.7 2.1 2.5	125 17 59	1·2 4·7 5·5	32 9 16	154 11 72	35 11 18	230 20 68	28 8 12	173 14 56
Building and PublicWorks Contracting:- Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	30,240 1,350	15,860 820 20	229 809 122	1.6 2.7 9.0	319 17 1	2·0 2·1 5·0	328 1,000	431	356 994	516 23	311 915	542 25
Other Manufacturing Industries :	1,930 1,930 440 530	2,660 220 1,070	51 2 19	2.6 0.5 3.6	1 107 5 27	4·0 2·3	136 66 2	3 123 4	154 67 17	5 121 10	143 52 12	1 95 5
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	2,900 910 1,210	1,850 450 2,330	49 16 30	1.7 1.8 2.5	27 27 12 153	2·5 1·5 2·7 6·6	19 45 21 32	29 33 9 193	12 65 15 48	40 36 12 146	13 53 16 41	33 28 14 125
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	3,080	320	35	1.1	13	4.1	35	4	31	20	41	8
Transport and Communication :	5,850 1,460 6,250 1,320 970	310 310 440 70	68 16 169 47	1·2 1·1 2·7 3·6	3 4 8 1	1.0 1.3 1.8 1.4	88 16 219 63	2 2 14 1	99 24 265 102	2 4 20 4	143 18 222 100	5 10 15 5
Dock, Harbour, River & Canal Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,000	50 140	17 23	1·8 1·2	1	2·0 0·7	17 32	1	9 30	1	24 30	- 5
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	159,680	90,270 2,420	5,892	3.7	3,713	4·1 2·1	7,444	4,346	8,041	4,936	7,474	4,755
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	4,050 2,370	1,150	79	2·2 2·0 1·9	21 13	1·8 1·7	143 122 52	30 26	176	25	184	68 45
Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	2,370 5,580 3,560 5,670	2,590 2,120 10,290	44 77 145	1·4 4·1	61 167	2·4 7·9	121 192	82 145	79 121 205	54 80 167	86 103 209	46 76 172
Laundry Service	4,930 1,670 5,490	20,240 2,910 6,950	185 162 52 301	3·3 3·3 3·1 5·5	752 530 45 333	7·3 2·6 1·5 4·8	224 216 66 340	920 619 52 366	299 219 89 392	1,189 680 80 360	298 185 81 338	1,494 712 94 314
TOTAL	524,350	420,150	14,497	2.8	12,976	3.1	18,090	15,687	19,389	16,902	18,074	15,954

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

The Table on pages 428 and 429 shows, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons aged 16-64 insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in July, 1935. It is not possible to complete these annual estimates until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1935, a given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934. The following Table shows for each industry group, the revised percentages unemployed, in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :----

		PER	CENT	AGE (PLOY	ED.*		PERCENTAGE (16	UNEMP -64)	LOYED.	*
	GR	EAT]	BRITA	IN.	ANI	EAT I D NO. IREL	RTH	ERN	GREAT BRITAIN.	AND	NORT	HERN
Industry.	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26 th Aug. , 1935,	23rd Sept., 1935.	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug.,	23rd Sept., 1935.	24th June, 24th June, 24th June, 22th June, 22th June, 22th 355. 22th Aug., 23th 355.	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug., 1935. 23rd Sept.,
lining : Coal Mining	17.8 32.0 26.3 24.3 17.6 8.3 20.2 12.1	16.4 31.3 21.3 20.9 16.6 7.0 16.9 11.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	24·9 25·9 22·1 22·5 19·8 7·1 17·4 12·3	17.8 32.0 26.4 24.3 17.9 8.4 20.2 12.3	16.3 31.3 21.4 20.9 17.0 7.1 16.9 11.3	16 · 1 22 · 22 · 21 · 1 18 · 7 · 1 16 · 12 · 1	8 24 · 8 3 25 · 9 8 22 · 2 6 22 · 5 7 20 · 1 4 7 · 2 5 17 · 6 4 12 · 7	Tailoring 10.6 10.2 10.6 10.2 10.6	5.9 12.6 10.0 8.0 15.3 10.8	$6 \cdot 9$ $12 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 9$ $16 \cdot 3$	17.0 15. 8.7 6. 11.8 9. 13.8 11. 8.6 8. 16.1 14. 14.2 12. 9.3 10.
Total, Mining en-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. mining products	16•4 17•1 9•6 14•8	15·8 17·4 8·6 14·5	15·3 17·7 9·3 14·7	15·3 17·6 10·7 <i>15·0</i>	16·4 17·1 9·9 <i>14·9</i>	15·8 17·3 9·2 14·6	15· 17· 10· 14·	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 25 \cdot 1 \\ 3 & 15 \cdot 3 \\ 7 & 17 \cdot 6 \\ 1 & 11 \cdot 3 \\ 9 & 15 \cdot 2 \\ 7 & 10 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Grain Milling, C 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.5 8.2 Grain Milling, C Grain Milling, C 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.5 8.2 Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery 12.7 13.0 9.2 8.1 Other Food Industries 12.9 11.5 12.6 14.8 Drink Industries 9.7 9.2 9.3 9.9 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff 6.9 5.9 5.3 5.3 Total, Food, Drink, etc. 10.6 9.9 9.7 10.3	9·2	9·0 13·1	8.7 8. 9.2 8. 12.7 14. 9.5 10. 5.4 5. 9.8 10.
ettery, Earthenware, etc	14·1 20·7	12·7 18·7	12·2 21·3	12·3 21·4	14·2 20·7	12.7 18.7	12 · 21 ·	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 16 \cdot 9 \\ 2 & 12 \cdot 3 \\ 3 & 21 \cdot 4 \\ 9 & 16 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Woodworking, etc. :	$21 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 6$ $17 \cdot 1$ $13 \cdot 1$	20.6 12.1 17.0	13.4 13. 21.4 19. 11.310. 16.916. <i>12.9 12.</i> 6.8 6.
Total, Chemicals, etc	6.8 5.7 10.4 9.7	5.6 5.5 10.5 9.7	5·2 5·6 9·2 <i>9</i> ·1	5·2 5·9 9·3 <i>9</i> ·2	6.8 5.7 10.4 9.7	5.6 5.5 10.5 9.8	5. 5. 9.	$7 \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 2 \\ 5.2 \\ 6 \\ 5.9 \\ 3 \\ 9.3 \\ 2 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 10 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery 5.8 5.3 5.1 5.0 Wall Paper Making 6.8 6.3 6.3 6.6 Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.0 Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. 7.8 7.6 7.7 7.6	6.8	5.5 6.3 5.4 7.6 7.1	5.1 5.1 6.3 6.0 5.4 5.0 7.8 7.6 7.1 7.1
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	23·4 11·1 36·3 15·7 18·9	22.7 10.4 34.1 19.9 18.5	$21 \cdot 1$ $10 \cdot 3$ $34 \cdot 6$ $15 \cdot 1$ $18 \cdot 1$	20·2 10·0 29·8 16·2 16·6	23·4 11·1 36·3 15·7 19·0	22.7 10.3 34.1 19.9 18.5	21 · 10 · 34 · 15 · 18 ·	0 19.6 1 20.2 3 10.0 6 29.8 1 16.2 1 16.6 0 19.0	Building and Contracting : 6.3 6.5 5.8 5.9 Bricklayers Bricklayers 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.2 Masons 9.6 10.0 9.3 9.3 Slaters and Tilers 12.5 12.7 12.6 11.4 Plasterers 10.6 13.3 12.2 15.6 Plumbers 11.0 10.8 10.2 9.7	$2 \cdot 9$ 9 \cdot 7 12 \cdot 7 6 \cdot 7 10 \cdot 8	5·5 13·4	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 0 & 6 \\ 3 \cdot 2 & 3 \\ 9 \cdot 5 & 9 \\ 12 \cdot 7 & 11 \\ 4 \cdot 5 & 4 \\ 12 \cdot 5 & 15 \\ 10 \cdot 3 & 9 \end{array}$
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	6.0 26.6 16.8	$6 \cdot 1$ 25 · 4 17 · 3	5.9 24.6 16.9	$6 \cdot 7$ 27 \cdot 0 17 \cdot 7	$6 \cdot 1$ 26 \cdot 4 17 \cdot 2	6· 25· 17·	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 12 \cdot 3 \\ 2 & 5 \cdot 9 \\ 0 & 23 \cdot 6 \\ 7 & 17 \cdot 1 \\ 3 & 12 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers 13.8 13.1 13.3 13.3 Navvies, etc., and General Labourers 29.9 31.5 31.7 32.7 All Other Occupations 20.0 21.9 21.4 22.2 Total, Building 13.3 14.0 13.7 14.4 Public Works Contracting, etc. 42.8 45.1 45.3 46.2 Total, Building and Contracting 19.8 20.8 20.6 21.4	30·2 20·4 13·6 43·0	31.9 22.3 14.3 45.2	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 7 \ 14 \cdot \\ 32 \cdot 1 \ 33 \cdot \\ 21 \cdot 8 \ 22 \cdot \\ 14 \cdot 0 \ 14 \cdot \\ 45 \cdot 3 \ 46 \cdot \\ 20 \cdot 9 \ 21 \cdot \end{array}$
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles alphuilding and Ship Repairing	$12 \cdot 0$ 7 \cdot 6 9 \cdot 8	$12 \cdot 2$ 7 \cdot 0 9 \cdot 1	13·3 6·8 8·7	12·9 6·9 8·2	$12 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 8$	12·5 7·0 9·1	13· 6· 8·	8 8·2 5 13·2 8 6·9 7 8·2 3 42·1	Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus 4.2 4.1 4.0 4.1 Weight Mathematical Landau and Apparatus 17.9 11.1 9.3 6.1	$11 \cdot 9$ $13 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 9$	10.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 13.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.9 \\ 9.9 \\ 9. \end{array} $
ther Metal Industries :	15.0 8.1 19.2 10.7 7.6 8.5	15.1 7.2 19.1 10.6 7.3	15·1 6·7 18·9 10·3 8·1 7·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	15.1 8.1 19.2 10.7 7.6 8.8	15.5 7.3 19.2 10.6 7.3 8.2	15· 6· 18· 10· 8· 8· 7·	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 12 \cdot 1 \\ 8 & 14 \cdot 3 \\ 7 & 6 \cdot 3 \\ 9 & 18 \cdot 1 \\ 3 & 9 \cdot 9 \\ 1 & 7 \cdot 3 \\ 7 & 7 \cdot 2 \\ 7 & 7 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	Toys, Games and Spore Analysis $11\cdot3$ $9\cdot9$ $10\cdot3$ $9\cdot$ Total, Other Manufacturing $11\cdot3$ $9\cdot9$ $10\cdot3$ $9\cdot$ Gas, Water and Electricity Supply $9\cdot7$ $9\cdot8$ $9\cdot8$ $9\cdot$ Transport and Communication : Railway Service \cdots $4\cdot0$ $3\cdot5$ $3\cdot5$ Tramway and Omnibus Service \cdots $16\cdot7$ $16\cdot316\cdot616\cdot$ $16\cdot316\cdot616\cdot$	9·8 8·3 4·0 16·9	10.0 9.8 8.0 3.6 16.6 27.0	10.3 9. 9.810 8.1 8 3.5 3 16.917 26.526
Metal Industries not separately specified	10 · 4 21 · 9 22 · 9 22 · 9		2 10.0 2 21.5 2 23.3 5 22.4	9.5 21.0 23.1 22.0	10.5 21.9 22.5 22.5	5 10·3 9 22·9 5 22·2 2 22·6	2 10 · 2 21 · 2 23 · 5 22 ·	8 9.3 1 9.6 5 21.0 3 23.1 4 22.0 2 10.7	Dock, Harbour, River, Canal, Service 31.0 29.6 30.9 31. Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified Total, Transport, etc 31.0 29.6 30.9 31. Iteration 14.7 15.2 16.0 15. Iteration 11.7 11.6 4.16 16.7 Iteration 10.2 9.8 10.2 10.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 31.0 \\ 314.8 \\ 717.2 \end{array} $	29·7 15·2 <i>16</i> ·6	31 · 2 31 · 16 · 0 15 · <i>16 · 9 17</i> · 10 · 3 10 ·
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	6.4 22.2 26.1 15.5 11.4	6·4 24·4 57·2 14·1	9 · 8 22 · 4 2 26 · 8 7 14 · 3 0 10 · 2	$7 \cdot 3$ 25 · 7 28 · 2 15 · 4 7 · 8	6 · 4 22 · 8 26 · 1 16 · 9 11 · 9	6.5 28.1 57.2 16.5 10.1	5 9· 31· 2 26· 5 15· 1 10·	4 10 · 6 8 7 · 3 1 34 · 2 8 28 · 2 4 16 · 5 3 7 · 9 9 8 · 7 6 6 · 5	Miscellaneous Trades and Services : National Government Service 11.7 12.012.913. Local Government Service 18.9 17.918.619. Professional Services 4.6 4.6 4.7 4. Entertainments and Sports 18.3 19.018.3 19.018.3	1 11·9 4 19·0 7 4·8 3 18·5	18.0 4.7 19.1	13.113 18.819 4.84 18.519
Lace	12.8	12.	111.0	10.3	12.8	B 12 · 1	1 11.	6 10 8 6 22 4 2 17 5 0 10 3 3 7 7 0 9 3	Total, Miscellaneous $14 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 1$ $15 \cdot 2$ TOTAL $15 \cdot 2$ $15 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 7$		$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.814 \\ 6.26 \\ 25.525 \\ 14.315 \\ 14.915 \\ \end{array} $

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

ESTIMATED NUMBER IN GREAT BRITA ENTRANTS AND T EXPRESSED AS PH	IN AT	JULY	7, 1935 SSES D S OF	, AND OURINO THE ES	THES THE T STIMA	E NUI FWEL	MBERS VE MO NUMB	S, TOG	ETHER JULY, 19	WITI 934, T(H THE	E NEW E, 1935,
ALL MERINAL CON	<u>89 6273</u>	Ма	LES.	ecial Artic	le on page	110	ALES.	12		Tor	LAL.	
INDUSTRY. 1.	Estimated Number, aged 16–64, Insured at July, 1935. 2.	New Entrants aged 16-64, July, 1934, to June, 1935. * 3.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. 4.	Da Dor	Estimated Number aged 16–64, Insured at July, 1935. 6.	aged	Normal Wastage and Transfers	Number aged 16-64, Insured at July,1935, as a Per- centage of July,1934, Number. 9.	Estimated Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935. 10.	New Entrants aged 16-64, July, 1934, to June, 1935. * 11.	Wastage and	Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July,1935, as a Per- centage of July,1934, Number. 13.
ining :	934,370 96,680	Per cent. $2 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 3$	Per cent. - 6.5 - 4.8	Per cent. 95.6 98.5	4,190 1,920	Per cent. 7.8 11.5	Per cent. -11.7 -11.5	Per cent. 96 · 1 100 · 0	938,560 98,600	Per cent. 2·1 3·4	Per cent. - 6.5 - 4.9	Per cent. 95.6 98.5
Coke Ovens and By-Products Works	14,160	0.9	+ 9.3	110.2	160	9.1	+36.3	145.4	14,320	0.9	+ 9.6	110.5
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc	36,810	3.2	+ 1.1	104.3	1,990	9.4	-15.5	93 • 9	38,800	3.5	+ 0.2	103.7
lek, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	93,390	5.1	+ 0.5	105.6	6,290	9.5	- 6.4	103.1	99,680	5.4	+ 0.1	105.5
ttery, Earthenware, etc	33,220 39,880	4·4 3·5	-9.9 -2.8	94·5 100·7	39,840 8,500	5·7 12·0	-5.3 -16.2	100·4 95·8	73,060 48,380	5·1 5·1	-7.4 - 5.3	97·7 99·8
emicals, Paints, Oils, etc	156,170	2.7	- 3.4	99.3	58,180	8.5	- 9.1	99.4	214,350	4.3	- 5.0	99.3
tal Manufacture :	173,780 25,510 84,170	2·0 2·6 2·4	-5.6 -4.8 +0.9	96 · 4 97 · 8 103 · 3	4,210 2,740 8,580	9·9 10·2 8·7	-5.9 -13.4 -10.8	104·0 96·8 97·9	177,990 28,250 92,750	2·1 3·4 3·0	- 5.6 - 5.7 - 0.2	96.5 97.7 102.8
gineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	478,430 72,880 39,840 32,020	3.8 5.6 1.9 2.9	-2.5 -3.8 -5.5 +3.2	101·3 101·8 96·4 106·1	42,500 20,100 690 1,260	9·2 10·7 6·1 4·9	$-12 \cdot 3$ - 5 \cdot 8 -22 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 6	96·9 104·9 84·1 103·3	520,930 92,980 40,530 33,280	4·3 6·7 2·0 3·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ - 4.3 \\ - 5.8 \\ + 3.0 \\ \end{array} $	100 · 9 102 · 4 96 · 2 106 · 0
nstruction and Repair of Vehicles :	255,770 57,380	4·0 3·3	+ 1.4 - 2.8	105·4 100·5	27,440 3,080	7·0 8·6	-2.8 -14.4	104·2 94·2	283,210 60,460	4·3 3·6	+ 1.0 - 3.4	105·3 100·2
lpbuilding and Ship Repairing	145,630	2.3	- 4.3	98.0	2,360	10.0	+ 1.8	111.8	147,990	2.4	- 4.2	98.2
tal Trades :	84,900_ 112,820	3·9 6·6	- 3·5 - 1·6	100·4 105·0	8,370 63,470	8·4 11·4	-13.2 - 2.5	95·2	93,270 176,290	4·4 8·3	- 4·5 - 1·9	99·9 106·4
ratus, Lamps, etc Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc	21,170	3.6	- 5.2	98.4	16,990	5.2	-14.1	91.1	38,160	4.4	- 9.4	95.0
Other Metal Industries	221,380	5.0	+ 2.2	107.2	115,460	9.7	- 3.2	106.5	336,840	6.6	+ 0.4	107.0
xtile Trades :	90,040	2 ·5	- 6.7	95 • 8	131,740	3.6	- 6.4	97 · 2	221,780	3.2	- 6.6	96.6
etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	72,130 <i>162,170</i> 92,310	1.5 2.1 2.9	- 6.5 - 6.6 - 5.4	95.0 95.5 97.5	148,420 280,160 128,430	2·2 2·8 4·1	-10.5 -8.6 -8.3	$91 \cdot 7$ $94 \cdot 2$ $95 \cdot 8$	220,550 442,330 220,740	2.0 2.6 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9.3 \\ - 8.0 \\ - 7.1 \end{array} $	92·7 94·6 96·5
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	17,580 18,780	3·7 2·6	- 1.5 +24.4	$102 \cdot 2$ 127 \cdot 0	31,000 10,550	7·3 9·9	$- \frac{6.7}{- 8.1}$	100·6 101·8	48,580	6·0 5·6	- 4.9 +11.0	101·1 116·6
Artificial Silk Yarn Hosiery Other Textile Industries	25,930 55,880	3·9 4·4	- 5·4 - 4·0	98.5 100.4	89,040 95,570	6·6 6·8	- 8.4 - 8.9	98·2 97·9	29,330 114,970 151,450	6·0 5·9	-7.7 -7.1	98.3 98.8
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc	72,210	2.2	- 4.4	97.8	28,040	5-7	- 3.6	102.1	100,250	3.1	- 4.2	98 · 9
ather and Leather Goods	46,460 68,360	3·9 4·5	-5.4 - 3.0	98.5 101.5	24,750	7·5 6·8	-9.4 -7.7	98·1 99·1	71,210 203,790	5·2 6·0	-6.8 - 6.1	98·4 99·9
Tailoring Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	40,590 81,460	4·2 4·4	-4.1 - 6.9	101-5 100-1 97-5	135,430 205,060 51,900	8·1 5·9	-8.4 -11.4	99.7 94.5	245,650 133,360	7·5 5·0	-7.7 - 8.7	99.9 99.8 96.3
bod, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Other Food Industries Drink, Tobacco, etc wmilling, Furniture and Wood- work :	101,510 121,750 97,860	4·7 3·0 2·6	-2.8 -0.6 -5.1	101·9 102·4 97·5	62,350 108,360 48,760	10·3 9·9 6·4	-9.8 -11.6 -8.4	100·5 98·3 98·0	163,860 230,110 146,620	6.8 6.3 3.8	-5.4 -5.9 -6.1	101·4 100·4 97·7
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc	113,180 83,880	5·3 5·5	-3.9 -7.3	101·4 98·2	22,810 9,900	9·4 10·6	$\begin{array}{c} - & 8 \cdot 7 \\ - & 12 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	100·7 98·3	135,990 93,780	6·0 6·0	- 4.8 - 7.8	101·2 98·2
ery, etc. Printing, Publishing and Book- binding ulding and Public Works Con-	77,430 183,720	2·9 4·4	$-1\cdot 3$ $-5\cdot 0$	101·6 99·4	63,740 90,130	8·9 9·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.4 \\ -10.3 \end{array} $	100·5 98·7	141,170 273,850	5.6 6.0	- 4.5 $- 6.8$	101·1 99·2
tracting :	947,170 266,980	3.5	+ 1.7 - 1.8	$105 \cdot 2$ $102 \cdot 0$	10,810 1,270	8·5 9·1	- 8.0 -12.9	100·5 96·2	957,980 268,250	3·5 3·8	+ 1.6 - 1.9	105·1 101·9
Public Works Contracting ther Manufacturing Industries :	38,710	3.0	- 2.9	100.1	23,630	6.5	-10.4	96.1	62.340	4.3	- 5.7	98.6
Musical Instruments Other Manufactur ng Industries ansport and Communication :	16,150 46,510	3·7 5·3	$- \frac{6 \cdot 9}{- 2 \cdot 2}$	96·8 103·1	7,480 27,220	11·4 10·0	-15.7 - 6.1	95.7 103.9	23,630 73,730	6·1 7·0	-9.7 -3.6	96·4 103·4
Shipping Service and Fishing Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	168,790	3·3 0·7	-5.5 -0.5	97.8	7,170	7 · 7 4 · 3	-3.9 -1.1	103·8 103·2	175,960 160,430	3·5	-5.4 - 0.6	98·1 100·2
Service Other Transport, Communication and Storage	158,500 399,680	2.8	- 0.9	100·2 101·9	1,930 20,970	8.2	- 1.8	106.4	420,650	3.0	- 0.9	102.1
stributive Trades	1,240,050 71,880	7.6 8.8	-7.4 -6.4	100·2 102·4	727,060 31,560	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$-11.7 \\ -13.2$	99·5 96·9	1,967,110 103,440	9·0 9·2	-9.0 -8.5	$\begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array}$
iscellaneous Trades and Services :	97,380 335,380	5.7 2.6	+ 2.3 - 0.4	108.0 102.2	19,600 22,230	17.5 9.5	-7.1 -10.5	110·4 99·0 103·2	116,980 357,610	7.7 3.0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	108·4 102·0
Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	162,400 36,590	6·1 7·9	-1.4 -1.9	104·7 106·0	257,280 120,560	19·8 10·3	-16.6 - 6.5	103·2 103·8	419,680	14·6 9·8	- 5.5	103.8
Other Industries and Services	276,040	14.7	-1.9 -13.1	106.0	120,580	16.7	- 8.1	108.6	432,240	15.4	-11.4	104.0
LL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	9,252,000	4.3	and the second s	101.0		9.6	- 9.6	100.0	12,627,000	5.7	- 5.0	100.7

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November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE, AGED 16-64, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS

* Including those entering at 14 or 15 years of age who had reached 16 years at July, 1935, and were still insured at that date.

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1935, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND

NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 410 to 414.]

Tadastar	Insured	Number of Persons and over.	Insured	Number of Persons 64 inclusive.			()	Index See not	Numb ce at fo	ers. oot of	July, Table	1923 = on pag	= 100, ge 435.)		
Industry.	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.		July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	32,830	106.2	110.6	113 · 2	115.0	116.0	115.6	116 • 9	128 • 4	130.0	134 • 4	134 · 4	137.0
Mining and Quarrying :	31,930 12,610 7,890	43,060 15,370 11,160	41,230 14,730 10,700	46,450 17,650 10,100	107.3	114.6	120.5	121.9	123.0	131.2	138.1	140.8	137.0	136.7	140.9	151·9 146·1 133·5
Total of expanded industries	52,430	69,590	66,660	74,200	114.0	122.0	128 • 1	132 • 7	132 • 9	137 • 4	140.6	146.9	145.6	146.0	146.6	147.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc	5,120 1,243,580 19,460 26,300	5,710 1,198,990 14,870 18,450	5,480 1,164,380 14,250 17,720	4,440 938,610 10,740 12,220	101.3	99·2 82·6	98.6 78.6	96·5 76·4	114·6 92·5 78·2 65·9	89·1 80·3	88·7	86.8	86·6 66·4	84·9 60·0	81·3 63·0	77.8
Total of contracted indus- tries	1,294,460	1,238,020	1,201,830	966,010	100 - 7	98.5	97.7	95 • 6	91.7	88.5	88.0	86.0	85.6	83 • 8	80 · 4	76.8
Total, Mining and Quarry- ing	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	1,040,210	101.2	99 • 4	98.9	97 · 1	93.3	90 • 4	90 • 1	88.4	88.0	86-2	83.0	79.6
Manufacturing Industries : Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Heating and Ventilating Appara-	11,900 10,540	14,810 17,050	14,310 16,390	35,360 24,230	107·7 111·8	106 · 8 129 · 1	117·6 155·4	124·4 161·8	135·0 164·4	144·4 172·1	160·9 174·8	195·2 193·9	217·7 216·4	240·0 219·8	290-0 224-4	307·4 239·2
tus Silk and Artificial Silk Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,640 37,300 72,120	7,640 55,070 84,510	7,350 53,580 83,730	12,870 78,060 142,200	111.2	124 · 8	136.2	147.6	$147 \cdot 5$ $193 \cdot 6$ $120 \cdot 6$	203.4	215.1	199.8	193.8	191.9	202.0	215.0
Stationery and Typewriting Re- quisites (not paper) Scientific and Photographic In- struments and Apparatus	4,720	5,770 24,240	5,640 23,550	8,530 31,080	96 • 8	101.7	108 · 2	122 · 2	129·3 141·4	135 • 2	135.0	139.8	142-4	159·2	183-5	184.8
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Electrical Engineering	13,570 61,200 60,960	18,720 87,160 79,300	18,090 82,580 77,800	23,780 100,840 93,410	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	127.9	134.9	142.4	$142 \cdot 1$ $140 \cdot 0$ $133 \cdot 3$	141.4	146.0	151.1	151.2	154.6	164.9	173.9
Industries and Services not sepa- rately specified	107,660 4,680	123,800 5,340	122,120 5,180	165,240 7,050	120.1	104.5	114 · 1	114 • 1	$116.0 \\ 125.3$	135.9	138.8	143.2	130.4	136.3	159.7	155.3
etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	94,090 66,610 191,830	114,480 74,910 232,860	110,020 74,500 230,130	137,620 100,430 285,830	108·9 106·1	111·1 111·6	109·2 116·6	$\frac{112 \cdot 5}{121 \cdot 4}$	$127 \cdot 7$ $116 \cdot 3$ $123 \cdot 9$	121·6 129·5	$128 \cdot 4$ $130 \cdot 4$	$133 \cdot 5$ $132 \cdot 6$	134·4 133·0	$141 \cdot 0$ $138 \cdot 1$	150·2 143·2	151·7 150·8
Constructional Engineering Metal Industries not separately specified Toys, Games and Sports Re-	23,230 164,760	27,460 187,020	26,790 182,890	33,410 236,580	107.0	109.2	112 · 5	113 · 5	11.26 199	118 · 8	125 • 5	128·1	126 • 7	130.6	136.6	146.8
quisites Brushes and Brooms Food Industries not separately specified	12,120 8,830 96,800	11,750 10,600 111,240	11,460 10,310 108,560	17,180 12,480 127,540	111.6	116·2	121·4	120.0 114.9	99·1 126·2 114·4	$\frac{118 \cdot 2}{117 \cdot 6}$	$129 \cdot 0$ $121 \cdot 7$	$133 \cdot 3$ $126 \cdot 2$	$138 \cdot 1$ $125 \cdot 7$	151·6	144·4 134·9	145·2 135·0
Hosiery Iron and Steel Tubes Glass Bottles Musical Instruments Printing, Publishing and Book-	89,880 24,820 16,290 19,600	101,190 28,120 18,340 24,750	99,510 27,450 17,680 23,920	115,430 30,590 19,720 23,660	104.6 109.1 111.6 101.9	116.2	110.2	112.6	110.8	110.3	109.7	120.6	120.8	122-7	127.8	125.6
binding Carpets Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	227,920 25,380 55,070	256,690 24,780 56,380	250,380 24,380 55,980	277,420 30,280 66,030	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	102.7	102.4	97.6	97.7	101 • 1	104 • 4	105.2	109.5	110 • 9	120.7	121.2
Stationery Grain Milling Textiles not separately specified Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	28,960 42,910 84,660	31,230 44,020 89,370	29,360 43,290 84,840	32,840 49,590 93,430	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$107 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 2$	108·6 103·6	$107 \cdot 8$ $102 \cdot 6$	105.8	$108 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 8$	$106 \cdot 3$ $108 \cdot 2$	$104 \cdot 0$ 111 \cdot 8	$111 \cdot 0$ $108 \cdot 7$	$121 \cdot 5$ $113 \cdot 3$	124·9 119·3	120·6 117·5
General Iron Founding Paper and Paper Board Tailoring Oil:loth, Linoleum, etc Tanning, Currying and Dressing Bubber Sawmilling and Machined Wood-	55,570 186,460 12,070 41,190 57,080	54,960 200,970 14,260 41,680 59,920	52,810 197,980 13,750 41,360 58,430	93,430 61,410 208,750 13,210 45,950 62,470	99.5 102.3 117.4 103.4 102.5	98 · 2 105 · 4 113 · 0 103 · 2 105 · 4	$99 \cdot 9 \\104 \cdot 5 \\121 \cdot 7 \\98 \cdot 0 \\105 \cdot 0$	98.9 107.8 118.2 101.2 105.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$103 \cdot 4$ $108 \cdot 6$ $118 \cdot 4$ $101 \cdot 2$ $117 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 118 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 121 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	106·9 116·1 118·1 101·8 121·1	110·8 115·4 116·1 103·9 115·3	114·3 118·0 124·8 109·3 119·7	114 · 1 113 · 7 113 · 5 113 · 8 113 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 115 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
work Drink Industries Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	57,720 100,290 29,990 159,890	59,190 111,750 35,090 147,060	56,330 109,100 34,220 144,750	61,550 109,610 32,310 169,270	100·1 108·2 105·2 91·4	$112 \cdot 1$ $112 \cdot 6$	110.2	111·4 117·0	109.6	$110 \cdot 8$ $114 \cdot 7$	$111 \cdot 8$ $120 \cdot 3$	114·8 118·3	$110.3 \\ 116.5$	112·8 115·1	112-5	111·9 110·5
fectionery	69,490 27,580 72,060	78,450 25,370 72,530	77,470 24,950 69,900	72,680 28,710 73,210	102.2	94.4	96·0	92·0	91·3	101.9	$105 \cdot 5$ 113 · 2	101.3 113.4	98·6	103·8	104·9 108·0	105·9 105·5
Chemicals Total of expanded indus- tries	104,010 2,655,000	95,420 2,965,250	92,600 2,895,420	102,730 3,454,570	94·4	92.7	90.4	91.7	99.3	104 • 9	102.6	98.0	98.2	100.4	104.0	101.7

* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, who became insurable as from September, 1934.

Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Explosives ... Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Dressmaking and Millinery ... Wood Boxes and Packing Cases... Dress Industries not separately specified Woodworking not separately specified Woollen and Worsted ... General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... etc. Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging... Cotton Lace Jute ...

Total of contracted indus-tries Total, Manufacturing In-dustries

Building and Public Works Contracting :---Public Works Contracting, etc.... Building ... Total, Building and Con-tracting ...

Transport and Distributive Trades : Tramway and Omnibus Service... Distributive Trades Road Transport not separately specified specified Shipping Service Total of expanded industries

Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Railway Service (non-permanent workers)

Total of contracted industries Total, Transport and Distri-butive Trades

Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries

Miscellaneous Services :---Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Professional Services Total, Miscellan Class vices

Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance

National and Local Government :---Local Government Service National Government Service

Total, National and Local Government ...

Total of expanded industries

Total of contracted in-dustries

All Industries and Services 11,485,800 12,131,000 11,784,000 13,058,000 101.6 103.5 104.8 105.6 106.5 108.4 111.2 114.5 114.8 115.5 116.1 117.0

NOTE.—For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1935 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 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, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

Industry.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	1111(1)													4 0	<u> </u>
Insured	Number of Persons and over.	Insured	Number of Persons 64 inclusive.	74.44 14					bers. te at f						00
July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.		July, 1929.	July, 1930.				July, 1934.	
24,160	22,900	21,770	22,920	101.4	102.2	103 • 1	94 • 8	100.6	97.1	100.3	99.2	97.9	98.6	99.5	99.7
15,000	- 11,800	11,300	14,320	Constraint (1. Carlos			Part and a state		80.7	The first		
114,950 29,920	120,960 32,230	115,330 30,770	108,510 28,250	105·0 97·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$102 \cdot 7$ $106 \cdot 1$	$105 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 8$	$106 \cdot 5$ 112 · 3	106·0 109·6	106·6 110·8	104 · 9 106 · 5	$102 \cdot 2$ $107 \cdot 7$	103·2 105·5	99•9 101•3	99·0 99·0
42,020 141,890 19,930 77,510	40,610 141,740 19,530 80,080	38,940 138,010 19,020 76,620	39,610 134,300 18,860 72,010	104.3	106.3	99.8	98.0	96.7	98.0	102.7	102.3	93·8 99·9 95·4 109·2	93.5	93.4	97.2
34,320 16,390	33,480 19,600	32,940 18,810	32,670 15,180	99.7	99.5	99.8	97.5	100.8	104 . 5	103.9	106.9	105·2	104.2	102.6	96.7
50,700	56,120 29,630	54,150 28,760	46,790 30,050	102.7	109.6	110.0	110.7	115.2	110.8	110.6	105.4	100·5 85·7	92.4	94 . 9	95.6
32,460 44,560	43,380	42,790	41,690	99.0	97.7	99.3	97.4	100.3	104.9	108.0	108.3	107.9	105.0	102.0	94.9
81,770 18,790 29,720	85,130 18,960 25,910	82,860 18,350 25,340	74,140 16,700 25,990	91·5	97.7	98.0	100.9	110 • 2	100·0 101·1 87·3	103 • 2	92.1	and the	86.8	a della	91.8
29,720 29,170 117,160 12,710	26,630 105,740 13,200	26,080 104,960 12,750	25,480 103,110 10,880	96·1 92·0	91·5	91·7 91·6	91·3 90·3	88·5	91·0 88·9	87·5	86·9	88.8	89·4 85·6	91·3 88·4	89·2 88·7
32,770 27,410	27,550 24,300	26,990 23,520	28,010 23,050	91·5		14		84·1	1 Station	1196 6	85.4	1 the loss	1912 363	Ci Cine	140
269,420	249,180	239,800	221,720	97.1	95.1	94.1	92.5	93.6	92.2	92.7	92.1	90.1	89.0	88.6	85.5
666,950 49,380	600,390- 44,970	577,920 43,820	527,420 38,380	94·2 97·0	- 2018-12	R	1 martin	1 Saget	and and		Sec. St.	A A CANA	Aller St	provide se	Section de
210,960 567,650	194,520 570,110	187,990 562,130	161,870 442,400			91·2 101·3			87.7	88·7 100·8	83·1 98·3				
21,220 41,000	18,170 39,900	17,310 38,400	15,950 30,590	95·9 100·6	91·9 103·0	89·0 101·5	85·6 97·3	84·7	83·7	82·9	85·1 101·8	82·2 94·3	80·8 88·6	77·7 80·5	78·9 77·5
65,540 269,970 28,900 28,100	57,130 216,030 24,920 20,870	55,970 208,480 23,360 20,270	45,650 157,230 16,130 14,190	100.6 94.2 104.2 89.1	89·0 88·3	84.2	80·0 86·2	77·7 81·8	78.5	78.6 80.8	75.0	69·8 66·7	65·0 59·8	60·9 60·4	60·4 59·5
3,212,400	3,015,670	2,925,510	2,584,050	97.7	96.3	95.2	93.9	93.3	93.5	94.4	92.1	88.9	86.5	84.4	82.9
5,867,400	5,980,920	5,820,930	6,038,620	100.6	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.7	104-4	106.5	106.6	105.3	(LEADING SALA)	and the second	a state of the second
ale la				Langer		No. 12		1000			a.			-	
127,940 716,020	169,300 847,860	162,410- 807,210	277,380 976,790	104 · 5 101 · 4	$117 \cdot 3$ $106 \cdot 0$	130.0 112.4	132·4 118·4	130·4 119·8	134·0 121·2	$151 \cdot 8$ $122 \cdot 2$	220·5 126·0	236·6 125·8	226·3 129·6	221·5 136·2	226·1 143·3
843,960	1,017,160	969,620	1,254,170							Succession and the second	a second and	142.6	Charles and the	and the second shall	La constantina de la constante
108,240 1,253,980	134,520 1,581,070	130,960 1,552,730	188,030 2,007,340	109·6 108·1	110·8	118.7 120.8	$124 \cdot 2$ 126 \cdot 1	134·1 131·0	146·8 136·4	154·7 143·4	164·9	171·2 158·5	173.7	173·2	178.3
148,900 127,240	172,460 142,270	168,080 140,190	216, 8 70 146,180	101.6	106.7	109.5	115.8	121.5	125.8	130.1	141.5	144·1 128·6	145.1	147.7	140.4
1,638,360	2,030,320	1,991,960	2,558,420	Carlos and the second	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			20000000000		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the second	128.6	The second second	and the state	Charles and
26,340	18,970	18,200	23,540	88.5	87.5	80.9	72.0	71.5	73.0	68.4	79.6	77.4		07.0	
190,870	180,760	170,570	164,820	102.2	1000			E Louis	95.1	13 26 19	No. 14	1. 1. 1. A. A. A.	91.3	(also)al	
190,210	148,660	144,280	139,620	90.8				76.0	1012 - 1110 - N			A SUR	- Cale		75.7
407,420	348,390	333,050	327,980	96.0				84.5	0		85.1				84.2
2,045,780	2,378,710	2,325,010	2,886,400	104.7	110.6	113.2	116.3	120 • 1	124.4	129.4	137.4	141.3	142.6	143.7	144 • 4
173,040	171,190	163,170	199,600		The se	106.3	and a	98.9	13.37		23 .	105.6	Sale and	E.	
60,050	67,810	66,560	121,940							1.3 A.C.	P.H. S.	165•4		ALC: THE	
258,960	312,590	306,590	426,050	Sale Samuel	and and	12 - 10 - 10 - 10	1000	Real Property in the second	1000000000	Nature 11	A PARTIN ALL TO	150·4 141·8	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	
106,780 108,590	126,650 116,710	124,250 114,560	159,520 152,700	101.5	105.1	107.5	107.5	109.8	114.2	119.2	125.0	128.8	145.5	145.9	152.3
534,380	623,760	611,960	860,210	106.4	111.9	113 • 1	116-7	120.1	126.7	132 . 8	144.8	146.0	152.9	157.2	164.0
226,660	222,820	221,550	260 ,6 70	99•8	97 • 5	97 · 3	98.3	98 • 4	101.4	103.3	105.4	108 • 7	109-8	114.0	115.7
241,760 181,170	263,880 136,490	244,850 130,870	364,140 121,150	100·3 88·5	106·4 87·1	107·8 83·8	109·1 75·3	113·8 72·2	122·1 68·4	137·4 64·5	147·9 69·8	151·4 70·1	157·4 65·2	159·6 64·2	162·2 69·7
422,930	400,370	375,720	485,290	95.3	98.1	97.5	94.7	96.0	99.0	106.0	114.3	116.4	117.6	118.4	122.3
6,390,350	7,392,430	7,192,740	9,058,810	104.4	109.3	112.6	115.7	118.5	122.6	127 · 4	134.6	137.0	140.2	142.9	145.7
5,095,450	4,738,570	4,591,260	3,999,190	98.0	96.3	95.1	93.0	91.4	90.6	90.8	89.2	86.9	84:5	82.5	81.0
11,485,800	12,131,000	11,784,000	13.058.000	101.6	103.5	104.8		106-5		111.2		114.8	- for the second		

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 426 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 21st October, 1935, of the com-position 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.

0-01. ···	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)	Girls. (Under 18 years)	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,305,691	13,554	206,058	7,171	1,532,474
2. Claims under consider- ation	32,517	1,537	10,376	1,029	45,459
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment					
allowances : (a) Aged 16-64 (b) ,, 14 and 15	139,315	6,074 12,999	33,062	4,809 10,060	183,260 23,059
 Uninsured persons on register Two months' file : 	49,554	28,598	24,439	29,547	132,138
(a) persons aged	38,030	2,955	29,000	3,396	73,381
(b) persons aged 14 and 15		4,549		5,451	10,000
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes Persons on Register	2,783	9 -	244	-	3,036
(items 1-4) Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un-	1,527,077	62,762	273,935	52,616	1,916,390
$\begin{array}{c} employed(items 1-3(a), \\ 5(a) \text{ and } 6) \qquad \dots \end{array}$	1,518,336	24,129	278,740	16,405	1,837,610

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

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 21ST OCTOBER, 1935, AND

		23rd Septi	MBER, 1935	5.			
		21st Octo	ber, 1935.		23rd Sept., 1935.		
-	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.				
		Great	Britain.				
Men Boys Women Girls	1,278,172 59,190 208,317 50,010	168,760 3,449 64,064 2,593	80,145 123 1,554 13	1,527,077 62,762 273,935 52,616	1,553,230 69,205 280,327 55,848		
Total	1,595,689	238,866	81,835	1,916,390	1,958,610		

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men	1,316,807	170,267	82,349	1,569,423	1,597,377
Boys	60,863	3,480	124	64,467	70,849
Women	225,794	67,188	1,579	294,561	306,292
Girls	51,074	2,764	13	53,851	57,703
Total	1,654,538	243,699	84,065	1,982,302	2,032,221

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four we 21st Oc	eks ended t., 1935.	Period 23rd October 1934, to 21st October, 1935.								
			Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†						
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.					
Men Boys Women Hirls Total	123,927 28,188 53,135 24,336 229,586	114,751 21,898 40,625 18,653 195,927	1,523,185 320,849 704,437 298,542 2,847,013	$ \begin{array}{r} + 105,528 \\ + 47,204 \\ + 48,192 \\ + 33,856 \\ \hline + 234,780 \end{array} $	1,422,308 256,178 548,116 238,151 2,464,753	+ 83,454+ 33,227+ 22,780+ 25,869+ 165,330					

~

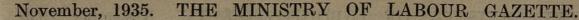
* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, both now embodied in Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. † "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st October, 1935, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,186 per week.

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 administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Heland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 21st October, 1935. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	Numbe	r of Pers			in tot	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in totals as compared with		
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	23rd Sept., 1935	and the second se		
London Division	151,246	LA CONTRACT	A CONTRACTOR	186,619	+ 3,601	- 19,862		
South-Eastern Division	65,132	13 373	5,901	84,406	and the second second	Constant Constant		
Brighton	3,054 3,120	1,165	342 460	4,561	+ 634 + 241	- 153		
Chatham Ipswich	1,935	237	80	2,252	- 391	- 846		
Norwich Rest of Division	5,293 51,730	631 10,778	100 4,919					
South-Western	C. Perer Proves	The second	1.1.1.1.1.1	and and the	Service Constant			
Division Bristol	88,179 14,018	12,953 2,112	1,469	17,599	- 819	- 3,716		
Plymouth Portsmouth	7,185 7,123	1,134 1,063	514 837	9,023	+ 753	- 424		
Reading	2,006 8,073	254 718	119 645		+ 94 + 1,213			
Southampton Swindon	1,142	164	138	1,444	- 136	- 795		
Rest of Division Midlands Division	48,632 148,853	7,508 33,208	3,676 6,913	188,974	- 14,277	- 9,342 - 41,638		
Birmingham Coventry	17,079	5,786 477	561 130			- 5,641		
Cradley Heath	MARCE ROCATE	427	37	2,605	a straig and			
and Halesowen Derby	2,141 2,280	641	209	3,130	+ 69	- 727		
Leicester Northampton	6,302 3,328	1,827	45 56	8,174 4,074				
Nottingham	11,231	2,336 646	299 26	13,866 2,487		- 2,276		
Stoke-on-Trent	1,815	5,347	378	20,179	- 986	+ 609		
Walsall West Bromwich	4,522 1,922	576 268	124 31	5,222 2,221	- 141	- 527		
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	5,788 73,894	1,089 13,098	227 4,790	7,104 91,782	- 571 - 7,507			
North-Eastern	354,069	37,301	29,114	and the	12. 19. 19. 19. 19	Mark Mark State		
Division Barnsley	9,619	515	1,002	11,136	- 1,474	- 716		
Bradford Darlington	9,910 3,801	2,716 286	155 341	12,781 4,428	- 70	- 699		
Dewsbury	2,588 5,998	582 447			-358 + 921			
Gateshead	10,094	1,088	1,243	12,425	+ 139	- 332		
Grimsby Halifax	4,837 1,883	639 405	468 20	2,308	- 119	- 1,083		
Hartlepools Huddersfield	7,952 2,872	474 978	990 200	9,416 4,050		- 818 - 2,376		
Hull	12,719 18,561	1,683 5,551	1,058 324	15,460 24,436				
Lincoln	2,880	353	290	3,523	- 478	- 448		
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Type	22,054	795 2,639	1,466 2,426	15,351 27,119	+ 385			
Rotherham Sheffield	6,532 26,961	406 3,332	591 561	7,529 30,854	- 1,436 - 2,396	- 1,880 - 5,567		
South Shields	11,639 8,223	602 458	1,379		- 154			
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	21,092	1,558	2,233	24,883 5,529	+ 48	- 1.991		
Wakefield York	4,830 2,717 143,217	451 304	66	3.087	- 405	- 499		
Rest of Division North-Western	143,217	11,039	12,044	St. St. Street, St.				
Division Accrington	306,957 4,096	95,598 2,455	22,694 363	425,249 6,914	- 12,187 - 3,048	- 36,156 + 1,021		
Ashton-u-Lyne	3,877 4,635	1,528 514	134 459	5,539 5,608	- 627	- 1,461		
Barrow Birkenhead	7,902 7,991	958	957	9,817	- 254	+ 837		
Blackburn Blackpool	7,991 4,649	8,110 1,994	720 325	16,821 6,968	- 1,225 + 2,045	+ 910		
Bolton	8,445 5,173	3,112 4,450	555 501	12,112 10,124	- 1,315	- 3,827		
Bury	1,977	1,247	101	3,325 4,573	- 871	- 1,302 - 396		
Chorley Liverpool	2,783 75,392	1,503 9,903 10,737	287 6,520	91,815	+ 3,160	- 1,325		
Manchester Nelson	34,019 2,092	10,737	1,195	45,951 3,938	- 1,577 - 95	- 2,546 - 825		
Oldham	12,691	4,606 3,671	406 439	17,703 10,254	- 759 + 642	- 2,802 - 29		
Preston Rochdale	6,144 4,686	1,408	159	6,253	- 545			
St. Helens Salford	6,699	523 3,225	660 403	7,882 13,688	- 442 - 808	- 1,977		
Stockport Warrington	4,759 4,068	2,857 525	153 247	7,769 4,840	- 562	- 49		
Wigan	9,584	1,674	576	11,834	- 1,409 - 4,448			
Rest of Division Scotland Division	85,235 233,986	28,867 40,957 1,255	7,419 22,978	297,921	- 6,046			
Aberdeen Clydebank	7,083 3,755	1,255	536 570	8,874 4,865	- 127	- 1,124		
Dundee	9,236 17,614	5,484 2,774	421 800	15,141 21,188	- 1,622 - 704	- 1,215		
Glasgow	81,098	14,078	6,870	102 046	+ 26	- 5,181 - 391		
Greenock Motherwell	7,451 6,317	983	1,052	9,486 7,925	- 73	- 875		
Paisley Port Glasgow	4,629 3,032	829 342	728 353	6,186 3,727	- 259 - 102	+ 174		
Rest of Division Wales Division	93,771	14,020 9,358	10,692 16,194	118,483 204,207	- 2,991	- 4,141		
Cardiff	178,655 14,184 3,057	1,702	1,152 461	17,038 3,710	$ ^{2}_{113}$	- 884 + 272		
Llanelly Newport	3,057 7,208	437	612	8,257	+ 720	+ 225		
Swansea Rest of Division	12,673 141,533	983 6,044	1,702 12,267	15,358 159,844	-31 - 3,565	- 5,088		
Northern Ireland	42,346	20,626 11,420	2,940 1,968	65,912	- 7,699	- 1,080		
Londonderry	2,770	1,232	204	36,423 4,206 2,124	- 301 - 187			
Lurgan Lisburn	1,019 969	1,054 632	51 49	1,650	- 358	+ 284		
Newry Rest of Northern	1,591	511	69	2,171	- 962	1 705		
Ireland	12,962	5,777	599	19,338		Contraction of the local division of the loc		
Great Britain and } Northern Ireland }	1,569,423	294,561	118,318	1,982,302	- 49,919	- 199,297		

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



JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES, AGED 14 AND UNDER 18, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1935.

	a sure and	Boys.		A STATE	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	1,247 1,349 2,148 1,933 9,048 7,303 6,735 5,614	1,186 1,216 1,550 1,674 6,397 5,608 6,038 3,716	2,433 2,565 3,698 3,607 15,445 12,911 12,773 9,330	1,038 1,984 2,287 1,885 9,031 6,040 6,036 4,844	715 1,352 1,413 1,421 4,638 3,743 4,169 2,020	1,753 3,336 3,700 3,306 13,669 9,783 10,205 6,864		
Great Britain	35,377	27,385	62,762 -	33,145	19,471	52,616		

Statistics showing the industrial distribution of insured juveniles, under 16 years of age, recorded as unemployed are given on pages 430-431.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST OCTOBER, 1935.

Division.	Nu	mber of V Filled			les placed ion since l School.		ADULTS (AGE	D 18 TO 64, INCLUS	JSIVE).		
	Boy	s. Girls	. Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Section of Register.	Men.	Women	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	1,65	1 1,329 4 2,191	2,980 4,865	1,124 369 684	997 377 820	2,121 746 1,504	1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	437,914 150,199 56,575	109,711 60,050 1,339	
North-Eastern	. 3,64	1 3,591		852 1,095	847 1,319	1,699 2,414		Total	644,688	171,100	
vales	51			467 282	504 258	971 540	2. Applications for Unemploy- ment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed	662,534	41,46	
Great Britain	. 21,83	6 18,615	40,451	4,873	5,122	9,995	ment Allowances	Temporarily Stopped Casuals	9,909 22,811	1,37	
The second	No. Con		ATA	2	-	1	T makel and line for the	Total	695,254	43,03	
Percentage			MPLOYME GED 16 AL		ong Inst	JRED	3. Total applications for Un- employment Allowances :		666,818	37,10	
A CALL STREET					- Ashira alte		not to justify payment	-	28,436	5,92	
	E	timated			nemployed		Total	States 2	695,254	43,03	
Distala		ers insured uly, 1935.	Bo	Concernant of the		rls.	4. Insured Non-Claimants	Wholly Unemployed	105,064	24,98	
Division.	Boys		Wholly unem- ployed. Tempo- tarily	and the second s	Wholly unem- ployed. Tempo-		5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	23,106 8,652 759	7,71 2,63 2	
the start to the start	T service		P P P F H	st		st -	in internation (Willoules,	Total	32,517	10,37	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	83,70 39,81 33,95 70,25	0 29,180 0 25,150	3.3 0.	$\begin{array}{c c}1 & 3 \cdot 4\\3 & 4 \cdot 0\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.4 4.8	6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,228,618 168,760 80,145	183,87 64,06 1,55	
North-Eastern	77,96	0 52,570			5.7 0			Total	1,477,523	249,49	

Division.		and all		Carl Carl	3940 C.	BCHOO.	1.				the first of the first	Sector States
	Boys.	Girls.	Tota	1. B	oys.	Girls	s. []	Fotal.		Section of Register.	Men.	Women
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	1,651 2,674	6,147 1,329 2,191 2,802	14,223 2,980 4,865 6,067	0	124 369 684 852	997 377 820 847		2,121 746 1,504	1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	437,914 150,199 56,575	109,71 60,05 1,33
North-Western North-Western	3,641	3,591 2,079	7,232	2 1,	852 095 467	1,319	3 2	1,699 2,414 971	The state of the state of the	Total	644,688	171,10
Wales	513	476	989	9 :	282	258	3	540	2. Applications for Unemploy- ment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	662,534 9,909	41,40 1,37
Great Britain	21,030	18,615	40,451	1 4,	873	5,122		9,995	the second s	(Taka)	22,811 695,254	43.03
Percentage		OF UNE NILES AG				NG IN	SURE	D	3. Total applications for Un- employment Allowances :		6666,818 28,436	37,10
	Esti	mated	P	ercenta,		employ er, 193		t	Total		695,254	43,03
	number	y, 1935.	1	Boys.	1		Girls.	and the second	4. Insured Non-Claimants	Wholly Unemployed	105,064	24,9
Division.	Boys.	Contraction of the	Wholly unem- ployed.	and the second se	Fotal.	w nouy unem- ployed.			5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	23,106 8,652 759	7,7 2,6
	1 100	Taria -	IN D DE	1 2 2	키		<u><u><u></u></u></u>		in insernation (1976 states	Total	32,517	10,3
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western fidlands	83,700 39,810 33,950 70,250	74,310 29,180 25,150 60,910	3.3	0.1	1.7 3.4 4.0 2.2	1.4 4.4 4.4 1.5	$0.0 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.9$	1.4 4.7 4.8 2.4	6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,228,618 168,760 80,145	183,8 64,0 1,5
North-Eastern North-Western	77,960 68,760	52,570 62,560	5.4	1.4	6·8 7·6	5.7	0.6	6·3 5·6		Total	1,477,523	249,4
Scotland Wales Special Schemes	49,670 25,900 3,000	42,940 9,380 2,000	9.5	0·6 1 2·8 1	0.1	6·7 12·4	0.8	7.5	JUVENILES (A	ged 16 and 17 yea	lrs).*	
Freat Britain	453,000	359,000	4.6	0.7	5.3	3.9	0.7	4.6		Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls
JUVENILES AGED	14-17	YEARS 1	N ATTE	INDAN	CE AT	r Au	THOR	ISED	1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	10,538	4,9

Great Brita	in	453,00	00 359	,000 4	4·6 0·	7 5.	3 3.	9 0.7	4.6		Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
JUVENILES	AGEI	2000000			ATTEN		AT .	AUTHOR	ISED	1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	10,538 3,112 120	4,955 2,298 13
		Week 23rd Oc	ended t., 1939	5.		onth end d Oct.,		Total r of indi who ha	viduals ave at-		Total	13,770	7,266
Divisions.	Junior	Instruct and Cla		ntres	Othe	r Educa istitutio	tional ons.	1st A 19	l since April, 35. Other	2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit : (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied (b) First Statutory Condition	tures	5,498	4,605
T	No. of Cen- tres.	No. of Classes		rage dance. Girls.	No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Ave atten Boys.	rage dance. Girls.	J.I. Cen- tres and Classes.	Educa- tional Insti- tu- tions.	satisfied Total		360 5,858	109 4,714
London SEastern SWestern	6 7 13	52	205 137 721	54 245 648	3 35 17	7 45 52		5,763 3,012 5,961	263	3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,197 337 3	734 295
Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	14 48 42 28 24	4 4 1 1 2	828 6,114 3,526 4,434 3,275	602 2,597 1,951 2,690 987	43 46 17 20 7	75 153 85 107 28	76 170 48 98 18	7,875 30,418 28,008 26,457 13,194	510 398 173 274	4 matel Terms I Terms line on	Total	1,537	1,029
Great Britain	182†		19,240		188	552	531	120,688		4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	17,593 3,449 123	10,403 2,593 13
- Particular	22 12		The North	12 2 4	C. S. States	- Anna Maria			1	and a second second second second	Total	21,165	13,009

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register. † Including five centres and classes (at Folkestone, Hastings, Ramsgate, Southend-on-Sea), which were temporarily closed.

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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 21st October, 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 21st October, was 1,916,390. Of these, 132,138 were persons not insured against unemployment and 23,059 were insured juveniles under 16 years of age, leaving a balance of 1,761,193 insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers at that date. Of this total, 1,477,523 were men, 249,496 were women and 34,174 were boys and girls (of 16 or 17 years of age) (of 16 or 17 years of age). Of the total of 1,761,193 insured persons, aged 16-64, on the

registers, 836,824 were claiming unemployment benefit, and 738,286 were applicants for unemployment allowances, while 140,624 were not entitled to, or had refrained from claiming, benefit or allowances. not entitled to, or had refrained from claiming, benefit or allowances. These totals are exclusive of 45,459 cases in which the position of the claimants in regard to the First Statutory Condition had not been determined. Of the 738,286 applications for unemployment allowances, 703,926 had been authorised for payment, the balance of 34,360 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

normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

Contributions conditions;

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1935 : GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period 1st to 31st October, 1935, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Insurance Officers and Courts of Referees on claims by men and women aged 18-64 for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, and by juveniles aged 16 and 17 for insurance benefit, the number of cases dealt with by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, the number of appeals against such disqualification dealt with by Courts of Referees, the number of questions regarding Dependants Benefit decided by Insurance Officers, the number of appeals against such decisions dealt with by Courts of Referees, and the number of decisions given by the Umpire on appeal:—

A.—Decisions of Insurance Officers.*

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions†	977	281	1,258
	238	111	349
	110	405	515
Not unemployed {Men	2,133	2,818	4,951
Women	274	1,009	1,283
Juveniles	31	185	216
Officers have power to disallow	2,257	2,321	4,578
Men	839	922	1,761
Women Juveniles	91	159	250
Grounds on which Insurance Officers Men	12,721		12,721
have not power to disallow Women	16,224		16,224
Juveniles	1,208		1,208
Total {Men	18,088	5,420	23,508
Women	17,575	2,042	19,617
Juveniles	1,440	749	2,189
Grand Total	37,103	8,211	45,314

(Juvennes	1	1	8
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Women	765 250	2,245 947	3,010 1,197
Anomalies Regulations [‡] : Class (b)seasonal workers{Men Women Juveniles	571 453 13	2,463 2,107 47	3,034 2,560 60
Class (c)—normal employment Men not more than 2 days a week Women Juveniles	33 48 1	156 128 10	189 176 11
Class (d)—married women	1,506	4,077	5,583
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	2,182 1,532 325	4,733 3,930 1,291	6,915 5,462 1,616
Employment lost through misconduct	1,455 627 224	2,929 1,020 748	4,384 1,647 972
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	324 579 58	759 1,916 298	1,083 2,495 356
Not unemployed { Men Women Juveniles	70 9 1	287 63 13	357 72 14
Not capable of work, or not available for work	284 292 11	852 1,272 78	1,136 1,564 89
Other grounds {Men Women Juveniles	71 24 18	335 93 279	406 117 297
Total {Men Women Juveniles	5,792 5,325 652	14,790 15,563 2,771	20,582 20,888 3,423
Grand Total	11,769	33,124	44,893

B. - Decisions of Court of Referees* - continued.

(2) Other Cases.

Ground on which referred.

Claims Dis-allowed.

31

Total.

68 15 8

Claims Allowed.

37

B.-Decisions of Courts of Referees.*

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
---------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	--------

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Contributions con	nditions†		{ Men Women Juvenile	. <u>11</u> s <u>1</u>	40 7 8	51 7 9
Not unemployed			{ Men Women Juvenile	. 45 9 s	214 37 5	259 46 5
Other grounds			{ Men Women Juveniles	• 96 30 s 5	463 132 5	559 162 10
Tota			{ Men Women Juveniles	. 152 39 s 6	717 176 18	869 215 24
	Grand T	otal		. 197	911	1,108

Other than decisions on "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (for which see parts C and D below).
† In the case of juveniles the condition in question was the full first statutory condition, viz., the payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For men and women the figures relate mainly to applications referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any time.
‡ Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings for a full week of persons following the same accuration in the same district. There

practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. There were no cases under class (a).
Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature.
Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week.
Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women who have been deserted by or are permanently separated from their husbands or whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.
§ The figures may include a number of test cases, and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
ases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,234	2,407	4,641
ppeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	31 3	69 9	100 12
Total Appeals	34	78	112
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
ases dealt with by Insurance Officers	8,787	3,404	12,191
ases dealt with by Courts of Referees : (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers			

C .- Trade Dispute Cases. §

E.-Decisions by Umpire. §

	1000		Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances	e Offic	er:	00	110	144
(1) Against anowances (2) Against disallowances			 26 86	118	144
				62	
Appeals by Associations			 32	69	101
Appeals by Claimants			 65	125	190
Total			 209	374	583

As from 1st February, 1935, important changes came into effect in the procedure for determining claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances. Particulars of these changes will be found on page 272 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. In the following Table cumulative figures are given for the period from 1st February to 71st October 1935. to 31st October, 1935 :---

For notes, see previous column.

November, 1935. THE	E MIN	IISTR	Y OF	LABOUR	GAZET	TE.				439
CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST FEBRUARY	то 315т	OCTOBER	, 1935.	INDUS	STRIAL	TRA	ANSE	ERE	NCE	3.
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.	UNDER Section the Minister of I grant or loan or o	abour is emp	oowered	to mal	ce prov	ision by	y way of
Decisions of Insurance Officers. Contributions conditions* Not unemployed Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow Total	12,826 20,401 28,081 210,397 271,705	5,426 26,296 28,914 	18,252 46,697 56,995 210,397 332,341	of workers and the assisting towards This Act continue Minister by previous In continuation GAZETTE for Aug the numbers of r	heir dependan s their resett ed the powe ious enactmen of particular gust, 1935 (p nen, women,	nts from lement rs in th nts. s which bage 309 boys a	one pla within is respe appear 9), the nd girls	ace to a the Ur ect conf ed in t followin s transf	inother, nited K cerred u he issue ng Tabl	, and for ingdom. ipon the e of this le shows from the
Decisions of Courts of Referecs. (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers: Contributions conditions* Not unemployed Other grounds	79 404 708 1,191	276 1,692 3,779 5,747	355 2,096 4,487 6,938	depressed areas t Transference Sch first nine months The areas from under the juvenid but the areas of	eme during of the years which peopl Industrial T application	the year 1933, 19 e are tr 'ransfere in both	ansferre ence Sch schem	and 19 1935. ed unde nemes a es inclu	34, and r the av re not i ide the	d in the dult and dentical, Special
Total (2) Other Cases :	Territor Territor	State and		Areas as defined in Act, 1934.	n the Special A	Ireas (D	evelopn	ient and	1 Impro	ovement)
Contributions conditions*	382	755	1,137		Constant and	1 1077	1074	First	nine mo	nths of
normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Class (b) Anomalies regulations† { Class (c) Class (c)	5,586 2,140 452 11,933	18,349 9,358 1,118 30,766	23,935 11,498 1,570 42,699	Men (18 years and o	man) ·	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Class (d) Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	30,194 18,068	69,408 35,029	99,602 53,097	Direct Transfers Transfers through Training Centre	Government	2,542 }2,791*	3,787 3,041*	1,696 2,064*	2,753 2,352*	4,796 3,276 1,101
suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work or not available for work Other grounds	7,530 1,515 4,656 1,196	23,812 4,159 17,051 6,567	31,342 5,674 21,707 7,763	Total		5,333	6,828	3,760	5,105	9,173
Total	83,652	216,372	300,024	Women (18 years and Direct Transfers Trainees	d over) :—	3,736	4,250	3,193 249	3,581 159	5,017 155
Trade Dispute Cases. [‡]	10,488	19,611	30,099	Total		4,038	4,420	3,442	3,740	5,172
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	362	1,651	2,013	Boys (under 18 years All occupations	s) :—	1,117	1,661	859	1,302	3,292
Dependants Benefit Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	79,653	27,024	106,677	Girls (under 18 years						
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees : (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers (2) Other cases	839 1,899	3,132 4,363	3,971 6,262	Industrial occupat Domestic service: Trainees Non-trainees	tions	317 1,494 1,144	505 1,551 1,456	209 1,071 919	348 1,151 1,156	755 1,270 1,356
Decisions by Umpire. [‡] Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer : (1) Against Allowances (2) Against Disallowances Appeals by Associations	254 838 330 693	1,005 649 683 1,380	1,259 1,487 1,013 2,073	Total		2,955	3,512	2,199	2,655	3,381
Appears by Claimants		3,717								

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES. The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expen-diture of the Fund[†] for the periods of four weeks ended 26th October, 1935, 28th September, 1935, and 27th October, 1934 THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 apply-ing 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 21st October, 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. respectively :-lasting not more than three days each during such periods.

	Appli	cants, aged	16-64, wh	o had been	on the Rea	gister
in the second se	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
Port Stand of	n and di	Particular of	NUMBERS.		tere signed	and the second
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	716,866 13,493 164,512 7,671	138,649 1,624 23,308 559	86,114 188 10,301 65	69,919 2 6,471	360,911 19,916	1,372,459 15,307 224,508 8,295
Total	902,542	164,140	96,668	76,392	380,827	1,620,569
Wolden Margaret		PI	RCENTAGE	s.	Sec. 1	Algues (e.
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	52·2 88·2 73·2 92·5	10.1 10.6 10.4 6.7	6·3 1·2 4·6 0·8	5·1 0·0 2·9	26·3 8·9	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Total	55.7	10.1	6.0	4.7	23.5	100.0

942 appn than 3 months, approximately 690,000, or 42.6 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

See footnote † in first column on page 438.
† See footnote ‡ in first column on page 438.
‡ See footnote § in first column on page 438.

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UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Four weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Four weeks ended 28th Sept., 1935.	Four weeks ended 27th Oct., 1934.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Employed persons	1,661,000 1,638,000 1,646,000 99,000	1,650,000 1,619,000 1,633,000	1,406,000 1,385,000 1,389,000 2,000
Total Income	. 5,044,000	4,902,000	4,182,000
corued Charge for Debt Service:		3,103,000 332,000 385,000 20,000	3,309,000 320,000 384,000 15,000
Total Expenditure	. 3,730,000	3,840,000	4,028,000
Debt Outstanding ‡ II. Transitional Payments Account.	105,510,000	105,660,000	105,741,000
ransitional Payments (and Unem ployment Allowances) and Cos of Administration §	t	3,451,000	3,500,00

† 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.) ‡ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including Interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934. § The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

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. 417–418 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.t

GERMANY.1 THERE was an appreciable increase in unemployment during October. 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 31st October, 1935, was 1,828,182*, as compared with 1,713,912† at the end of September. Of the total registered at the end of October, 306,341* were persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 644,684* persons in receipt of emergency benefit, making a total of 951,025*, as compared with 874,755† at the end of the previous month. In addition to these recipients of benefit, the total numbers of unem-ployed at the end of October and at the end of September shown above include, respectively, 336,189* and 344,620† able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief.

For Germany, excluding the Saarland, the latest available statistics of unemployment relate to 30th September, 1935. At that date, the total number of unemployed persons registered at the Employment Exchanges was 1,689,249, of whom 861,216 were in receipt of either standard or emergency unemployment benefit and 343,021 were able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief; at the end of September, 1934, the corresponding totals were 2,281,800, 1,054,827 and 679,341, respectively. respectively.

FRANCE.8

Unemployment advanced during October. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 427,672,* as compared with 408,426 at the end of September, 1935, and 381,534 at the end of October, 1974 1934

At the beginning of October, 1935, the number of persons em-At the beginning of October, 1935, the number of persons em-ployed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 2.87 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 41.90, as compared with 45.48 per cent. at the beginning of October, 1934. At 1st October, 1935. 21.57 per cent ware working more thead of and loss October, 1935, 21.57 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 20.33 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.

A slight decline in unemployment occurred during August. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 909,000 showed that 14.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of August, 1935, as compared with 15.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935, and 17.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1934. In addition, 11.7 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 11.9 per cent. during July, 1935, and 17.5 per cent. during August, 1934.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment continued to increase during September. At the end of that month, 69,123 applications for employment ($48 \cdot 3$ per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 66,656 ($46 \cdot 6$ per thousand) at the end of August, 1935, and 51,387 ($35 \cdot 8$ per thousand) at the end of September, 1934. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,592, 2,089 and 2,153, respectively. respectively.

ITALY.**

Unemployment again declined during September. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 609,094 workpeople were registered as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 628,335 at the end of August, 1935, and 887,345 at the end of September, 1934.

AUSTRIA. ++

A further reduction in unemployment occurred during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 204,908 (95,023 in Vienna), a decrease of $2\cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 16.0 per cent. as compared with September, 1934.

- Provisional figure.
 † Revised figure.
 ‡ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th November, 1935. Berlin.
 § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th October and 8th November, 1935.

- International Labour Review, October, 1935. Geneva.
 International Labour Review, October, 1935. Berne.
 ** Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1935. Rome it Statistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1935. Vienna.

HUNGARY.‡

Unemployment showed a slight tendency to rise during August. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 46,480, as compared with 46,069 at the end of July, 1935, and 48,365 at the end of August, 1934.

POLAND. §

There was a further substantial reduction in unemployment in August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 270,158, as compared with 305,560 at the end of July, 1935, and 289,388 at the end of August, 1934.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Under the influence of seasonal factors, unemployment rose sharply during October. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 602,775,* as compared with 573,362† at the end of September, 1935, and 599,464 at the end of October, 1934.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.¶-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 389,000, $17 \cdot 3^*$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1935, as compared with 14.9† per cent. at the end of September, 1935, and 18.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1934.

Norway.**-Out of 27,188 members of trade unions making returns, 18.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1935, as compared with 18.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935, and 24.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1934.

Sweden.^{††}—Out of a total of approximately 480,000 members covered by the returns of reporting trade unions, 10.9^* per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1935, as compared with 10.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 13.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1934.

UNITED STATES.11

Unemployment declined during September. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in September, 1935, 21* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 23[†] per cent. in August, 1935, and 25 per cent. in September, 1934.

IRISH FREE STATE.88

The number of persons on the registers of the Employment Ex-changes rose from 83,191 at 30th September, 1935, to 123,705 at 28th October. The increase was due almost entirely to the lapse of an Order issued in June, 1935, under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, which had had the effect of restricting eligibility for unemployment assistance during the period from 17th July to 1st October, 1935, in the case of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At the end of October, 1934, the total number of persons on the live register was 117,507.

AUSTRALIA.

The decrease in unemployment continued unchecked during the third quarter of 1935. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 15.9, as compared with 17.8 in the preceding quarter and 20.4 in the third quarter of 1934.

CANADA.TT

Continued improvement in employment was recorded at the beginning of October. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1935, by 9,914 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 997,017, as compared with 964,977 at the beginning of September, 1935. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st October, 1935, was 106·1, as compared with 102·7 at 1st September, 1935, and 100·0 at 1st October, 1934.

NEW ZEALAND.***

Unemployment continued to increase during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employ-ment Bureaux on 31st August, 1935, was 51,072, as compared with 50,437 at the end of the previous month and 50,545 at the end of August 1934 August, 1934.

- Provisional figure.
 † Revised figure.
 Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, September, 1935. Budapest.
 Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th October, 1935. Warsaw.
 Prague Tayblatt, 5th November, 1935. Openhagen.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th November, 1935. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 American Federationist, October, 1935. Washington.
 Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, publin.
- Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra,
 The October Employment Situation, 1935. Ottawa.
 *** Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th September, 1935. Wellington.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Of the total increase of $\pounds 5,100$ per week, about $\pounds 2,430$ was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; $\pounds 1,385$ took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies; $\pounds 1,200$ was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including $\pounds 220$ which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work), and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales based on calling prices Rates of Wages. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £5,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 123,850 workpeople and in a decrease of about £215 in those of 12,500 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below .-based on selling prices. Of the total decrease of £215 per week, about £200 was due to the

Industry Group.	Approxima	te Number of e affected by	Estimated Change	Amount of in Weekly ages	operation of a sliding s industry. SUMMARY OF CHANG				
	Increases. Decreases.		Increases.	Decreases.		of Worl	te Number	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering and other metal Textile Food, Drink, etc	8,050 14,950 73,000 12,800	12,270 170 	520 1,790 1,160	5	Industry Group.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Other Total	15,050 123,850	12,500	1,300 5,100	215	Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	27,850	12,800	£ 1,150 850	£ 630
The principal decrease coal miners in Warwice basis rates was reduced equal to nearly ³ / ₄ per of group mainly concerned and in Northamptonsh South and West Dur	ekshire, for d, at the m cent. on cu d ironstone ire (excludi cham, and	whom the ajority of co rrent rates. miners and o ng Corby), 1 roadstone	percentage ollieries, by The incre- luarrymen a imestone qu quarryworl	addition to an amount eases in this at Cleveland uarrymen in	Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	100,100 98,200 483,750 9,950 89,400 181,050 11,500 23,350	100 450 25 5,600 42,100 100 2,750	8,950 10,850 40,450 1,050 8,400 15,400 1,160 2,780	5 20 5 240 6,050 25 215
southern and south-we In the engineering ar men employed in the and blastfurnace worke	nd metal gr	oup the prin industry i	cipal increa n Derby a	nd district,	etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	23,400 3,050 523,950	— — 100	2,310 690 47,400	 10
tonshire (excluding C engineers in England a wages accompanied by	orby). H nd Wales re a reduction	eating, ven eceived incre n in weekly	tilating an eases in hou hours.	d domestic urly rates of	Gas, Water and Electri- city Supply Transport§ Public Administration Services	57,850 526,200 17,500		5,800 21,460 1,800	65 15
In the textile group t in the bleaching, dyein shire and Scotland, the	g, finishing	, etc. trades	, in Yorksh	nire, Lanca-	Other 	13,700 2,202,500	2,925 68,300	1,200	170 7,450

shire and Scotland, the wages of most of whom were advanced under

shire and Scotland, the wages of most of whom were advanced under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. The principal increase in the food, drink, etc., groups affected workers employed in seed crushing and compound cake manufacture, the wages of adult male workers being increased by 2s. per week. The principal increases in the other industry groups applied to felt hat makers in various parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, workers employed in furniture manufacture in various districts, transport workers employed by master builders in London, and electrical workers employed by the main line railway companies. $10041 \dots 12,202,500 + 108,300 + 111,100 + 11,450 +$

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics).
Agriculture	Gloucestershire	6 Oct.	Head carters, under carters, head shepherds, head stockmen, under shepherds and under stockmen. Other male workers	Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act 1924, of from 5¼d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change at 21 years and over: head carters, 35s. 6d., (summer) 37s. (winter); under carters, 33s. 6d. (summer), 35s. 6d. (winter); head shepherds or head stockmen, 37s.; under shepherds or under stockmen, 35s. 6d. Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 34d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 3¼d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. per
nti anno angustu	Pembroke and Car- digan.	1 Oct.	Male workers	week at 21 years and over. Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 17 and under 19 years and for those 21 years and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 14s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines.	Decrease of 1.0 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages at the minimum of 43 per cent, above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$, per shift (to 7s, 1d, at the majority of the collieries).
	Cleveland	28 Oct.	Ironstone miners	Increase¶ of 0.70 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60.00 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 60.00 per cent.
Other Mining	(excluding Corby). Banbury and District. Northumberland and	breceding lst pay day in Nov. 31 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Freestone quarryworkers	Increase¶ of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 201 per cent. above the standard, Increase** of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : quarrymen,
Quarrying	Durham. Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Isle of Wight, Somerset- shire and Wiltshire.	1 Oct.	Roadstone quarryworkers	planing machinemen and grindstone turners, 1s. 54d. per hour; crane drivers, 1s. 24d.; latourers, 1s. 1d. Increaset† of 34d. per hour. Rates after change : unskilled adult workers, 114d. per hour; quarrymen, including all men working on the floor of the quarry, and crusher feeding, 1d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate; drillers and men engaged on barring down, and mixer men, 2d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate.

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 statistics 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 over 117,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts.
Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under Engineering.
I at three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. at 38 per cent. at do ne colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 per cent. at 37 per cent. at 38. 3d. per shift.
Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
* Under selling-scale arrangements.
* Under selling-scale arrangements.
* Under selling-scale arrangements.
* This increase took place under the terms of an agreement drawn up by the No. 7 Area Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Quarrying Industry. The agreement also embodies a scale of rates of wages for unskilled boys and youths, commencing at 44d. per hour at 15 years and increasing annually to 104d, per hour upon attain

SUMMARY	OF	CHANGES	REPORTED	IN	JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1935.	
and the second	y Lingh	and the second second	and the second second			

dustry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
ying -contd.	South and West Durham, Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	28 Oct. Pay preced- ing 1st pay	Limestone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 0.70 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60.00 per cent. above the standard. Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 201 per cent. above the standard.			Pay day in week ending 30 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanica, etc.):—	
Glass infacture.	St. Helens	day in Nov. 5 Oct.	Mechanics employed in glass works	Increases of amounts ranging from 3s. to 5s. per week.	All the state of			Timeworkers	(a) Increases in minimum basic rates of 2s, per week for a and of 6d, or 1s, per week for male workers under 21 year for female workers under 18 years. Minimum basic time offer change, male workers 2s ed at 14 years increasing
	Cleveland and Dur- ham.	6 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.				and a second product and a second pro-	 (a) Increases in minimum basic rates of 2s. per week for a and of 6d. or 1s. per week for male workers under 21 year for female workers under 18 years. Minimum basic time after change : male workers, 8s. 6d. at 14 years increasing year to 27s. at 21 years and over; female workers, 6s. 14 years, increasing each year to 17s. at 18 years and over (b) Minimum wages of 42s. 3d. per week adopted for adult process workers, of 40s. per week for adult male non-process workers and 24s. 6d. per week for adult female process workers in the minimum basic time rates in (a) above minimum basic rates adopted of 27s. per week for adult workers. Cost-of-living wage increases is consequent upon the increases
heart and and a second	Tees-side North Staffordshire	6 Oct. 1st making-up	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed	Decrease* of \$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14; per cent. above the standard.	Textile Bleaching,	Scotland* {		Pieceworkers	workers and 24s. 6d. per week for adult female process wo Increases in piece rates, where necessary, resulting from increases in the minimum basic time rates in (a) above minimum basic rates adopted of 27s. per week for adult
facture.	South Staffordshire	day in Oct. 1st full pay after 14 Oct.	at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 2 per cent. above the standard. ⁺	Dyeing, Finishiag, etc. —cont.		lst pay	And the second se	above, by from 2d. to 9d. per week.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pav	maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople (including those en-	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 201 per		The Grandenter	day in Nov.†	ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc.).	Male workers: Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 13s. 14s. 5d. per week for adult timeworkers, from 13s. 13s. 11d. for adult pieceworkers, and by proportionate an for juveniles. Female workers: Cost-of-living wage incr- from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for those 21 years and and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Min weekly rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other workers, 27s., plus 14s. 5d.; women, 17s., plus 3s. 7d. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 20s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. per for engravers, and from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. for turners, pol and varnishers.
l		preceding lst pay day in Nov.	employed at blastfurnaces.	cent. above the standard.		Lancashire, Cheshire,	1st pay	Engravers, etc., employed in calico	and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Mill weekly rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other workers, 27s., plus 14s. 5d.; women, 17s., plus 8s. 7d. Cost of living wage increased from 20s. 11d to 21s. 6d. per
ing, etc.	Derby and District	8 Oct.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Basis rates of wages increased by 1s. per week, with a correspond- ing adjustment in piecework prices. Time rates after change (inclusive of war bonus of 12s. and special bonus of 2s.); fitters and turners, 60s. per week; mill wrights, 60s.;		Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	day in Nov.† 1st pay	print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	for engravers, and from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. for turners, po and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 20s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. for from 12s. 11d. to 13s. 3d. for women, and by proport
plate facture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	28 Oct.	Male operatives 18 years of age and over performing recognised juvenile work.	Basis rates of wages increased by 1s. per week, with a correspond- ing adjustment in piecework prices. Time rates after change (inclusive of war bonus of 12s. and special bonus of 2s.); fitters and turners, 60s. per week; mill wrights, 60s.; blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and coppersmiths, 61s.; patternmakers, 63s.; iron moulders 64s.; labourers, 44s. <i>Ex gratia</i> payments granted sufficient to "make-up" wages to a rate of 3s. 4d. per day for those 18 years and under 19, 3s. 9d. per day for those 19 years and under 20, 4s. 2d. per day for those 20 years and over.‡	Felt Hat Making	land and Belfast. Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley districts; also Car-	day in Nov.† Ist pay day in Oct.		amounts for youths. Bonus increased§ from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Trate after change : 10 ³ d. per hour plus 40 per cent. Bonus increased§ from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent.
faking, sing, etc.	Sheffield	pay after	Saw makers, grinders, etc	those 20 years and under 21, and 4s. 9d. per day for those 21 years and over. 21 years and over. Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over increased from 12s. to 14s. per week.	Baking.	lisle. Various towns in Northumberland	21 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies :	
Ventilat- and nestic neering.	England and Wales.	24 Oct. 7 Oct.		Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change for journey- men: Grade A (London), 1s. 8d.; Grade B (cities with over 500,000 population), 1s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.; and Grade C (all other districts).		and Durham; also Carlisle and Middlesbrough.	a sana	Adult male workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change in secondhands, singlehands, doughmen and ovensmen per week; tablehands, 64s. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change
	London	25 Oct.		Is. 7d.§ Increase (for workers on full time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d, per week for female workers. Rates after change : mould makers, 81s. per week; engineers and	Seed Crushing and Compound Cake	Great Britain**	lst full pay day in Oct.	The second second second second second second	women 21 years and over: skilled, 37s. 6d.; unskilled Increase of 2s. per week for adult male workers and o
n Cutting	Great Britain	14 Oct.	Hand cutters	justifiers, 73s.; rubbers, 56s.; other male workers, 61s.; female workers, 30s. 6d. Piece price fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hand cutting 21 inch to 23 inch twill velveteen (length 150 to 154 vards) at	Manufacture.		In Oct.	those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	rates after change for general labourers: London, and Weybridge, 51s.; Avonmouth, Beverley, Bristol, cester, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Rocheste Selby, 50s.; Aberdeen, Brigg, Burntisland, Dundee, Edini Gainsborough, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Lincoln and & ampton, 48s.; Colchester, Driffield and Ipswich, 47s.; Lynn, 44s.**
[]]	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.¶	lst pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	33s. 3d. per pair of pieces. Cost-of-living wage increased from 43 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers from 344 per cent. to 36 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 254 per cent. to 27 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change	and an and a second states	High Wycombe††	21 Sept.	Furniture trade operatives :	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : men on s
			and the second second	for timeworkersty: adult male process workers, 47s. 3d. per week (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s. per week, plus 45 per cent.	and a state of the second	Carlotte Lana version del Carlotte dell'Arten Pro- Ti anno Versi	The second secon	women timeworkers.	processes, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush bo chair makers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. labourers, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.; women on skilled processes, 9 ¹ / ₂ d.; w on Manchester rockers and other odd chairs, 8d. per hou
	Lancashire, Che-	lst pay day in Nov.**	bleachers, machine calico printers,	Male workers: Cost-of-living wage increased from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. per week for adult timeworkers, from 13s. 4d. to 13s. 11d. for adult pieceworkers, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Female workers: Cost-of-living wage increased from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for those 18 years and over,	Can Sense 1	Corressores		Caners :— Bored, 18, 19 and 20, and 21 and 23. Matters	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per chair. Rates after change, per chair: 1 18, 7d.; bored 19 and 20, and 21 and 23, 8d. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per chair. (8d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d.) New scale of rates adopted resulting in increases of from 18 8d per week. Bates after change, 100 during the for
302 mar 132 mar 2003	shire and Derby- shire (majority of firms) and certain firms in York-		engravers, and mechanics, etc. employed in the repair and maintenance of plant).	after change for timeworkers [†] ; adult male process workers, 45s d. por week (as formority); other male workers,			10.0-4		months, and increasing each six-months to 30s. 4d. in the esix-months.
Bleach-	shire.‡‡	lst pay day in Nov.**	greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing,	and over, 30s. plus 14s. 5d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 8s. 7d. Increase of 8d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 50s. 9d.	Furniture Manufacture	Leeds Bradford, Halifax Huddersfield,	18 Oct. 18 Oct.	makers, upholsterers, polishers, machine men and upholstresses.	Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, cutter and spindle hands, Is. 8d. per hour; other craft Is. 7d. per hour; upholstresses, 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, cutter and spindle hands, Is. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour; other c
yeing, g, etc.	Middleton	lst pay day in Nov.**	etc., works. Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for women polishers and by varying amounts for juveniles, the rates for dyers and male polishers remaining unchanged. Minimum		Keighley, Shipley, Brighouse, Dews- bury, Doncaster, York and Scar-	anat In	and machine men. Upholstresses	Is. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. ¹ ¹ / ₂ Increase of 1d. per hour (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 10 ¹ / ₂ d.).
	1		Louis,	for dyers and male polishers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for time-workers ^{††} : men 21 years and over- dyers, 47s. 3d.; polishers, 45s. 3d.; women polishers, 32s. 1d. per week.		borough. Ripon	18 Oct.	makers, upholsterers, polishers	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, cutter and spindle hands, ls. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour; other cl ls. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. ^{‡‡} Increase of 1d. per hour (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 10 ¹ / ₂ d.).
B	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades :	Cost-of-living wage increased from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. for men 21		Sheffield Birmingham and	5 Oct.	polishers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters.	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change : carpet fi 1s. 4½d.; other classes, 1s. 6½d. per hour (spindle hand per hour more). Increase of ½d. per hour for adult male workers (1s. 5d. to 1s.
	mali			years and over, from 8s. 2s. to 8s. 7d. per week for women 18 years and over, and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change ^{††} : men 21 years and over, 46s. 3d. (as formerly); women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d., plus 8s. 7d.		District. Bristol, Barnstaple, Bath, Cardiff, Gloucester and	Oct. 4th pay week in Oct.		and of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for women (8 ¹ / ₄ d. to 8 ¹ / ₄ d.). Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for s men, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour.
			Pieceworkers	per week. Cost-of-living wage increased from 39 per cent. to 40½ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 35 per cent. to 37 per cent. for hand cutters, from 30 per cent. to 31½ per cent. for menders and from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.	Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Yatton. Great Britain	1 Oct.	and the second second second second	Increase § of 2s. per week. Rates after change in Lor switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 k.w.), 67s.; (5,000 and over), 81s.; turbine mechanics, 68s.; drivers, stokers—leading, 66s., others, 60s.; trimmers, 53s.; elec fitters on maintenance work, 64s. 6d.; electricians' n

addition of the *x* gratia bonus of 1/2 per cent. (where applicable) and the current sliding scale percentage. Any learner introduced into the trade is to serve a twelve months' probationary period, during which time he is not to work for less than 2s. 6d. per day, irrespective of age. Where existing rates are in excess of those quoted above they are to remain unaltered. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." The increase in hourly rates of wages combined with the reduction in weekly hours of labour resulted in noreases in weekly rates of wages in some districts and in decreases in other districts. I Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Thus increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing. * In respect of the preceding pay period. * In respect of the preceding pay period. * In respect of the preceding pay period. * This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers'. * In respect of the preceding pay period.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

* These increases took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods), and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades.
† In respect of the preceding pay period.
* It was agreed as previously that piecework rates should be capable of yielding a minimum of 25 per cent. in excess of the basic rates.
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
Il Special temporary payments in addition to their basis wages and cost-of-living wages are made to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece-rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., to whom the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts applies.
** This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.
†† This increase took effect under an agreement between the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, which also provides for a further increase of 4d. per hour (or Wycombe Section, 1s. 3⁴d.), to take effect on 4th January, 1936.
th Provision is also made for a further increase for mole workers aring 1s. 4d. per hour (or Wycombe Section, 1s. 3⁴d.), to take effect on 4th January, 1936.

‡‡ Provision is also made for a further increase, for male workers, of ½d. per hour on 1st January, 1936.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building.	London district	lst pay day in Nov.*	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: carmen, 1-horse, 58s.; 2-horse, 62s.; assistant horsekeeper or stableman, 58s.; motor drivers—up to 15 cwt., 56s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; 2 tons to 5 tons, 71s.; over 5 tons, 75s.; tractors (steam and I.C.), 74s.; steam wagon drivers, 74s.; mates (18 years and over), 61s.; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers, 6d. per day more. [†]
Local	West Midlands Area	lst pay day in Oct.	Carters (highways and refuse re- moval).	Increases; of from 9d. to 1s. per week according to Zone. Minimum rates after change: Zone A1, 53s. 7d.; Zone A2, 52s. 2½d.; Zone B1, 49s. 4d.; Zone B2, 46s. 5½d.; Zone B3, 43s. 7½d.; Zone C1, 39s. 8½d.; Zone C2, 35s. 10½d.
Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Darlington	an 2 Oct.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Increases of 1/2 d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 0/2 d. per hour ; refuse collectors, 1s. 1/2 d.
	Middlesbrough	lst full pay week in Oct.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, ls. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. to ls. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; road sca- vengers and sweepers, ls. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.; refuse collectors, ls. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1935.

Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	7 Oct.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.	Weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44—or such other hours as may be jointly agreed by the Building Industry in the District in which the job is situated.
Building	London district	lst pay day in Nov.	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 47.

In respect of the preceding pay period.
See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
These increases are the result of a resolution passed at a meeting of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services 19th September, 1935.
This increase is the result of a revision of the sliding-scale agreement under the terms of which the minimum cost-of-living figure for calculating ges is now fixed at 45. *See* also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

Under the terms of an agreement made on 14th October, 1935, between the National Council of Port Labour Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers, the wages of dock workers are to be restored to the rates in operation prior to the reductions arranged under the National Agreement of 9th December, 1931. For timeworkers the restoration takes effect on 6th January, 1936, and for pieceworkers the restoration is to be in two instalments, one on 6th January and the remainder on 6th April, 1936. Part of the reductions referred to were restored in December, 1934, and the increases now arranged effect a full restoration.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in October, was 172, as compared with 189* in the previous month, and with 150* in October, 1934. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October num-bered 38, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and with 56 in October, 1934.

Dummer Comment	The second the Workstone	LEAD I
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	Among Operat
Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1	(continued).	Smelting of
Ingine Drivers, Motormen 1	Shipbuilding 4	Plumbing an
Siremen 1	Shipbuilding 4 Other Metal Trades 1	Shipbreaking
uards (Passenger)	Cotton	Printing
Permanent Way Men 1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1	Tinning of M
orters 1	Other Textile Manufacture 1	Other Co
Shunters 1	Textile Printing, Bleaching	Molten Le
fechanics 4	and Dyeing 1	White and
abourers	Tanning, Currying, etc	Works
Other Grades 3	Food and Drink 7	Pottery
Contractors' Servants	General Woodwork and	Vitreous En
-	Furniture 2	Electric
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 13	Paper, Printing, etc 2	Works
	Rubber Trades	Paint and C
MINES.	Gas Works 2	Indiarubber
Inderground 80	Electric Generating Stations 1	Coach and
Surface 2	Other Industries 2	Shipbuilding
TOTAL, MINES 82	Second and the second s	Paint used
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	dustries
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	Other Indus
a second a second a second a second a	Docks, Wharves, etc 7	Painting of
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Buildings 13	I among of
lay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses and Railway	
tery and Glass 3	Sidings 3	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc 4		
letal Extracting and Re-	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 74	
fining	T + 1 (1 1 C -) 170	OTHER
Metal Conversion and	Total (excluding Seamen) 172	Aniline
Founding (including Roll-		
ing Mills and Tube	SEAMEN.	
Making) 9	Trading Vessels, Steam and	ANTI
Engineering, Locomotive	Motor 23	Tree
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	Fishing Vessels, Steam and	Handling and
etc	Motor 15	Hides and
Railway and Tramway		
Carriages, Motor and	TOTAL, SEAMEN 38	* Cases includ
other Vehicles, and Air-		reported, so far a
craft Manufacture 4	Total (including Seamen) 210	all fatal cases 1
		previous returns

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 51⁺; the total number of deaths* reported was 5.

I. Cases (continued).

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION

... ... 17

mates.

51

of of

ERATION

I. Cases. LEAD POISONING.[†]

	(SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in-	- Pitch
Smelting of Metals	3 Tar
Plumbing and Soldering	Paraffin
Shipbreaking	2 Oil
Printing	1
Tinning of Metals	TOTAL
Other Contact with	to a design of the second second
Molten Lead	1 CHROME ULCERATIO
	Manufacture of Bichro
	1 Dyeing and Finishing
Pottery	1 Chrome Tanning
Vitreous Enamelling	- Chicolado Lumina
Electric Accumulator	Other Industries
Works	
Paint and Colour Works	
Indiarubber Works	The second s
Coach and Car Painting	
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other In-	II. Deaths.
	The second se
Painting of Buildings	6 Painting of Buildings
Tainting of Dunungs	- ANTHRAX.
TOTAL 2	1
101AL 2	
	Hides and Skins
	T
OTHER POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULC
Aniline	(SKIN CANCER).
	1 100H
the state of the s	Paraffin
ANTHRAX.	
	TOTAL
Handling and Sorting of	and the first of the second states of the second states and
Hides and Skins	1 Total, Deaths
To these on	- 1
The second s	

eported, so far as is known, during the precedin I fatal cases reported during the precedin tevious returns or not. † In addition, one case ng the mono included (as cases) all fatal ca † In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories was reported. November, 1935.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly involving 16,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 14,900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, l8, directly involving 24,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 4 other disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. The above figures do not take into account the sympathetic stoppages involving approximately 55,000 colliery workpeople in South Wales and Monmouthshire (see Table of Principal Disputes below). Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 58, as com-pared with 42 in the previous month, and 47 in October, 1934. In these 58 new disputes about 72,900 workpeople were directly involved and 900 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 16,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month.[†] The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving 90,300 workpeople[†], and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at about 470,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the isputes in progress in October :---TOTALS FOR JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1934.1 The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and

in progress in month. Number of Du					Aggregate Duration in		Northern Ireland for the ten completed months of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934 :—						
Industry Group.	Started before Starte			Workpeople involved in all Disputes	eople Working ed in Days of all putes Disputes in		Jan	uary to Oc 1935.	tober,	Jan	uary to Oct 1934.	ober,	
	begin- ning of month.	in month.	Total.	in progress in month.	progress in month.		No.	Number	Aggre- gate Duration	No.	Number	Aggre- gate Duration	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Woodworking, Furniture, etc Building, etc	6 1 1 6	28 3 7 3 3	34 4 8 3 9	84,300† 400 800 1,600 300	428,000 3,000 3,000 26,000 4,000	Industry Group.	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Transport Other	2	4 10	4 12	2,200 700	2,000 4,000	Fishing and Agri- culture	4	5,900	67,000				
Total, October, 1935	16	58	74	90,300†	470,000	Coal Mining Other Mining and	169		1,032,000	119	56,600‡	248,000	
Total, September, 1935 Total, October, 1934	16 6	42 47	58 53	33,800 13,900	129,000 71,000	Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	16	1,400	17,000	7	500	8,000	
Causes.—Of the 58 involving 3,100 workp wages, 5, directly inv- reductions, and 11, d wage questions; 2, dir respecting working ho on questions respecti- persons; 13, directly i respecting working an	beople, olving 3 irectly rectly in urs; 11 ng the nvolvin	arose of 300 wor involving , direct employ g 4,100	ut of c kpeopl ng 1,60 2,700 ly inv ment workp	lemands for e, out of pr 00 workpeople, olving 4,000 of particula eople, on oth	advances in oposed wage le, on other on questions workpeople, ar classes or her questions	etc Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Other	12 18 10 31 54 25 5 27 38 29 17	$\begin{array}{c} 900\\ 7,500\\ 600\\ 7,200\\ 12,900\\ 2,500\\ 200\\ 2,700\\ 3,200\\ 17,600\\ 4,200\\ \end{array}$	5,000 43,000 95,000 43,000 2,000 39,000 32,000 65,000 89,000	13 22 18 31 50 17 4 33 40 26 24	1,500 4,900 2,600 7,300 14,700 2,600 200 1,400 7,600 8,200 3,400	26,000 13,000 40,000 86,000 85,000 16,000 1,000 14,000 170,000 34,000 40,000	
workpeople, on other 56,600 workpeople, we	question	ns. Tw	o stop	pages, direct	ly involving	Total	455	244,7001	1,572,000	404	111,500‡	781,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING :	1,126	382	1935. 13 Aug.	1935.	Dissatisfaction with piece price list for machine-got coal.	No settlement reported.	
Colliery workpeople—Glamorgan- shire and Monmouthshire (certain collieries).	14,	500	30 Sept.	30 Sept 9 Oct.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed.	
Underground and surface workers- near Doncaster (one firm).	1,427	358	30 Sept.		Against substitution of piece-work rates of wages for day-wage rates for converor workers.	No settlement reported.	
Underground and surface workers —Burnbank, Lanarkshire (one firm).	886		11 Oct.	12 Oct.	Concerning the conditions of re- engagement of a certain workman who had refused to work on after- noon shift.	Man in question returned to work on afternoon shift.	
Colliery workpeople — Ynysddu, Mon. (one firm).	1,400		12 Oct.	See note¶	Against the employment of work- people who were not members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Amicable settlement effected.	
Colliery workpeople—South Wales and Monmouthshire (various collieries).	55,000	····	14-21 Oct.**	17-25 Oct.**	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed, on advice of South Wales Miners' Federation.	
Underground and surface workers —Blairhall, Fife (one firm).	870		15 Oct.	19 Oct.	For increases in the wages of cer- tain workpeople.	Increases conceded to various work people among those concerned in claim.	
Colliery workpeople — near Burton-on-Trent (one firm).	673	112	29 Oct.	29 Oct.	Against system of working broken time when there is a shortage of railway wagons.	Arrangements made providing for full shifts to be worked for a limited number of days per week	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE : Furniture trade operatives various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield).	1,500		1 Oct.	18 Oct.††	For an hourly rate of 1s. 7d. and a uniform working week of 44 hours.	Hourly rate advanced to 1s. 7d. in	

* 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.
* About 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 collieries beginning in October. They are thus counted twice in the total figures for the month.
* In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is slight except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.
If A minority of the collieries the dispute is reported as having terminated on 5th October and did not return to the surface until 19th October after certain assurances had been given by the firm. The colliery remained closed until 4th November, when there was a general resumption of work, following an understanding reached between representatives of the firm and the South Wales Miners' Federation.
** The stoppages began on various dates between 14th and 21st October, and ended on various dates from 17th to 25th October.

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* Revised number.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. ... 47% All Items included

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- Food only 31%
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AND OF MANTI STAR & JAMES IN FOOD.

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FOOD. At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a rise as compared with the previous month. The greater part of this movement was due to further increases in the average prices of eggs, butter and bread; bacon and cheese also were slightly dearer than a month earlier, while fish was a little cheaper. 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 1st November, 1935, as compared with 28 per cent. at 1st October, 1935, and 27 per cent. at 1st November, 1934. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st October, 1935, and 1st November, 1935 :--

TO FAIT TO ATTICK	othe	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1935 as compared with		
5452 of 451 ct. 30 (6923) 46 (6923) 46 (6923) (24 427020)	July, 1914.	lst Oct., 1935.	lst Nov., 1935.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1935.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. $1 1\frac{1}{2}$ $0 7\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 1½ 0 7¼	d. + 31 + 04	d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 42 0 101	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{8}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$	$+ 1\frac{1}{2}$ $- 0\frac{1}{4}$ $+ 4\frac{1}{2}$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$+ 4\frac{1}{24}$ + 04 + 24 - 04	
Bacon (streaky)* Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb.	0 111 0 101 0 5	1 2 1 1 0 8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 3^{-}$ + $2\frac{3}{4}$ + $2\frac{1}{2}$	$+ 0\frac{1}{4}$ + 0\frac{1}{4}
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$+ 5\frac{1}{4}$ + 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	···· ···· + 03
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 84 0 7 0 11 0 44	1 31 1 21 0 84 0 5 0 1 0 6	1 2 ⁸⁴	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1_{2} \\ + 0_{1}^{2} \\ \\ - 1_{1} \\ + 1 \\ + 1_{2}^{1} \end{array} $	+ 04 + 04 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01

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

	Average 1 Decrease 1935, as co	Corre- sponding General		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st Oct., 1935.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 34 6	Per cent. 35 9	Per cent.	Per cent. 35 7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	18 -12	- ²² - 4	- ²⁰ - 8	- ²⁰ - 8
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	41 · 10	45 13	43 12	43 12
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \\ -10 \\ 27 \\ 112 \end{array} $	-37 -3 28 88	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -7 \\ 27 \\ 100 \end{array} $	40 8 25 104
Flour	25 43 23	25 40 34	25 41 28	24 39 28
Sugar (granulated) Milk	23 15 88	10 92	12 90	11 89
Fresh Salt Cheeset	7 3	12 5 1	10 4 1 53	
Margarine Bggs (fresh) ⁺ Potatoes	-21 86 37	- 24 84 19	-22 85 28	-23 52 28
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	31	31	31	28

dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices ch prices are quoted is in most cases d, but in sor

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 1st 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."

final percentage increase shown below for "all items." As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st 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 1st 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 1st November as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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

and 44 per cent. at 1st November, 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 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 especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 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 Percentage	Increase .	since July,	1914-All Items.
(Food, rent.			

	and share	Section of							and the second			En Cont
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	1 161	164	1 176	1 169
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	20	20	40	43	. 43	43	45	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 (3¹/₂d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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.

I.—FOOD.

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

and the party of the second se				and the second					
- and a state of the	* Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		t figures ilable.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.			
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 31	1935. 1 Nov.			
DEBLGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland	10 567 8 756 449 431¶ 16 19‡ 318 34 79 71 28 24 1	4 562 1 777 408 392¶ 14 17 14 293 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	3 571 19 801 334 305 20 17 280 40 70 74 32 16 22	Oct. Sept. Apr. Sept. Aug. Oct. Aug. Sept. June June June Sept. Sept. July			
Australia Canada India (Bombay):	23 8**	16 5**	19 1	25 3	27 5	Sept. Sept.			
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	2 34¶ 8 6**	-5** 29¶ 4 -2**	-13** 34¶ 11 3	-7*• 40¶ 18 2	6** 40 24 0	Oct. Aug. Oct. Sept.			

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.*

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.§	July,	July,	July,	July,		t figures ilable.		
and the second	Dased.g	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 47	1935. 1 Nov.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D,E	8	5	4	5	6	Oct.		
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark	A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	608 597 54	595 596 60	554 593 66	554 610 73	584 604 72	Oct. Sept. Oct.		
Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany Holland (Am-	Á, É, Ć, É A, B, Ć, D, E A, B, Ć, D, E A, B, Ć, D, E	28 894 417 21	24 883 416 18	27 850 411 22	30 878 369 24	29 892 369 23	Aug. Sept. 3rd Qr. Oct.		
sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	41‡ 265††	37‡ 250††	40‡ 229††	36‡ 	36 235	Sept. Jan June		
" (Milan) … " (Rome) … Norway … Sweden … Switzerland … United States…	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	365 336 49 56 38	347 314 48 53 31	320 283 48 55 29	330 51 56 28	333 297 52 57 29	Aug. June Sept. Oct. Sept.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.	A,B,C,D,E	36‡	28‡	36‡	40	40	July		
Australia Canada India (Bombay) :	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	20 25	18 20	19 22	22 23	22 24	3rd Qr. Sept.		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	9 53¶ 31¶ 17	3 49¶ 27 14	3** 52¶ 29 16	1 56¶ 33 16	3 56 36 15	Oct. Aug. Oct. Sept.		
* 72	1		and the state	and the second	Carlos and a los				

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy litems), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; ain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 11-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 3; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percent-es are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1·44 ulling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in 2 ordinary currency.

Figure for July to December. Figure for July to December. The state of the pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in ordinary currency. Fuel and light are also included in these figures. Figure for June. A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;Other or Miscellaneous Items.Figure for July to December.The state of the sta• 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 o excluded. † 26th October in England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

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

The number of persons relieved^{*} on one day[†] in October, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 822,835, or $1\cdot 0$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $6\cdot 1$ per cent. less than in October, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 497, 492 and 527 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October was 625,134, an increase of $1\cdot1$ per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but a decrease of $3\cdot4$ per cent. as compared with October, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 197,701, or $0\cdot5$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $13\cdot7$ per cent. less than in October, 1934.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 80,119, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 8.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 742,716, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.9 per cent. less than in October, 1934.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-five showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, as compared with September; eleven showed decreases; while in one area there was no change. Compared with October, 1934, twenty-five areas showed decreases, of which the largest were at Glasgow (309 per 10,000), Manchester (118 per 10,000), and Norwich (103 per 10,000); twenty-one showed increases, the most marked being at Sunderland (109 per 10,000); one area showed no change.

Souther Contraction	Num	ber of per Poor Relief Octo	eceipt of ay† in	Decrea in ra 10,0 Popula	e (+) or ase (-) te per 00 of ation as	
	Indoor.	Outdoor	. Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated	wit	pared th a
	1			Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		1. S. 2. S.		1		
County of London	28,380	100,315	128,695	304	+ 7	- 11
Birkenhead Birmingham	770	8,822 16,076	9,592	639 202	+ 11 + 1	+ 48 - 7
Blackburn	4,384 778 838	3,947	20,460	394	+ 3	- 19
Bradford	1,082	5,043 9,060	5,881	334 345	++++++	+ 7 - 38
Brighton Bristol	1,011 2,034	2,288 7,966	3,299 10,000	224	+ 5 + 3	+ 3
Burnley	367	3,930	4,297	244 456	- 6	
Coventry	1,174	10,095	4,297	510	+ 9	- 26
Croydon	728	1,929 4,734	2,347 5,462	127 227	-1 + 12 + 5	+ 5 + 14
Derby East Ham	569 591	3,163 4,294	3,732 4,885	265 356	+ 5	- 03
Gateshead	614	9,050	9,664	786	No. C. State State State	+ 1 + 77 + 5 + 4
Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull	479 1,650	2,047 20,315	2,526 21,965 21,668	221 687	-17 + 3 + 10 + 3	+ 5
Leeds	1,341	20,327 4,781	21,668	446	+ 10 + 3	+ 4
Leicester Liverpool	895 4,488	4,781 88,439	5,676 92,927	235 1,084	- 9	- 6 + 31
Manchester	3,292	42,945	46,237	613	-9 - 3 + 11 + 5	+ 31 - 118
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	382 844	5,316 20,688	5,698 21,532	408 750	+ 5	- 38
Norwich	752	8,655	9,407	748	- 6 + 2	-39 -103
Nottingham Oldham	1,124 878	8,655 10,737 4,700	11,861 5,578	421 413	- 3	- 67
Plymouth	517	6,276	6,793	334	+ 10 + 1	+ 9
Portsmouth Preston	1,160	3,255 2,426	4,415	177	+ 11	- 5
St. Helens	432	5,820	2,947 6,252 10,738	251 578	+ 2	+ 39 - 7
Salford	556 1,663	5,820 10,182 34,964	10,738	502	+ 32	- 6
Southampton	1,273	4.519	36,627 5,852	703	+ 3 + 9	-14 + 12
Southend-on-Sea South Shields	302 709	3,178	3,480	261	+ 35 + 7	- 7
Stockport	599	4,015 1,793	4,724 2,392	419 187	+ 7	+ 10 + 3
Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland	1,772 778	8,536 15,297 7,993	2,392 10,308 16,075	375	- 2	- 9
Swansea	467	7,993	8,460	861 511	$+ 12 \\ - 2$	+109 + 26
Wallasey Walsall	271	2,368	2,639	272	+ 24	+ 58
West Ham	539 2,044	3,078	3,617 17,119	343 620	+ 1 + 5	- 68 - 50
Wolverhampton	566	2,605	3,171	226	- 3	+ 3
Total for the above County Boroughs	45,652	450,787	496,439	477	+ 4	- 14
Total, County of						
London and 42 Selected County					TANK +	
Boroughs	74,032	551,102	625,134	427	+ 5	- 13
SCOTLAND.		Colores and			- martine	
Glasgow		153,050		1,415	+ 5	- 309
Edinburgh Dundee	601 391	20,806 8,122	21,407	468	+ 2	The second
Aberdeen	470	9,636	8,513 10,106	480 587	-3 + 16	+ 15 + 35
Total for the above	See See	and the second				A COLORADOR
Scottish Burghs	6,087	191,614	197,701	1,029	+ 5	-177
	and the second se				-	
Total for above 47 areas	80 110	749 736	000 075	12.12% KI	ELES ST	1 Borgante
47 areas	80,119	742,716	822,835	497	+ 5	- 30
	and the second se	and the second of the second s			and the second se	and the second second second

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. I.-STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1935.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during October have been received from 140* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,172.000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1934, in respect of the same 140 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 Oct., 1934.
ENGLAND AND	parts as a	641 <u>9</u> 30 0	1.2000 21	and the second		
WALES :	£ 147,800	£ 9,700	£ 800	£ 12,000	£ 20,100	£ 190,400 - 0.4
Yorkshire	1,502,700	43,300	23,000	37,700	77,500	1,684,200 + 38.4
Lancs. & Cheshire	561,600	54,100	35,600	90,000	72,100	813,400 + 8.9
North and West- Midland Counties*	1,182,900	258,700	78,200	345,400	248,000	2,113,200 + 73.3
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	499,300	37,700	13,600		24,300	574,900 + 83·1
Outer London*†	1,691,900	117,400	316,500	197,700	238,800	2,562,300
South-Eastern Counties*	680,600	1,200	73,800	84,500	83,900	924,000 + 11·2
Scuth-Western Counties	121,800	2,500	31,700	3,300	19,700	179,000
Wales and Mon.	129,500	200	5,500	1.5	11,700	146,900 + 20.8
SCOTLAND	451,200	6,400	19,400	20,500	96,700	+ 2008 594,200 - 4.9
TOTAL , Oct., 1935	6,969,300	531,200	598,100	791,100	892,800	9,782 500 + 15 · 2

Total, Oct., 1934 6,125,700 494,900 486,200 399,200 984,400 8,490,400 II.-STATISTICS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1935.

(a) Estimated Cost. Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities evered by the Department's enquiries with regard to the estimated cest of buildings for which plans were passed during July to September, 1935. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the third quarter of 1934 :------

compares the tot		mobe for	une une			
District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931, of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business 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 July-Sept. 1934.
ENGLAND AND	£	£	£	£	£	£
WALES : Northern Counties	William Starts	25296572		1100	102,000	- ENGRICES CEN
(970)	796,200	S. M. Strange		ADA HALLAN	and the second	+ 39.3
Yorkshire (2,472)	1,778,700	95,900	154,800	254,900	207,400	2,491,700
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,090)	2,052,500	387,800	327,000	994,600	266,000	4,027,900
North and West- Midland Counties (3,188)	4,014,600	633,600	718,000	331,100	643,300	
South Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	914,500	217,100	69,100	93,700	76,100	1,370,500 + 15·9
Outer London† (2,700)	5,534,100	675,000	438,100	247,400	472,800	120521 23
South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,451,200	15,400	143,100	38,900	336,600	1,985,200 + 11·3
South-Western Counties (452)	339,000	6,000	36,500	64,300	61,600	manager a
Wales and Mon. (820)	411,500	33,000	52,800	10,100	48,900	
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,060,500	95,300	69,600	275,400	344,000	
TOTALS (17,761):	7,155,400 4,941,800 6,255,600	721,400	407,900		589,500	10,265,700 7,216,200 10,104,200
July-Sept., 1935	18,352,800	2,220,800	2,069,600	2,384,200	2,558,700	27,586,100
Tailar Sant 1034	The state of the		105 C 50 C 4	122552		+ 25.4

July-Scpt., 1934 15,4/9,200 1,591,400 1,552,800 1,408,100 1,995,200 21,996,70

 The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:--Northern Counties ne); North and West-Midland Counties (one); Outer London (two); and h-Eastern Counties (two). Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in September, 1935, was 13.194, as compared with 9,181 in August, 1935, and 9,888 in September, 1934, In continuation of the statistics given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (e.g., August, 1935, page 321), figures are given in the Table below relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Arthorities during the third quarter of 1935; comparative figures are also given for the corresponding quarter of 1934.

District.	Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed. Third Quarter of—		District.	Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed. Third Quarter of—		
Andreas Andreas	1935.	1934.		1935.	1934.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :			ENGLAND AND WALES-contd.			
Northern Counties Yorkshire	1,604 3,843	1,142 6,261	Outer London* South - Eastern	8,387	6,221	
Lanes. and Cheshire	5,123	4,547	Counties South - Western	2,431	2,216	
North and West- Midland Coun-			Counties Wales and Mon.	470 758	345 849	
ties South - Midland and Eastern	8,921	5,274	SCOTLAND	2,707	2,550	
Counties	1,889	1,443	TOTAL	36,133	30,848	

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by	Average selling price† per ton,	Dec.(-)	+) or compared ith
	last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.†	A year ago.†
Pig-Iron : Cleveland Cumberland	1935. July-Sept.	s. d. 59 8 63 01	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 7 \\ - 0 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 2 11\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
(Hematile mixed numbers) Nottingham District North Staffordshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland	July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept.	57 113 56 64 55 7 64 9	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 7 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 0 & 9 \end{array} $	$+ 3 4\frac{1}{2}$ + 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 0 11
Manufactured Iron : North of England West of Scotland	July-Sept. July-Aug.	163 4 ¹ / ₂	-23	$-2 9\frac{1}{2}$
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	July-Aug.	192 9 1	$+ 4 0\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 43

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated[‡], the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side, blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland; and in a decrease in the wages of blast-The variations in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant

The variations in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, North Lancashire and the West of Scotland, and of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England; whilst in the case of blastfurnace-men in the Nottingham District wages continued to be maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainment. For details of the changes in wages referred to see page 398 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1935, and page 442 of this issue.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1920.

Prescribed Standard for First-Aid Boxes or Cupboards.

THE Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland on the 11th October, 1935, made an Order§ under section 26 (1) of the Workmen's Com-pensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, prescribing the standard for first-aid boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained in factories

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
 † Stated to the nearest farthing.
 ‡ See the article on Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.

Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1935: No. 124. H.M. Jonery Office; price 1d. net (12d. post-free).

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN) ORDER, 1935.

A DEAFT Order, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit in respect of Dependent Children) Order, 1935, was laid before Parliament by the Minister of Labour, under section 59 of the

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. With the exception of the proviso that the total weekly benefit for any claimant should not exceed a certain limit, the draft Order carried out the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, that the rate of benefit for dependent children should be increased from 2s. to 3s. a week.*

The draft Order was approved, by Resolution of both Houses, on 24th October; the Ordert has accordingly been made by the Minister of Labour, and came into operation on 31st October.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1935.

The Minister of Labour made an Order[‡] on 30th October, 1935, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, varying and amending the Banking Industry Special Scheme of unemployment insurance. The effect of the new Order is to raise the increase of benefit in respect of dependent children from 2s. to 3s. a week; the change took effect, as in the general scheme of unemployment insurance, from 31st October.

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1935.

The Minister of Labour made an Order§ on 30th October, 1935, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, varying and amending the Insurance Industry Special Scheme of unemployment insurance. The effect of the new Order is to raise the increase of benefit in respect of dependent children from 2s. to 3s. a week; the change took effect, as in the general scheme of unemployment insurance, from 31st October

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions|| are final. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following decision is of general interest :--

Case No. 6655/35. (7.10.35).

- SECTION 24 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-CAPABLE OF WORK-CLAIMANT HAD RIGHT HAND AMPUTATED-SMALL OR NEGLIGIBLE CHANCES OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT IMMATERIAL AS TEST OF CAPABILITY OF WORK.
- The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the deputy Umpire :---
- Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the

claimant was capable of work. "Whilst in employment the claimant sustained an injury which resulted in the amputation of his right hand below the wrist. "The claimant received a lump sum by way of compensation. That was on the 22nd May, 1935, when it was said that the claimant's total incapacity still continued 'but it is expected that his condition will improve to enable him to do the work of a one-hand man.' This

indicates that the amputation had not then completely healed. "A month later it was certified by a medical man that the claimant 'is able to do work of a light nature, i.e., a one-armed

man's job

man's job.' "The Court of Referees were asked to decide whether the claimant was capable of work on the 12th June, 1935. They heard the case on the 25th June, which was the date of the medical certificate. Strictly there is no evidence as to the actual condition of the claimant's arm on the 12th June, but having regard to the important principles raised by this case I do not feel compelled to determine it on so narrow a point if I find that the claimant was capable of work on the 25th June.

* See page 415 of this issue of the GAZETTE.
* The Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit in respect of Dependent Chiles) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1052. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1d. net (14d. post free).
* The Banking Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935. No. 1073. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (14d. post free).
* The Insurance Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1073. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (14d. post-free).
* The Insurance Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1074. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (14d. post-free).
* Noumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 3s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 14th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net). March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). These analytical guides a fuel process of revision and Part IV. (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net). Selected decisions are also selected in July, 1935 (price 6d. net). Selected decisions are also a payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for september, 1935.

"The Court of Referees fairly stated the meaning of the expression 'Capable of work' according to the decisions to which I will refer later, but having done so, the Court proceeded to say: 'Claimant does not show that any work is available which he could do. . . He must prove capacity by performance.' In my view the Court of Referees, in so saying, were applying a test of capability for which there is no authority.

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Court of Referees, in so saying, were applying a test of capability for which there is no authority. "In his arguments in resisting the claimant's appeal to the Umpire, the Insurance Officer seems to adopt a similar line. He relies upon the statement that 'it is quite useless for him (the claimant) to hope for future employment with the employer. The probability of claimant obtaining suitable employment in the locality is said therefore to be practically negligible having regard to his physical condition and his age. "The principal decisions on the meaning of the expression 'capable of work' are Decisions 308/O.W.D.* 6979/20,† 1404/28.‡ These are printed and it is not necessary to make conjous extracts

These are printed and it is not necessary to make copious extracts from them.

from them. "The expression in these decisions which appears to have given rise to this case and to this appeal is 'capable of doing work of a kind such as there may be some reasonable probability of obtaining." "The expression refers to work of a certain kind, and in my view, it means that the claimant proves that he is capable of work if, notwithstanding his condition, he can show that he is still has powers of labour which are a merchantable article in some of the well-known lines of the labour market lines of the labour market.

lines of the labour market. "Economic conditions or competition with able-bodied men may render his chances of obtaining employment very small or negligible, but this is immaterial as a test of capability of work. Much less can the economic conditions of his locality be any test so long as he is capable of taking some line of labour elsewhere. "If, on the other hand, a claimant's powers of work are so reduced that no one could reasonably be expected to engage him, except from motives of charity, he would fail to show that he was capable of work.

of work.

"This interpretation of the expression is supported by the following Cases :

"In Case 308/O.W.D. the claimant was crippled in the left leg and in receipt of full disablement allowance. The only work that he was said to be fit for was a well-known line of labour, that of a time-keeper. He was held 'capable of work.' His chances of obtaining the employment of which he was capable were not made any test of his capacity. "In Case 4863/O.W.D.§ the claimant was paralysed in both legs. She could not leave home and there was said to be no possibility of her obtaining home work. She succeeded in showing that she was capable of work because she had, in fact, worked as a home worker for 20 years.

showing that she was capable of work because she had, in fact, worked as a home worker for 20 years. "This last case was distinguished in Case 6979/20 in which the claimant was certified to be suitable for a sedentary occupation, but he had not learned any trade which he could follow at home. He sought to show that he was fit for employment as a doorkeeper or lift attendant, but this was rejected on medical evidence. The claimant, therefore, failed to show that he was capable for work of some kind as an employee. "In Case 2347/O.W.D.|| the claimant was a mental deficient, and it was said that it was unlikely that any employer would

and it was said that it was unlikely that any employer would engage her, and that there was no reasonable prospect of finding her suitable employment. She was held capable of work because, notwithstanding her defects, she had been employed for ten years and her incapacity had not become worse. A similar case was Case 5992/20.¶

"Upon the same principles, cases of blind persons were allowed or disallowed (See Decisions 3400/O.W.D.** 1512/20,†† 1571/25.‡‡ Reference may also be made to the case of a claimant who had worked for 8 years at a place a few yards from his home, but who was so incapacitated that he could not get to the Employment Exchange to sign (Decision 841/20).§§ "The point raised in the present case underlay Decision 13775/33.[]]" The claimant had been certified fit for light work but he had not obtained any. He wanted work in a lamp

but he had not obtained any. He wanted work in a lamp room. It was held that the Court of Referees could not import into the meaning of 'capable of work' a consideration of the claimant's willingness or unwillingness to accept the light work for which he was fit. 'Both the Medical Referee and the Company's medical

adviser pronounce the claimant fit for light surface work at least, and that is a well recognised form of labour and is thus "work of a kind such as there may be some reason-able probability of obtaining."

"Returning to the case now under appeal, the claimant is a one-armed man. It is common knowledge that there are thousands of one-armed men in employment in all manner of occupations, in-cluding time-keepers, lift attendants, watchmen and even general and farm labourers.

"The claimant is not a totally disabled man, even at the age of 58; he is capable of taking various lines of recognised labour and he satisfies the condition of proving that he is capable of work."

* See U.I. Code 8 † See Vol. III, ‡ See Vol. VII, § See U.I. Code 8 U	"	"	"	(Pamphlet No. 38), p. 117 (Pamphlet No. 7/1928).
 See Vol. III, See U.I. Code 8 See Vol. I, See Vol. IV, See Vol. IV, See Vol. I, See Vol. XII 	1) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3)	1) 2) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3)	22 17 19 19 19 19 19 19	p. 22. (Pamphlet No. 31). p. 23. p. 371. p. 185 (Pamphlet No. 11/1925) p. 254. p. 74 (Pamphlet No. 10/1933).

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

CERTAIN GRADES IN THE STAMPING DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—Claims were submitted by the Civil Service Clerical Association for increases in the scales of pay and annual Clerical Association for increases in the scales of pay and annual leave, and for a reduction in the working hours, of (a) women tellers (established and unestablished); (b) assistant stampers, stampers and principal stampers; and (c) third class superintendents in the Stamping Department, Board of Inland Revenue. The Association submitted that the work was highly responsible and covered a wide range of different duties, and that there was interchange ability from one not to acather. In addition the speed at which ability from one post to another. In addition, the speed at which the work was done and the lack of promotion prospects were stressed. Comparisons with the scales of pay of other grades in the Civil Service and in outside establishments were advanced. It was also submitted that the hours of work were longer than in allowances were out of scale with those prevalent in the Civil Service generally. The Board of Inland Revenue contended that the pay, generally. The Board of Inland Revenue contended that the pay, leave, and hours of work of the grades concerned compared favourably with establishments both inside and outside the Government service where work of a comparable nature was performed. The Court awarded certain increases in pay and an increase of leave to women tellers and assistant stampers, and they decided that no change should be made in existing working hours, provided that normant should be made in existing working hours, provided that payment should be made at overtime rates for all hours of attendance in excess of be made at overtime rates for all hours of attendance 1. 44 hours a week.—Award No. 1628; dated 22nd October, 1935.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.C. (7), dated 11th October, 1935, to vary general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 11th December, 1935.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (35), dated 5th November, 1935, to vary general Proposal F.H. (35), dated 5th November, 1935, to vary general

Objection period expires 1st January, 1936.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.C. (6), dated 8th October, 1935, confirming the fixing and variation of general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 14th October, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS .- (i) Report on the acreage and pro duction of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. LXIX. Part I. Ministry of Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. LXIX. Part 1. Ministry of Agriculture. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (ii) Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. XXIII. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 9d.). Contain statistics of persons employed on 4th June, 1934, on holdings above one acre.

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. Part II. County of Northampton and the Soke of Peterborough. Part II. (S.O. publications; price 1s. each.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Industrial assurance, statistical sum-maries, 1925–1934. (S.O. publication; price 2d.).

TRADE UNIONS.—Registered trade unions: statistical summary 1925-34. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 3d.).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Analytical guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit (U.I. Code 7). Part IV. Anomalies Regulations, July, 1935. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.). (ii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1935. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 9, 1935. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1996. ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators : Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.-Accumulators, Air Accumulators: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Accumulators, Air Loaded: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Alterations and Repairs to Easington Signal Station: F. Hall & Sons, Hull.— Alternators, Motor: Newton Brothers (Derby), Ltd., Derby.— Anchors, Stocked: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Anchors, Stockless: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Ambulances, Mader, Classific and Manager & Sons, Stocket and Manager & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Anchors, Stockless : N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Ambulances, Motor : Clement Talbot, Ltd., London, W.—Amplifiers, W/T : Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon. —Bags, Seamen's Kit : Gowen & Co., West Mersea.—Barrels, Steel, Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Bars, Brass and Bronze : Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall; Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Yoker; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Baulks, Tank : Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—Blocks, Wood : A. M. Macdougall & Sons, Glasgow.—Boat, Motor : Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Boilers, Water Tube : Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glagow. Sub-contractors for Mechanical Stokers and Forced Draught Fans : International Combustion, Ltd., Derby. Sub-contractors for Economisers : E. Green & Sons, Ltd. Derby. Sub-contractors for Economisers : E. Green & Sons, Ltd. Wakefield. Sub-contractors for Indicators and Recorders : Cambridge Wakefield. Sub-contractors for Indicators and Recorders : Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., Cambridge. Sub-Contractors for Turbo Feed Pumps and Feed Water Heaters : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Coal Weighers : W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birming-ham. Sub-contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Brook hirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Boots, Ankle : R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds : O. Smith, Raunds.—Boots, I.R. : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Bottles, Oil and Fuel : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd. Patrabarous & Biotes - Wicker Armedenance Ltd. Detterhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bottes, on and rule: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Boxes: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.— Boxes, Ammunition: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bricks: London Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd., London, W.C.—Buoys, Light: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Buoys, Mooring: Caledon Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Dundee, G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), London, S.E.; E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), London, S.E.; E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.-Bunting: Cyrus Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; A. J. Holcroft & Son, Ltd., Halifax.-Cabinet and Upholstery Work: J. Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; Exors. of S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.-Cable : Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.-Cable, Chain and Gear : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; R. Suckes & Son. Ltd. Cradley Heath: J. G. Walker & Son Ltd. R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Hrvine; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; Joseph Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Cable Installations: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Heywood; London, S.E.—Calico: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Heywood; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.— Capstan Gear: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Capstans and Spares: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Castings and Cast Iron Stretcher Clumps: Head Wrightson & Co., Thornaby-on-Tees; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cement, Portland : Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chains, Chain Cable and Gear: Brown Longer & Co., Ltd. Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement, Portland : Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Chains, Chain Cable and Gear : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley, Staffs.; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Joseph Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.-Chain, Short Link : Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath.-Change Over Switches : Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Clothing, Oilskin : M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlains, Ltd., Norwich; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.-Clumps, Mooring : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.-Cross Connectors: W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.-Couplings, Hose, etc. : Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.-Granes, Electric Travelling : Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.-Cranes, Electric : Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Edward Holme & Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Edward Holme & Co., Broadheath.—Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-contractors for Co., Broadneath.—Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-contractors for Hoist Motors & Hoist Controllers: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for remaining Motors: Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for remaining Controllers: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Cowans remaining Controllers: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Cowass Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Motors. Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cranes, Scaplane Lifting**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew. Sub-contractors for Motors : Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. —Granes, Steam Travelling : Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.—Cutters, Star and Spike : Carron Company, Falkirk ; Deritend Stamping Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cylinders, Tin : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Depth Charge Release Traps : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Archibald Low & Sons, Ltd., Partick, Glasgow.—Dinghies, Motor : Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—Drawers, Long and Short : I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Salmon & Welch (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.—Dressings, Surgical :

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs.; Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs.; Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.; Arthur Benton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Drums**: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Drums, Ltd., London, S.W.— **Duck, Flax**: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.— **Fagine, Motor Fire**: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— **Fans, Table**: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Firehearths, Stoves and Gear**: Carron Company, Falkirk; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; H. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Flags**: Adam & Lane & Neave, Ltd., London, E.; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds: Walter Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds E. Ellay & Co. Ltd. Laeds. Adam & Lane & Neave, Ltd., London, E.; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Walter Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Flour: E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; J. Rank & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gear for Alteration to Lifts: Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith.—Generator, Motor: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Generators, Sets and Spares: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Foam: London: Laurence Market Single Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Foam: London: M. Condon, E.C.—Generators, Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Sets and Spares: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Sets and Spares: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Sets and Spares Single Single Single Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Sets and Spares Single Foam : Foamite-Firefoam, Ltd., London, W.-Grinding Machine, Motor-driven : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-General Electric Co., Ltd., Birming-Manchester. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham...-General Electric Co., Ltd., Birming-ham. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester..-Grips, Bulldog: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham; Old Hill Company (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston..-Golden Syrup: Westburn Sugar Refiners, Ltd., Greenock; Hair, Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow..-Heating Installation: Haywards, Ltd., London, S.E..-Hut Accommodation, Temporary: J. Harrison & Co., London, S.E..-Ingot Bars, Copper: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C. --Ingot, Tin: Vivian, Younger & Bond, London, E.C..-Lamps, Electric Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Chesterfield..-Lathes, Belt Driven: Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley..-Lathes, Motor-driven: George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford..-Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby..-Lathes, Motor-driven Combina-tion Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Motors : Mawdeleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Birmingham..-Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.--Lathe, Motor-driven Variable Speed: Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley. Sub-contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton..-Launches : British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.--Lead, Pig: contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Launches: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.-Lead, Pig: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Leggings, Web.: Mills Equip-ment Co., Ltd., London, N.-Machinery, Replace for Motor Launch: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.-Margarine: Van den Berghs & Jurgens (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C.-Milk, Unsweetened Condensed: Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., London, E.C. Milling Machines Motor diverse L. Dashingers Berghs & Jurgens (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C.—Milk, Unsweetened Condensed : Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., London, E.C. Milling Machine, Motor-driven : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Sub-contractors for Motor : English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Oils, Linseed : Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Union Oil & Cake Mills, London, E.— Paint : Champion, Druce & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Parts for Capstan Gear : Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Peas, Split : Wheatsheaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pickles : J. Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Crosbies Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall. —Piling Equipment : Woodfield Hoisting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pipes, Steel : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Pipe Bends, Steam : Aiton & Co., Ltd., Dordon, E., Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Pipes, Fuze : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Plugs and Sockts : Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Presses, Hydraulic : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Propellers : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Motor-driven Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Motor-driven Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Motor-driven Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Motor-driven Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Motor-driven Bilge : Co., Ltd., Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Racks, Stowage, Bottle : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Racks, Stowage, Bottle : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starter: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Racks, Storage, Steel: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Racks, Stowage, Bottle: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.-Sailcloth, Canvas: Ander-son & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.-Satin, Drill: Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Todmorden.-Screw Automatic Machine, Motor-driven: A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale. Sub-contractors for Motor: English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.-Scuttles, Side, Aluminium: John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill.-Shackles: T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.-Shirts, Soft, White: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N. -Shoes, Black Leather: Adam Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.-Socks and Stockings, Blue, Cashmere: M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby.-Socks, Thick and Thin, and Stockings, Thick: J. G. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding: Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby.-Starters: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.-Steelwork for Gantry :

LABOUR GAZETTE. 451 E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steelwork for Workshop : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Colwick.—Steelwork for Workshop and Store: E. C. & J. Keap, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Sections, "M.S.": British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn, Steel Co. of Scotland Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sections "D": British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Stretching Machine, Motor-driven Plate : Scriven & Co., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Switchboards : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lance.—Switchgear : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Suet, Refined Beef : Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Tank, Mild Steel Acid : H. & T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd., Netherton, Dudley.—Timber : Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.; Nothampton.—Tractor Units and Trailers : Scammell Lorries, Ltd.; London, W.C.—Torpedo Stores (Screws, Pins, etc.) : Sibleys (1922); Ltd., London, S.W.; W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; Weir Precision Engineers, Ltd., Southampton; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., Kondon, S.W. Sub-contractors : Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Valves, Oil, etc. : Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Vests, Summer and Winter : I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—Winches, Minesweeping : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Genera.—Winches, Minesweeping : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gareshead.—Wire, Rope, Steel : British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham and Gateshead.

Ammeters : Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Basins, Soup : J. J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich. Batteries and Cells : Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Blankets : Wm. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Batley. Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets: Wm. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Batley.— Boards, Mill: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.— Bodies for 3 ton loads: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.— Bodies for 7 rucks: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Benson Motor Body Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Boring and Screw-cutting Machines: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brass Bar: J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass Tubing: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Wooden: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Brass Foundry: H. Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bubs, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cables, Electric, etc.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Flax:--Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn; R. Duckton & Son, Leeds.—Canvas for Screens: Thos. Briggs (Lond.), Ltd., London.—Canvas, W.P.: J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Carbons, H.C.D., etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton.—Carts, Hand, Light:—Revill, Carter & Co., Ltd., Shipley.—Cast Ironwork (Misc.): Jones & Campbell Ltd., Larbert.—Cells, Inert: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Every-Ready Co. (G.B.) Ltd., London, E. Hellesens, Ltd., S Wimbledon.—Chains, Overall : Kennedy & Kemp, Ltd., Longparish. Chassis and Cabs: J. I. Thornycroft, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Chassis, Every-Ready Co. (G.B.). Ltd., London, E.; Hellesens, Ltd., S. Wimbledon.—Chains, Overall: Kennedy & Kemp, Ltd., Longparish.
Chassis and Cabs: J. I. Thornycroft, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Chassis, 15 cwt. 4-wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chassis, 6-wheeled: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Rootes, Ltd., Chassis, 5-Wheeled: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Rootes, Ltd., Luton; Associated Equipment, Co., Ltd., Southall.—Cloth, Blue, etc.: John D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds, J. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Farsley; H. Booth & Son, Leeds.—Cookers, Petrol-Burning: Hurdren Brachutz, Ltd. Hydran Products, Itd., Staines.—Cord : Hounsells, Ltd., Bridport; J. Gundry, Bridport.—Cord, Bedford : J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cotton Waste : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Drums, Cable : Siemens Bros. & W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Drums, Cable : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Duck, Linen : Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Engine and Generator : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Forms, Barrack:—Legs, etc.: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Forms, Barrack:—Tops: Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich.—Furnace, Annealing : Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gabardine Drab, W.P. : G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—Garage Equip-ment : Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Helmet Bodies, Khaki : Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampsted ; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. J. Compton, Sons, & Webb, Ltd., London, E. ; Bloomfields, Ltd., London, S.W.—Hessian, Packing : Craiks, Ltd., Forfar:—Lamps, Electric : Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps, Hurricane : Sherwood, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Stratford, E. ; Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C. —Linoleum: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Loccomotive: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries, Tipping: Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co., Leeds. Lorry, 4-wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Magnesium Powder: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.— Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Sons Ltd., Shipley.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycles and Motor Cycle Parts: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Engines: Morris

WAR OFFICE.

<page-header><page-header><page-header> Ltd., Brentford.—Valves, W.T.: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Washers: Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Water Bottles: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Webbing, Cotton: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Webb Equipment: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Wooden Blocks: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Works Services: Building, etc.: Aldershot.—Wo.'s Quarters, Clayton Barracks: W. Laughton, Bedford. Berwick.—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Thos. Horsburgh & Son, Dunbar. Blackdown—Construction of Married Officers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Garages at N. Frith Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Garages at N. Frith Barracks: J. B. Lucia and Quebec Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Catteriek.—Water Main, etc.: Fred. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Repairs to Farm Buildings: J. T. Farran & Son, Hutton Rudby. Chatham—Renewing Floors: H. Goodsell, Maidstone; Repairing roofs: Robert Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, N.C.; Alterations to St. Marra Renewing Bashes and Frames: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Alterations to Repairing roofs : Robert Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Renew-ing Sashes and Frames : E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Alterations to St. Marys Barracks : H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Deepcut—Sanitary Annexes : Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Dunbar and Berwick-on-Tweed—Artificer's Work : Thos. Horsburgh & Son, Dunbar.— Fort Monkton—Garage for Lorries : John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Fort George—Painting : Fred. Holdsworth, Shipley. Enfield Lock— Constructional Steelwork : Croggon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Glasgow—Term Contract : Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank. Glencorse— Term Contract : Mitchell, Anderson & Co., Edinburgh. Hamilton— Term Contract : Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Hounslow—Football Ground at A.V.T. Centre : J. Burley & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Hounslow—Artificers Work : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Larkhill— Repairs to Hutting : James & Crockerell, Darrington. Londonderry —Garages at Ebrington Barracks : Crawford & Eakin, Londonderry Repairs to Hutting: James & Crockerell, Darrington. Londonderry —Garages at Ebrington Barracks: Crawford & Eakin, Londonderry. Netley—Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Improvement of Married Quarters: G. R. Wade, Richmond, Yorks. North Midland Area—Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Sandhurst—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Stirling—Repairs to road, R.A.O. Depôt: Darroch, Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, E. Shorncliffe—Periodical Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich— Artificers work in the Woolwich R.E. Area: H. J. Gower, Ltd., London, E.C.

LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1935. Walton-on-Thames.—Aero Engines, Blower Unit : Armstrong Sidde-ley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Wheels : Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft Spares : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft Spares : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Bristol Aroster, Utd., Bristol; Viekers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sir W. G. Arrestrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Covers.—Aircraft, Modifica-tion : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Conversion Set : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Modifica-tion : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Modifica-tion : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Modifica-tion : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Modifica-Betts, Statey : Mult Equipment Co., Ltd., Hawnees.—Aircraft, Modifica-Betts, Charging Panes : Eskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Betts, Safety : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Condon, S.W. -Battey Charging Panes : Ensine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Betts, Safety : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.K., Bins, Storage : Haslam's, Ltd., Blongs, etc. : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Bebring Tools, etc. : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Kondon, N.K.—Bioteks, Terminal : Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Fleenbune Mg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Berster Storage : Haslam's, Ltd., Blongs, etc. : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Kondon, N.K.—Bioteks, Terminal : Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Bebring Tools, etc. : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Kondon, K.E.—Borks, Terminal : Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Bebring Tools, etc. : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Kondon, K.E.—Borks, Terminal : Oliver Pell Control Co., Kith, London, S.E., Debiban, Underground Cables : Simens Nor, K.A., Condon, S.E., Dibban, Dever-H Gradut. - Cable : General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton. - Calibrators : Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Calibrators, Airspeed : R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.. - Calipers : E. P. Barns, Ltd., London, E.C. - Cameras : Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W. - Cameras and Spares : Houghton Butcher Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. Kershaw & Sons, Leeds. - Cameras Obscura : Hobbies, Ltd., Dordon, M. - Cass and Crates, Transit : Watkins Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Gambrells Rowse and Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W. - Containers, Fibre : McEsham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Corrugated Steel Sheeting : J. Summers & Co., Ltd., London, S.C. - Corrugated Steel Sheeting : J. Summers & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Projectile & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. - Dinghies : R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. - Contan., S.E. - Core : Rotax, Ltd., Condon, S.E. - Core : Mattachments : Rotax, Ltd., Chesterfield. - Dinghies : R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. - Contan., S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. - Contan., S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. - Contan., S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. - Contan., S.E. - Disc Attachments : Rotax, Ltd., London, S.E. - Core : Rotax - Contan., S.E. - Dinghies: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; C. E. Heinke, Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Disc Attachments: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—
Disinfectant: Prince Regent Tar Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Duralumin Sheets: J. Booth & Co. ('15), Ltd., Birmingham.—Duralumin Sheets: J. Booth & Co. ('15), Ltd., Birmingham.—Duralumin Suing: J. Booth & Co. ('15), Ltd., Birmingham, expondes Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham,—Enamel: Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; International Paint & Comp'n Co., London, S.W.; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—Engine-Driven Roller: T. Green & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. — Exhaust Manifolds: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.—Extinguishers, Fire: National Fire Protection Co., Richmond, Surrey; General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Fans, Ceiling: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Files: J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Floats, Aircraft: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Gauges, Tyre Pressure: Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—Generating Sets: New Pelapone Engine Co., London, W.; Wercom, Ltd., Kingston, Ltd., Kore, Store, Ltd., Kore, Store, Ltd., Kore, Ltd., Shefield.—Floats, Co., London, W.; Boulis & Morcom, Ltd., Shefield.—Floats, Co., London, W.; Bulis & Morcom, Ltd., Kore, Store, Ltd., Shefield.—Floats, Aircraft: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Gauges, Tyre Pressure: Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—Generating Sets: New Pelapone Engine Co., London, W.; Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Kore, Store, Ltd., Kore, Kore, Ltd., Kor Sets : New Pelapone Engine Co., London, W.; Bellis & Morcom, Ltd. Birmingham.—Generators : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Mackie & Fields, Ltd., Reading. Stirling-Repairs to road, R.A.O. Depôt:
Darroch, Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, E. Shorneliffe-Periodical Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich-Artificers work in the Woolwich R.E. Area: H. J. Gower, Ltd., London, S.E. - Goggies: J. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.
AIR MINISTRY.
A.G.S. Parts: Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.- Lamps: General Lelectric Co., Ltd., Slough. - Hydro Extractor: T. Broadbent & Sons, Huddersfield.-- Indicators, Airspeed: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., Slough; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.-Keys, L.T.: Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Lamps; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Lamps, Cockpit: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.-Lamps, Signalling: Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.-Lathes: Denham Eng. Co., Halifax.-Leak Stoppers: British Anzani Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.-Lenses: Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.-Lime : P. W. Spencer, Ltd., Skipton; Leekhampton Quarries, Ltd., Cheltenham; Leicester Lime Co., Ltd., Coventry.-

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Magnetos, Tools : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Milling Machines : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Mirrors, Observation : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.— Mobile Granes : Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Motor Converter Set : Brace Peebles, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Petrol Trailer Engines : R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Plugs, Sparking : Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—Racks, Storage : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Rafts : Goole Shipbuilding Co., Goole ; R. Dunston, Ltd., Doncaster.—Receivers, W/T. : Marconi's W/T. Co., Ltd., London, W.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Rockets, Signal : J. Wells & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Rockets, Signal : J. Wells & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Sandblasting Unit : Tilghman's Patent Sandblast Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sanitary Goods : Morrison Ingram & Co., Manchester; Adamsez, Ltd., Scotswood.—Seaplane Conversion Sets : Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Midlesex.—Searchlights : Lyons & Co., Leaming-ton.—Sewage Ejector Plant : Adam's Hydraulies, Ltd., York.— Sights, Quadrant : A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—Smoke Puff Appara-tus : Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—Solder, Tinman's : Batchelor Robinson & Co., Birmingham.—Spanners : Abingdon Works ('31), Ltd., Birmingham.—Spectacles : Clement Clarke, Ltd., London, W.— Spools : Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Starters, Inertia : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Steel Bars : Wolverhampton Corru-gated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Steel Sheets : Baldwin's, Ltd., Stourport.—SteelWork : Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Switchhozes : Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Timber : J. London, S.E.— Thermometers, Radiator : Negretti & Zambra, London, N.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Timber : J. Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lamb Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; W. W. Howard Thermometers, Radiator: Negretti & Zambra, London, N.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Timber: J. Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lamb Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; W. W. Howard Bros., London, E.C.; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.; Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Edmunds Taylor & Co., Liverpool.—Towing Target Gear: A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.— Transmitters: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Transmitting and D/F Station: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Tresties: J. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Braintree.—Tubing, Steel: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham. —Turning Gear: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Valves W/T.: Marconi's W/T. Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Ediswan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End.—Vans, 15 Cwt: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Waistcoats, Lifesaving: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Waistcoats, Lifesaving: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Waistcoats, Lifesaving: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Wavemeters and Spares: Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Wipers, Windscreen: Loudaille Hydraulic Suspension Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wire, Streamline: A. Lee & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—W/T. Equipment: Marconi's W/T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

POST OFFICE.

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Edinburgh.—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham. —Sacking, Jute: Jute Industries, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. Price & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Seals, Lead: Acme Seals, Ltd., London, E.—Signs, Glass: Brilliant Sign Co. (1907), Ltd., London, W.— Tools, Instrument: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh),. Ltd., Warrington.—Trailers: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Brom-wich.—Tubes, Duralumin: Jas. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birming-ham.—Twine: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow: wich.—Tubes, Duralumin: Jas. Booth & Co. (1915). Ltd., Birmingham.—Twine: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay.—Vans. Motor: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Victualling: John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Webbing: R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne.—Armoured Cable Underground Work: Doncaster-Scunthorpe: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot: Newmarket-Ipswich: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Perth-Dunkeld: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool..—Armoured Cable Underground Work (River Crossing): Doncaster-Scunthorpe: Morne-ment & Ray, Ltd., Norwich.—Band Conveyors, etc.: Mount Pleasant Parcels Office, E.C.: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E. Cabling and Loading Coils: Perth-Dunkeld: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, E., Sulf-Contractor for Perth-Dunkeld: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.—Cabling. Loading Coils : Perth-Dunkeld : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractor for Perth-Dunkeld : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.-Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations : Cambridge-Norwich : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Conduit-laying, etc. : London-Watford-St. Albans-Aylesbury (Section V). Marlborough-Swindon-Worcester-Hereford-Hay (Section I), and Malvern Clavering (Essex) : A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Basingstoke : Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham ; Newport (Mon.) : G. H. Graham, Huddersfield : Canterbury-Sandwich-Dover-Ramsgate (Section I), Southsea, Northwich and Middlewich, Canterbury, Beaumaris-Penmon, Bangor-Beaumaris, Seaham, Co. Durham : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool ; Boars Hill (Berks), Buckland (Berks), and Cowley (Oxfordshire): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Cheam ; Accrington : E. W. Moulson, Bradford ; Banbury-Stratford-on-Avon, Worcester-Hereford-Hay (Section II), London-Watford-St. Albans-Aylesbury (Section VI), Moore & Rowley, Birmingham ; Stockport-Great Moor, W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton ; Hammersmith (Riverside) : J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Chippenham (Wilts) : E. Ireland, Bath; Ormesby (Norfolk) : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; London-Guildford (Section IV), Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; St. Albans-Hatfield and Hatfield : C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham ; City of London, etc. : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Bowes Park-Enterprise, Enterprise-South-gate, Bushey Heath and Hatch End, Sutton, Westmaed Road, Worthing Main Advance : O. C. Summers, London, W.; Chatham-Sittingbourne-Canterbury (Section II) : W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill,-**Mechanical Letter Sorting Fitting** : Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. : Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E., Thornton Heath (London) (Power Plant) : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Thornton Heath : Chloride Electric Storage

Burgess Hill (Brighton); Western (London) (Automatic Extension);
 Kidderminster: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. London, S.E.; Thornton Heath (London) (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Thornton Heath : Chloride Electric Storage Co., Clifton Junction, Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. Basford (Notts) (Automatic Extension); Reigate; Mayfair (London) (Antomatic Extension); Widnes (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. Basford (Notts) (Automatic Extension); Weiges (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Widnes: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator.
 West Bromwich (Birmingham) (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines.
 Manchester (Directory Enquiry Bureau); Manchester Toll (Automatic Extension); Newquay (Cornwall): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Coventry (Automatic Extension); Wellingborough; East (Birmingham) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Coventry (Automatic Extension); Wellingborough; East (Birmingham) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for East: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Reliance (London) (Automatic Extension); Gasgow Central (Automatic Extension); Landrindod Wells: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Norwich (Local) (No. 1 C.B. Type Extension); London Trunk (3rd Floor Main) (Automatic Extension); Soaae (London) (Automatic Extension); Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. — Telephonic Repeater Equipment : Edinburgh (Extension); Catterick (Modification of Equipment): Sta

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. Paper : Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Yorkshire Paper Mills, Star Paper Mills, Ltd., Barnsley; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gates-head; C. Townsend Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland; Wiggins Teape & Alex. Pirie Sales, Ltd., Ivybridge and Chorley.—Ferro Gallic Paper and Cloth : S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—Ferro Prussiate Paper and Cloth : E. N. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Colchester.—Envelopes : London Contract A, Edinburgh Contract A, B, C and D : McCorquo-dale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; London Contract B, Northern Area Contract B : Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., Balham; Northern Area Contract A : Butt Bros. & Cooke, Ltd., Manchester. 1,500,000 Glazed Brown Bags, 7 in. by 5 in. : John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.,

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SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for

COOKSE OF TRADI			, , , , ,	1		1	INANC		JIVII L	JI IVI.	L'IN I
		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Wholesale Prices, Average of Board of Trade Wholesale, Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	3rd " 4th "	}		not availab		$ \begin{array}{c c} 106.5 \\ 101.9 \\ 98.4 \\ 93.6 \end{array} $	89.7 87.9 84.8 88.8	88 · 5 84 · 8 84 · 4 84 · 9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88 · 7 87 · 6 88 · 2 87 · 7	87.7 88.0 88.7
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	$\begin{cases} 1st Qr. \\ 2nd \\ 3rd \\ 4th \\ \end{cases}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	165-2 160-8 163-3 166-5	162.2 155.0 156.5 155.5	150.7 146.3 145.3 146.7	146.2 142.8 141.7 143.0	139.8 136.5 139.8 142.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 140.5 \\ 138.3 \\ 142.3 \\ 143.7 \end{array} $	141·3 140·0 143·3
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	f 1st Qr.	98.5 96.1 97.9 101.5	97.8 93.9 94.5 96.3	94.5 94.1 94.5 95.6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9	86.2 83.6 83.1 83.9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79·9 78·0 79·9 81·5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80·8 80·0 81·9
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	(1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 152.7\\ 122.8\\ 135.2\\ 128.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·7	69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·7	82·3 78·4 82·2
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd	1		-		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83.8 79.2 81.5 83.5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·0	86.0 82.5 88.3 92.2	90·4 89·8 95·1 101·1	101.9 97.6 100.9
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr.		Figures i	not availab	ole.† .	85·4 83·0 82·3 80·0	77.5 75.3 71.9 70.4	68·5 68·7 66·8 66 9	66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6	66·4 67·6 67·6 66·9	66 · 9 66 · 9 67 · 5
Smpping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping, Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	78.6 77.8 97.7 138.0	103.6 95.1 86.9 92.5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93.6 85.1 83.4 75.0	63·6 61·7 66·2 66·8	67.0 66.8 62.4 72.6	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1 64·6	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60·2 60·6 62·8
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1011 1011 101 101	101 101 100 100	99 1 99 99 99	99 99 98 98	98± 98± 98± 98±	97 <u>1</u> 97 96 95 1	95 95 94 94	94 94 94 94	94 94 94 94 94	95 95 96
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,372 11,409 11,443 11,468	11,493 11,518 11,541 11,565	11,599 11,624 11,694 11,750	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,664 12,682 12,702 12,724	12,745 12,766 12,795
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, slck or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	9,812 8,900 8,473 9,064	9,851 10,094 10,076 10,038	10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,451
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	1,140 1,390 1,584 1,493	1,259 1,031 1,050 1,107	1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734	2,666 2,714 2,843	2,845 2,573 2,397	2,303 2,110 2,115	2,255 2,030 1,960
Total	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	928 1,084 1,232 1,199	1,034 859 865 919	956 933 1,045 1,103	1,105 916 919	1,175 1,302 1,508	2,668 1,973 1,956 2,068	2,757 2,197 2,251 2,363	2,268 2,362 2,157 2,034	2,109 1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848 1,686 1,624
Females	1st Qr. 2nd	212 306 352 294	225 172 185 188	193 186 243 252	1,020 248 217 233 261	1,720 368 460 537	2,118 649 618 666	2,319 469 463 480	1,941 483 416 363	370 337 365	407 344 336
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	925 900 958 1,011	965 746 740 827	884 837 916 1,031	1,084 885 869	577 1,179 1,260 1,411	550 1,993 1,966 2,061	438 2,197 2,102 2,150	327 2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	351 1,967 1,737 1,681	1,913 1,711 1,618
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	Ist Qr.	215 490 626 482	294 285 310 280	265 282 372 324	1,007 269 248 283 274	1,726 364 502 634 571	2,198 629 608 673	2,265 469 612 693	513 494 460	1,797 336 373 434	342 319 342
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1927-34; 1930 = 100 for 1934-5)‡	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	} figures not avail- able.	106.8	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110.6 112.0 110.7 114.0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	470 94.6 92.1 89.3 97.3	492 95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	336 94·8 96·7 96·8 105·0	312 105.71 104.61 103.21	111·3
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great- Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,058 1,456 1,222 1,737	2,127 2,053 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,518 1,413 1,452 1,657	111.9‡ 1,669 1,526 1,521 1,659	1,643 1,526 1,511
Percentage of 1924 Average	Ist Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	102·3 72·4 60 8 86·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	99•6 90•0 86•9 92•5	87.5 82.4 80.9 85.0	80·3 74·2 69·4 77·0	75.5 70.3 72.2 82.4	83.0 75.9 75.6 82.5	81·7 75·9 75·1
Railway Traffic Receipts-Passenger. Average amount weekly-Great Britain, Thousand ±	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4tb "	1,347 1,381 1,984 1,383	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,149	1,008 1,340 1,698
Percentage of 1924 Average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	78 5 80·5 115·6 80·6	74-2 92-9 128-4 81-2	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73.3 87.7 114.3 79.0	70 · 2 87 · 6 107 · 3 75 · 8	67.8 81.0 98.7 69.0	63.5 74.0 91.3 64.9	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 60.5 \\ 73.3 \\ 97.0 \\ 67.0 \end{array} $	58·7 78·1 99·0
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 134 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 5 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 139 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 125 \cdot 7 \\ 125 \cdot 4 \\ 126 \cdot 2 \\ 147 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	124.1 129.3 129.1 150.3	129·2 131·5 129·6 149·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 129 \cdot 9 \\ 130 \cdot 8 \\ 127 \cdot 1 \\ 148 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 128 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 7 \\ 128 \cdot 5 \\ 152 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 4 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 156 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	132·2 134·8 134·7
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	104·3 107·1 106·7 122·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 108.3 \\ 112.9 \\ 112.6 \\ 131.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	113·4 114·2 110·9 129·7	110·9 111·8 111·2 129·7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	115·4 117·7 117·6
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ., 4th ,,	189.6 148.6 157.7 157.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 170 \cdot 5 \\ 171 \cdot 9 \\ 176 \cdot 2 \\ 190 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 181 \cdot 9 \\ 173 \cdot 3 \\ 179 \cdot 7 \\ 188 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9	89.7 85.6 93.1 99.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 94 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	105·5 101·0 105·3
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		Nones		[158.9 140.2 137.2 134.5	110.9 105.6 106.2 114.1	109.7 112.4 102.4 113.8	109·7 105·9 113·7 120·1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 129 \cdot 2 \\ 124 \cdot 4 \\ 128 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		Igures Po	t available		96.0 84.7 82.9 81.2	67.0 63.8 64.1 68.9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·7 69·5 73·0 78·8	78.0 75.1 77.5
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	284·4 251·6 276·6 303·2	289.5 261.5 258.1 286.3	276.5 261.3 256.7 280.8	275.9 268.3 268.6 298.3	259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8	192·5 189·6 191·0 224·3	177·3 154·2 149·7 169·5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 168 \cdot 9 \\ 164 \cdot 2 \\ 163 \cdot 9 \\ 184 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	164·4 166·1 168·4
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ {	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	· 5.40				240.4 230.1 226.6 260.0	227.8 231.2 241.5 283.9	226 • 1 205 • 0 205 • 9 227 • 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 209.1 \\ 212.3 \\ 217.2 \\ 239.0 \end{array} $	233·4 227·0 224·6 243·9	$\begin{array}{c} 221 \cdot 4 \\ 227 \cdot 0 \\ 226 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	B	igures not	t available	.t	110 · 6 105 · 8 104 · 2 119 · 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	104.0 94.2 94.7 104.6	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	101.8 104.4 103.9
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	the state	No change.	1 Apr. 4	No change.	7 Feb. 5 26 Sep. 6 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5 12 Dec. 5	6 Feb. 41 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 31	14 May 21 23 July 31 30 July 41 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4 17 Mch. 3 ¹ / ₂ 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2 ¹ / ₂	21	change.	No change.

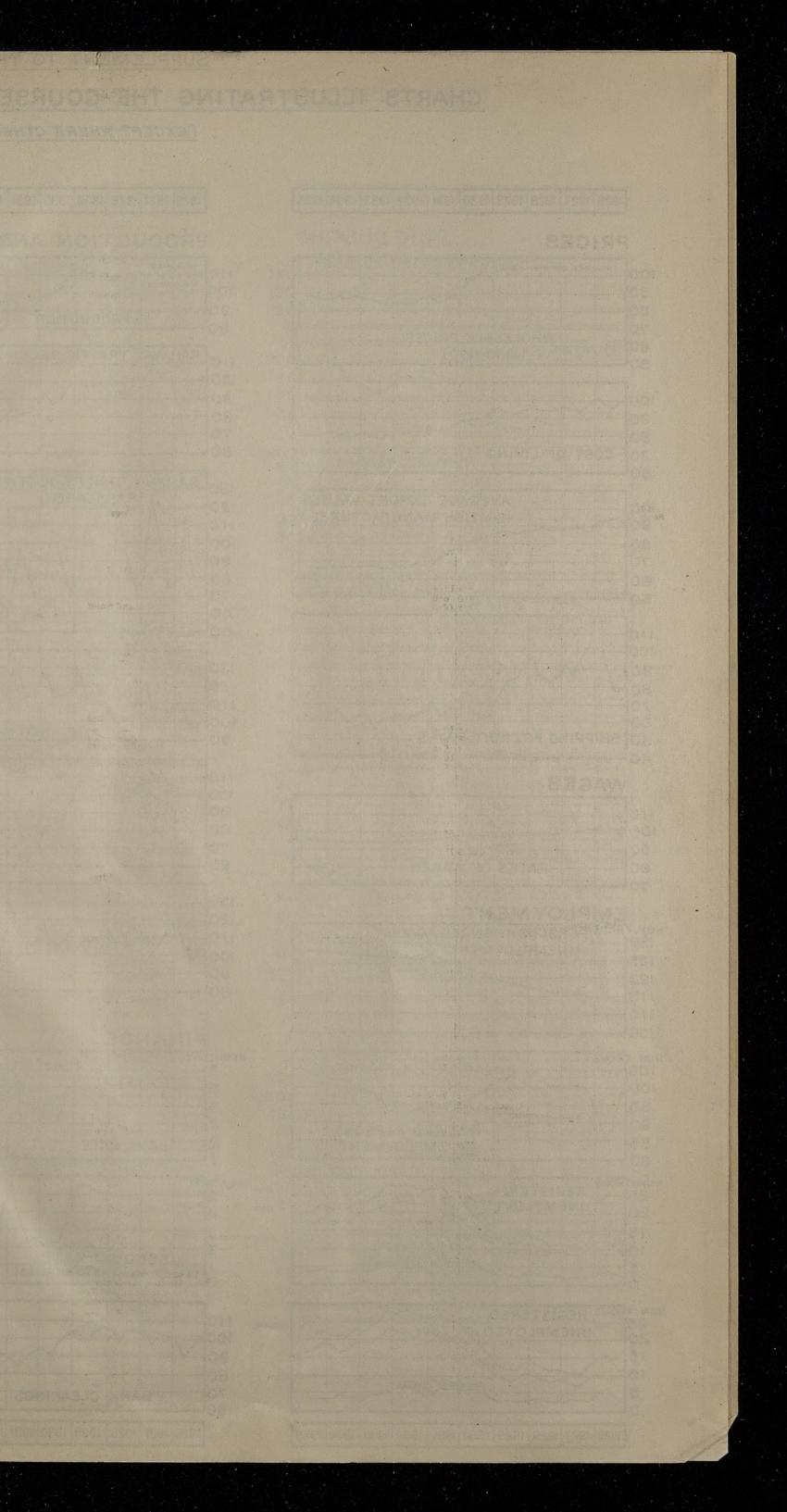
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STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

ew index numbers have been compiled, with a revised and extended basis, taking 1930 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting sed on the averages of 1924 and 1930 respectively. The above figures for 1934 are based on 1930; corresponding figures with 1924 as base year unter, 110-3; 2nd quarter, 110-3; 3rd quarter, 106-0; 4th quarter, 116-9.

CHE DIELE ARTONIC	1 - 1	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10	4章 4章 4章 4章	41 378 418 418	5 61 51 51	3 th 2 th 2 th 2 th 2 th	24	41		1	rte strate
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England] and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	21·1 19·6 18·6 20·4	21·0 21·2 20·1 21·7	21.6 21.7 20.5 21.8	22·0 21·4 20·5 21·6	21·2 20·4 18·8 19·4	19·3 18·4 17·3 18·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	18 6 18·2 18·0 19·3	\$ 20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	20·8 20·8 20·2
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	101·9 94·7 89·9	101·4 102·4 97·1 104·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90 · 8 85 · 0 82 · 6	89·9 87·9 87·0	97.6 94.2 89.9	100·5 100·5 97·6
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd 3rd	$ \begin{array}{r} 98.6 \\ 22.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.2 \end{array} $	22.0 20.5 20.3	21·4 18·9 18·4	22·0 20·5 20·8	22.6 19.3 18.8	19·2 17·9 17·1	87·9 18·7 17·4 15·5	93·2 18·7 16·0 15·7	98.6 19.9 17.5 17.0	19·4 17·7 17·4
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ;; 1st Qr. 2nd ;; 3rd ;;	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	20·9 98·8 92·3 91·4	20·4 96·3 85·1 82·9	22·2 98·9 92·0 93·6	20·5 101·7 86·8 84·4	19.3 86.1 80.4 76.6	18·2 83·8 78·1 69·5	18.6 84.1 72.0 70.5	19·2 89·4 78·5 76·6	87·0 79·4 78·0
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	49·9 4·4 1·9	93.7 4.4 4.4 4.2	91·8 4·0 4·2 4·1	99·8 4·4 5·0 5·3	92·1 5·0 4·5 4·4	86.6 3.5 3.6 3.4	81.9 3.2 3.5 3.1	83·3 3·1 3·2 3·3	86.5 3.1 3.4 3.4	3·1 3·2 3·4
monthly, Million tons. Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	0.5 85.6 37.5 0.1	4 · 1 84 · 9 85 · 8 82 · 2	4·3 78·0 81·5 80·7	5·4 85·2 97·1 104·0	4·4 97·4 87·8 85·8	3.7 67.6 70.5 67.1	3·2 61·4 67·2 60·6	3·4 61·2 61·8 64·2	3.3 60.4 65.7 66.1	61·0 62·3 65·3
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	10.5 9.7 8.9 8.8	78.9 16.4 18.0 20.3	84.6 17.9 21.6 26.1	104·7 15·9 17·6 16·7	85·1 13·5 20·8 24·9	72·2 23·1 29·8 33·0	63·2 27·6 35·3 40·6	66·3 29·4 36·1 36·7	65°0 25°7 30°6 30°5	24·4 27·4
Britain. Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd "	9·2 709·4 247·1	18·2 835·7 827·3 702·4	23·2 728·0 701·9 677·9	14 · 8 799 · 8 827 · 8 802 · 0	22·4 793·5 665·0 553·4	26·9 462·9 420·5	32·5 457·7 436·5 410·1	29·4 501·6 559·3	25·8 751·0 751·4	28·2 789·7 810·7
tons, Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 60.0 \\ 170.3 \\ 103.8 \\ 36.2 \\ \end{array} $	667.5 122.3 121.1	733·9 106·5 102·7	788·7 117·0 121·1	430·1 116·1 97·3	395.5 447.3 67.7 61.5	448.0 67.0 63.9	595·9 677·4 73·4 81·8	706 6 744 · 2 109 · 9 109 · 9	806·4 115·6 118·6
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} $	102 · 8 97 · 7 559 · 2 683 · 8	99·2 107·4 568·0 572·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 4 \\ 558 \cdot 0 \\ 641 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	81.0 62.9 640.6 598.7	57.9 65.5 337.5 331.2	60.0 65.6 329.7 314.5	87·2 99·1 296·5 336·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 453 \cdot 1 \\ 513 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	118.0 519.5 538.2
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	14.7 41.3 87.8 36.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 611 \cdot 1 \\ 577 \cdot 1 \\ 91 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	503.9 542.8 93.3 94.1	672.8 654.4 91.6 105.3	442.2 382.6 105.2 98.3	280·3 303·7 55·4 54·4	270.8 275.9 54.1 51.7	355·4 385·8 48·7 55·3	510.6 516.1 74.4 84.2	540·1 85·3 88·4
Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,,	2·4 6·8 20·8 45·3	100·3 94·8 17·5 16·5	85·4 89·1 19·5 20·0	110·5 107·5 18·8 17·8	72.6 62.8 22.9 29.1	46.0 49.9 44.1 45.0	44.5 45.3 46.5 48.2	58·4 63·3 43·9	83 · 9 84 · 7 28 · 7	88·7 23·8
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. General Engineering—Unemployment.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	57·3 47·0 12·1	$\frac{17 \cdot 6}{20 \cdot 7}$ $12 \cdot 7$	23·2 21·2 9·7	18.6 20.5 10.0	35·5 44·4 12·7	47·2 44·7 25·8	48.2 46.5 27.8	40·9 35·9 31·5 29·4	25.5 25.3 23.5 19.2	23·1 21·2 14·3
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 88 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9.9 9.4 9.7 113.6	9.6 10.0 9.9 92.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	27·4 29·4 27·7 84·1	28·3 30·3 29·8 59·9	26·1 23·9 20·9 64·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$\frac{13 \cdot 2}{12 \cdot 1}$
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity ex- pressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	92.5 86.6 101.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 8 \\ 131 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	84·4 84·1 98·1	$ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 1 $	109.0 109.4 97.5	82·0 75·7 65·2	62·8 56·8 58·9	65·2 64·8 64·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	119·9 121·6 105·5
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	6.6 9.6 8.0 6.7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4 · 7 4 · 8 5 · 1 5 · 0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5.7 7.2 9.1 10.9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	18·9 16·7 13·7 11·4	11·3 8·8 7·1 6·9	7.7 6.9 6.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	0 · 84 0 · 84 0 · 77 0 · 76	$1 \cdot 22$ $1 \cdot 39$ $1 \cdot 54$ $1 \cdot 58$	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0·25 0·29 0·30 0·33	0·48 0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	58.6 58.5 53.3 52.8	84.6 96.6 106.8 109.8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 7 \\ 77 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	48.2 38.6 29.0 27.8	25·9 19·5 16·6 15·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38.6 38.9 36.9
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 193 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 5 \\ 68 \cdot 3 \\ 152 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	579.8 437.1 370.1 377.5	341.8 279.0 244.6 431.8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426.6 230.5 160.7 132.0	32.7 23.4 38.7 104.8	25.7 28.0 10.8 7.4	77.3 50.1 39.7 74.7	203·0 146·7 76·9 93·4	144·4 108·1 119·0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	73·5 64·2 26·0 58·0	220.8 166.5 140.9 143.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 164 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 138 \cdot 0 \\ 163 \cdot 1 \\ 137 \cdot 1 \\ 190 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9.8 10.6 4.1 2.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 29 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	77·3 55·8 29·3	55.0 41.2 45.3
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	34·3 35·3 40·4 41·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46.8 52.0 55.8 57.7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59.6 56.6 55.0 51.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 35 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	42·1 40·0 38·8
Britain. Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 147 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$160 \cdot 2$ $134 \cdot 5$ $121 \cdot 8$ $124 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 137 \cdot 7 \\ 124 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 133 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 6 \\ 129 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85.1 85.4 85.5 122.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	112.9 104.5 106.1 118.2	120·1 113·1 93·9 107·8	113·9 106·1 99·5
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 72 103	99 92 70 90	\$6 89 90 100	102 96 80	96 90 84
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	9·1 20·6 25·4	8.6 6.9 9.6	9·2 10·9 15·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	23.8 37.3 45.5	40.6 38.8 44.0	25·9 30·2 34·5	24 · 8 26 · 5 24 · 9	91 21 6 22 · 1 25 · 3	22·1 21·5 22·3
Britain. Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as parentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	17·4 92·0 86·8 84·9	11·1 91·6 95·6 94·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 96 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 88 \cdot 0 \\ 81 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	13·3 88·8 93·3 88·5	43.0 83.9 73.8 75.7	30·4 70·6 72·0 62·8	24·4 77·1 70·5 67·9	20·6 69·1 75·1 77·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21 \cdot 9 \\ 79 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 9 \\ 77 \cdot 9 \\ 77 \cdot 9 \\ 70 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 9 \\ 77$	74·5 75·6 78·2
as percentage of 1924 average. Wool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	89·2 10·8 18·6 20·7	96·7 10·6 9·2 9·0	91.6 7.7 9.3 15.6	90·6 13·1 12·0 15·2	21·2 22·8 26·5	78.6 29.5 28.6 36.3	73.8 16.5 23.5 25.3	82·7 19·7 16·0 11·9	77·8 11·1 17·0 21·8	16·5 14·6 12·6
Britain. Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	13·9 20·1 16·9	7·1 16·6 17·2	14·3 15·9 17·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 15\cdot 1 \\ 15\cdot 7 \\ 22\cdot 1 \end{array} $	25·9 18·8 20·2	18.8 16.3 16.9	17.9 14.5 18.1	9·0 19·6 21·9	13·8 23·5 26·2	27.6
AuthoritiesinGreatBritain,Million£.	3rd " 4th " 1st Qr. 2nd "	$ \begin{array}{r} 15.9\\ 14.8\\ 137.7\\ 115.8\\ 108.6\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 100 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.1 \\ 17.2 \\ 108.9 \\ 117.8 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.4 \\ 18.9 \\ 107.5 \\ 151.4 \\ 10.7 \\ 151.4 7 7 7 7 7 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.2 \\ 18.4 \\ 128.8 \\ 138.4 \\ 138.4 \\ 117.6 \\ 100 \\ $	16.3 13.6 111.6 115.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \\ 124 \cdot 0 \\ 07 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 134 \cdot 2 \\ 150 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	22.0 23.8 161.0 179.5	27·6
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd	108.9 101.4 11.3 8.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 12 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 8 \\ 126 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	111.6 93.2 24.9 18.2	$97 \cdot 9$ $132 \cdot 9$ $31 \cdot 3$ $26 \cdot 3$	142.5 146.6 32.8 20.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 150 \cdot 7 \\ 163 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	189·0 21·2 14·2
workers unemployed in Great Britain. Public Works Contracting — Unem- ployment.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	9.3 12.4 18.8	7.6 13.4 20.1	10.6 14.2 21.1	9·3 15·2 26·9	14·5 20·4 26·9	19·1 26·5 32·9	27 · 6 30 · 6 37 · 8	19·3 22·0 45·0	16·1 19·3 47·2	14·1 48·4
Average percentage of insured	2nd ,, 3rd ,,	18·1 18·8	15·1 15·1	17·8 19·2	19·5 19·8	26.0 28.5	27·8 30·0	36·9 40·8	42·2 45·6	43·8 45·4	44·7 45·6



CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADEPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

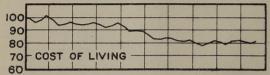
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED ERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

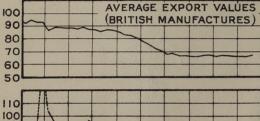
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PRICES

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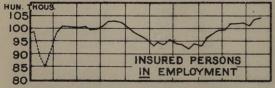
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WAGES

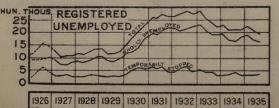
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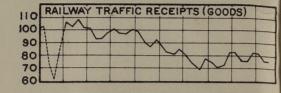
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PRODUCTION AND TRADE



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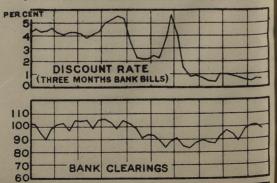
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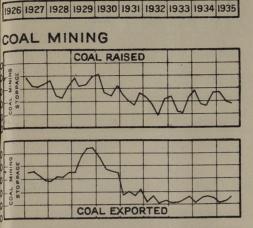
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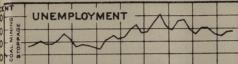
FINANCE

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IRON AND STEEL

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PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING

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