# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XLIII.-No. 11.] NOVEMBER, 1935. [Price Sixpence Net.

## 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 23 rd September, 1935 , and $16 \cdot 3^{*}$ at 22nd October, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1935, was $16 \cdot 6$, and for females $9 \cdot 0$. At 23rd September, 1935, the corresponding percentages were $17 \cdot 0^{*}$ and $9 \cdot 5$, and at 22nd October, 1934, they were $18 \cdot 7^{*}$ and $9 \cdot 9$.
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 $14,000 \dagger$ more than at 23rd September, 1935, and $279,000 \dagger$ 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 Monmouthshire.

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 22 nd 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 suspended 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 23 rd 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

[^0]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 2lst 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 manufacturing 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 Livivg.

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 lst October, 1935, and 44 per cent. at lst November, 1934. The rise in the percentage was mainly due to further increases in the prices of food, for which the average increase at lst 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.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AT JULY, I935, AND IN PREVIOUS YEARS.
THe number of persons insured against unemployment under the
Unemployment pensurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimate the annual exchange of
basis mainly of information derived from the anne
anemployment books in July. The clases of persons who are within
the mo anemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within
tho scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unem
ployment Tables on page 426 . ploy he total number of inssured persons, aged 1464 inclusive, in
Great Britain in July, 1955, including persons insured under the
Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, is estimated Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, is estimated
at $13,700,0000$ The total number in Great Britrin Northern
Ireland ${ }^{*}$ is estimated at $14,002,500$. These figures are divided Ireland* is estimated at $14,002,500$. These
among men, boys, women and girls as follows :-

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

|  | Great Britain. | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Great Britain and } \\ \text { Northern Ireland. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Particulars of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, in
differeñt indusstry rooups in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are
are
 Since boys and girls under the age or 16 years became insurable only
as from 3rd September, 1934, corresponding figures for those in this age.group are not availabie for any earlier date, and the com-
pariso with figures for provious years , given below, is accordingly parison with figures for previous years,
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 by ooo
and in Great Britain and and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by 98.000 . The numbers
of men, boyss women and girls included in the respective totals at
one of men, boys, women and girls included in the respe
the two dates were as shown in the following Table:-

| Dato. | ${ }_{\text {cken }}^{\substack{\text { Men } \\(18-64) .}}$ | Boys $(16-17)$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\(18-64)}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cirls }}^{\text {(irls }}$ (16-17). | ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {Total }}$ (16-64). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | great britans. |  |  |  |  |


| July, 19344 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Julv, 1935 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{l}8,796,000 \\ 8,903,000\end{array}$ | 475,500 | 35,000 | $3,053,1005,000$ | 370,300 |
| 359,000 | $12,690,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $12,780,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great britala and Northrrx Irbland.


The following Table shows the growth of the insured population,
aged 16 years and over, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from aged 16 years and over, ons
July, 1923, to July, 1935 . As from 2nd Januarr, 1928, persons
of 65 years of age and over, who had previously been in the position of 5 years of age and over, who had previously been in the position
of insured contributore, were exempted from the payment of
contribtions. As the figures for the years 1923 -1927 relate therefore contributions. As the figures for the years $1923-1927$ relate therefor to insured persons of 16 years and over, while those for later years
relate to insured persons of 16 and under 65 years of afe, the index
numbers given have been calcolated by equating the figure for 1927 numbers given have been calculated by equatitg 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.


Was greatly accelerated, and betiween 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per
cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923 ; a considerable part of hiis acceleration in the rate of increase was due to relaxatitions, in
1930, in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. 1930, in the conditions for the reecipt of unemployment beneitit
But anter July, 1931, this movement was anreste. In the year
9331-32, mainly owing to the effeect of legislative and administ yeat 1931-32, mainly owing to the effeet of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance beneifit and
transitional paymment, the rate of increase dropped to only 0.3 per
ent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three succeeding cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three succeeding
years, 1932 -1935. the rate of expansion showed some recovery, yars, 1932 -1935, the rate of expansion showed some
averaging over 0.7 per cent. of the numbers sinured in 1923 .
The following Table shows the variations which have average folowing Tablo shows the variations which have. occurred
Tithin recent years in the distribution of the insured within recent years in the distribution of the insured population as
between men, boys, women and girls, in Great Britain and Northern
Ireland.

| Dato. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insured at } \\ & \text { date in first } \\ & \text { column. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase }(t) \text { or } \\ \text { Decrease }(-) \text { as } \\ \text { compared with a year } \end{gathered}$before. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  | (en |  |
|  | ... | WOMLE (18 |  | + |  |
| July, 19 <br> " <br> ", 19 | … |  |  | $\pm$ |  |
| 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 193435 the 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 of the extend to the ages 18 to 20 years. <br> 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 a 65,00 , but in the following year there wau 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 tho increase was found to be nearly 13,000 . The continued low rate of increase is no doubt due, in part, to the falling birth rate during the early years of the war. <br> 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 previous year; among gise 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. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | or may |

one of the classes from whieh adult entrants and
drawn, or through retirement from employment.
In the following Table the figures in each line reprosent, for males
and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the
 beginning of the year. Separate particulatirs 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.
. figures are given showing the balance of exitants over re-ent rants.
The Table relatases to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured
under Special Schemes. For the years $1925-1927$ the fogs on ander Special Schemes. For the years $1925-1927$ the figires relate
to personsaged 16 and over, and for the years $1927-1935$ to persons to persons.aged 16 and over, and for the evars $1927-1935$ to persons
agod 116 to 64. Prio to Soptember, 1934 , juveniles under 16 years
of age were not insured against unemployment, in order to provide of age were not insured against unemployment; ; in order to provide
figeres, for 113443 , comparable with those for earlier years, juveniles
of 14 and 15 years of of 14 and 155 years of amparable whe with those for eariier years, juveniles
been excluded been excluded unsess they had reached 16 years of age by July, 1935 ,
and were still insured at that tate. and were still insured at that dato.


CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1934-35. The industries in whioh the most marked relative increases or
dereases ocourred in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, in Great
Britain and Northern Treland between 1934 end 1935 in decreases ocourred in the numbers insured, aged $16-64$, in Great
Britain and Northern Ireland between 1934 and 1935 were as
shown below :-



[^1]Among the groups showing little ohange in the numbers insuro
during the year 1934-35 were the distributive trades, tailorin stove, grate, pipo and general ironfounding, oilcloth, linoloum, oto. dock, harbour, river and canal service, food industries not separatel
specified wire specified, wire, wire netting and wire rope, sawmilling, oement,
limekilns and whiting works, dresss making and millinery, and carpet
manufacture. manuacacture.
The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the
variousidunstry classifications represent the net result of the influence
of a number of factors various industry y lassific,
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 ment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences
loss through death loss through death, retirement trom employment, the passing of
indivinuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through
ontoring into busing entoring into business on their own account, through enlistment in
the Forces thro 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 mey the industry may lose workers who have transferreded to onther indus.
tries. The efiect of these influences is indicated in the Tablo on tries. 43e efiect of these influonces is is indicated in the Tablo on
page 43, which gives, for cortain industry group in Great Britain,
the estimate numbers of insured workpeoples aged 16 to 64 July, 1935, and these numbers, together with the new entrants* and
the net oxitants during the yen expressed as percentages of the year July, 1934, to June, 1935,
1934. While precise figures of the numbers who insured at July,
from one transforred
 industry may be gathered by comparing its oxitant f figurre with
that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from.a par-
tioular tieular industry have e een at a greater rate than those from industry
as a whole while the rate of rrosh ontry has been approxiantel.
the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to a a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximatel
the same, it may be concluded that thero has been, in addition to
the movement common to all industries, a net transference to the movement common to all ind ustries, a net transerence to othe
ind ustries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previons nine years were pablished in the ispues of this GAARZTrE for November
of each year from 1926 to 1934 inclusive. In the Table on
 supply, or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are
influenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemployinfluenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemploy
ment insurance, and, therefore, are not antirely 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 fow 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 serviee, laundry, dry-cleaning, \&c service, electrical engineering, the electrical wirng, apparatus, \&o.,
trades, the woodworking trades (ineluding 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 roportions of new entrants. On the service show relatively high new entrants were low amongsst theles in ior hand mining, took, harbour,
te., service, most of the textile industries (especially cotton weaving, \&e.), shipbuilding and ship-repairing, marine engineering,
and metal manufactur. The proportions of new entrants amongst
femole and metal manufacture. The proportions of new entrants amongst
females were appreciably lower than the average for all industrices
combined in most of the textile etrades (especilly ombined in most of the textile trades (especially cotton), the colothing
trades (induding boot and shoe manufacture), and the pottery and trades (ineluding
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, \&o. manufacture, and the
motor, yecele and aircraft industris. The Tate of exit in the case of
women was and motor, cyele and aircraft industries. The rate of exit in the case of
women was above the average for the year from commerce and
finance, hotel oand boarding house service, the distributivive trades, oot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, and the glass,
nusical instrument, and wateh, plate, jewellery, \&c., industries. On he other hand it was below the average in the case of the transport trades, textile bleaching, dyeing, \&c., the electrical trades,
and aireraft 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
umbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred ambers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred
during the period of twelve years, $1923-1935$, in the numbers of persons ttached to various industries, so far zu indicated by the of persistios
f insured persons. For the years $1923-27$ the availabie figeres relete to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928 -35 they relate to persoons
 or the numbers aged $16-64$ in
have been used to provide a m
figures on a comparable basis.
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 rabie:-

## 












## 4340 insured industries have been classified, in the Table on papes

 supply; transport, communication, storage geas and diertribution; comm National and Looal Govermment tw ithin each of these groups tho
 separatale from those which
oaph of thes to trous
order of percentage increase.
 the estimated dhanze hetwen July, 1923 , and July of each of the
Yearr 1033 , 1934 and 1935 , expresesed
as a tor 1923.
troland:-


| Industry Group. | $\sum_{\substack{\text { Transters } \\ \text { trom } \\ \text { minag. }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transfers } \\ & \text { to roal- } \\ & \text { mining. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Totals ... ... ... | 28,053 | 8,403 | 19,650 |

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 turing the yeat
juveniles in the industry who reached togenther the with tho those of insured
the years during juveniles in the industry who reached the age of 16 years during
that insurance yearr numbered 20.67, while 8,803 persons
transferred into the industry from other industries. As the net that insuranee year, numbered 20,697, while 8,403 persons
transferred into the industry from other industries. As the net
decrease of numbers in the ind 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 loss
 71,000 in the previous year, 49,300 in 19.
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 7.60; during the past year, the number declined to 7,510 .
The the The other areas show decreases over the same periods. The
rate of net decline in thesearase since 1923 has been graatest in
Glouceester and Somerset and Lincoshe Trate of net deeline in these areas since 1923 has been greatest in
Gloucester and Somerset, and LLancashire and Cheshire, and least in
Yorkshire and Derbyshire. District figures are given in the Table
below.

를


Coal Mining Industry-Great Britaty.


CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIbUTION.
 have declined have been mainly those (e.g, cool minning, certain of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country
 on in the Northern Section of the country, and in Wales. On
the other hand, most of the industries in which the greatest The other hand, most of the industries in which the greatest
xpanion has occurren are carrien on to a greater extent in the
Southern Section. The offects of these changes on the geographioal insured persons in aach of the Divisions into which the country
divided Ior the parpose of the administration of the Unem.
ployment Insurance Act. The figures are exclusive of loyment Insurance Act. The figures are exclusive of persons insured
ander the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insuran
for which a geographical analysis is not available:-

## the months July to September :-

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

| Division. | Estimated Number of Insured Personsaged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number <br> of Insured Persons inclusive. |  | Index Number of Insured Persons ( 1923 = 100). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aged 16 and over. | Aged 16 to 64. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Julv, | Julv, 1927, |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jul }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jolv } \\ & \text { 127. }\end{aligned}$ | Julv, 1935. | July, | Julv, 1925. | July, 1926. | Julv, 1927. | July, | July, 1929, | July, 1930. | July | July, 1932. | July. July, 1933: 19344 | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and Northern $\qquad$ | 11,403 | 12,004 | 11,657 | 12,903 | 101-2 | 103.2 | 104-5 | 105.3 | $106 \cdot 1$ | 108.0 | 110 |  |  |  |  |

 on indren persons in the Southern Seetion of the cooutryy (iniluding increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions; in
Wales the fiuqures showed an actual decline between July, 1927 ,
and and uly, 11929. Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influencee
by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of henetit by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit. There
was deceline in $1931-32$ in the Midands and North.Western
Wivisions due to the possing out of insurance of Divisions, due to to the passing out of of insarands and North-Western of persons (mainly
narried women) who had been unable to obtain benefitt, or who had manried women who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had
refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced
October and November of 1931 . Some part of the in Otober and Novenber of 1931. Some part of the decline in
Scoctland in that year may have been duu to the same eause.
Over the period 1932-55 the insured population in the Southern Scotland in that year may have been due to the same cause.
Over the period 1932 - 5 the insured population in the Souther
Section has increased while that in the Northern Section, taken as Whiol, has dincreased while that in the Northern Section, taken as a
Scootland and a thene more marked here has been a slight incease in Northern in
Ireland. In Soctiand and a more marked increase in Northern Ireland. In
Wales a deeline, between 1923 and 1929 , of 2.4 per ecn.. of the
numbers insured was followed by an increase between the latter numbers insured was followed by an increase between the latter
date and 1934; in the year 1934 35 , however, there was again a

It should be observed, however, that the ehanges in the
geographical distribution of the insured population are not
eecessariy indicative of actual migrate necessarily indicative of actual migration amopy insured persons,
although sumbh migration has of courre taken place to some extent.
lor example, if a district formerly For example, if a district formerrsy ataricultural becomes mainly in that district, apart trom any influx of population of insured persons
act theson of the tact that residents may leave infux ounsured population, by reason of the The London and soupht-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 oomparad
with 24.2 per cent in 1923 an and the Souther Seet on of Greatt
Britain now includes 49.8 per cent. of the insured population of
 in July, 1923 . While the increase for the whole of Great Britan and
Northern Ireland (exeluding persons insured under Special Schemes)
connected with the building industry. There have also been large
increases in the silk and artififial silk, electrical cable and a apl
lection connected with the building industry. There hava also been large
increase in the silk and artitioial silk, electrical cablo and apparatus,
nloctrical engineoring, and motor vehicle cycle and aireraft industries
 Among the manufacturing industries showing, the greatest
decreases are shiputilng and marine engineering, rion and stel
manufacture, general engineering, and the cotton industry During nanufacture, general engineering, and the octton industry. Durimg
193435, howerer, the deeraese in the shipbuilding industry was much smaller than the in previous years; while in general engineering
here was actually some increase during the year in the numbers here was actually
insed. the building and contracting group the heaviest proportional
In this increase occurred in the years 1929-1932, and was due largely to the initiation on a large scale of works for th
undertaken during the years 1929 to 1931 .
 ncreases, since 1923 , in the road transport services and in the distril
butive trades. There has been some decrease in the numbers in dock butive trades. There has been some decrease in the
harbour, etco., service; and there has been a considerable decline in the
number of railway number of railway servants insurable under the Unemployment
Insurance Act. The insured workpoople in the railway service incurude only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent
grades who have had not more than three years' service. Among the remaining industries and servicese each group shows an
nerease over the period, although in the subdivision for National Government Service there had been a decrease. Exceept in higher than the average, for all insured industries, the greatest
increase being that for entertainments and sports. In Local
tion increase being that for entertainments and sports. In Looal
Govermentas service the increase, which was greatest between 1229
and 1931, was in part due to the expansion during this period of and 1931, was in part due to the expansion during this poriod
works for the relief of unemployment.
It will be of interest to com pare the relative proportions of the It will be of interest to compare the relative proprous of indus
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
large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1935.

| Industry Group. | Porcentagres of total number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July, 1923. | July, 1935. |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Shiping and Flsting }}$ Silining and Cokbo ovens | 1.3 11.9 | ${ }_{8}^{1.4}$ |
|  | 19.2 | 16.5 |
|  | 1.0 | 09 19 |
|  | 11.4 |  |
| Leather Trades | 5:6 |  |
| Frandid Drink añ̈ Tooincoo ... | 4:4 | ${ }_{5}^{4} .{ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{8.1}$ | 10.7 1.5 |
| Transport and Communication ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (exceept |  |  |
|  |  | 15.64 |
| Commerce Banking, Insurance and Finance |  |  |
| Services ... ... ... | 10.4 | 12.8 |
| Totals | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100. |

It will be seen that the mining group and the manufaeturing
industries, apart from those ancillary to the building industry, and industries, apart from those ancillary to the building industry, an
certain minor trades, included 60 per cent. of the total insurel
. population in 1923.es, Incladed however, thense groups indududed littl
more than 50 per cent. of the total numbers insured. A very larg more than 50 per cent. of the total numbers insured. A very la
part of this decline in relative importance is acounted for by part of this deciline in relative importance is accounted porper alo
mining, metala, and textiles groups. Woodworking and paper
showed a slight increase in relative importance during the period showed a slight increase in relative importance during the period
Among the other industries and services, the higher proport
was due to the increased relative importa Among the other industries and services, the higher proportion
was due the the increased relative importanoe of the distributive
trades, the building and allied industries, and miscollaneous manu-
factures end services actures and services. The numbers insured in the distributive
rades in 1935, howe Cotal number insuredere, were a slightly smaller proportion on
portions in the building and allied trates the other hand the proportions in the building and allied trades, and in the miscellaneo
manufactures and services group were higher in 1935 than in 1934 .

Coll Minting.
The decrease in the number of insured persons classified as attachel
to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended July to the eoal-mining industry continued during the year ended
1935. Thhis dooline first appeared in the year 1924-25, and sine
July, 1924, the numbers of inured July, 1924, the numbers of insured persons in the industry liav
declined by 23 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a ne
 decrease of 22,620 in 193032 - 193 . In each of the last two insura years the total decrease in the number of insured pers
64 , in the industry amounted to more than 42,000 .
In oider to detetrmine the extent to whici, insured persons moved
during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the
contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connetion with contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection
that oxchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a reco
of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 yeara of ago.
of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. Tre
result is shown it ite following Table, which gives an industrial
analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchangad
 Northern
per cent.

 with a dereaneas in thin North, Beacuse of the exclusion of persons
piged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insuranco as



(b) Industries showing since 1927 ann increasesi in the numbers insurea
in the Southen Section, and a derrase in the reet of the conntry.

| Industry. |  | Nothern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| making and $M$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| and Milied Metal Wares |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Textiel Bieaching, Printiing, Dyëng, ete. |  | - 12.3000000 |
| Plates:.: |  |  |

Industiris in which thero has been a doeline einoco 1927 in both the Northem and southerm Sections, but in which the dedine in
the Northem Section was much greater than in the South, inolude

The more important industries in which there was a greater
increase ourig this perion in tho
North than in the south wero






REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1934, TO JUNE, 1935.
Turp percentages unemployed amons insured porsons, published in
provious issues of this GAzerrx in respect of each month sineo June,



 employment among insured persons during the intervening period, as


- For Northern Ireland the figures relate to 30 th $J$ une.
der to allow for the effect of these increases. The following Tabie hows the date in eaceh month numbers insured against unemployment Frised percentages unemployed calculated by relating the num bee of insured persons recorided as unemploged to the estimated total numbers insured at each date:-

| Insurred Persons aged 16-64. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Graat Britain. |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sistimead } \\ & \text { Sud } \\ & \text { mimberser } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rstimated } \\ \text { Sumperd } \\ \text { insurec. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17.5 <br> In <br> In <br> 15.5 <br> 15.2 <br> 15.2 |  |  |

Revised percentages of unemployment among insured persons 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 that some revisions are required in the estimates of the numbers of
insured persons in employment in Great Britin, month by month
sine
 this GALEETrx., The revised fiaures, which are somemwhat higher than
those previously published, are given in the following Table, together those previously published, are given in the fas
with comparative figures for earlier dates.
The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers sinsured, the numbers recorded as
unemployed and the numbers
tirectly innoved in trade disputes, unemplored and the numbers directly involved in trade dispute
together with an allowance of 3 t per cent. of the numbers insured
respect of together with an allowance of en per cent. of the numbers insured
respect of absences from work throuh sickess and other forms
unrecorded non-employment, apart from "recognised " holidays.

| Date. |  | NumberUnemed.ploged |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A. |  |
|  | Thousands. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ 5th February 25th March ... 20th May 24nd June 26th Augus 23rd September 2lst October |  |  |  |  |  |

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


The figures for July to October, 1935, are provisional, and subject o possible revision when information becomes available
number of unemployment books oxchanged in July, 1936 .

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.
REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
STATUTORY COMMITTEE.
Tus Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required,
under section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 , to make areport on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at least once a year, and, they may, at their discreftion, make a report
at any other time. They presented their first Report on the at any other time. They presented their first Report on the
financial condition of the Fund on 2lst February last,* and, in so
ind doing, announced their intention of making a further Report before
the end of June, 1935. This further Report has now been pubbished. $\dagger$
The experience of the Unemployment Fund during the first five
months of 1935 was slightly less favourable than was assumed in the caloolations given in the Committee's first Report. The average
rate of unemployment was slightly higher (16-4 per cent. instead of 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 three influences wat
of the Unemployment Fund materially below the expectations
expressed in their first Report. During January and February the expressed in their first Report. During January and February the
expenditure of the fund exceeded its income, and though sub-
sont stantial weekly surpluses were realised in subsequent months, the
Comittee estimated the net addition to the balance of the Fund,
inthe Committee estimated the net addition to the balance of the f rund,
in the first six months of 1935 , an not much in exeess of ez3,50,000.
On seasonal grounds the second half of the vear is wormaly $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ seasonal grounds the second half of the year is normally more
profitable than the first half; but the Committe saw little prospect profitable than the first half; but the Committae saw little prospecet
of reaisisin during 1935 the surplus of $£ 10,500,000$, mentioned in
their of realising during
their first Report.
In order to
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 liabilitien, ,the Committe would requirire ot omake me an assompartion as
to the future rate of unemployment, not only in the near future, to the future rate of enomployment, not only in the near future,
but over aperiod of years ; and it was arranged that the Economic
Advisory Council, through its Committee on Economic Infon Advisory a coniod, througs its Committee on Economic Information,
should assist the Statutory Committe in this matter. The advice on
the remoter prospects 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-
mitte ree tere mittee received evidence from a representative of the Comittee on
Economic Information to the effect that further improvement was
likely during the liter liknolicic Information to the efiect that further improvement was
liater half of 1935, but that, so far as the unemploy-
ment figures were concerned the extent of the ment figures were ooncerned, the extent of the improvement would
probabhy beless than that of 1933-4. On the basis of this expectation,
the Statutory Committee have presented two alternative estimates the Statutory Committee have presented two alternative estimates
of the surplus likely to cacoumulate during the year 1935, one on
a slightly of the surplus likely to accumulate during the year 1935, one on
a slightly
the oestiontimistic basis than the other, but both lower than the estimate given in their first Report.



The Committee point out that, before coming to a definite con-
clusion on the question whether the fund is no more than reasonably cusion on the question whether the fund is no more than reasonably
sufficient to diseharge its liabiliities, it has been neeessary for them
also to consider the remoter prospects, and to make on their own also to consider the remoter prospects, and to makessary on their ow
responsibility in advance of the advice of the Committee o
 unemployment, as a basis for the finance of the Thsurance Scheme
For this purpose the Reporem sets out an im aginary construction as
concrete way of stating the assumptions which appear to be mos concrete way of stating the assumptions which appear to be most
easonable, having regard to the course, in recent years reasonable, having regard to the course, in recont years, of employ
ment, production and the volume of British exports. This results
in an ans assume and over assumed average rate of unemployment among insured person
over the eight years 1933 to 1940 of 17.7 per cent. Since the
balancing piont of the Unemployment Fund on its present basis is
18.1 per cent. of unemployment, the acceptance of 17.7 per cent. as 18.1 per cent. of unemployment, the acceptance of 11.7 per cent. as
the average rate of unomployment over aperio 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. less than $11,500,000$ a year.
The Committe aceordingly report that, on its present basis, the
Unemployment Fund is and is likely to continue to be more than Unemployment Fund is and is likely to continue e o be more than
reasonably sufficient to discharge ity liabilititises and, as required by
tection 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1955, they discuss hat amendments could be made in the insurance scheme for the Durpose of making the Fund no more than reasonably sufficient.
The Report discusses various representations made to the Committee for increasing benefits, or redruangentations made to the com-
the Anomitions, or amending
thrders. Some of these proposalis would absorb she 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 had in prospect; while others, in the Committe's opinion, would
require to bealt dealt with by aotiferent proedure, under other
sections of the Act. They accordingly decided to recommend an increase of the benefif for dopendent children from 2s. to to 3. a
week, a change which, in their view, and by common consent of
nearly all who appeared before them, takes priority over all other ossible uses of appeared burpus. The Comme tatee estionatity over ait other thas chane
ould increase the expenditure of the fund by approximately $1,250,000$ a year.
The
sole
The Com mittee point out, however, that, if 3 s. were allowed
for every dependent child, without restriction of any lind, an
nemploved man with a wife and five dependent ahil for every dependent child, without restriction of any kind, an
unemployed man with a wife and five dependent children would draw 4ls. a week in unemployment benefit; a man with eight or ten
dependent children (and such casesa are far from being unknown)
would draw 50 s. or 56 s. $a$ weeks wond draw 50 s. or 56 s. $a$ weakes. The war from of mang unknown
 total weekly benefit rate was necessary, since insurance against unemployment is insurance against loss of wages, and it it contrary
to the fundamental priniplo 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
4ls. a week should be fixed as the limit for benefit under the general
scheme. (INCREASE THE ONEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
 A draft Order, giving efiect to the recommendations of the
Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, with the exceeption of the proviso as to limititng total lenefit to teds. a a week, was laid
before Parliament in accordance with section 59 of the Unemploy. before Parliament in accordance with section 59 of the Unemploy-
ment Insurance Act, 1935 . In a statement by the Minister of Labour in accorddance with. Section 59 (4) (t) () of the enct, the Ministar
points out that the Statutory Committee took the view that the points out that the statutory Committee took the view that the
limit which they suggested should not be regarded as affecting
dir directly the financial condition of the Unemployment Fand; and in
his opinion the issue involved requires fuller diseussion than would his opinion the issue involved requires fuller
be possible in relation to the present Order
Parliameaft Order was approved by Resolution of both Houses of Parliament on 24 th October; and an Order**, in the terms of the draft
Order, was made by the Minister of Tabour, and came into force on Order, was made by
31st October, 1935.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.
A Sprcisi 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 neal
chairman who would take office from the beginning of the chairman who would take ofitio from the beginning of the
Thed Session. Hi. Government was represented by Mr. F. W.
Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, British employers were Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, British employers were represented
by Mr, . B. Forbes Watson of the National Confederation of Em ployers' Organisations, and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday of the Trades Union Congress General Council. Me Governing
Body noted that the withdrawal of Germany from the League of
Nation Nations and the International Labour Oany from the League o
21st Octobere effective on 2lst October, 1935. This withdrawal created a vacancy in in the list
of eight states of chief industrial importance from amongst of eight states of chief industrial importance from amongst
which the chairman for the ensung year would have to be chosen
in acoordance with the existing Standing Orders in acoordance with the existing Standing Orders. The Governin
Bodydecided that this vacanoshould be IIlled by Canad.. Proposals
which had been made by the United States Government delegate which had been made by the United States Government delegate
for the alteraion of the procedure for the election of the chairma
if future years were referred to the Standing Orders Committe fo


 hours of work in all branches of the textile industry should be placed
as as ingle item on the agend of the 20th Session of the Conterence
to be held in June, 1936, and instructed the Office to prepare a report as a single ittem on the agenda of the 20th Session of the Conterence
to bo held in June, 1936, and instructed the Office o prepara report
in such a form as would permit of a Draft Convention or Conventions in such a form as would permit of a Dratt Convention or Conventions
bieng adopted at that Session if the Conferenco os decided.
Governing Body
Bolso approved, after reference to the Finance being adopted at that Session if the Conference so decided. .he
Governing Body also approved, atter referenee to the Finance
Comitten a proposal for the approriation of the enessary fund to
Combie Committee, a aporoposal 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. together in order to assist in the preparation of that report.
The Governimg Body had also to select subjects for preiminary
consideration with a view to the inclusion of some or all of them on the agenda of the 1937 Conference. The esubjects so selected included
the reductuon of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding and
in the reduction of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding and
in the chemiaal industries; the question of vocational guidance,
apprenticeship and technical education; the regulation of certain appronticeship and technical education; the regulation of certain
special types of contracts of empoyment; labour statisticss the
rights of performers in connection with broadcasting; and public works. 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 of these, which dealt with holidays with pay in agriculture, was
referred to the office with vilu to its submission, with a report, to
the Committee on Agricultural Work. A second Resolution
 minimum age or whe Itocised to defer the examination of this
empestion until the 74 dh Session, when the final selection of the items
ques 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 deicied in the meantime to consult the
Joint Maritime Commission. A third Resolution dealt with the study of the nutrition of workpeople. This was reforred to a Committee of
Experts, in which was deieded at the suggestion of the Britith
to to include representatives of employers and workers as welle as Government and expert members. Fourthly, it was decided, in
conneotion with another Resolution, that the Technical Committee connection with another Resolution, that the Yechnical Committee
on Glass Works should be asked to consider the futuro international
regulation of hours of work in those branches of the glass industry regulation of hours of work in those branches of the glass industry
not at present covered by vuac regulations.
The Governing Body also authorised the office to proceed with the
study of a number of questions referred to in other Resolutions The Governing Body also authonisediod the Office to proceed wi
study of a number of questions refrred to in other Resol
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 Deeree defines seasonal workers 5th June, 1935. The Decree defines seasonal workers as workers
whose solo or prinipal oceupational activity is exercised only at
certain periods of the year, and preseribes that such workers are to be registered by the unemployment insurance funds in ins special
to 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
restrictet to persons who, when applying for regsistation, oan hlow
that dur during the active season in the last preceding two years, they estricted to persons who, when applying for registration, can show
hat, during the active season in the last preeding two years, they
were employed for salary or wages in the particular vero employed for salary or wages in the particular occupation
concerned. During or after long periods of economic depression, concerned. During or atter long periods of economic depression,
howere, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare may, for renew-
able able periods of one year, relax this condition of qualification by
prescribing employment during two active seasons in the last four peacs.ring For the reyment regration of existing inve seasons seasonal workers the the
years
cualification is employment during two active seasons sine lst qualiication is employment during two active seasons since 1 st
January, 1930 . The period of the payment of benefit to insured anuary, 1903. The period of the payment of benent to insured 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 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 cases is subject to a waiting period rang
o the duration of the active season.
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 noreased short-time benefit instituted by an Order dated 30th
November, 1934,* for workers in industries in which working hours November, 1934,* for workers in industries in which working hours
are reduced on acount of cirumstances affeting the supply of
raw materials. Under the new Order, which supersedes the original raw materials. Under the new Order, which supersedes the originiaa
Order as from 10th June, 1935, the scheme may be applied to such inder as from loth June, dust, the scheme may be applied to such
industries or grous of industres as the President may specify and and
not merely, as hitherto to those anfecte by a shortage of raw not merely, as hitherto, to those affected by a shortage of raw
materials. Industries which normall operate for not more than
three months in a year may not, however, be included. hatee mothns in a year may not, however, be included.
The existing regulations which already apply the scheme to
Tndertakings employing at least ten manual or non-manual
und undertakings employing at least ten manual or non-manual
workers in the textil industry and specifed branches of the oi and
leather industries* aro to remain operative. As regards the textile

 September, 1935 , to undertakings normally employing less than
ten workers, including outworkers whose working hours are subject to legiskative regulation. Also, under the new Order, the Presiden
of the Federal Board, by Regulations dated 30th October, 1935 of the Federal Board, by Regulations dated 30th OCtober, 1935,
with effecta
short-time benem lof workers inember, 1935, has admitted to increased
sindertakings engaged in the working-up short-time benenfit workers in undertakings angaged in the working-u,
of calfskins and the dressing and dyeing of furs, including ancillary of calfskins and the dressing and dyeing of furs, including aneillary
underatikigs, which employ, as a rule, at least ten manual or non
manual workers. undertakings, whic
manual workers.

SPAIN
An Act dated 25th June, 1935, continues and extends the provisio
for the relief of unemployment made by the Act dated 7th July, 1934 of which an account was given in the issue of this GALERTTR fo
December, 1934. The present December, 1934. The present Act makes renewed provision for th
establishment, within the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social
ethe Welfare, of a National Unemployment Committee, with general
responsibility for prompting and guiding the unemployment policy responsibility for prompting and guiding the unemployment policy
of the Government, for making reoommendations with regard to
legislation designed to give effect thereto, and for initiaty
俍 legislation designed to give effiect thereto, and for initiating
programme of productive works to be carried out by the programme of productive works to be carried out by the
State, provincial and municipal authorities. The Act also provide
for a total sum for a total sum of $200,000,000$ pesetas to be allotted from the national
exxhenequer for the relief of unemployment
193 uring the second half a exchequer for the relief of unemployment during the second haff
1935 and in 1936 . With the exection of $2,000,000$ pesetas which are
to be used for assisting the grant, through the National Unemplo to be used for assisting the grant, through the National Unemploo-
ment Fund, of subsidies to approved unemployment societies, th
whole of ment Fund, of subsidies to approved unemployment societies,
whole of the funds provided by the Act are to be applied to
payment of subsidies, up to 50 per cent o the payment of subsidies, up to 50 per cent. of the costs in certain oase
in aid of the exeection by the public authorities, public utilit
undertakings and private undertalingi
 offices, private dwellings, etc. Proference it ine recroutmen
workers for subsidised works is to be given to unemployed perso
who who are registered at the Employment
unemployed with family dependants.

## REORGANISATION OF BELGIAN REORGANISATION OF BELGIAN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICES

By a Royal Deoree 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 wish placing servicess in Belgium. In the Report to the King which
accompanies the former of the two Deares, it is stated that the
reforms instituted by the Royal Deeree dated 27th July, 1934,* have reforms instituted by the Royal Decree dated 27 th July, $1934, *$ have
failed to bring about the desired results, owing to the excessive failed to bring about the desired results, owing to the excessiv
rigidity and unco-ordinated development of the existing system and
the dispersion of administrative authority. With the object, there rige dispersion of administrative authority. With the object, there
thore, of remedying this situation a National Employment Exchang
and Unemployment Office is to be established as the central autono fore, of remedying this situation, a National Employment Exchang
and Unemployment ofice is to be established as the central autono
mous authority responsible subject to the mous authority responsible, subject to the overriding authorit.
of the Minister o Labour and Social Welfare, for the unified contro
of the machinery for the payment of unemployment benefit and relief and the placing of unemployed persons, for the simplificatii of this machinery, for co-operating with the Office for Econom
Rehabilitation in in measures designed to provide increased opportunn ties of employment, and for instituting contral labour-clearing
arrangements. Suboridate regional employment exchange and
and arrangements. Subordinate regional employment exchange
unemployment offices are to be estabished with immediate responsi-
bility for controlling the unemployment funds and the local emplo
 ment exchanges. The whole unemployment relief and placin
machinery is thus to be organised in three stages. All the function
with regard to employment and unemployment hitherto with regard to employment and unemployment hitherto exerci by separate authorities, e.g., the National Emergence Fund,
Standing Committo of Unemployment Funds, and the Ministry of
Labour and Social Welfare, are to be centralised in the Notry Labour and Social Welfare, are to be centralised in the Nation
Employment Exchang and Unemploment Office. The Office,
which is to be attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare mpployment Exchange and Unemployment Oftice. The Office
which is to be attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
is henceforward to discharge these functions through a Genera henceforward to discharge these functions through a Gene personnel, in each case, being appointed by the King. The Genera
Council is to advise and make reoommendations to the Minister of
Labour and Social Welfare concerning matters of law and principle Counciil is to advise and make recommendations to the and principlo
Labour and Social Welfare concorning matters of fay
affecting placing and unemployment and, in partieular, is to decid andecting pacing and and ontrol by the Officico over insolvent unemploy
on the funds. It is to consist of 18 members appointed in equ
ment funds. ment funds. It is to consist of 18 members appointed in equa
numbers from nominations submitted by the principal employer
and workers' organisations and and workers' organisations and from among experts in social and
economic questions. The meetings of the Council may be attende
 of Labour and Social Welfare, of Finance, and of Public Works and
the Expansion of Employment, with power to suspend the exeution
of decisions deemed to be inimical to the public interest. Exeeutive responsibility deme is vested in in ine Comit to the public inteo of Managest. Exececutit, which is to consist of six members appointed in equal numbers from the thre
groups represented on the General Council The Director-Gener
is responsible under the Committee of Management fro the procti is responsible under the Committee of Management for the practic
working of the Office.



GENERAL SUMMARY. Emplovanant at 21st October showed an improvement as com-
pared with a month earlier. pared with a month earlier.
Employment improved in coal mining, the cotton, woollen and
worsted, linen and hosiery industries textile bleahhing
 manufacture), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, motor
vehiclo and airicratt manufacture, certain food manufacturing in-
dustries and dock and harbour service on on the other hand, vehicto and aircraft manufacture, certain food manufacturing in-
dustries and dook and harrour service. On the other hand,
employment declined in hotel, boarding house etc., service, the employment declined in hotel, boarding house etc., service, the
distributive trades, the building industry, brick and tile manufacture,
shiping serviee ipping 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 nemployed at 21 st Oetober, 1935 (including those temporarily


 23rd September, 1935, were $17 \cdot 0^{*}$ and $9 \cdot 5$.
The ostimated number of insured prross, agod 16-64, in employ-
ment in Great Britain at 21 st October, 1935, was $10,492,000$. ment in Great Britain at 21st October, 1935, was $10,422,000$.
This was $14.000+$ more than a month before, and 279,000 + more
than a year before. The numbers in employment at 21st October, Than wase bear bereret The numbers in omployment at 21st October,
tosk, wero substantially reduced owing to a dispute involving
stoppages of work at a number of collieries in South Wales and
 At 21st October, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers
of Employment Fx xhanges in Great Britain was $1,555,689 \mathrm{wholy}$
nemployed, 238,866 temporarily stopped, and 81,85 normally in unomployed, 238,866 temporarily stoppod, and 81,835 normally in
casual employmont, making atotal of $1,9616,390$,his was 42,220
ess than a month before, and 203,245 less than $a$ year before. The less than a month before, and 203,245 less than a year before. The
otal included $1,527,077$ men, 62,762 boys, 273,935 women, and
52,616 girls.

 persons (including 23,059 insured juveniles under 16 years of age),
oot in receip tof insurance benefit or unomployment allowances and
132,138 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Reigisters
Exchanges at 21st 0 ctober, 1935, was $1,982,302$.
Mining and Quarrying., In the coal mining industry employment
showed a further improvement; the number of persons temporarily

 23rd September the corresponding percentages were $18 \cdot 6^{*}$ and $7.3 .{ }^{*}$
The total number of wage-aenners on the ocliery books at 26th
October, 1935, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared

 1st September, 1935, and of 0.11 ,
ortnight ended 27th, october, 1934.
In the iron mining ind In the iron mining industry employment remained slack. At
limestone quarries in the Buxton are it was good, while in the
Cleveland area it showed an improvement and was fairly good.
 extent, but was still fair. At slate quarries in North Wales it
ontinued fairly good. At tin mines it was slack. At china clay quarries employment continued fairly good; while at chalk quarries
it showed an improvenent, but was slack on the whele. At the
East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained slack. East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained slack.
Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate. In the pig iron industry
employment showed a slight inprovement. The number of furnaces employment showed a slight improvement. The number of furnaces
in lost at the end of october, 1935, was 99 , compared with 97 ,
both at the end of September, 1935, and October, 1934. both at the end of September, 1935, and October, 1934.
In iron and sleel manufacture employment showed a slight
mprovement. The percentago unemployed among insured work
mon

1934.
In the tinplate industry there was a decline, chiefy reflected in an
increase in the numbers of workpeople temporarily stopped. In increase in the numbers of workpeoplo temporarily, stopped. In
stel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement
but still remained bad but still remained bad.
Engineering, Shiphiluing and Other Metal Industries.- In the
engineering industry yemployment showed some further improvement
in all the prineipal sections. in all the prineipal sections.
In the shipbuilding an
In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment
improved slightily during October but continued very bad on the
whole.


In the other metal trades employment showed further improvement
in nearly all sections and continued fair. It was good in the brasswork
in nearly all sections ande oontinued fair. It was good in the brasswork
trade: fairly good in the jewellery and plated ware, hollow-ware, and
 founding (other than engineers' 'irontounding), file, and needle and
fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the edge tool, tube, wire
manufacturing, and chain and anchor trades. Textile Industries.-In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement, particularly in the spinning department.
 September, 1935, and with $23 \cdot 4$ at 22nd October, 1934 . provemention October in all departmonts and in nearly all districts.
The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64,
 carpet section employment improved and was good at all the principal
contres. the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement
and was good on the whole, while in the lace trade it continued fainty and was good on the whole; while in the lace trade it continued fairly industry, where employment was fairly good; and there was a
further improvement in artiticial silk yann manufacture, in which
employment continued good. In the linen trade employment showed empoopment continued good. In the linen trado employment showed
an improvement, but was bad, in the jute trade, also, it showed an
improvement, but remained bad tin the textile bleaching pint improvement, but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing,
dyeing, ett. trades employment showed an improvement, but was
still very slack, with much short.time wort 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 showed a further improvement, it was good at some centres, and
moderate to fair genperally. It improved slightly in the ding moderate to fair generally. It improved slightly in the dressmaking
and millinery trades, and was fairly good. In the shirt and collar
trade 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 sligh impter eentres. In the glove and corset trades there was a slight improve-
ment, and employment, with some exeeptions, was fairly good
In the felt hat trade employmont was fair, but showed a slight In In the porlit
In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement
in most districts, and was good or fairly good generally. Short-time
working was redueed working was reduced, and overtime increased. The percentage
unemployed among insured workpeople, aged $16-64$ was $12 \cdot 4$ at alst October, 1935, as compored with $14 \cdot 3^{*}$ at 23 rd September, 1935 ,
and with $16 \cdot 0$ at 2and October, 1934. 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 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 deceline, on the whole, as compared with the
previous month. Among the individual ocupations it was previous month. Athong the individual occupations it was or was
very good with briklayers, and in some areas a shortage of
killed men was reported; with carpenters and plasterers it was Hed men was reportes; 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 mith other classes of workers it was slack or bad. In brick
manufacture employment at 2 sist october showed some decline as
compared with 23rd September, but remained fair on the compared with 2rayd September, but remained fair one the whole.
Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve and Employment in the furrishing trades continued to improve and
was fair generally; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed
little change and remained moderate. little ehange and remained moderate.
Paper Manufacture Printing and
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 printing industry employment declined, but continued good on the
whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good
Withen
 change, and employment was fairly good on the whole; with litho-
graphio artists it was fair. With bookbinders it showed a slight
deccine, but continued fair generally. Pottery and Glass.- In the pottery industry employment in North Stafordshire showed a further slight improvement and continued ontinued 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. seamen it remained very slack on the whol

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS
In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GazETTR
detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during October are siven, based on information obtained from employers
diter or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following
Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly Tables some of the principal features of theses statisticies 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 :-


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 insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed
persons (insured and uninsure), aged 14 years and over on the
registers of Employment Exchanges, etce, at 21 st October, 1935 :-


UNEMPLOYMENT CHART*
PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG PERSONS AGED 16-64 INSURED AGANNT UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :-
Plain Curve
Plain Curve . . ................. $=1935$.
Broken Curve .
Dotted Corve . . . . .

## Chain Curve - . $000000000=$ Mean for 1924-20.

 $\mathbf{X}$ The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentageunemplosed during the years $1924-1934$.

CENAGE
UNEM-
PLOYED



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. OCTOBER, 1935.


## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

 INDUSTRIES.
#### Abstract

Nors.-The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the rearns received and at the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the   


| Employment showed a further improvement during October; the number of persons temporarilystopped again decreased in nearly all districts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $23 \cdot 3$ at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 25•9* at 23rd September, 1935, and $28 \cdot 6$ at 22nd October, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed decreasedby 0.1 (from 18.6* by $0 \cdot 1$ (from $18 \cdot 6^{*}$ to $18 \cdot 5$ ),by 2.5 (from $7 \cdot 3^{*}$ 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 21 st September, 1935, but a decrease of $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. as compared with 27 th October, 1934. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The average number of days worked per week $\dagger$ 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 $0 \cdot 11$of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27 th October, 1934 . |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1935, and the average number of days worked per week $\dagger$ during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal minesin raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total Number ofEarners on Colliery arners onBooks. |  | Average Number of Days worked per weenat the Mines. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 1 <br> 9 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England and Wales Soothand: Mid and Kast Lothians Rest of Scotland ... Scotland ... Great Britata |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26 th October, 1935 , was $1 \cdot 01$ days perweek, of which 0.71 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure week, of which $0 \cdot 71$ of a day was due to want of trade. The figurefor the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935 , was 1.11 days per week, of which 0.95 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27 th October, 1934, were $1-12$and 1.06 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding and 1.06 days per week, respectively. The average non-windingtime, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 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 workpeople, aged $16-64$, in the respective areas at 21 st $O$ ctober, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934, are shown in the following Table : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers. |  | entas |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{521,293}$ |  |  | 年: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{7,5050}$ | ${ }_{2,184}^{254}$ | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{45}$ | ${ }_{\text {1.7 }} 1.5$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,1,3,36}$ | ceict | 90.5 |  |  | $\underbrace{41}_{4 \cdot 18 \cdot 1}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {14,502 }}^{10}$ | ci, | ${ }_{\text {18,8 }}^{8}$ | 4.8 | 23:6 | 2. 1 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {7, } 164}^{84}$ | ${ }^{1,595}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{12} 8$ | 2.7 | 14.8. |  |  |
|  | 5,555 | 2,639 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 13.2 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,365}$ | 1,1.50 | 12.12 | 10.7 | 22:88 | 5:7 |  |
|  | 52,271 | 7,87 |  |  |  |  |  |
| The exports of cool, including that the coal equivalent of coke ens and manufactured fuel, amounted to $4,829,100$ tons in October, 1935, ascompared with $4,345,500$ tons in September, 1935 , and with $5,115,400$ tons in October, 1934. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

IRON AND SHALE MINING.
iron mining. EMpLovment during October remained slack on the whole. The
percentage unemployed (inculuding those temporarily tyopped) among
insured workpoople, aged $16-64$, in the iron ore and ironstone
 mining industry, was $21 \cdot 7$ at 21 st October, 1935 , as compared with
$22 \cdot 2^{\prime}$ at 23td September, 1935, and $24-2$ at 2and October, 1934 . The following Table summarises the information received from
employers who furnished returns for the three periods :$\xrightarrow{\text { employers who fu }}$

Districts.


The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26 th October, 1935, by firms making
returns, was 1,961 , a decreaso 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 $\dagger$ at the mines making returns was 5.83 in Octobor, , 933 , ar weekt at the mine
in September, 1935 , and 5.95 in Oetober, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.
Emporoynert during October showed a slight improvement. The
percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped)
among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $19 \cdot 0$ at 21 st October
Oct 1935, os compared with 19.6 $6^{*}$ at 23 rd September, 1935, and $22 \cdot 9$ at
2nd October, 1934.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432$)$.
$\dagger$
See footnote $\uparrow$ in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel
Federation, 99 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, Federation, 99 furnaces were in operation at the end of October,
1935, compared with 97 at the end of September, 1935, and October, 1934
Returns received by the Federation from 67 frms employing
14,109 workpeople at the end of October, 1935 , showed an increase
 1935, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with octooer, 1 , 1 the following Table shows the number of turnaces in operation
at the ond of October, 1935, September, 1935, and October, 1934:-

| Districts. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { not } \\ \text { num or } \\ \text { beror } \\ \text { nates } 5 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Number of Furnaces in Blast. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oct, | \| Sent, | Oct, | Month | bear |


| rham an | ${ }_{21}^{80}$ | ${ }_{7}^{26}$ | ${ }_{7}^{26}$ | ${ }_{7}^{26}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mberand and w . Lancs. Yorks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { incluading Shefiteld) and North }}$ Weles | 24 | 8 |  |  | +1 |  |
| Derby, ants Leicester, Notts.and North- | 40 | ${ }_{12}^{22}$ | 21 | ${ }_{11}^{21}$ | +1 | $+$ |
| Sincolnshire Stafts, Shroshire, worrs. and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warwick South Wales and Mon. ... | ${ }_{13}^{32}$ | ${ }_{2}^{8}$ | 7 | 7 | $\pm{ }_{-1}^{1}$ |  |
| Ennland and Wales | 230 78 | ${ }_{14} 1$ | 83 | ${ }_{13}^{84}$ | +2 |  |
| great britain | 308 | 99 | 97 | 97 | +2 |  |

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

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.
 mong insured workpeople, aged $16-64$, was $20 \cdot 1$ at 21 st October,
935, as compared with $20 \cdot 2^{*}$ at 23 rd September, 1935, and $23 \cdot 6$ at 2nd October, 1934.
At certain firms, At certain ifrrs, employing 63,390 workpeople, from which returns
were received for the week ended 26 tho october, 1935, the volum of
omployment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts $\dagger$ employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts $\dagger$
during which work was carried on in each department) increased by during which work was carried on in each department) increased by
2. per cent. as compared with the wek ended 2lst September, , 955 ,
and by 88.7 per cent. as compared with the weel snded 27 th October, and by 8.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27 th October,
1934. The average number of shiftst during which the works were pen was 5.6 in the week ended 26 th Octobor, 1935 , the same as in
September 1955 , ompared with 5.5 in october, 19344 . September, 1935, compared with $5 \cdot 5$ in October, 1934 . 1 . 1 .ecived from
The folowng Table summarise the information
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-





The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns
rom the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 907,300 tons in October, 1935, as compared with 8 ond amounted to 907,300 tons in September
1935, and 812,000 tons in Oetober, 1934,

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES

 In the tinplate industry there was a decline, chiefly reflected in anincrease in the numbers of workpeople temporarily stopped. The

 at 22nd October, 1934. At works for which information was
available in respect of each of these months, 310 mills were in opers tion in the week ended 26th October, 1935, compared with 328 in
the week ended 21 Iss September, 1935, and 343 in the week end 27th October 1934 . In steel sheet manutature employment
showed a slight improvement but still remained bar. In the week
ended 26th October, 1935, 94 mills were in ended 26th Otcobor, 1933,944 mills were in oneration, compared with
91 both in the week ended 21 st September, 1935, and in the weel 91 both in the week ended 21st September, 1935, and in the week
ended 27th Ootober, 1934 at works for which information was
available in respect of each of these month
 The following Table shows the number of mills in operation a
those works in respect of which returns were received for the three $\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l}\text { those worl } \\ \text { periods :- }\end{array}}$

| Works. | Number of Works Open. |  |  | Number of Mills inOperation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. } \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { ( }) \text { or } \\ \text { Dece. }(-) \text { on } \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wodk } \\ & \text { ond dod } \\ & \text { ont } \\ & \hline 19555 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Inc. }}^{\text {Inc. }}$ ( $(+)$ or or ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { before. }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Tinplate }}$ Steel Sheet | ${ }_{10}^{56}$ | -.. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | -... ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{94}^{310}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-18 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\mp{ }^{33}$ |
| Totas | 66 | -3 | - | 404 | -15 | - 30 | The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in Octob

1935, amounted to 57,69 tons, or 15,276 tons maro than
September, 1935, but 3,226 tons less than in October, 1934 .

## ENGINEERING.

Employment during October showed some further improvement Emprovmexr during October showed some further improvement in
all the principal setions. As compared with a year ago it was
better in all sections of the industry and in all administrative ivisions.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-
loyed (including those temporarily storped) among insured wool ployed (inculuding those temporarily stopped) amorg insured work
people, aged 16-64, at 21st Ootober, 1935, and the increase or decren



November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
engineering but remained slack in this section and in textile engineer-

ing; it also improved in motor vehiele man 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 | goneral engineering and moderato in constructional ongineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment

improved slighty and was fair. It showed little hange in Londo
ind the Southern Counties and wis firly
 In Soctland employment was a alittoo better in general engineering
but was still slack; ;it remained bad in marine engineoring. Employ ment continued to improve in Northern Ireland but was still slack; in Wales it remained bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING. Empoomentr improved slightly during October, but continued very bad on the whole.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed
(including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople,
aged 16-64, at 21st
October, 1935, and the ind
 table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a slight reduction
between 1934 and 1935 in the total number of insured workpeoppl in the shipbuilding and ship.repairing classification. In spite, how ver, of this fall in the numbers insured, there was an imp
in employment between October, 1934, and October, 1935,






COTTON INDUSTRY.
Laptomyent in October showed a further improvement, particularly
in the spinning
department, and was better than a year ago. In in the spinning department, and was better than a y year ago. In
many districts, however, there was a considerable a mount of underemployment, especially in the weaving department.
The percentage unemployed (including those tem
The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped)
among insured workpeoppe, aged $16-64$, in the industry as a whole
was 19.2
 tember, 1935, and with 23.4 at 22ard Otcober, 1934 . In the
the
preparing and spinig departments the corresponding percentages preparing and spining departments the corresponding percentages
were $17.4,21 \cdot 0$, and $22 \cdot 6 ;$ and in the manufacturing department,
$21 \cdot 0,23 \cdot 1, *$ and $24 \cdot 1$, respectively. $21 \cdot 0,23 \cdot 1, *$ and $24 \cdot 1$, respectively.
At Asthon-under-Lye shor time was largely worked, but it was
reported that none of the local mills was wholly stopped, and there reported that none of the local mills was wholly stopped, and there
was a demand for juvenile workers. At Hyde and at Stalybrigge
a slight improvement was reported. At Stockport employment was a slight improvement was reported. At Stockport employment was
considerably better than a yoara ago, and employment with spinners
continued to improve steadily. continued to improves estadily,
At Oldham there was a
Aduction in short-time working, mainly in the ring spinning section was reported, both ine working, mainly in the ring spinning section,
however, employment was still described in the weaving badd, with muartments, mployment in various forms.
At Bolton there was an imp
At Bolton there was an improvement in the spinning department,
hough employment was still described as bad with spinners and slock with cardd-rom worters; employment in the manuunaturuning
department was fair, and better than in September; an unsatisfied
 At Leigh employment in the spinning department improved but was
still bad. At Bury, Rochdale and Heywood there was also an mprovement.
At Preston
At Preston an improvement was reported in the manufacturing
department, but there was still a considerable amount of epartment, but there was still a considerable amount of under
mployment. At Chorley there was a slight improvement, especiall employment. At Chorley there was a slight impro
in the preparation and winding departments.
At Blackburn employment improved subs
At Blackburn employment improved substantially both in
pinning and in weaving, and considerably more looms were working the impronemement was wespecially noticeable in in those sections engaged in the manufacture of dhootitis and plain goods. At Accrington
here was little change. At Darwen there was an improvement, but
hert
 *The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432).
improvement at Great Harwood. At Burnley the slight improvement reported last month was maintained, at Pat Padiham emplioymentement was
described as fair : at both places employment was better than a year ago.
At Colne there was a substantial improvement, but very few firms
had their full cond had their full complement of looms running, and many weavers
were working with only three looms instead of four. At Nelson were working with mill were making preeparations to restart looms that had
seeral idle. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained bad.
bel In Yorkshire an improt was reported at most of the pad. 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 At todmorden employment was better than in September, partici-
larly in the spinning department, and was fair larly in the spinning department,
were still, however, a number of mills at which the the worlly; there were still, however, a number of mills at which th
working with less than the normal number of looms.
The following Tablo summarises the information received from
those employers who furnished returns:-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Month | $\xrightarrow{\text { beforere }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { before.* }}}{\text { a }}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 11,830 \\ 24,012 \\ 21,682 \\ 6,826 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { con } 3.7 \\ +5.4 \\ +0.9 \\ \hline 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cent. } 6 . \\ & \pm=0.6 \\ & \pm 0.7 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cernt. } \\ \text { +13 } \\ +13.4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 64,343 | +3.0 | +4.8 | 104,536 | + 4.5 | $+6$. |
|  | 4,697 | -1.1 | -5.4 | 7,142 | -2.0 | - |
|  | co,084 | + $\begin{array}{r}0.2 \\ +0.8 \\ 0.6\end{array}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3 } \\ & \pm \\ & +19 \\ & +1.4\end{aligned}$ |  | + ${ }^{5.1}$ | +8.2 +2.0 +3.9 |
| Boiton and Leith .... | 12,109 | + 4.6 | +1.3 | 19,620 | + 7.6 |  |
| leywood and | ${ }^{6,065}$ |  | $\pm{ }^{+10.9}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,101 \\ 6,402}}^{10,}$ | +8.3 | ${ }_{+}^{+11.4}$ |
|  | $\underbrace{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}_{\substack{4,223 \\ 3,77}}$ | $\pm$ | $\pm 3.6$ | ${ }_{5}^{6,832}$ | 1.2 | $\pm 7.4$ |
|  | 3,902 | + 4.7 | + 4.7 | 6,309 | + 8.2 | +1.8 |
|  |  | $\pm$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & +4.8\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6,2661}$ | + 5.5 |  |
|  | 2,010 |  | +18.3 |  |  | +16.1 |
|  |  | + +1.1 | 7.3 <br> +0.5 | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 4,288}}^{\substack{345}}$ |  |  |
| Total | 64,343 | +3.0 | + 4.8 | 536 | + 4.5 |  |

Returns from firms employing
ended 26th October showed that 5 年, 200 workpeople in the week ended 26 tho $O$ ctober showed that 5 per cent. of these workpeople
were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours aech on the average.
The
 e.g., reduct
operatives.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than oasuals) on the registors of 56 Employment Exehanges
in tho principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at
alst






wOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY




























 extent of 5 hours aceno on hhe average.





 tepeoctively






 ment at otile, and at at Guiselog the improvement reportco losemp monoth
was maintained. vas maintained
In the lankl In the blanket trade the improvemont previously reported was
maintained, and employment was good or fairly good at all contrest
 In the West
In
In the e eest of England an improvement was reported at Trow.
brid
ail the and prininipal count contres. In the South of Sootland

 eported to have been worked.
 The following Table summarises the


November, 1935. IHE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

The following Tables show, by distritas and by departments, th



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { soor } \\ \text { sorimb } \\ \text { oimb } \\ \text { imbs. } \\ \text { Ing. } \end{array}\right\|$ |
|  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Perae } \\ \text { emple }}]{ }$ |
|  |  |



The following Table shows the number of men and of wome (other than casuale) on the registero of 17 Empon and of women
in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21 sit Octobert Exxhanges

| Department. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wholls Unemplosed. |  |  | Temporarily stopped. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Men. | Women | Total. |  |  | Women | m. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{138}$ |  |  |  |  | 386 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{581}{425}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{153 \\ 238}}$ |  | ${ }_{492}^{492}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1,2023}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{284}$ | ${ }_{32} 3$ | ${ }^{464}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{34 \\ 80}}$ |  | ${ }^{\frac{3}{347}}$ | cis |
|  |  | 302 | 564 | 866 |  |  | 219 |  | 386 | 1,52 |
|  |  | ${ }^{64}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 199 | ${ }_{28} 28$ |
|  |  | (50 <br> 720 <br> 72 |  | cin |  |  |  |  | (306 | ${ }_{1}^{1,138}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{712}^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cin |
|  |  | ${ }^{2,819}$ | 1,451 | 4,270 | 2,00 |  | 2,757 |  | 664 | , |
| The following Table shows the increases and decreases as pared with 23rd September, 1935 :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department. | Whouls Unemploged. |  |  | Temporantly stopped. |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
|  | Men. | n. ${ }^{\text {Wo}}$ | Tomen. Total |  | en. |  | men.\| |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 19 | 13 |  | $1-$ | 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86 |  | ${ }^{618}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ - | ${ }^{111}$ |  | 137 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{56}$ | + 717 |  | ${ }_{61}^{16}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1088 - | 355 -443 |  | 496 | 1,68 |  |  |  |  |


he provious month and 15,114,000 Ibs. in Oectober, 1934 .
 The exports of woollen and worsted yams in October, 1935, wer
 and with $4,047,000$ ibs. in October, 1934.




BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.
 better than a yoar ogo. Short time worling was reodiceed, and
overtime inereased. The pereentagg unemploved (including those temporarily stopped) 1955 as oompared with 143.3** at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.0 at 2and Ootober, 1934. The following Table summarises the


Employment improved at Glasgow, and was good ; it was moderate
at Edinburgh, and fairly good at Maybole, Ary, and Kimarnock
The following Tabie shows the number of men and of women (other The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other
than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exahnges in the

thing | principal |
| :--- |
| $1935:-$ |

## POTTERY INDUSTRY

 Emploxmesv in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement and continued moderate on the whole. At Aristol and aWorcester omployment continued good, and at Derby it was still

 The following Tathe erummarises the information received fron
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-


## BRICK INDUSTRY.

 Emproymeerr at 21st October showed some deoline as compared with23rd September, but remained fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped
 22nd October, 1934.
The following Table summarises the information received from
those employers who furnished returns for the three peri ods:-

| Distriets. | Number of Workpeople |  |  | Total Wages paid to all |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { onded } \\ \text { onded } \\ \text { Ootat, } \\ \text { Oot. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }\binom{\text { It or or }}{\text { Dee. }(-) \text { on }} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weok } \\ & \text { oned } \\ & \text { ondod } \\ & \text { Soth } \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline 955 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dee. }(-) \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { befora. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{ }{\text { Month }}$ before. | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yeart } \\ & \text { before. }\end{aligned}$ |
| thern Cou |  | Per | Par cent. | $\pm$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Pent } \\ \text { cent. }}}$ |
|  | 1,706 | + 0.1 | + 5.1 | , 32 | + 1.0 | +6.2 |
| Midand and East- | 8,329 | $+0.8$ | + 8.8 | 23,134 | + 1.6 | + $8 \cdot 2$ |
| West ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {and }}$ Sounties |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Wales | ${ }_{2}^{1,888}$ | +"1.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +1.3 \\ \hline 1.7\end{array}$ | 4,849 | - 2.9 | $\pm{ }^{+10.2}$ |
| Total | 12,150 | + 0.6 | + 7.5 | 32,993 | + 0.8 |  |

Returns from employers relative to short.time working, exclusivi
of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 12,093 of
workpeopole employed by firms furnishing, information, 2 per cent.
were working on an average about $11 \frac{2}{2}$ hours less than full time in the workpoppling on an average about $11 \frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the
were workin
week ended 26th Ootober, 1935 . On the other hand, over 6 per cent. week ended
were working
the average.

## BUILDING.

Enploymens during October showed a slight decline, on the whole,
as compared with the previous month. A A ompared with a year ago there was an improvement in all district
Among the individual occupations, employment was very good
with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with oarpenters and plastererss employment was good, an
with masons, slaters and tilers, and plumbers it was fair; with othe with masons, slaters and tilers, and plumbersit was fair,
classes of workers it was slack or bod. Compare w whith
1934, there was an improvement in all branches of the industry. 1934, there was an improvement in all branches of the industry.
 employed (incuading those temporarily stoped. among insurec
workpoople, aged 16-64, at 21st october, 1935, together with the
and increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed
with the previous month* and with October, 1934 :-

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { cone } \\ \text { pilage. } \\ \text { plose. } \end{gathered}$ | Increase ( + ) 0Decrease ( - ) inPercentage as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Month* }}{\text { before. }}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 139,970 \\ 88,900 \\ 238800 \\ 81.670 \\ 31,590 \\ 129,740 \\ 39,280 \end{array}$ |  | 29011864984856.5138 | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \\ 3.5 \\ 9.51 .5 \\ 5.10 \\ 18.0 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.4 \\ & +0.1 \\ & \pm 0.5 \\ & +0.5 \\ & +0.7 \\ & \pm 0.7 \\ & \hline 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 271,080 | 32,120 | 861 | 14.7 | $+0.4$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All other occupa- } \\ & \text { tions } \end{aligned}$ | 96,130 |  | 474796 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 4 \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 32,12031,617 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +0.3 \\ -\quad 1.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 147,590 |  |  |  |  | -0. |
| Tot | 976, | 147,358 | 3,668 | 15-1 | + 0.4 |  |
|  | ${ }_{156,1340}^{199}$ <br> 1147,550 <br> ${ }^{12121,040}$ <br> 92,690 33 18,810 18 <br> 18,81 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1.2 \\ & \pm 0.1 \\ & \pm 0.2 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & +0.2 \\ & +0.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and NorthernIreland ... |  |  | 3,668 | $15 \cdot 1$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | + 0.4 |  |

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

* The percentages for September have been revised (gee pagee e432).

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING
EMpLLOMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued
good generally. It showed an improvement compared with the grevious month and with October, 193 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 whilst at Liverpool it was described as bad. Employment with
electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally. Employment in the tithorgraphic printing industry showed little
change as compared with September and was fairl change as compared with September, and was fairly good on the
whole; it wwes better than in Ootobor, , 934 . Reports from Bradford,
Liverpool Manchester and Edinb, Liverpoo, Manchester and Edinburgh, however, deseribed employ
ment as bad. With lithographic artists it was fair. ment as bad. With lithographic artists it was fair.
In the bookkinding industry employment showed a slight declin
but continued fair on the whole; it was better than a year ago. but continued fair on the whole; it was better than a year ago.
The percentage unemployed including those temporarily stopped
amonginsured workpeopple, aged $16-64$, in the paper and paper-board

 corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing
binding industries were $8 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8$ and $8 \cdot 6$, and in the ear
paper bag and stationery industries, $4 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 1^{*}$ and $4 \cdot 8$. paper bag and stationery industriese $4 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 1 *$ and $4 \cdot 8$.
The following Thabe sumpraise the returns from certain trade
unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployunions whinh furnished inform :-
ment amongst their members :-

| - |  | Unemprosesedatat ate ond of |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oot, | ${ }_{\text {S }}$ Sept., | ${ }_{\text {O }}^{\text {Oet. }}$ 1934. | Month |  |
| Letterpress Printing : London | ${ }^{33,523}$ | 5.3 | 4.8 | $6 \cdot 3$ | +0.5 | -1.0 |
|  | 14,196 | 7.2 | 6.0 | $8 \cdot 1$ | +1.2 | -0.9 |
|  | ci,7,58 <br> $5 \times 45$ | 3.9 | ${ }_{5}^{2.8}$ | 5.92 | +1.1 |  |
| Scotland Other Districts |  | -6.7 <br> 4.4 | S. 5 | ¢7.9 <br> 5.0 | +0.9 +0.5 +0.7 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Total ... | 70,842 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 6.5 | +0.7 | -1.0 |
| Lithographic Printing Bookbinding | ${ }_{\substack{11,663 \\ 8,230}}$ | 5.9 | S.8.8 | ( $\begin{gathered}7.3 \\ 10.3\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{+0.4}^{+0.1}$ | -1.4 |
| Printing and Book- binding (branches not distinguished) $\ldots$. | 27,199 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 |  |  |

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR. Employnnert during October showed a slight improvement, but
remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople, aged $16-64$, in the dock, harbour,
river and canal service, $30 \cdot 2$ per cent. were unemployed at 21 st oct
oct ober, 1935, as compared with $31 \cdot-2^{*}$ per cent.at 23ro. September, 1935
and with $30 \cdot 9$ per cent. at 22 nd October, 1934. The estimated total o
160.430
 Britain at July, 1935, included 23,780 in river, canal, conservanay
and lighthouse serviec, and 136650 in the dook, whanf and lighterage
sectiont In


 London. - Employment
still slack on the whole.
The following Table shows the average daily number of dock
labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of whire were received; the figures exelude stevedores, lightermen, ete., and
do not purport to indicate the total number of doock labourers
demployed in the port:-


| Period. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Docks. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hat } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Harres } \\ \text { mativg } \\ \text { Returns. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total, <br> Docksand <br> Principal <br> Wharves. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { By } \\ \text { shipr } \\ \text { owners, } \\ \text { ento. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Week ended- 1935 12 th <br> 19th " | $\begin{gathered} 4,080 \\ \hline, 668 \\ \hline, 269 \\ 4,559 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,754 \\ & 1,797 \\ & \hline 1,681 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 5,814 \\ 5,375 \\ 6,371 \\ 6,040 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,107 \\ & \hline 6.964 \\ & \hline 6.549 \\ & 6,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,921 \\ & 11,881 \\ & 12,818 \\ & 12,542 \\ & \hline 125 \end{aligned}$ |
|  ended | 4,092 | 1,808 | 5,900 | 6,397 | 12,297 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ derase for Sept., 1935 | 3,746 | 1,039 | 4,785 | 5,927 | 10,712 |
| Average for Oct., 1934 | 3,971 | 1,769 | 5,740 | ${ }_{6,457 \dagger}$ | 12,197+ |
| Tilbury-The average number of dock labourers employed daily during October was 846 , compared with 837 in September, and with 952 in October, 1934. |  |  |  |  |  |

East Coast.-Employment was modorate on the whole at most o
the North- Iast Coast ports. At North Shields and the Hartlepools
it continued fair. the Norhi-iast Coast ports. At Nortt Shields and the Hartlepools
it continued fair. At Hull it continued good with dock workers and
very bit very bad with coal workers. Employment at Grimsby was good
during the earlier part of the month, but it deolined later and was
slack. At Boston and Ipswich ti continet 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
 The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the
clearing houses under the Liverpool Dooks Seheme as employed in
the five weeks ended 1 俍 the five weeks ended 1st November, 1935, was 12.065, compared with
11,087 in September, 1935 , and with 11824 in Octob average in September, 1935, and with 11, 1,824 in october, then amount The
con wages paid to these men through the
clearing houses was $£ 32,322$ in the five weeks ended clearing houses was $£ 32,322$ in tho five weeks onded list November,
1335 , compared with $£ 26,767$ in September, 1935 , and with $£ 27,365$
in in35, compared ${ }^{\text {in }}$ October, 1934.*
Other Ports in England and Wales.- Employment at Cardift
and Penarth remained generally poor. At Swansea it was good with
and 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 trim with coal trimmers it continued good. At Bristol and Avonmouth
the improvement reported in September was maintained. Employ
ment ment at Plymeuthteported in September was maintained. Employ a slight improvement; at Southampto
it continued good. Scotisis and Irish Ports.- - Employment at Glasgow was moderate
At Dundeo it was poor at the beginning of the month, but improved
liter At Burntislond it later. At Burntisland it was fair, and at Grangemouth it was good.
Employment at Greenock improved. At Leith and at Belfast it continued good.
cont

## SEAMEN.

DURivg O
the whole.
Among
ctober employment among seamen remained very slack o Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service
the percentage unemployed at 21st October, unemployed (incluading those temporarily stoppea
tember, 1935 , and $31 \cdot 9$ at 22nd ocompared with $26 \cdot 9 \dagger$ at 23 (rd Sep
Ser, 1934 . tember, 1935, and $31 \cdot 9$ at 22nd October, 1934 .
The demand for men on the Thames was a period o
activity in the second week. On the Tyne the demand was generally activity in the second week. On the Tyne the demand was generall
slack, on the Wear and on the Tees it was very quiet, with slightly
increased red requ wnerased requirements in the middle waeks. At Hull the deman
wa theod in theord and last weeks and moderate uring the rest
of the month; there was a short supply of ordinary seamen
 at Bristol was very slack in the first half of the month, but improvei
slightly thereafter, at Avonmouth it was sair, immproving to good in
the tast week of the month
 when it was moderate, the demand, was generally gooond whit
Britis seamen and firemen were scarce. The demand at Newpor
was was moderate, except for a pereiod in ithe the third wemand at when it wort
good; there was some dificulty in obtaining white British ratings
It Swansea there was good; there was some difficulty in obtaining white British ratings
At Swansea there was a good demand in the frrst two weeks, which
improved
 and was fair; ordinary seamen were in short supply. At Manchester
there was a moderate demand, with slightly more activity in the
hird week. ${ }^{\text {On }}$ the Mersey the third week. on the Mersey the demand was generallly पuiiet in there
wasa scarcityo of abbebodied and oridaray seamen. On the Clyde
the demand improved during the first was a scarcity of able-bodied and ordinary seamen. On the Clyde
the edemand improved during the first fortnight, but declined there
after, and after, and at the end of October was poorr. At, Let deccined there
between moderate and good. At Belfast the demand deelined
bit between moderate and good. At Belfast the demand declined
from moderate to very poor during the first three weeks, but improved
thereafter, and was moderate in the thereafter, and was moderate in the last week.
The following Table shows the number of
The following Table shows the number of seament shipped in
British reeistered foreign-कoing vesels at the undermentioned ports
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October:-

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seament shipped in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oot, |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Ten Months } \\ \text { ended }}}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{\text { den }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Y }}^{\text {Yearere }}$ | Oet, $\begin{gathered}\text { Oet, } \\ \text { 1935, }\end{gathered}$ | Oct, 1934, |
| England and Wales: <br> Manchester <br> Southampton... <br> Tyne Ports Sunderland <br> Middlesbrough <br> Bristol <br> Newport, Mon. Cardiff <br> Swansea |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 458 3,03 3,900 | $\begin{aligned} & +202 \\ & +1,114 \\ & +1,177 \end{aligned}$ | $+\quad 104$ $+\quad 93$ $+\quad 77$ | 2,761 3,911 2,3761 | 2,268 3,674 23,685 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern } \\ \text { Belfast } \\ \text { Iretand } \\ \text { : }}}{ }$ | 251 | + 121 |  | 1,704 | 2,160 |
| Total for above Ports | 35,051 | +1,812 | +3,075 | 331,900 | 332,01 |
| * Comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in wages in December, 1934. <br> $\ddagger$ The percentages for September have been revised (see page 432) <br> engagements, and not of separate individuals. <br> § Including Birkenhead and Garston. <br> II Including Avonmouth and Portishead. <br> 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 ployment, at July, 1935, the number and percentage of such
persons unemployed on 21st October, 1935, and the inorease 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
exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment on
substantially all employed persons. The pricipal classes of persons
excepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and oxcepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and
over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual
ver,
 annum, persons employed in agrieulture and private domestic
servico, and outworkers. Persons omployed by looal publio autho-
rities railways and certain other public tilitity undertakings rities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings,
members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a members of euperannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances,
statutory sup
also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934 , juveniles under 16 years of ago wore also excepted, and they are excluded from the
statistics in these Tables An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the
industry in which he is employed, is isssued to very insured person, industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person,
and this book must be lodged at an Emplomment Exchange when.
ever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for ever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for
unemployment benefif, or, without claining benenfit, ceases to be
employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and 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. in an insured trade is resumed.
The fles of "lodged " ooks at the Employment Exchanges
thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment
of insured persons. In arriving this figuro the books of those
persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to persons who are known io meceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone
be siok or deand are of course excluded. In cases where information on
abron
these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two
months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch
with the with the Employment Exchange.
The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate
only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. The
 Employment Exxhanges, together with those whose unemployment
Books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above books remain lodged in the two months ore file reeerred to above
The figures ivive on page 46 relating to persons registered a
Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well ss insured Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured person
who are maintaining revistration for employment, but not insured
persons whose books are in the too months file who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insuren
persons whose boors are in the two montsh file. A Table showing
the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 436 . the composition of the two series of figures is given on page e 36 .
Insured perssons who are $i$ isqualififed for the receipt of unemploy Insured persons who are disgualified ior the receipt of unemploy
ment benfofit under the traded dispute idiqualififation are not inluded
in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintainin in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining
registration for other employment.
The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in Nome
obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figure
relate
 for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percoentag
figures for individual industries given in the following Tabbe, and
in the articles on speofico industries on earlie pes of this figuras articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETT
in thould be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemplo
it shome it should be borne in mind that the percontage rates of unemploy
ment at Soppomber and October, 1955 , have been calculuted on the
basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at athe bevin basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the begining
of July 195; while the figures for October, 1934, and 1933, are of July, 1935 ; while the iigures for Oetober, 1934 , and
caloulated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July
1934, and 1933 , respectively.* An artiele dealing with the he 1934, and 1933, respectively.* An artitele dealing with the changes
the numbers of insurde persons in the various industry classi ication
appears on pages 410 to 414 of this ission


INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 2ISt OCTOBER, 1935.

| industry | Great britain and northers irbiand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grkat Britatn only. <br> WHOLLY UNRMPLOYRD, AND CASTOLA. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Temporary Stoppags. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Fishing | 6,103 | ${ }^{24}$ | ,127 | ${ }^{85}$ | 3 | 88 | 6,188 | ${ }^{27}$ | 6,215 | 6,151 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62 | 9,0 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{45496}$ | $\pm$ |  | coize |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{2,330 \\ 1,105}]{\substack{10}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 1,30}}^{1,30}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{16857 \\ 667}}^{1.031}$ | 14 | cis688 | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3} .484$ |  | 3.444 38 | - | 14 | cot 10.750 | ( | 12 |  |
| Slate Quarring and Mining... |  | 1315 |  |  |  | cos $\begin{gathered}\text { 960 } \\ \text { 372 }\end{gathered}$ |  | 134 | $\underbrace{2,152}_{2}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{134}$ | $\underbrace{2,16}_{2,164}$ |
| Clay, Sand Mravel and Chalk Pits |  | ${ }_{69}{ }^{5}$ | cisi,855 | 50,832 | 130 | ${ }_{50,982}$ | ${ }_{\text {236,931 }}^{2,123}$ | ${ }^{23} 9$ | ${ }^{23 ;} ;{ }^{2,182}$ | ${ }_{236,116}^{20,39}$ | 820 | ${ }^{2} 36$ |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :Coke ovens and By.-Product works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting |  | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ 129 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 167 \\ & \hline 495 \\ & \text { a, }, 067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,243 \\ \hline \\ 1,984 \\ 7,8607} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 310 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making | 9,106 | 588 | 9,694 | 2,346 | 274 | 2,620 | 11,452 | 862 | 12,314 | 11,288 | 861 | 12,030 |
| Pottery, Earthenware | 900 | 2,487 | 6,387 | 2,197 | 3,266 | 5,463 | 6,997 | 5,75 | 11,850 | 6,075 | 5,74 |  |
|  <br> Total, Glass ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,2,252 \\ & i, 272 \\ & i, 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & \hline 145 \\ & \hline 459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,966 \\ \hline, 965 \\ \hline, 531 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 528 \\ 1,288 \\ \hline, 288 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 24 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 572 \\ \hline, 284 \\ \hline, 284 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 368 \\ \hline 658 \\ \hline 650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,1,57 \\ \hline, 875 \\ \hline, 885 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,750 \\ & \hline 6,500 \\ & \hline 6,280 \end{aligned}$ | ( |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & 1,161 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | 218 | 1,539 |  |  |  | - 1.1919 | - 2124 | citicis | cist |  |  |
| iil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, etco.... |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,337 \\ 2,337 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1,436 }}^{\substack{833}}$ | ${ }_{279}^{167}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,715}$ | 58,5950 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { l9,162 }}}^{\text {b,992 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c, } \\ 16,40 \\ \hline 10}}$ |  |  |
| Motal Manutacturo :- | 2,543 |  | 2,547 | 13 |  | 13 | , 56 | 4 | 3,060 | 3,055 | 4 |  |
| sol Melting and Iron Puddlin |  |  |  |  |  | 173 | ${ }^{32,434}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Platerer, Zinc, Tin, Lead, et |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 1806 \\ 180 \\ 59 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | ${ }^{173}$ |  | ¢, |  | ¢, ${ }_{\text {9,718 }}$ |  |  |  |
| ron and Steel Tubes... Wire, Total, Metal Manufacture | $\begin{gathered} 2,8,89 \\ \text { and } \\ 3,27246 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,952 \\ 3,529 \end{gathered},$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6.8 \\ 497 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,1796 \\ 1,799 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4,788 \\ & 38,088 \\ & \hline 8,08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,649 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 1,279}}^{\substack{77 \\ \hline}}$ |  |
| Enginoering, etc. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceneral Etyininering; Engineers' Iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59,4 |
| Erical Engineering ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 162 |  | ciof 188 | ci,5ic |  |  |
| Constructional Engineering ... <br> Total, Engineering | $\begin{gathered} 4,474+ \\ 66,250 \\ 66,250 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,784 \\ 68,266 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{13,43}^{884}$ | 512 | ${ }_{13,535}^{885}$ |  |  | ${ }_{81,821}^{51,63}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ |  |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- <br> Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ailway, Carriageze and̈ Wagons, etc.. Yotarl, Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \hline, 505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,768 \\ & 20959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 1,493 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,186 | 5,9010 |
| shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 257 | 62,1e |


| Industry. | great britair and norther |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grbat Batrait onitr. <br> Wholly Unemployed TRMPORARE STOPPAGRS, AND CABUALS. N |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Whour UxMrporkd |  |  | Trapoinary Stoprages. |  |  | Totas. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Malee | Femal | Tota | Males. | Fema | rot | Males. | Pemale | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 3,565 \\ & 3,664 \\ & 620 \\ & 5200 \\ & 520 \\ & 724 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{4 \\ 4,323 \\ 4}}^{10,31}$ |
| Textiles :- Preparing, Spinning, etc. <br> Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) <br> Woollen and Worsted <br> Silk Manufacture and Artificial siilk <br> Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn ... <br> Linen. <br> Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, TMine. etc. Hosiery <br> Lace <br> Textile Textiles , Printing, D"̈.eing, etc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and Leather Goods :Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods <br> Total, Leather ... | $\begin{aligned} & 9,636 \\ & 3,77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 489 \\ & 978 \\ & 978 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 761 \\ \hline, 090 \\ 1,090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1760 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9727 \\ 1,366 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,575 \\ & \substack{1,272 \\ 4 \\ 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ \hline, 2999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 285 \\ 182 \\ 181 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 606 \\ \hline, 244 \\ \hline, 244 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Clothing:- <br> Dress Making and Millinery... <br> Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. .. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Toual, clotiting | $\begin{array}{r} 9,466 \\ 9767 \\ 7787 \\ 9776 \\ \text { 9.179 } \\ 22,370 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,555 \\ \hline, 495959 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food Drink and Tobaceo :Grain Milling ... ... Sugar Con Coctionery ....... Other Food Industries Other Food Indus Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 12,829 \\ & 2,239 \\ & 2,290 \\ & 7,796 \\ & 7,472 \\ & 38,175 \\ & 3,180 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1, |  | 476 22 483 483 953 and 2,666 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodworking, etc.: = Wachined Woodwork Sod Bod Boxes and Packing Cases Wurniture Making, Opholtering, etci: Other Woodworking Toull, Woothorkina, eic. | $\begin{aligned} & 7.729 \\ & 1,251 \\ & 1,21210 \\ & 2,2101 \\ & 2,201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1192 \\ \hline 1,195 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 89515$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,505 \\ & 24,552 \\ & \hline, 52 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 280 \\ & 206 \\ & 207 \\ & 451 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 488 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 5$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 132 \\ 1,951 \\ \hline 1,500 \\ 2,302 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, Printing, etc. :Paper and Paper Board Carichoand Boxese, Paper Bazss añ Paid Wall Papery Mailìns: :. Stationery ynd Typewititng R̈equisities <br>  | 2,214 1.1157 182 | $\begin{array}{r}504 \\ \text { 1,473 } \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ |  | 596 80 22 4 84 840 | 126 251 22 11 783 | 331 <br> 44 | 2,810 1,283 1204 | 630 1,724 ,178 1183 5,766 | ${ }_{2}^{2,961}$ | 1,129 204 208 2,847 | (1,658 |  |
| Building and Contracting :- <br> Building Public Works Contrac̈ting, ëtc Total, Building and Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 1834,494 \\ & 277,847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,419 \\ & \hline, 198 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 286 \\ 328 \\ 328 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,640 \\ & 1,640 \end{aligned}$ | 1,193 | ${ }_{5}$ 5,360 |  | 293 $\substack{355 \\ 335}$ | $\underbrace{130,172}_{147,358}$ |  | 退 173 |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :- <br> Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. <br> Brushes and Brooms... ... ... Scientific and Photocraphic <br> ments and Apparatus <br> Musical Instruments ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing ... |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1,409 \\ \hline 109 \\ 271 \\ 277 \\ 277 \\ 409 \\ 3,438 \\ 3,414 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ 129 \\ 126 \\ 173 \\ 78 \\ 1,29 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gax, Wator and Eleetricity supply |  | 175 | 19,253 | 546 |  | 55 | 19,624 | 180 |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and Communication :- <br> Railway Service $\quad$ Omn Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service <br> Dock, Harbour, River, Canal, Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specifled... |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 50 \\ & 56 \\ & 68 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributivo Trades ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commeree, Finance Banking, ... Insurance ... and .. | 163,47 9,950 | 1,157 | 11,10 | $\begin{array}{r}5,88 \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 3,427 4 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscollaneous Trades and servicos:National Government Serviee Local Government Service <br>  Hotet, Public Hounce, Resitauranit, | $\begin{aligned} & 15,283 \\ & 69.65 \\ & 6,661 \\ & 19,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,28 \\ \hline 1,212 \\ \hline, 244 \\ \hline, 224 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 52 \\ 89 \\ 80 \\ 212 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 336 \\ \hline \end{gathered} .579$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,567 \\ \substack{1,596 \\ 1,2656 \\ 10,681} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1.300 } \\ 1,200 \\ 5,4,460 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | - |
| Boarding House, club, etc. Service Laundry service Job Dyeing, Dry Oleaning, eto. Other Industries and Services. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,134 } \\ \begin{array}{l}102 \\ \text { and } \\ 4,107\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,272 \\ & 2,230 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 8,2404 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 1,411,380 | 24,330 | 1,658,720* | 13,74 | 69,00 | 243,644 | 1,555,124 | 317,240 | 1,902,364 | , | 295,145 | 1,837,6 |

## \section*{Fishing Mining: Coal

 <br> }


 Brick, Tilie, pipe, etc., Makin Brick, Tile, Pipe, tet., makin
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.
Glass:- (exass (exluding Bottles and Scien-
 Chemicalic, tots:
Chemicals







 Stipbuilding and ship Repairing





 Woollen and Worsted
Sikn Mandatacture and
Artincinial Silk Ÿarn

##  <br> 


Leather and Lather Goods: :-
Tanning Curry
Curring and Dressing




Food Drink and Tobaco: :-
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, ett

ond imid nixiutries





| industry. | ESTIM ATED NOMBER OF INsURKD PERSONs, AGED 16-64, AT JFLY, 1935. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHOLLY } \\ & \text { UNEMPLOYED } \\ & \text { (including } \\ & \text { Casuals). } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Totas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females | Total. | Males | $\underset{\substack{\text { Foreser } \\ \text { males. }}}{\text { a }}$ | otal. | Males | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fer } \\ \text { males }}}{ }$ | tala | Mal |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \mathrm{cop} \\ \\ 1933.0 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Paper, Printing, etc. :- <br> Paper and Paper Boar | 48,160 | 250 | 140 | 4.8 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 |  | 5.6 |
|  |  | 退2,770 | ${ }_{7,050}^{6,030}$ | 5.7 | 3.4 4.5 | 4.0 | 0.4 | -0.6 | ${ }^{0.5}$ | 5.3 | 5:6 | 4.5 | - 0.6 |  |  | 4.4.6 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites |  |  |  | 5.6 | $3: 5$ | 4.2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8} 8$ |  |  |  | 4.4 |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. |  | $\begin{gathered} 91,2120 \\ 156,160 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{2772,40} 8$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ 7.6 \end{gathered}$ | 51.6 | 7.7 | 0.4 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 9.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 8.3 | 0.5. |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{8.2}$ |
| Building and Contracting :- <br> Building Works Contracting, ete <br> Total, Building and Contractin | $\begin{gathered} 957,5100 \\ 1,27,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,90 \\ 1,280 \\ 1,2707 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{977,7990 \\ 1 \\ 1,2651,720} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 41: 5 \end{array} \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 2 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 26.7 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.1}{0.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{4}^{57 \cdot 1} \\ & 22 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{46 \cdot 9}$ |
| Other Manuraturing Industries :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 38,800 \\ \hline 1,550 \\ \hline 6,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,3,70 \\ 5,960 \\ 5,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,40,40 \\ & 12,48 \\ & 12,480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 0.6 \\ 10.2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8 \cdot 5 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 7 \\ & 8: 7 \\ & 8 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 5.0 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 2: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $12 \cdot 2$ <br> 12.9 <br> 14 | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 6.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {12 }}^{12.0}$ | , |  |  |  |
| Scientifice and Photographic" Instriu. |  |  | 31,080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,180 | $\begin{gathered} 480 \\ \hline 800 \\ 020 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8: 7 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & \hline: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0 \\ 6.7 \\ 9.7 \end{gathered}$ | 1.7 | -0.9 | 1.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.4 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 5: 8 \\ & 8: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total, othe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, Water and Eleetricity supply | 191,510 | 8,090 | 99,600 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 0.1 |  |  | 9.9 |
| Transport and Communication :Railway Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tramway and ominus Service |  | ¢, |  |  | ¢.9. | cis |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 1.2\end{aligned}$ | (e. 0 |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.4}$ | - 4.7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {172. }}^{17}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1392,840} \begin{aligned} & \text { 13,80 }\end{aligned}$ | ci,900 |  | 29.8 29.6 | ${ }_{7}^{10.6}$ | ${ }_{29}^{28} 9$ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 30.0 30 | ${ }_{8}^{11.6}$ | ${ }_{\text {20.2 }}$ | 2:3 |  |  | - ${ }_{\text {29:-1 }}$ |
| Storare, not semmatatication specifed and Total, Transport, etc..... | ${ }_{8}^{201,560}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,980}$ | ${ }_{879,960}^{23,50}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17.7}$ | 3.8 | ${ }_{17}^{15 \cdot 5}$ | 1.1 0.6 0 | 0.9 | ${ }_{0}^{1.1}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18.3}$ | ${ }_{6} 4.7$ | ${ }^{16} 78$ | +0.7 | +0.8 | - $\begin{array}{r}0.7 \\ 3.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{16.6 \\ 17 \cdot 6}}^{17}$ |
| Distributive Trades | 1,26,100 | 740,240 | 2,007,30 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | ${ }^{13 \cdot 4}$ | 6.8 | 11.0 | +0.3 |  |  | 10.8 |
| Commeree, Banking, Insurance and Finance $\ldots$ | 179,280 | 81,390 | 260,670 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 4.3 |  |  |  | 4.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ioteal Government Service ... |  |  |  | 20.4 <br> 6.4 <br> $2 \cdot 4$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & \text { 2.5 } \\ & \text { 2 }\end{aligned}$ | 19:5 | ( 0.5 | - | 0.4 | 20.9 | ${ }_{5}^{5} \mathrm{~s} .7$ | 19,9 |  |  |  | 19.8 4.9 4.9 |
|  | 80,190 | 41,750 | 121,940 | $24 \cdot 0$ | 12.5 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 24.5 | 13.0 | 20.6 | +1.2 |  |  | 20.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 20.2 | ${ }_{5}^{15 \cdot 6}$ |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 1.7 | ${ }^{20.4}$ | 16.0 7.2 | 7.7 7 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3.4 } \\ +0.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| , | , | coichire |  | cirs. |  | cis | - 1.1 |  |  | 8.1 35.2 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25.6}$ |
|  | - | ${ }_{58,880}^{51480}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1650,70,70}$ | \| | 5.1 10.0 | 250.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 35-4 |  | ${ }_{16}^{26 \cdot 7}$ | +1.3 |  |  | 25.6. <br> 16.5 |
| total | 9,531,00 | 3,57,00 | $13,058,000$ | 14.8 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | $16 \cdot 6$ | 9.0 | 14.6 | $\underline{0.4}$ | -1.7ま | -3.551 | \#1 14.4 |


INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS

2Ist OCTOBER, 1935


UNEMPLOYED
The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern
Treland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persinns
agad $16-64$ recorded as unemployed at 2lst october, 1935 , differed
from the figures for 23rd September, 1935, to the extent of 1,500 or aged $16-64$ recorded as unemployed at 21st October, 1935, differed
froon the figures for 23rd September, 1935, to the extent of 1,500 or
more:-



BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER I6 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 elo, the numbers of boys and girls. undor
of age, insured against uears
 boys and 4h1,000 girls. The oorresponding figures for Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
were 944,500 , including 524,350 boys and and Northers.
440,150 girls.
In previos
int
In previous issues of this GAZETTY, figures have been published a
quarterly interavals showing the numbers of boys and girls, under
16 years of age to quarters of age, to whom unemployment books have been issued in
16 years
Great Britain since 3rd September, 1934 (when the age of entry Great Britain since Srd September, 1934 (when the age of ent
into unemployment insurance was lowered so as o inelocte these
juveniles) and who would not have reached 16 years of ace at the juveniles), and who would not have reached $\begin{aligned} & \text { years of age at the en } \\ & \text { of the } \\ & \text { quarter under review. In the July issue of this GAzETTE }\end{aligned}$ (page 247) the total number of such juveniles in Great Britain at the end of June was given as approximately 916,000 . The differenco
between this figure and that of the estimated numbers insured of between ain in Great Britain in the week beginning 8th July, vid.,
these ages in
928,000 , is due partly to issues of books during the week ended 6 th Juiy, when the the the the tusion of a small number of new issues made during June which had not been reported at the end
that month. On the other hand, the estimated number insured in thuly excludes some boys and girisl to whom books had been issued
prion to the end of June, but wha had passed from the insurance field prior to the end of ane, but uninsurable employment, or other causes. In the Table below, the estimated numbers of boys and girls under 16 years of age, insured against uegining 8th July, 1935 ,* are analysed
Northern Ireland in the week beg 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 giris who
were recorded as unemployed at one date in each month trom were recorded as unemployed at one date in each month from July
to October. The numbers unemployed in each industry at 22nd July to October. The numbers unemployed in each industry at 22nd July
have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured

lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed
on losing their employment, at some date wwithin the past tow ononhs,
but were not mantaining ravistration 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.

| industry. | Estimated Numbers July, ${ }^{\text {at }} 1935$. |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers Unemployed, August-October, 1935. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Boys. |  | Girls. |  | ${ }^{26 \text { th August, }}$ 1955. |  | 23rd September, |  | 2lst Oetober, |  |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Number. | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {Pent. }}$ | Number. | ${ }_{\text {Per }} \begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. }\end{gathered}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Fishing | $\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 33,230 \\ 330 \\ 150 \\ 820 \\ 800 \\ 200 \\ 430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 100 \\ { }^{340} \\ =^{20} \\ -^{180} \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 3 \\ 1,033 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & \\ & 3.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \text { E }^{14} \\ & \text { - }_{10} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & \frac{4.1}{\square} \\ & \hline \begin{array}{l} 5.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | $1$ | 32 |  | 19 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,033 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 3_{4} \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{E}^{10} \\ & ={ }^{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 39 \\ \hline 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $-^{19}$ | 84334242 | ${ }^{13}$ |
| Inon ore and Mironstoin Mining, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Otater Quarinyng and Quarring....... Clav, Sand, Gravel and Chalk pits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Metalliferous mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Armial sone na corro | $\begin{aligned} & 1950 \\ & 9350 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2_{24}^{1} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.7 \\ 3.5 \\ \hline .5 \end{array}$ | -3 | $\begin{gathered} \overline{1} \cdot 5 \\ 5.0 \end{gathered}$ | $-{ }_{37}$ | - ${ }_{6}$ | 24110 | $-18$ | -49 | - |
| Artitiocial stone and Concrete Cement, Limekins and Whiting ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 6,3203,140 |  | 11335 | 1.81.1 | 44 | 1.10.8 | 14651 | 80 | $\begin{array}{r}176 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61 | 20350 | 74 |
| Pottery, Earthonware, ett. |  | 5,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass Trades :Glass (exclud tific Glass) Glass Bottles ... | 1,550 | 1,000 | 35 18 | 2. $2 \cdot 7$ | ${ }_{24}^{36}$ | 5:5 | ${ }_{27}^{43}$ | ${ }_{18}^{42}$ | ${ }_{23}^{56}$ | ${ }_{17}^{47}$ | ${ }_{23}^{45}$ | ${ }_{30}^{29}$ |
| Chemicals, etc. :- | $\begin{aligned} & 2,110 \\ & \hline 300 \\ & 1,540 \\ & 1,540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,050 \\ & \hline, 050 \\ & 3,090 \\ & 3,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 5 \\ & 17 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 8 \\ 21 \\ 136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 17 \\ & 53 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 14 \\ & 146 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 29 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 234 \\ { }_{2}^{23} \\ 145 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals <br> Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. <br> Paint, Varnisn, Red Lead, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 38 \\ & 16 \\ & 44 \\ & 4 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 | - | - | 4 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 1212121818 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & \substack{1,90 \\ \hline, 1,90 \\ 1,720 \\ 1,180 \\ 1,12120} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1.3 | $\begin{gathered} \frac{5}{5} \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 39 31 31 | 11 |  |  |
| Tins, Plates <br> Iron and stee Tubes..̈ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $-{ }^{144}$ | $\frac{7.0}{3.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 退 | 45 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  |
| Engineering, etc. :- General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Constructional Engineering ... | $\begin{aligned} & 30,590 \\ & \substack{1,20 \\ i, 170 \\ i, 750 \\ i, 75} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,820 \\ 3,220 \\ 3020 \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 488 \\ 95 \\ 44 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & = \\ & = \\ & \hline 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & \stackrel{1}{1}= \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 606 \\ 108 \\ 64 \\ 47 \end{gathered}$ | $=\begin{gathered} 92 \\ = \\ \hline 42 \end{gathered}$ | 6811871874949 | $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ \left.-\quad \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -\quad 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 38 \\ 38\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1055 \\ -{ }_{25}^{25} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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 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 GAzETre, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934. The following Table shows given in previous issues of this Gazertre, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934. The finowing the estimated
for each industry group, the revised percontages unemployed, in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the for each industry group, thers in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :-


November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1935, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1934, TO JUNE, 193 EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1934.





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 papes 410 to 414.]


COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.
Ox page A26 an explanation is given of the unemployment statititics gives an analysis resalang ton the 2lat Ototober, 1935, of the oom.
 men
 1. Climim samitions on

## THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Tue following Table shows for each of the Employment Exychango



NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.* afalysis of Figurbs foo 21st October, 1935, akd

| - | 21st October, 1935. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {239rd Sept., }}^{\text {1935 }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons normally in Regular Employment. |  | Total. | Total. |
|  | Unemployed. ${ }_{\text {Wholy }}$ Temporarily ${ }_{\text {Staped }}^{\text {Sto }}$ |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bormen } \end{array} \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 168,760 \\ \substack{3,49 \\ 64,04 \\ 6,596 \\ 2,593} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,145 \\ & 1,54 \\ & 1,54 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ... | 1,595,689 | 238,866 | 81,835 | 1,916,390 | 1,958,610 |


| Men Boys Girls |  | $\begin{gathered} 170,267 \\ \substack{480 \\ \hline 7,188 \\ 6,764} \\ 2,764 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,349 \\ & 1,549 \\ & 1,59 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 Irbland.)

| ${ }_{\text {Four }}^{\text {Fours wekss ended }}$ 21st., |  | Period 23rd October 1934,to 2 21stOctober, 1935. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vacancies | ${ }_{\text {Vacancles }}^{\text {Villed. }}$ | Vacancies Notified. |  | Vacancies Filled. $\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |  | Inc. ( + ) |  | Inc. ( $(+)$ |
|  |  | Number. |  | Number. | ${ }_{\text {Deo }}^{\text {Der }}$ ( $(-)$ |
|  |  |  | pared with year |  | cipared |








[Perecentage rates of unemplopment for each of 749 towns in Great Britain aro
siven in the monthy "Local Unemployment Index."]

November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

 STATISTICS.Numbers of Juveniles, aged 14 and under 18, of this Reaisters of Employment Exohanars and Jovenile Employment Bureatu at 21st Остober, 1935.


Statistios showing the industrial distribution of insured juveniles, under 430 yeaa





Juvenies aged $14-17$ years in Attendanoe at Authorised
Courses of Instruotion. Courses of Instruction.


INSURED UNEMPLOYED POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEETI ALD AD UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.


















| - | Section of Register. | Boys. | Girls. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Claims for Insurance Beneft | Wholly Unemployed Casuals | $\begin{gathered} \substack{10,58 \\ 3,120 \\ 120} \end{gathered}$ | 4,955 <br> $2,2,98$ <br> 13 <br> , 265 |
|  | Total | 13,770 | 7,266 |
| 2. Not entitled to Insurance <br> (a) First Statutory Condition <br> (b) not satisfied <br> First Statutory Condition tisfied ... | - | 5,498 360 | $\begin{array}{r}4,605 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | - | 5,858 | 4,714 |
| 3. Position under First Statutory Condition not deter, | Wholly UnemployedTemporarily Stopped  <br> Casuals $\ldots$ Total ... | 1,197 $\begin{array}{r}377 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 734 <br> 295 <br> 2 |
|  |  | 1,537 | 1,029 |
| 4. Total Insured Juveniles on | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals | $\begin{gathered} 17,593 \\ 3,449 \\ \hline 123 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,403 \\ 2,593 \\ \hline, 13 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Total ... | ${ }^{21,165}$ | 13,009 |



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. ADJUDICATIONS BY THE

## STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

Period 1st to 31st October, 1935: Great Britatis. The following Table gives, for the period lst to 31st October,
1935, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Insurance Officers and Courts of Referees on claims by men and women
agge 18.64 for insurance beenefit and unemploment allowanes,
and by juveniles aged 16 and 17 for insurance benefit, the number
 disqualification, the number of appeals against such disqualification
deait with by Cours of Referees, the number of quastions regaring
Dependants. Benefit decided by Insurance Officers, the number of Dependants Benefit decided by Insurance Officerss, the number of
appeals anainst such decisions dealt with hy Courts of Referees, and
the appeals against such decisions dealt with hy Courts of Referee
the number of decisions given by the Umpire on appeal :-
A.-Decisions of Insurance Officers.*

| Ground on which referred. |
| :--- |


B.-Decisions of Courts of Referees.*

| Ground on which referred. | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Claims } \\ \text { Allowe.. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Claims } \\ \text { allows } \\ \text { allow. }\end{array}$ | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.


Other than decisions on "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Beneft "
cases (ror
In the








B.-Decisions of Court of Referees*-contimued
(2) Other Cases.

| Ground on which reterred. | (claims | $\begin{gathered} \text { Claims } \\ \text { - } 1 \text { alowed. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributions conditionst ... $\ldots .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 何en } \\ \text { Jome. } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | 37 5 1 | 10 <br> 7 | 68 15 8 |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normaly seek to by means of insurabtian empliveymeod $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \ldots \\ \text { Women }\end{array}\right.$ | $\xrightarrow{765}$ | ${ }^{2,2497}$ | $\xrightarrow{3,010} 1.197$ |
| Anomalies Regulations $\ddagger$ :- <br> Class (b)-seasonal workers $\quad \cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } . . . \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | 571 453 45 13 | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,10 \\ 2,107 \\ 47 \\ 47} \end{gathered}$ | come3,536 <br> 2,560 <br> 60 |
| Claso (o) normal enmporment not more than 2 days a week $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Tomeo. } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | 33 48 4 | $\begin{gathered} 156 \\ 128 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | 189 <br> 176 <br> 11 |
| Class ( $($ )-married women | 1,506 | 4,077 | 5,5 |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Employment left voluntarily without } \\ \text { just cause }\end{gathered} \ldots \begin{aligned} & \text { Men }\end{aligned} . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,182 \\ & 1,525 \\ & 1322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,933 \\ i, 293 \\ 1,291 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\text { Employment lost through misconduct }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{\text { Men }}{\text { Wen }} \begin{array}{l} \text { Womi. } \\ \text { Juveniles } \end{array} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,455 \\ \hline \\ \hline 227 \\ 224 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,929 \\ 1,020 \\ 748 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 379 \\ 579 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | (1,9969 | $\underbrace{\substack{565}}_{\substack{1,083 \\ 2,456}}$ |
| $\begin{array}{llll} \text { Not unemploged } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \quad . . . & \begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array} \\ \text { Juveniles } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}^{70}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ 67 \\ 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (357 <br> 14 <br> 14 |
| Not capable of work, or not available $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \ldots . . \\ \text { for work } \ldots . . . .\end{array} \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { Women } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} { }_{292}^{284} \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{8,72 \\ 1,78 \\ 78}}{\substack{13 \\ \hline}}$ | (1,566 |
| Other grounds... ... ... ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714 \\ & 28 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & 275 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total $\quad . . . \quad . . . \quad . . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Wamen } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,792 \\ & 5,325 \\ & 6252 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,790 \\ & 15,563 \\ & 1,771 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,588 \\ 20,882 \\ 3,423 \end{gathered}$ |
| Grand Total ... ... | 11,769 | 33,1 | 44,893 |


As from 1st Febraary, 1935, important changes came into effeot
in the procedure for determining olaims for insurance benefit and in the procedure for determining claims for insurance benefit and
unemplogment allowanees. Particulars of these changes will be
found on pagee 272 of the July issue of this GAzETTE found on page 272 of the July issue of this GAzETTE. In the following
Tablo oumulative figures are given for the period from list February to 31st October, 1935:-

| Comolative Frgurbs, 1st Ferruary to 31st October, 1935. | INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE. |
| :---: | :---: |

 Of the 902,542 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 690,000 , or $42 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the
totol nomber of applicants, had been on the register for less than
fix weekse six weeks.

Uxpre Section 102 of the Unemployment Insuranee Aot, 1935 ,
the Minister of Labour is empowered to make provision by way of
 os workers and their dependants from one place to another and for
assising towards their resettlement
Thithin the Unite United Kinglom. This Act continued the powers in this respect conferred upon the
Minister by previous enactments.
 the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transterered from the
depreseded areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial
 first nine months of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 The areas from which people are transterred under the adult and but the areas of application in both schemes include the Special
Areas as sefinind in the Special
Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table showse, approximately, tho inoome and dexpen-
diture of the Fundt tor
the
 respectively:-



Total

| Mrate |
| :---: |
| Tranes |
| Tote |

Sons (under 18 yuars) :-

Total

|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Four weeks } \\ \text { ended } \\ \text { Sedth } \\ \text { Sett., } 18355 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Four weekz } \\ & \text { ended } 277 \text { bed } \\ & \text { Oct., 1974. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Inourance Acoourt. | \& | £ | $\varepsilon$ |
| Employers $\quad$ Employed persons | $\begin{aligned} & 1,661,600 \\ & 1,688,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1,646,000 }}$ | 1,633,000 | 1,388,000 |
| Total Income ... | 5,044,000 | 4,902,000 | 4,182,000 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3,099,000 \\ 338,2,000 \\ 3 \\ 5,0,000 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,103.000 \\ & \text { a33.0.000 } \\ & \text { S280.000 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total Expenditure | 3,730,000 | 3,840,000 | 4,028,000 |
| Debt Outstanding $\ddagger$... | 105,510,000 | 105,660,000 | 105,741,000 |
| II. Transitional Paymments |  |  |  |
| Transitlonal Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of $A$ dministration § | 3,487,000 | 3,451,000 | 3,500,00 |




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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS







GERMANY. $\ddagger$
THRRE was an appreciable increase in unemployment during
October. According to reports received from all Employment
Exehanges, including those in the former Saar Territory the total
 September. Of the total registered at the end of October, $306,344^{*}$ persons in receipt of emergency benefiti, making a total of of $951,025^{*}$,
as compare with
a d as compared with $874,755 \dagger$ at the end of the previous month. In
addition to these recipients of benefit, the total numbers of unem-
and ployed at the end of october and ant the end of September shown
above include respectively $336,189^{*}$ and $344,620^{\dagger}$ able-bodied
persons in receipt of persons in receipt of poor relief.
For Germany, excluding the Saarland, the latest available statistics the total number of unemployed persons sereistereer at the Employment
 standardier emergency unemployment beneat and
abbe bodied persons in receipt of poor reliff at the end of September,
1934 , the corresponding totals were $2,281,800,1,054,827$ and 679,341 , respectively.
france.
Unemployment advaneed during October. The total number of
persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was $427,767, *$ as comployment Exchanges with 408,46
at the end of September, 1935,
and 381,534 at the end of October, at the end
1934.
At the beginning of October, 1935, the number of persons em-
ployed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings 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 2.87 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. The percentage of
workpeople in these undertakings on short time to sueh an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was $41 \cdot 90$, as compared
with $45 \cdot 48$ per cent. at the beginning of Oetober, 1934. At lst with 45.48 per cent. at the begining of October, 1934. At lst
October, $1935,21.57$ per cent. were working
than 48 hours, and 20.33 per cent. 40 hours or less a week. 40 and less

BELGIUM.||
A slight decline in unemployment oceurred 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, 1955 , as compared with 15.1 per cent. at the end of end of August, 1935, as compared with $15 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the e end of
July, 1935, and 17.1 per cent. at the end of Agust, 19334 . In
addition, 11.7 per cent. were employed intermittently during the addition, $11 \cdot 7$ per cent. were employed intermittently during the
month, as compared with 11.9 per cent. during July, 1935 , and
$17 \cdot 5$ per cent. during August, 1934.

## SWITZERLAND. 4

Unemployment continued to increase during September. At
the end of that month, 69,123 applications for employment (48.3 per
 were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 66,656
(46. 6 per thousand) at the end of August, 1935 , and 51,387 ( $35 \cdot 8$ per thhousand) at the end of September, 1934. Offers of situations at
the dates mentioned above numbered $1,592,2,889$ and 2,153 , $\underset{ }{\text { the dates }}$ respectively.

> ITALY.**

Unemployment again declined during September. According to
statistios furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment
Tret statitstis furnisthed to the Ministry of ore reporations ay unemployed at
Exchanges, 699,094 workpeople were
theistered as
the end of the month the end of the month, as compeored with 688,353 at the end of August,
1935 , and 887,345 at the end of September, 1934 .

AUSTRIA. $\dagger$
A further reduction in unemployment occurred during September.
The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the
month was 204,908 (55,023 in Viemna) a decerese of $2 \cdot 2$ per cent.
别 month was 204,908 (95,023 in Vienna), a decrease of $2 \cdot 2$ per cent.
as compared with the previous month and of $16 \cdot 0$ per cent. as
compared with September, 1934.



Unemployment showed a slight tendency to rise during August.
 POLAND.§
There was a further substantial reduction in unemployment in
August. The number of applicants remaining on the register in August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of
the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 207,158,
as compared with 305556 sat the end of as compared with 3055,560 at the end of the month was 270,158, 1935, and 289,388
at the end of August, 1934 .

CZEC
czechoslovakia.|
Under the influence of seasonal factors, unemployment rose
sharply during October. The total number of applicants remaining sharply during atoober.
on the regiters of the Employment Exachanges at the end of the
month was 60 Ent month was $602,775, *$ as compared with $573,362 \dagger$ at the end of
September, 1935 , and 599,464 at the end of Oetober, 1934.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. Unemployment increased in Denmark during October, in
Norway during August and in Sweden during September. Denmark. $\uparrow$-Acoording to returns reecived by the Danish Statis.
tical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately unemployment funds with a total
mempon, 17. $3^{*}$ per cent. of of thi
membership were unemployed comparship were unemployed at the ent per cent. at the ond of October, 1935, a
$18 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of October, 1934. Norway.*. at the end of October, 1934 Norwag.**-Out of 27,188 members of trade unions making
returns, 18.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August
1935 , returns, $18 \cdot 8$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of Ausugt,
1935, acompare w with 18.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935,
and $24 \cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of August, 1934 . and 24 . Sweden. $\dagger$-Out of a total of approximately 480,000 members
covered by the returns of reporting trade unions, $10.9^{*}$ per were unemployed at the end of September, uning, as compared with
10.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, $10 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 13.0 pe
cent. at the end of September, 1934 .

UNITED STATES. $\ddagger \ddagger$
Unemployment declined during September. Reports received
by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade by the American Federation of Labour trom antiliated trade unions
in 24 cities showed that, in September, $19355,21^{*}$ per cent. of the
membership of these membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemploye
as compared with $23 \dagger$ per cent. in August, 1935 , and 25 per cen as compared with
in September, 1934
iRISH FRee state. 88
The number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exx-
changes rose from 8,191 at 30 th September, 1935, to 123,705 at
28th 28th October. The increase was due almost entirely to the laps Act, 1ra33, which had had had the underet the of Unemployment Assistance
unemployment assistang elingibe during the period from for
 rural areas. At the end of October,
persons on the live register was 117,507 .

AUSTRALIA.|III
The dearease in unemployment continued unchecked during the
third quarter of 1935 . The percentage of members of trade unions third quarter of 1935 .
making returns who were out of work for three days or more muring
a specifed week in that quarter was $15 \cdot 9$, as compared with $17 \cdot 8$ a speciined week in that quarter was $15 \cdot 9$, as compared with 17.8 in
the preceding quarter and 20.4 in the third quarter of 1933.

## CANADA.TIT

Continued improvement in employment was recorded at the
beginning of October. The total number of workpeople employed
at 1st at list October, 1935, by 9,914 firms from which returns were eeceived
by the Domper by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 997,017 , as compared with
964,977 at the begin 964,977 at the beginning of September, 1935. If the average number
of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be ropresented by 1100, the index of employment for 1rst Ocotober,
1935, was 10.1 I. as compared with $102 \cdot 7$ at lst September, 1935 , 1935, was $106 \cdot 1$, as compared wher
and $100 \cdot 0$ at list October, 1934 .
new zealand.***
Unemployment continued to increase during August. The number
of applicants remaining on the revisters of the of applicants
ment
50 50,437 at the end of the previous month and 50,545 at the end
August, 1934 .





November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER.

Rates of Wages.
In the industries covered by the Department's statistios* the
changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an
and aggregat increase of about
123,850 workpeople and in a decrease of about 5215 in those of 12,500 workpeople.

| Industry Group. | ( Approximate Number of |  | Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreas |
| Mining and Quarryin | 8,050 | 12,270 | ${ }_{330}^{8}$ | ${ }_{205}^{5}$ |
| linering and ot |  | 170 | 20 | 5 |
|  |  | 60 |  |  |
|  | 123,850 | 2,500 | 5,10 |  |

The prininipal decrease in the mining and quarrying group affecte coal miners in Warwickssire, for whom the percentage adaution to
basis rates was reduced, at the majority of collieries by an amount
equal to nearly per cent. on current rates. The inceases in this equal to nearly ${ }^{\frac{3}{4} \text { per cent. on current rates. The increases in this }}$ group mainly concerned ironstone miners and quarrymen at Cleveland
grop group mainly concerned ironstone miners and quarrymen at Ceveland
and in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), limestone quarrymen in
South and West Durnam, and roadstone quarryworkers in the South and West Durhham, and roadstone quarr
southern and south-western counties of England.
In the engineering and metal yroup the principal increases affected
men employed in the enginerrin industry in Derby and district,
and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Durham and in Northamp. men employed in the engineerng industry in Derby and district
and blastfuranewowkersi in Cleveland and Durhama and in Northamp.
tonshire (excluding Corby). Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers in England ay a reduction in weekly hours.
wages accompanied by wages accompanied by a reduction in weekly hours.
In the textioe group the increase mainly affected workers employed
in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. trades, in Yorkshire, Lancain the bleaching, , yyeing, finishing, ett. trades, in Yorkshire, Lanc cost-of-living sliding-.seale arrangements.
The principal incrase 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 2 s . 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 manutacture in various districts, transport
workers employed by master builders in London, and electrical workers employed by master builders in London, a,
workers employed by the main line railway companies.

Of the total increase of $£ 5,100$ per week, about $£ 2,430$ was due to
the operation of ofst-of-living sliding scaless $£ 1,35$ took effectu under
 of direct negotiation betweeon employers and workppoople (including
fz2zo which was acouounted for by an increase preeeded by a soppage
of work), and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales workk, and the rema
based on selling prices.
Of the Of the total decrease of $£ 215$ per week, aboot $£ 200$ was due to the
operation of a sliding seale based on the proceeds of the coal mining
industry. operation
industry.
Summary of Changes Reported in January-October, 1935. $\dagger$

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeopletaffected by Ne |  | Estimated Net Amoun of Change in Weekly Wages |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases | Increases. | De |
| Coal Mining | 27,85 | 12,800 | 50 |  |
| uarryling $\ldots$ and an | 11,700 |  | 850 |  |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | 98,200 | 450 | 10,850 | 20 |
| uild |  | 25 | 50 | 5 |
|  | 500 | 5,100 | cis,400 | 6,550 |
|  | ${ }_{23,350}^{11,500}$ | ${ }^{2,750}$ | , 1780 |  |
| Nooworking, Furniture, |  |  |  |  |
| Pater, Prininting, et | 23,000 |  | [690 |  |
| Contracting, eto. | 523,950 | 100 | 47,400 | 10 |
| Ity supply ... |  |  | , 00 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {sports }}$ Adminisistration |  | 300 |  |  |
| Services | 17,500 13,700 | +1,050 | 1,800 <br> 1,200 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 170 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,202,500 | 68,300 | 171,700 | 7,450 |

In the corresponding ten months of 1934 , there were net increases
of $£ 66,590$ in the weekly full-time wages of $1,038,100$ workpeople, det docreases of $£ 2,080$ in those of 22,270 workpeople. The principal changeurs of Labour.
weekly
hours weekinerrs in England and of heating, ventilating and domestic
employed by master builders in London. road transport workers employed by master builders in London.








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


| Industry. | Distrrot. |  | of Workpoople. | Partioluars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sootand | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { dayd } \\ \text { anding } \\ \text { soispopt. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking. |  | 210 ct. | Baker and ocoffectioners omployed <br> Aduit male workers <br> Women and apprentices | Tinerase of 2as per woekk Mrinimum rates after change include <br>  |
| Seed Crushingand Compound and CompoundCakeManufacture. Manufactu | Great Britain** <br> High Wycombet† ... |  | Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and compound cake manufacturing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries) by movements in other industics) |  |
|  |  | 21 Sept. |  |  |
|  |  | 18 oct. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  |

[^2]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1935-continued.

| Industry. | Distriot. |  | Clases of Workpeople. | Partcoulars of Change. (Decreases in itulucs.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building. | London district | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lot pay } \\ & \text { doy } \\ & \text { dov. } \end{aligned}$ | Road transport workers employed by master builders. | Increase of 2 s . per week. Rates after change : carmen, 1 -horse 58 s .; 2-horse, $62 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ assistant horsekeeper or stableman, 58 s . motor drivers-up to 15 cwt., $56 \mathrm{~s} . ; 15 \mathrm{cwt}$. to 2 tons, 65 s . 2 tons to 5 tons, 71 s .; over 5 tons, 75 s . ; tractors (steam and I.C.), 74 s. ; steam wagon drivers, 74 s .; mates ( 18 years and over), 61 s .; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers, 6d. per day more. $\dagger$ |
|  | West Midlands Area <br> Darlington .. <br> Middlesbrough |  | Carters (highways and refuse re- moval). | Increases $\ddagger$ of from 9 d. to 1 ls . per week according to Zone <br>  53s. |
|  |  |  | Manual workers (except paviors and masons). | Increase§ of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change : general labourer and sweepers, 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour; refuse collectors, 1s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  |  |  | Manual workers and masons). (except paviors | Increase§ of id. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 1s, 018d. to 1s. 3łd. per hour; road sea vengers and sweepers, is. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ refuse collectors, is. 1 ld d . |

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

| Heating Ventilititg andictic Enginioerinicting Building | Engiand and Wales London district .. | 7 Oct. <br> Ist pay day in <br> Nov. | Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers. <br> Road transport workers employed by master builders. | Weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44 or such other hours as may be jointly agreed by th in which the job is situated.\|l <br> Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 47 .\|| |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

* In respect of the preeeding pay period
o These nincraeses are the result of a resolution passed at a meeting of the West Midands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Sorvices



## FORTHCOMING CHANGES





FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.


 56


Brakesmen, Goods Guards Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Engine Drivers, Motormen
Firemen Firomen
Guards (Passenger)
Per Permane
Porters

Shunters | Shunters |
| :--- |
| Mechanics | Mechanics

Labourers
Other Grade

| Other Grades $\ldots \ldots$ |
| :--- |
| Contractorse' Servants | total, ratlway servior 1 Underground Mines. totale, mines Quabrizs over 20 feet deep

Factorirs and Workshops. Clay, Stone, Coment, PotChemicals, Oils, Soap, eto.... Metal
fining
 Counding (invoruding Rond Roll
Mills and Tabe
 eut.
Railway and
Tramway
$\cdots$ Carriages, Motor
other Vehicles, and
oreft other Vebicles, and
craft Manufacture


INDUSTRIAL DISEASES THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous
and ohrome ollecration in Great Britain and NNorthern Ireland reported during October, under the Factory and Workshop Act or unde
the Lead Paint (Proteation hotal number of deaths ${ }^{*}$ reported was 5 .
I. Cases.

Lead Potsonive. $\dagger$ mong Operatives engaged in Smelting of Mestals ${ }^{\text {Magage }}$
Plumbing and Solderin Plumbing and
Shipraeaking
Printing ... Printing
Tinning of Metal
 Morten Lead $\ldots \ldots$
White and Red Lead
Works Potterks .. Pottery
Vitreous
Eilectrio
Enamel Paint and Colour Works $\ldots$ Indiarubber Works
Coach and Car Painting dustries
Other Industries
Painting of Buildin totai niline
Aniline
Anthrax. Handling and Sorting
Hides and Skins PTTHELIomatous ULoerratio Pitch
Tar
Paraffin
Oil
total Crromp ULCERRatron.
Manufacture of Bichromates Dyuaracture of Biechro Chromium Plating
Other Industries

$$
-2
$$

total

## Total, Cases

II. Death II. Deaths.
LexaD Parsoning.
Painting of Buildings

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Antirax. } \\
& \text { Handling and Sort }
\end{aligned}
$$

Handling and Sorting of
Hides and Skins
Efitheitonatous Ulomratton
(Skin Cancorz). Pitch
Paraffin
total ...
Total, Deaths ...


TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER *

Number, Magnitude and Duration.- The number of disputes
involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in ireat Britain and Northern Ireland was 58 , as com-
pared with 42 in the previous month, and 47 in October, 1934. I these 58 new disputes about 72,900 workpeople were directly involve
and 900 workpeoplo indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work a
owe and 900 workpeoplo indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work a
the establishments where the disputes oceurred, though not them
the elves parties to the disputes). In addition, about, 16,500 workpeopl
vere involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 disputes which were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 cisputes whic
began before October and were still in progress at the beginning o
that month. $\dagger$ The number of new and old disputes was thus 74 , that month. $\dagger$ The number of new and old dispute
involving 90,300 workpeoplet, and resulting in
October, estimated at about 470,000 working days.
In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the
disputes in progress in October:-

| Industry Group. | Number of Disputesin progress in month. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Started } \\ \text { seforin } \\ \text { befino } \\ \text { ning of } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { month. } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |  |
| Mining and Quarrying .. Metal, Enginee Textile <br> Woodworking, Furniture Building, ëtc. Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{400}$ | 3,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 26,000 |
|  | 2 | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | ${ }_{12}^{4}$ |  |  |
| Total, October, 1935... <br> Total, September, 1935 <br> Total, October, 1934 ... | 16 | 58 | 74 | 90,300¢ | 40,000 |
|  | 16 | 12 | 58 | 3,8 | 129, |
|  |  | ${ }^{47}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | 13,9 | 71,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Results.-Final settlements of disputes which terminated during
October have been effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly October have been effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directing
nvolving 16,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving nvolving 16,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving
14,900 workpeople. Of hese new and old disputes, 18, directly
 ip a compromise. In, in the case of involving 2,200 worker dispople, resulted
200 workpeople, wireotly involving
was resumed pending negotiations. The
 above ingures do not take into account the sympathetic stopp
involving approximately 55,000 colliery workpeoplo in South W
and Monmouthshire (see Table of Principal Disputes below).

Totals for Jantary to October, 1935 and 1934.5
The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and
Vorthern Ireland for the ten completed months of 1935, as

| Northern Ireland for the ten completed motths of |
| :--- |
| compared with the corresponding period of 1934 , as |
| January to to october, |
| January to October, |


| Industry |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ofter } \\ \text { putas } \\ \text { bifin- } \\ \text { oing } \\ \text { period. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { people } \\ & \text { involved } \\ & \text { in all } \\ & \text { Disputes } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { progress. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fishing and Agriculture <br> Other Mining and <br> Brick, Potte <br> Glass, Chemical <br> etc. | 169 | $\begin{gathered} 17,900 \\ 17,900 \\ 1,400 \end{gathered}$ | 1,032,000 | 119 | 56,600 500 | $\begin{array}{r} 248,000 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 17,000 | 7 |  |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  | 1,500 | 26,000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $500$ | 000 | ${ }^{18}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hinetal Metal } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 54 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,2,200 \\ & \lambda_{2}^{2,550} \\ & 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375,000 \\ & 95,000 \\ & 43,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 50 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,300 \\ & { }_{1}^{2}, 7,760 \\ & 2,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,000 \\ & 8,5,000 \\ & 16, \text { 1000 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ood Drink and |  | 200 | 2,000 | 4 | 200 | 1,000 |
| Woodworking, |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 39 \\ 17 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2000 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 1,2000 \\ 4,200 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,000 \\ & 6,50,000 \\ & 890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,600 \\ & \hline, 2400 \\ & \hline, 400 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 455 | 244,700 | ,000 | 404 |  |  |

Total
PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

| Occupationss and Locality. | Approximate Number of Work-people Involved. people Involved. |  | Date when Dispute |  | Canse or Object. | Result. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly. | $\underset{\text { Indi- }}{\text { recty.s }}$ | Began. | Ended. |  |  |
| CoAL Mining:-- Colliery workpeople-near Worksop (one firm). Colliery workpeople-Glamorgan- <br> shire and Monmouthshire (eertain Undellieries). near Doncaster (one firm). <br> Underground and surface workers firm). <br> Colliery workpeople - Ynysddu, Mon. (one firm). <br> Colliery workpeople-South Wales <br> and Monmouthshire (various collieries). <br> Underground and surface workers -Blairhall, Fife (one firm). <br> Colliery workpeople $-\overline{\text { Br }}$ ). near Burton-on-Trent (one firm). <br> Furniture manufacture :- <br> urniture trade operatives various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield) | $\begin{array}{r}1,126 \\ 14, \\ 1,427 \\ 886 \\ 1,400 \\ 55,000 \\ 870 \\ 673 \\ \hline 1,500\end{array}$ | ${ }^{382}{ }^{388}{ }^{3}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1935 . \\ & 13 \text { Ang. }\end{aligned}$ <br> 30 Sept. <br> 30 Sept. <br> 11 Oct. <br> 12 Oct. <br> 14-21** <br> 150 ct. <br> 29 Oct. <br> 1 Oct. | 1935 30 Sept.- 9 Oct.ll Oct. <br> 12 Oct. See note ${ }_{\substack{17-25 \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text {.* }}}$ 19 oct. 29 oct. 18 oct.ti | Dissatisfaction with piece price list for machine-got coal. Refusal to work with non-unionists. <br> Against substitution of piece-work <br> rates of wages for day-wage rates for conveyor workers. <br> Concerning the conditions of re- <br> engagement of a certain workman who had refused to work on after- <br> noon shift. Against the employment of work- <br> people who were not members of the South Wales Miners <br> In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute. <br> For increases in the wages of cer- tain workpeople. <br> tain workpeople. <br> Against system of working broken time when there railway wagons. <br> For an hourly rate of ls. 7 d . and a uniform working week of 44 hours | No settlement reported. <br> Work resumed. <br> No settlement reported. <br> Man in question returned to work <br> on afternoon shift. <br> Amicable settlement effected. <br> Work resumed, on advice of South Wales Mi <br> Increases conceded to various work- <br> people among those concerned in Arrangements made providing for full shifts to be worked for a full shifts to be worked for a limited number of days per week. Hourly rate advanced to is. 7d. in Leeds and to Is. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. in other districts, and a further advance of $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{d} \text {. . per hour to be made in }}$ the latter on January 1,$1936 ;$ uniform workin hours adopted. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  tan mining, <br>  nsth october in someopoperistricts and October and did not return to the October and did not return to the November, when there was a ge Ners Federation, ded on various dates from 17th to | from the statistics, except when the others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. ; and $(b)$ in further disputes at eople involved in more than one ch the net number of workpeople ments where the disputes occurred, 9th October in others. ce until 19 th October after certain amplon following an October. |

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

## All Items included

Food only. At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of food in
Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a riso as compared with the previous month. The greater part of this movement was
 bread; bacon and cheese also were
earlier, while fish was a little cheaper.
As a net
As, anet result of all the changes recorded, the average increase
over the Ivel of July, 194, in the retaii prices of the article of
ver



| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated-to the nearest $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) |  |  | Average Inc. $(t$or Dec. $(-)$ or Dec. $(-)$at lst Nov., 1935 as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1ot } \\ & \text { 10t } \\ & 19955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \hline 1.1955,5 \\ \hline 195 \end{gathered}$ | Julv, | $\begin{gathered} \text { cot } \\ \text { 19t } \\ 1955, \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { s. } & & 1 \\ \text { d. } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 61 \end{array}$ |  | (ll |  | d. |
|  | - 0 | (1)888 | (r)0 | $\pm{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| Legs | $\bigcirc{ }_{0}^{0} 9$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 \\ { }_{0}^{1} & 3 \\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0\end{array}$ | + |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline 14 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 27 \\ & \hline+\frac{27}{3+1} \end{aligned}$ | + $0 \frac{1}{}$ |
| Frour- ... per 71 ib | ${ }_{0}^{0} 101$ | 1 | ${ }^{1} 12$ | + 2 |  |
|  | ${ }^{0}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar (granulated) Milk puar | : 31 |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | + |  |
| Cheest.... Margarine |  | 81 |  |  | + |
|  | ll |  |  |  | + $+\ldots$ |

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

| Atticle. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (eneral |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Per ent. }}^{\text {P4 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per mat }}^{\substack{\text { git }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per ent. }}^{\text {git }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per cisat. }}^{\substack{\text { git }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mind | ${ }_{-18}^{18}$ | - ${ }^{22}$ | - 28 | - 20 |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{41}$ | ${ }_{15}^{45}$ | ${ }_{12}^{43}$ | ${ }_{12}^{43}$ |
| Muther | -10 | ${ }^{\frac{37}{3}}$ | $4{ }^{40}$ | 40 |
|  | (122 | ${ }_{\text {ck }}^{28}$ | ${ }^{200}$ | 204 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{25}$ | ${ }_{40}^{25}$ | ${ }_{41}^{25}$ | ${ }_{39}^{24}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & 920 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | ( |  |
| ${ }_{\text {chea }}^{\text {Fras }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{10}$ | 6 |
| Cheat |  |  |  | ${ }^{2 \frac{4}{23}}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack { \text { 84 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{24 \\ 19{ \text { 84 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 4 \\ 1 9 } } \\{\hline}\end{subarray}}$ | 既 | ${ }_{52}$ |
|  | 3 | 31 | 31 | ${ }^{28}$ |

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT. As rogards rents, inquiries which have been made into the
cohange which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage
Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the averaze increage in Change which have taken effect under the erent and Mortgage
Interst Restrictions Acts indiacte that the average increase in the
ontrolled ontrolled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between
July, 1914 , and list November, 1935, was approximately 50
 average increase, as compared with July, , 1914, in controllede and
decontrolled working-class rents (ineluding rates) is approximately decontrolled. working-class rents (ineluding rates) is approximatedy
58 per cent. This latter figure has beon utilised in caloulating the
final percentage inerease shown below for "a all items."
As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both
now and befora the war, to changes in qualitios and in itcocks helld
by retailers, and to variations in the oxtent to which different
 articles and qualities have been affected by prioe ohanges, it it is
impossible to make an exact ealeulation of the inerease in prices;
but information as to the movements of prices of men's spits but information as to the thovements of prices of man's suitis and
overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery
boots overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, undercelothing and hosiory,
boots and shoes, received from reatiors in tho prinipal towns,
indicatos that at 1st November the level of retail prices of articles indicates that at 1st November the levarel of retail pricipas of articiles
in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the worling
lase in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by to working
classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of yods at each
date, was about 85 per cent. . ighter than in July, 1914. ate, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914 . In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1 st 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 abot
 (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matohes) the averago in
crease at 1st November as compared with July, 1914, was about 70
per cent. cer cont.
per
ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items
are combined in accordance with their rolative importance in pre. are combined in accordanee with their relative importance in pro-
war working-class family expenditure, allowanoe being also made
for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestitio ironmongary
brushware and pottery, tobacoo, fares and newspapers (averaging


The result of this caloulation (in which the same quantities and
as far asionsibh, the same qualitios of each item are taken now
as in 1914 ) is to show the the average incrase in the coss of maintuining
unchanged the unchanged the prre-var standarag of tuvings of working-class faining
(i.e., the standard actually provailing in working-class families (i.e, the standard actually prevailing in working-class families
before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adeouate
or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the
 scajustments in expenditure have been effected in many families,
ospecilly in those cases where incomes have not tnineased so much
as prics. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless
risen in many cases in which wage have been inorased in groater
proportion than pries. No allowanco is made in the figures for eny proportion than priees. No ollowanco is mado in the figures for any
suoc atterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy
tatistios are not available. suan aiterations in the stan
tatistics 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, compared with July, 1914, for all the items includd
at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1935 :-


A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistice,


November, 1935, THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS




 nuantities.
I.-FOOD

Progentage Isorease in Retait Food Priors in the Vabiots
Countribs as compared with July, 1914.*


> II.-ALL ITEMS.
argentace Inorease in the Vartous Countries in the Cost


| untry. |  | Percentage $\begin{gathered}\text { winch } \\ \text { wirease ase } \\ \text { July, } 1914 . * \\ \text { compared }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Julv, | July, | Jull, | July, | Latest figuresavailable available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Riso. |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per. } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { ent } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { end } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 47 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 608 <br> 597 54 5 <br> 28 894 $417 \\|$ 21 <br> $\begin{array}{r}41 \ddagger \\ 265 \dagger \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 365 336 49 <br> 49 56 38 $36 \ddagger$ <br> ${ }_{25}^{2011}$ <br> 9 539 317 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.
Data oupplied by the Ministry of Heallh in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)
Tum number of persons relieved* on one dayt in October, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, wast in October, in the
cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. 1.0 pess than
per in October, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rater
of the estimated population.
In tho forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number
of persons relieved in October was 625,134 , an incresse of persons relieved in O.ctober was $625,5,134$ and ancrease of of number
cent. as compared with a month earrier, buta a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, , ut a a decrease of 3.4 per
the number relieved the number relieved was 197,701, or 0.5 per cent. moroe than in the
previous month, and 13.7 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. numbered 80,19, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, numbered 742,716, or $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. more than in
month, and $5 \cdot 9$ 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; in October, as compared with in one areatember;
Compared where was Compared with Ocreases, , while in one area there was no change.
of which the loner, 1934 , twenty-five areas showed decreases, (118 per 10,000), and Norwich (lla3 per 10,000); twenty-one showed increases, the most markicd being at Sunderland ( 109 per 10,000 );
one area showed no change.

[^3]BUILDING PLANS APPROVED
 Approvediurnich supply such information to the Department.
Authorities which
The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing
towns with a total population of $17,12, .00$ in 1931 are summarised
in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the In the wollowin Thatele in whion are also piven comparisons with the
corresponding month of 1934 , in respect of the same 140
 II.- STATISTICS For the Third
(a) Estimated Cost.
(a) Estimated Cost.
Particulars are now availabe for the whole of the 146 Authorities
onvered by the Department's enquiries with regard to the estimated orst of buildings. for which plans wire passed during July to
Septomber, 1935 . The following Table summarises the figures, and
copmpares the totals with those for the third avarter of


## $$
\overline{\substack{\text { Exiqut } \\ \text { Wowt } \\ \text { Nothe }}}
$$ <br> 

| Exgiand_and | \& | $\varepsilon$ | \& | \& | £ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 79 | 61,700 | 60,600 | 73,800 | 102,000 |  |
| Yorkshire (2,472) | 1,788,700 |  | 154,800 | 254,900 | 207,400 |  |
|  | 2,052,500 |  | 327,000 | 994,600 |  |  |
|  | 4,01 | 633,600 |  | 331, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 438,100 | 247,400 |  |  |
| Sonth | 1,451,20 | 15,400 | 143,100 |  |  |  |
| South-we |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| les and Mort. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






The number of dwumelling houses for which plans were approved
by the 146 Looal Authorities in September, 1935, was 13.194, by the 146 Local Authorities in September, 1935, was 13.194, as
compared with 9,181 in August, 1935 , and 9,888 in Soptember, 1934
In oontinuation of the statistics given in earlier issues of thi In continuation of the statistics given in earlier issues of this
GAZErTr (e.g., August, 1935, page 321), figures are given in the
Table below res. plans were passed by the the number of dwelling houses for whic 146 Arities during the third quarte
of 1935 . of 1935 ; comp
quarter of 1934.

| District. |
| :---: |
|  |

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES. THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments or
selling prices of pig-irion and of manuafactured iron upon which ara
based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and selling prices of pi-i-iron and of manufactured iron upon which ar
based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and
steel and other workers in particular distriets:-

| Product and District. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Period } \\ \text { coored by } \\ \text { alast } \\ \text { Audit. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Previous } \\ \text { Audit. } \uparrow \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A year }}$ agot |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1935 . \\ \text { July-Sept. } \end{gathered}$ |  | + ${ }_{\text {s. }}^{0} \mathrm{~d}_{7}^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  | $\text { \}uly-sept. }$ | 63 0t | +013 |  |
| Notinnahem mixied numbers | July-Sept. | ${ }_{5}^{57} 511$ | +0 | + |
| Norntafiorshire | July-sept. | ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | - |  |
| West of seotland ... | July-Sept. |  |  |  |
|  | July-Aug. | 163 41 | - 23 | - 29 91 |
| (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, rods) | July-Aug. |  | + 4 03 | +248 |

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under whic
wages are regulatedt, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the
wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and wages are regulated, the ascertainelants resu Durham, cokemen and
wages of blasturnacemen in Cleveland and Domer
by-product workers on Tees-side, blastfurnacemen, ironstone mine
and and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshi
(exeluding Corby), and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millme excluding Corby), and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millme
in the West of cootland; and in a decrease in the wages of blas
furnacemen in North Stofordhire furnacemen in North Staffordshire.
The variations in the ascertained changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberlan
North Lancashire and the West of North Lancashire and the West of Scotland, and of iron puddlers an
millmen in the North of England ; whilst in the cuse of blasturnace



FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1920
Prescribed Standard for First-Aid Boxes or Cupboards. Tre Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland on the 11th Octobe
1935 , made an Order under section 26 (1) of the Workmen's Co 1935, made an Orders under section 26 (1) of the Workmens
pensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 , pressribing the standard first-aid bo
factories.



November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.
THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF
benefit in respect of dependent children ORDER, 1935.
 before Parliament by the Minister of Labour, under section 59 of the
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.
With the for any claimant extion of the proviso that the total weekly beened a certain limit, the draft orde carried out the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance
Statuory Committee, that the rate of benefit for dependent children
thould should be increased fram 2s. to 3. as. a week.*
The dratt Order was approved, by Resolution of both Houses, on
2the
2th October ; the Ordert has accordingly been made by the Minister The draft Order was approved, by Resolution of bo
24tho october; the Ordert has acoordingly been made by
of Labour, and came into operation on 1 lst October.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME
(VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1935.
The Minister of Labour made an Ordert on 30th October, 1935 , 1 ,
under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, varying and amending the Banking Industry Special Sconeme of unemployment insurance.
The effect of the new Order is to raise the increase of benefit in


INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME
(VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1935. The Minister of Labour made an Order \& on 30th Otober, 1935,
under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, varying and amending under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 , varying and amerang
the Insuranee Industry Special Scheme of unemplopment insurane.
The effect of the new Order is to raise the increase of benefit in respect of dependent children from 2 s . to 3 s a week; the change tool
fffect, as in the general scheme of unemployment insurance, from

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.
The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of
Labour, appointed by the Cown (see Section 40 of the Unemploy-
ment Insurance Act ment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed Appeals to the Umpirec. may be made by the Insurance Officer or
by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the
che
 was not unanimous.
The following deci

## Case No. 6655 35. (7.10.35).

Sbotion 24 (1) of the onemployment insuranot act, $1935-$
 The material circomstances 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 emploomentant 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 22 nd May, 1935 , when it was said that the claimant's 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 total incapacity still continued but it is expected that his condition
will improve to enable him to do the work of one-hand man. This
indicates that the amputation had not then completely healed indicates that the amputation had not then completely healed.
cla A month hater it was errtified by a medical man that the
claimant is able to do work of $a$ light nature, i.e, $a$ onearearmed A month later it was certified by a medical man that the
claimant is is able to do work of a light nature, i.e., a one-armed
man's job, " The Court of Referees were asked to decido whether the claimant
was capable of work on the 12th June, 1935. They heard the
case on the 25th Jorke,
thich
trictly thas the case on the 25 th 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 evidence as th the the actual condition of the hat having regard to the importan
principles raised by this case I do not feel compelled to deter principles raised by this case I do not feel compelled to depormin
tit on so narrow a point if I find that the claimant was capable o
work on the 25 th work on the 25th June.






 I will refer later, but having done so, the to the deorisions to whiceoeded to say:
'Claimant does not show that any work is available which he could
 Court of Referees, in so saying, were applying a test of capability fo
which there is no authority "In his arguments in resisting the claimant's appeal to the
Umpire, the Insurane Officer sems to adopt a similar line. He
elies upon the statement the ;it is aite useles for Umpire,
relies upon the statement that 'it is quite useless for him (the
claimant) to hope for future emplent claimant) to hope for future employment with the employer. The probability of claimant obtaining suitable employment in the
localitis is said therefore to be practically negligible having regard to
his physical condition and his age. his physical condition and his age.
"The principal decisions on
 capabie of
These are pri
from them.
rom them.
"The expession in these decisions which appears to have given
ise to this case and to this rise to this case and to this appeal is "capable of doing work of a, kin
such as there may be some reasonable probability of obtaining.? such as there may be some reasonable probability of obtaining.
c" The expression refers to work of a certain kind, and in my view
. it maens that the claimant proves that he is capable of work it notwithstanding his condition, he ean show that he is still has powers
of labour which are a merchantable articlo in some of the well-known
ines of the labour market. lines of the labour market.
" Economic condition Eeconomic conditions or competition with able-bodied men may
render his chances of obtaining employment very ender his chances of outaining employment very small or negligible,
but this immaterial as a test of capability of work. Much less
can the ece 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 wongage him, except
from motives of charity, he would fail to show that he was capable
of work. of this
ases:
" "In Case $308 / 0 . W$.D. the claimant was crippled in the left leg and in receipt of full disabloment allowance. The only wor
that ho was said to be fit for was a well-known line of labour,
that of a time-keeper. He was held 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 anv test of his canacity were not made any test of his capacity.
"In Case $4863 / 0 . W$.D. S the claimant
"In Case 4863/0.W.D. 8 the claimant was paralvsed in both
legs. She could not leave home and there was said to be legs. She oould not leave home and there was said to be no
possibility of her obtaining home work. She succeeded in
showing that she was showing that she was capabie of work because she had, in faet,
worked as a home worker for 20 years. "This last a case was sistinguished in inc ase $6979 / 20$ in which the
claimant was ecrtified to be suitable for a sedentary occupation claimant was certuied 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 home. He sought to show that he was fit for employment aa
a doorkeeper or lift attendant, but this was rejected on medical 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 capable for work of some kind as an employee.
and it was said that it was unlikely that any memployer would engage her, and that there was no reasonable prosppocoyer of fould
her sing
her suitable employment. She was held her suitable employment. She was hell capable of work because,
notwithatanding her defeets, she had been employed for ten
years and her incapacity had not beome worse case was Case $5992 / 20$.if

 who had worked for 8 years at a place a few yards from his
home, but who was soinoapacitated that heo ould not get to
the Employment Exchange to sign (Deciso home, but who was so incapacitated that he could not
the Employment Exchange to sign (Decision 841/20).s8
" The point raised in the present case "The point raised in the present case underlay Decision but he had not obtained any. He wanted work in a lam room. It was held that the Court of Referees could not import
into the meaning of capable of work a
claimant's willingness or unwillingness to acoespteration of the the claimant's willingness or unwillingness to acceppt the light work
for which he was fit.
for which he was fit.
Both the Medical Referee and the Company's medical
adviser pronounce the claimant fit for light surface work
adviser pronounce the claimant fit for light surfaco wor
at least, and that is a well reoognised form of labour and
is thus " work of a kind such as there may be some reason is thus " work of a kind such
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 ne-armed men in employment in all manner of occupations, in cluding time-keepers, lift attendants, watehmen and even general
and farm labourers.
"The claimant is not a totally disabled man, even at the age of 58 he in capabale of taking various lisabes of man, even at the the age o
satisfies the condition of proving that he is oaparable of work."


INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919,
AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896 . Recent Proceedings.
INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.












TRADE BOARDS ACTS.
Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. notices of proposal.
Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).
Proposal F.C. (7), datad 11th October, 1935, to vary ganeral
minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain clasese of male and female. Workers.
Objection priod expires 1 lth December, 1935.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal F.H. ( 355 , dated 5 th November, 1935, to vary general
minimum time rates and overtime rates for cortain olhses of male


## CONFIRMING ORDER.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britiain) Ordar F.C. (6) datad 8th October, 1935, confriming the fixing and
 ffotive.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
[Norrs.-The prices are net, and do not include postage.]




 Coldatain statistitios of of








## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of new contracts, october, 1996. admirativ.




















 Joshan Hoyle \& Sons, Ltd, Summerseat., Canps, Bicue cliot hand White Tebb, Lta, London, E., L. Silberston $\mathbb{d}$ Sons, Lompon, Sons E.

 Aberthawains, Chain chable and Gear: Brown, Lenox $\&$ Co. Ltad.






 Sub-contraators for Motors : Laurence sooct \& Electromotors, Lida






 Slar and spike Coarron Company, Falkikk; Doitend Stampiniz co.



November, 1935. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE














 $\&$ Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt \& Son, Ltd., Farsley; Wm. Bliss \&
Son, Ltt., Chipping Norton. Serge. White, Lining : J. Berry
Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Churchward \& Sons, Ldd., Harberton Ford. Shutters, M. S. S. M. B. Weld \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham
Standards for Troughs : Wrinch \& Son, Ltd., Ipswich.- Steel Billets




 (Engineers), Ltd., W. Bremwich and Newport (Mon.).-Tartan Highiand : D. Ballantyno bros. a Co., Lld., Peebles.-Tents, C.S. Jondon, E.; Adam \& Lane \& Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; T. D.obbin \&
Co., London, E.; Silver \& Edgington, London, E.C.; J. Mcllwraith
Cin


 W.-Washers :- Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E..Water Bottles Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich.-Webbing, Cotton: Mill
Equipment Co., Lta., London, N.-Webb Equipment : M. Wright \&

 Laughton, Bedford. Berwiok - improvements to Married Soldiers
Quarters: Thos. Hors burrh $\&$ Son, Dunbar. Blackdown Cond tion of Married Officers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards \& Co. (Whyteleafe),
Ltd., London, W.; Garages at N. Frith Barracks: J. B. Edwerd Lta., London, W.; Garages at N. F. Fith Barracks: $\mathcal{J}$. . . Edwards
Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London W. Sanitary Annexes: H. Hill. \&
Son, Covee, Hants. Son, Cove, Hants. Bordon-Guarchouse, etc... Bloeks. St. Lucia and
Quebec Bairacks: J. B. Edwards \& Co. (Whtteoefo), Ltd.. London,
W. Catterick Water

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ham. Ternhill, Heating of Hutments: Geo. S. Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
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N.W.
Iond. N.W. Cameras and Sparases: Williamson Mff. Co., Ltd., Londo
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STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE \& EMPLOYMENT.


Do. oxprosesed as percentage of $\{$

Value at 1930 Prices, ulllion $\varepsilon$

 of 1924 Average.
Index Number or Rates of Wages.
(A verazase of $1924=100)$.




Males
Females




Percentage of 1924 Average

$\substack{\text { Averane } \\ \text { Britain, } \\ \text { amount } \\ \text { Iousand } \\ \text { weekly }}$
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## PRICES



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\section*{| 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
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## COAL MINING




[^0]:    * The percentages for September, 1935, and October, 1934, have been revised (see page 418).
    $\dagger$ The figures for 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934,
    have been revised (see page 414).

[^1]:    

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    ${ }^{936} \ddagger$ Provision Is also made for a further increase, for male workers, of 1 d. per hour on lst January, 1936.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    

