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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 14·6 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 15·0* at 23rd September, 1935, and 16·3* at 22nd October, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1935, was 16·6, and for females 9·0. At 23rd September, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17·0* and 9·5, and at 22nd October, 1934, they were 18·7* and 9·9.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 21st October, 1935, there were approximately 10,492,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 14,000† more than at 23rd September, 1935, and 279,000† more than at 22nd October, 1934. The numbers in employment at 21st October, 1935, were substantially reduced owing to a dispute involving stoppages of work at a number of collieries in South Wales and 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 22nd October, 1934. The total on 21st October, 1935, included 1,278,172 men, 59,190 boys, 208,317 women, and 50,010 girls. It was made up of 563,118 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 704,000 applicants for unemployment allowances, 196,433 other insured persons (including 23,059 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 132,138 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st October, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 168,760 men, 3,449 boys, 64,064 women, and 2,593 girls who were on short time or otherwise 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 23rd September, 1935, and 99,333 less than at 22nd October, 1934. It included 215,659 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,286 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 11,921 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 21st October, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 80,145 men, 123 boys, 1,554 women, and 13 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 81,835 was 1,505 less than at 23rd September, 1935, and 3,704 less than at 22nd October, 1934. It included 58,047 persons

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

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 23rd September and 21st October, in coal-mining, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, certain food 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 LIVING.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st October, 1935, and 44 per cent. at 1st November, 1934. The rise in the percentage was mainly due to further increases in the prices of food, for which the average increase at 1st November was 31 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 28 per cent. a month earlier and 27 per cent. a year earlier.

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

* The percentages for September, 1935, and October, 1934, have been revised (see page 418).

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

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

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 426.

The total number of insured persons, aged 14-64 inclusive, in Great Britain in July, 1935, including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, is estimated at 13,708,000. The total number in Great Britain and Northern Ireland* is estimated at 14,002,500. These figures are divided among men, boys, women and girls as follows:—

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

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

Particulars of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, in different industry groups in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are given on pages 428 and 429, as regards persons aged 16-64, and on pages 430 and 431, as regards persons aged 14 and 15 years.

Since boys and girls under the age of 16 years became insurable only as from 3rd September, 1934, corresponding figures for those in this age-group are not available for any earlier date, and the comparison with figures for previous years, given below, is accordingly restricted to insured persons aged 16-64.

INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64.

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

Estimated numbers insured aged 16-64.

Date.	Men (18-64).	Boys (16-17).	Women (18-64).	Girls (16-17).	Total (16-64).
GREAT BRITAIN.					
July, 1934 ...	8,796,000	470,600	3,053,100	370,300	12,690,000
July, 1935 ...	8,903,000	453,000	3,065,000	359,000	12,780,000
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					
July, 1934 ...	8,957,100	478,100	3,146,000	378,800	12,960,000
July, 1935 ...	9,069,200	461,800	3,158,900	368,100	13,058,000

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

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).
AGED 16 AND OVER.			AGED 16 TO 64 (contd.)		
1923 ...	11,485,800	100.0	1929 ...	12,094,000	108.4
1924 ...	11,664,000	101.6	1930 ...	12,405,700	111.2
1925 ...	11,892,000	103.5	1931 ...	12,771,800	114.5
1926 ...	12,041,000	104.8	1932 ...	12,809,800	114.8
1927 ...	12,131,000	105.6	1933 ...	12,885,000	115.5
AGED 16 TO 64.			1934 ...	12,960,000	116.1
1927 ...	11,784,000	105.6	1935* ...	13,058,000	117.0
1928 ...	11,881,500	106.5			

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

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

was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923; a considerable part of this acceleration in the rate of increase was due to relaxations, in 1930, in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. But after July, 1931, this movement was arrested. In the year 1931-32, mainly owing to the effect of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments, the rate of increase dropped to only 0.3 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three succeeding years, 1932-1935, the rate of expansion showed some recovery, averaging over 0.7 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923.

The following Table shows the variations which have occurred within recent years in the distribution of the insured population as between men, boys, women and girls, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Date.	Insured at date in first column.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.	
		Number.	Per Cent.
MEN (18 TO 64 YEARS).			
July, 1929	8,157,820	+ 107,950	+ 1.3
" 1930	8,326,600	+ 168,780	+ 2.1
" 1931	8,599,600	+ 273,000	+ 3.3
" 1932	8,737,900	+ 138,300	+ 1.6
" 1933	8,830,600	+ 92,700	+ 1.1
" 1934	8,957,100	+ 126,500	+ 1.4
" 1935	9,069,200	+ 112,100	+ 1.3
BOYS (16 AND 17 YEARS).			
July, 1929	597,530	+ 25,500	+ 4.5
" 1930	604,930	+ 7,400	+ 1.2
" 1931	588,800	- 16,130	- 2.7
" 1932	565,800	- 23,000	- 3.9
" 1933	515,400	- 50,400	- 8.9
" 1934	478,100	- 37,300	- 7.2
" 1935	461,800	- 16,300	- 3.4
WOMEN (18 TO 64 YEARS).			
July, 1929	2,890,340	+ 53,250	+ 1.9
" 1930	3,014,360	+ 124,020	+ 4.3
" 1931	3,135,400	+ 121,040	+ 4.0
" 1932	3,070,400	- 65,000	- 2.1
" 1933	3,137,700	+ 67,300	+ 2.2
" 1934	3,146,000	+ 8,300	+ 0.3
" 1935	3,158,900	+ 12,900	+ 0.4
GIRLS (16 AND 17 YEARS).			
July, 1929	448,310	+ 25,800	+ 6.1
" 1930	459,810	+ 11,500	+ 2.6
" 1931	448,000	- 11,810	- 2.6
" 1932	435,700	- 12,300	- 2.7
" 1933	401,300	- 34,400	- 7.9
" 1934	378,800	- 22,500	- 5.6
" 1935	368,100	- 10,700	- 2.8

The Table shows that in the six years between July, 1929, and July, 1935, there was an increase in the number of insured men of over 910,000. The rate of increase among men was highest in 1930-1931, in which year the number insured rose by over 270,000, and lowest in 1932-33, when the increment was 92,000. In the following year, 1933-34, the increase amounted to over 126,000, but in the year 1934-35 the increase was smaller, viz., 112,000. This reduction in the rate of increase was largely due to the effects of the falling birth rate during the earlier years of the war, which now extend to the ages 18 to 20 years.

Among women, the great increases, amounting to over 120,000, which were recorded in each of the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, have not since been approached. In 1931-32, largely as a result of the Anomalies Regulations, the numbers of insured women fell by about 65,000, but in the following year there was a substantial recovery and an increase of over 67,000 was recorded. The increase in the year 1933-34 was, however, again substantially lower, amounting only to about 8,000. There was a slight recovery in 1934-35, when the increase 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.

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

NEW ENTRANTS AND EXITANTS.

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

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

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

Year.	New Entrants* Into Insurance. Per cent.			Exitants from Insurance, minus re-entrants. Per cent.			Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1925-26 ...	5.9	12.4	7.6	-4.4	-11.6	-6.3	+1.5	+0.8	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.6	11.6	7.2	-4.9	-10.4	-6.3	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
1927-28 ...	5.5	11.8	7.2	-5.0	-10.1	-6.4	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8
Average 1925-28 ...	5.7	11.9	7.3	-4.8	-10.7	-6.3	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0
1928-29 ...	5.3	11.6	7.0	-3.8	-9.2	-5.2	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8
1929-30 ...	5.3	11.4	7.0	-3.3	-7.3	-4.4	+2.0	+4.1	+2.6
1930-31 ...	5.1	9.9	6.4	-2.2	-6.6	-3.4	+2.9	+3.3	+3.0
1931-32 ...	4.5	8.8	5.7	-3.2	-11.0	-5.4	+1.3	-2.2	+0.3
1932-33 ...	4.1	9.1	5.4	-3.7	-8.1	-4.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.6
1933-34 ...	4.0	9.1	5.4	-3.1	-9.6	-4.9	+0.9	-0.5	+0.5
1934-35 ...	4.3	9.6	5.7	-3.3	-9.6	-5.0	+1.0	...	+0.7

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

The rate of exit for both males and females was fairly uniform up to June, 1928. For males the average for 1925-28 was 4.8 per cent. and for females 10.7 per cent. There was a progressive decline in the rate of exit, however, in each of the three years 1928-31; and in 1930-31, when there was an increase of 360,000 in the estimated numbers insured, the percentage rate of exit fell to 2.2 for males and 6.6 for females. There was a rise in 1931-32 in both percentages; in the following year the males' rate of exit increased and that of females declined; but in the insurance year 1933-34 the movements were reversed. In the year 1934-35, the rate of exit among males increased slightly, while among females it was unchanged.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1934-35.

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

Industry.	Percentage Increase.	Industry.	Percentage Decrease.
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	16.6	Wood Boxes and Pack- ing Cases ...	8.9
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	13.8	Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	8.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	11.1	Mining and Quarrying not separately speci- fied ...	7.5
Coke Ovens and By- Product Works ...	10.5	Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	7.3
National Government Service ...	8.5	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar- ettes and Snuff ...	6.9
Entertainments and Sports ...	7.5	Hats and Caps (includ- ing Straw Plait) ...	5.7
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	7.4	Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	5.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	6.7	Coal Mining ...	4.4
Electric Cable Appara- tus, Lamps, etc. ...	6.7	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	3.7
Artificial Stone and Con- crete ...	6.6	Jute ...	3.7
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	6.0	Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	3.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., making ...	5.8	Grain Milling ...	3.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	5.8	Musical Instruments ...	3.5
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	5.7	Woollen and Worsted ...	3.4
Constructional Engi- neering ...	5.6	Cotton Preparing, Spin- ning, etc. ...	3.4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	5.3	Shipping Service ...	2.8
Scientific and Photo- graphic Instruments and Apparatus ...	5.2		
Building ...	5.2		

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1923-35.

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

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

* See footnote in previous column.

Industries showing Increases.	Percentage Increase.	Industries showing Decreases.	Percentage Decrease.
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	207.4	Miscellaneous Mining and Quarrying ...	51.7
Artificial Stone and Concrete	139.2	Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	48.1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	137.3	Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	42.4
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	126.1	Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing ...	40.5
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	115.0	National Government Service ...	39.6
Entertainments and Sports	106.9	Marine Engineering, etc. ...	30.3
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	99.0	Railway Service* ...	28.9
Stationery and Typewriting requisites (not paper) ...	84.8	Jute ...	24.3
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	82.3	Coal Mining ...	22.5
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	81.4	Lace ...	22.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	78.3	Cotton ...	21.1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., making ...	73.9	Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	21.0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	67.7	Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	20.6
Distributive Trades ...	63.0	General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	20.2
Local Government Service	62.2	Woollen and Worsted ...	17.8
Electrical Engineering ...	56.2	Woodworking not separately specified ...	14.5
			13.2

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

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

Group.	Estimated Number Insured at July, 1935.	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) since 1923.		
		July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.
Fishing† ...	32,830	+34.4	+34.4	+37.0
Mining and quarrying ...	1,040,210	-13.8	-17.0	-20.4
Manufacturing ...	6,038,620	+5.3	+5.5	+5.7
Building and contracting ...	1,254,170	+44.4	+49.1	+55.9
Gas, water and electricity supply* ...	199,600	+10.8	+18.0	+21.0
Transport, communication, storage and distribution* ...	2,886,400	+42.0	+43.7	+44.4
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance ...	260,670	+9.8	+14.0	+15.9
Miscellaneous services (including professional services; entertainments and sports; hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, club, etc. service; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning) ...	860,210	+52.9	+57.2	+64.0
National and Local Government ...	485,290	+17.6	+18.4	+22.3
All Industries and services ...	13,058,000	+15.5	+16.1	+17.0

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

In the mining and quarrying group, taken as a whole, there was a continued decrease, and the numbers insured in 1935 were over 20 per cent. below the numbers in 1923. The decline in the numbers insured in the coal mining industry continued during 1934-35, and the number in 1935 is 22.2 per cent. below that for 1923. On the other hand, in stone and slate quarrying, and at clay, sand, and gravel pits, which are largely dependent on the building industry, the numbers have increased by 47.7 per cent. since 1923.

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

* The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exemption.

† The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the insurance scheme.

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

In the building and contracting group the heaviest proportional increase accrued in public works contracting. The greater part of this increase occurred in the years 1929-1932, and was due largely to the initiation on a large scale of works for the relief of unemployment undertaken during the years 1929 to 1931.

In the transport and distribution group, there have been large increases, since 1923, in the road transport services and in the distributive trades. There has been some decrease in the numbers in dock, harbour, etc., service; and there has been a considerable decline in the number of railway servants insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The insured workpeople in the railway service include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service.

Among the remaining industries and services each group shows an increase over the period, although in the subdivision for National Government Service there had been a decrease. Except in commerce, banking, etc., the increase was to a marked degree higher than the average for all insured industries, the greatest increase being that for entertainments and sports. In Local Government service the increase, which was greatest between 1929 and 1931, was in part due to the expansion during this period of works for the relief of unemployment.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1935. These are as follows:—

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

Industry Group.	Percentages of total number insured at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1935.
Shipping and Fishing ...	1.3	1.4
Mining and Coke Ovens ...	11.9	8.1
Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding) ...	19.2	16.5
Pottery and Glass ...	1.0	0.9
Chemicals ...	1.8	1.6
Textiles ...	11.4	9.1
Leather Trades ...	0.6	0.5
Clothing ...	5.0	4.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4.4	4.2
Woodworking and Paper ...	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc. ...	8.1	10.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	1.5	1.5
Transport and Communication (except Shipping) ...	5.8	5.6
Distributive ...	10.9	15.4
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	2.0
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services ...	10.4	12.8
Totals ...	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that the mining group and the manufacturing industries, apart from those ancillary to the building industry, and certain minor trades, included 60 per cent. of the total insured population in 1923. In 1935, however, these groups included little more than 50 per cent. of the total numbers insured. A very large part of this decline in relative importance is accounted for by the mining, metals, and textiles groups. Woodworking and paper alone showed a slight increase in relative importance during the period.

Among the other industries and services, the higher proportion was due to the increased relative importance of the distributive trades, the building and allied industries, and miscellaneous manufactures and services. The numbers insured in the distributive trades in 1935, however, were a slightly smaller proportion of the total number insured than in 1934. On the other hand the proportions in the building and allied trades, and in the miscellaneous manufactures and services group were higher in 1935 than in 1934.

COAL MINING.

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

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

in the months July to September :—

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	12,402	2,494	9,908
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	1,194	489	705
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	1,015	619	396
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding ...	1,210	345	865
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...	886	153	733
Brick, tile, etc., making ...	1,736	571	1,165
Mining (other than coal-mining) ...	552	207	345
Hotel and laundry services ...	475	119	356
Construction and repair of vehicles ...	426	107	319
Textile industries ...	517	182	335
Shipbuilding ...	98	71	27
Food, drink and tobacco ...	290	94	196
Rubber and leather trades ...	72	24	48
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ...	263	82	181
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	95	33	62
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) ...	52	32	20
Commerce and finance ...	83	28	55
Other industries and services ...	6,687	2,753	3,934
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 during the year 1934-35, together with those insured juveniles in the industry who reached the age of 16 years during that insurance year, numbered 20,697, while 8,403 persons transferred into the industry from other industries. As the *net* decrease of numbers in the industry was 42,890, the *gross* departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1934, and July, 1935, must have numbered not less than 71,990, as compared with 71,000 in the previous year, 49,300 in 1932-33, 36,600 in 1931-32, 61,400 in 1930-31, and 80,300 in 1928-29.

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

COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).											
					Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.							
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.
Great Britain ...	1,243,450	1,198,800	1,164,190	938,560	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.4	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	84.9	81.4	77.8
England and Wales ...	1,090,240	1,057,210	1,026,770	828,400	101.2	99.3	98.8	97.0	93.3	90.0	89.5	87.5	87.5	85.7	81.9	78.3
Scotland ...	153,210	141,590	137,420	110,160	101.6	98.6	96.6	92.4	86.2	81.8	81.7	81.1	80.1	78.9	76.9	74.1
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales :</i>																
Northumberland ...	63,040	60,190	58,510	49,630	101.6	97.5	96.6	95.5	87.0	85.8	84.9	82.9	84.1	83.3	81.8	81.0
Durham ...	178,550	165,850	161,240	131,860	101.6	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.7	88.5	88.5	85.5	84.9	83.2	78.8	76.0
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	12,390	12,830	12,480	9,990	101.5	104.1	103.4	103.6	103.6	98.6	98.1	94.5	94.3	91.5	86.1	82.9
Yorkshire ...	180,420	194,860	189,480	156,760	101.8	105.8	106.4	108.0	106.7	104.6	101.9	102.2	101.3	98.7	93.6	89.4
Lancashire and Cheshire...	117,260	104,940	102,030	77,220	101.7	95.8	94.4	89.5	84.9	78.8	79.7	77.4	76.2	74.3	71.0	67.7
Derbyshire ...	64,960	67,830	65,950	56,930	101.8	98.4	106.0	104.4	98.4	96.6	99.6	102.1	104.4	101.4	97.5	90.1
Notts and Leicester ...	69,980	73,410	71,360	59,070	101.7	104.8	100.9	104.9	100.2	98.9	97.6	94.3	93.5	93.4	89.8	86.8
Warwickshire ...	15,160	13,770	13,370	12,630	101.8	91.4	94.6	90.8	90.0	92.2	83.0	85.6	88.5	88.3	91.4	85.8
Staffs, Worcs. and Salop	86,320	81,720	79,450	61,930	101.9	97.5	94.9	94.7	89.0	84.6	84.5	82.7	84.0	81.7	76.5	73.8
Gloucester and Somerset	16,460	14,270	13,870	10,790	101.8	96.1	92.7	86.7	84.7	79.4	74.2	71.5	71.2	70.1	68.9	67.4
Kent ...	2,040	2,800	2,720	7,510	102.0	106.4	98.5	137.3	190.8	221.1	269.0	297.8	327.6	348.3	388.2	379.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	282,740	264,150	255,770	192,990	99.8	96.7	95.9	93.4	88.6	84.2	84.0	79.9	80.0	78.0	74.7	70.5

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

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

distribution of the insured population are reflected in the following Table, which shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available :—

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. (EXCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES.)

Division.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).											
					Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64.							
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.												
London ...	2,004	2,150	2,091	2,466	100.4	103.9	105.3	107.3	110.2	113.6	115.7	120.4	121.4	123.2	125.1	126.5
South-Eastern ...	756	876	849	1,074	103.8	107.8	111.9	115.8	118.4	122.0	126.9	132.8	135.9	138.0	141.4	146.5
South-Western ...	767	833	807	929	101.3	103.3	106.0	108.6	109.8	113.0	116.2	120.4	122.1	122.9	123.5	125.0
Midlands ...	1,682	1,783	1,733	1,952	101.7	103.9	105.3	106.0	107.0	109.7	113.0	115.8	115.7	116.8	117.9	119.4
North-Eastern ...	1,964	2,025	1,962	2,075	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.1	103.5	104.4	106.2	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.4	109.0
North-Western ...	2,071	2,148	2,090	2,157	101.0	102.2	103.4	103.7	103.9	105.2	108.3	110.4	109.0	108.6	107.4	107.0
Scotland ...	1,288	1,306	1,268	1,356	100.9	102.5	102.8	101.4	101.1	101.6	104.6	108.0	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.4
Wales ...	618	629	608	618	101.1	100.8	101.8	101.8	99.1	97.6	99.1	101.4	103.6	104.0	104.1	103.5
Northern Ireland	253	254	249	276	102.1	105.2	105.2	100.5	101.3	104.1	107.3	108.9	106.9	106.1	108.2	111.4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,903	101.2	103.2	104.5	105.3	106.1	108.0	110.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.6

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions; in Wales the figures showed an actual decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929. Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influenced by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit. There was a decline in 1931-32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland in that year may have been due to the same cause.

Over the period 1932-35 the insured population in the Southern Section has increased while that in the Northern Section, taken as a whole, has decreased, though there has been a slight increase in Scotland and a more marked increase in Northern Ireland. In Wales a decline, between 1923 and 1929, of 2.4 per cent. of the numbers insured was followed by an increase between the latter date and 1934; in the year 1934-35, however, there was again a

reduction. The figures for the North-Western Division have been falling since 1931, and those for the North-Eastern Division since 1933.

It should be observed, however, that the changes in the geographical distribution of the insured population are not necessarily indicative of actual migration among insured persons, although such migration has of course taken place to some extent. For example, if a district formerly agricultural becomes mainly industrial, there may be an increase in the number of insured persons in that district, apart from any influx of population, by reason of the fact that residents may leave uninsured agricultural pursuits to engage in insurable occupations.

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 27.4 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923; and the Southern Section of Great Britain now includes 49.8 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding persons insured under Special Schemes)

s 16·6 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 26·9 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 7·8 per cent.

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

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

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades	+ 249,550	+ 194,710
Building	+ 104,920	+ 59,450
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	+ 72,260	+ 44,480
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	+ 50,200	+ 8,100
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 46,870	+ 8,090
Metal Industries not separately specified	+ 39,680	+ 13,830
Road Transport not separately specified	+ 27,050	+ 21,280
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	+ 25,900	+ 9,470
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	+ 24,550	+ 10,510
Professional Services	+ 23,940	+ 13,680
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	+ 17,790	+ 9,450
Food Industries not separately specified	+ 16,280	+ 2,080
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	+ 14,210	+ 12,540
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	+ 11,990	+ 8,310
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., making	+ 11,620	+ 6,480
Electrical Engineering	+ 9,660	+ 5,770
Hosiery	+ 9,480	+ 6,520
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	+ 8,270	+ 460
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	+ 7,860	+ 1,780
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance	+ 7,600	+ 2,520
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	+ 6,360	+ 1,120
Paper and Paper Board	+ 6,120	+ 2,430
Artificial Stone and Concrete	+ 5,520	+ 2,180

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

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Dressmaking and Millinery	+ 4,520	- 5,290
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	+ 4,220	- 940
Iron and Steel Tubes	+ 3,390	- 250
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	+ 2,260	- 1,520
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	+ 1,420	- 130
Dress Industries not separately specified	+ 1,240	- 240
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	+ 670	- 470
Musical Instruments	+ 430	- 670
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	+ 370	- 6,390
Cotton	+ 360	- 120,000
Jute	+ 80	- 7,890
Tin Plates... ..	+ 80	- 2,600

Industries in which there has been a decline since 1927 in both the Northern and Southern Sections, but in which the decline in the Northern Section was much greater than in the South, include coal mining, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, general and marine engineering, iron and steel, and woollen and worsted.

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

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

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

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

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

Insured Persons aged 16-64.

Date.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated numbers insured.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.
1934.				
23rd July ...	12,696,000	16·6	12,966,600	16·7
20th August ...	12,701,000	16·3	12,972,200	16·5
24th September ...	12,709,000	15·9	12,981,000	16·0
22nd October ...	12,717,000	16·2	12,989,600	16·3
26th November ...	12,725,000	16·2	12,998,400	16·3
17th December ...	12,730,000	15·9	13,003,900	16·0
1935.				
28th January ...	12,739,000	17·5	13,013,700	17·6
25th February ...	12,745,000	17·3	13,020,300	17·5
25th March ...	12,751,000	16·2	13,027,000	16·4
15th April ...	12,756,000	15·4	13,032,500	15·6
20th May ...	12,766,000	15·3	13,043,200	15·5
24th June ...	12,776,000	15·2	13,054,000	15·4

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

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

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

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment, apart from "recognised" holidays.

Date.	Estimated Total, Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) ex- cluding such persons.	
				A.	B.
Thousands.					
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925 " "	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926 " "	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,623	9,062
1927 " "	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928 " "	11,667	1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019
1929 " "	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930 " "	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1931 " "	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932 " "	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348
1933 " "	12,622	2,496	10,126	9,684	9,681
1934:—					
22nd January ...	12,659	2,337	10,322	9,879	9,878
19th February ...	12,664	2,275	10,389	9,946	9,945
19th March ...	12,668	2,160	10,508	10,065	10,061
23rd April ...	12,676	2,085	10,591	10,147	10,145
14th May ...	12,681	2,038	10,643	10,199	10,193
25th June ...	12,690	2,066	10,624	10,180	10,173
23rd July ...	12,696	2,101	10,595	10,151	10,147
20th August ...	12,701	2,075	10,626	10,181	10,180
24th September ...	12,709	2,017	10,692	10,247	10,246
22nd October ...	12,717	2,056	10,661	10,216	10,213
26th November ...	12,725	2,057	10,668	10,223	10,222
17th December ...	12,730	2,021	10,709	10,263	10,259
Average for 1934...	12,693	2,107	10,586	10,142	10,139
1935:—					
28th January ...	12,739	2,224	10,515	10,069	10,067
25th February ...	12,745	2,200	10,545	10,099	10,097
25th March ...	12,751	2,072	10,679	10,233	10,219
15th April ...	12,756	1,962	10,794	10,348	10,341
20th May ...	12,766	1,956	10,810	10,363	10,359
24th June ...	12,776	1,936	10,840	10,393	10,391
22nd July ...	12,784	1,919	10,865	10,418	10,414
26th August ...	12,794	1,874	10,920	10,472	10,461
23rd September ...	12,808	1,879	10,929	10,481	10,478
21st October ...	12,824	1,838	10,986	10,537	10,492

Date.	Estimated Total, Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).	
				A.	B.
Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)					
1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925 " "	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1926 " "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
1927 " "	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1
1928 " "	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2
1929 " "	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930 " "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931 " "	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932 " "	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1
1933 " "	114.0	221.9	101.8	101.3	101.6
1934 :—					
22nd January ...	114.3	207.7	103.8	103.3	103.7
19th February ...	114.4	202.2	104.4	104.0	104.4
19th March ...	114.4	192.0	105.6	105.3	105.6
23rd April ...	114.5	185.3	106.5	106.1	106.5
14th May ...	114.5	181.2	107.0	106.7	107.0
25th June ...	114.6	183.6	106.8	106.5	106.8
23rd July ...	114.7	186.8	106.5	106.2	106.5
20th August ...	114.7	184.4	106.8	106.5	106.9
24th September ...	114.8	179.3	107.5	107.2	107.6
22nd October ...	114.8	182.8	107.2	106.9	107.2
26th November ...	114.9	182.8	107.2	106.9	107.3
17th December ...	115.0	179.6	107.6	107.4	107.7
Average for 1934 ...	114.6	187.3	106.4	106.1	106.4
1935 :—					
28th January ...	115.0	197.7	105.7	105.3	105.7
25th February ...	115.1	195.6	106.0	105.6	106.0
25th March ...	115.2	184.2	107.3	107.0	107.3
15th April ...	115.2	174.4	108.5	108.2	108.6
20th May ...	115.3	173.9	108.7	108.4	108.7
24th June ...	115.4	172.1	109.0	108.7	109.1
22nd July ...	115.5	170.6	109.2	109.0	109.3
26th August ...	115.5	166.6	109.8	109.5	109.8
23rd September ...	115.7	167.0	109.9	109.6	110.0
21st October ...	115.8	163.4	110.4	110.2	110.1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: FINANCIAL CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

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

The experience of the Unemployment Fund during the first five months of 1935 was slightly less favourable than was assumed in the calculations given in the Committee's first Report. The average rate of unemployment was slightly higher (16.4 per cent. instead of 15.7 per cent.), while the percentage of unemployment ranking for insurance benefit and the average weekly cost of each claim to benefit were both higher.

The combined result of all three influences was to make the balance of the Unemployment Fund materially below the expectations expressed in their first Report. During January and February the expenditure of the fund exceeded its income, and though substantial weekly surpluses were realised in subsequent months, the Committee estimated the net addition to the balance of the Fund, in the first six months of 1935, at not much in excess of £3,500,000. On seasonal grounds the second half of the year is normally more profitable than the first half; but the Committee saw little prospect of realising during 1935 the surplus of £10,500,000, mentioned in their first Report.

In order to determine whether the Unemployment Fund was insufficient, or more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities, the Committee would require to make an assumption as to the future rate of unemployment, not only in the near future, but over a period of years; and it was arranged that the Economic Advisory Council, through its Committee on Economic Information, should assist the Statutory Committee in this matter. The advice on the remoter prospects of unemployment could not, however, be ready until the autumn. As regards the immediate future the Committee received evidence from a representative of the Committee on Economic Information to the effect that further improvement was likely during the latter half of 1935, but that, so far as the unemployment figures were concerned, the extent of the improvement would probably be less than that of 1933-4. On the basis of this expectation, the Statutory Committee have presented two alternative estimates of the surplus likely to accumulate during the year 1935, one on a slightly more optimistic basis than the other, but both lower than the estimate given in their first Report.

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

† House of Commons Paper 131, of Session 1934-5. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free).

The Committee point out that, before coming to a definite conclusion on the question whether the fund is no more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities, it has been necessary for them also to consider the remoter prospects, and to make, on their own responsibility in advance of the advice of the Committee on Economic Information, assumptions as to the probable course of unemployment, as a basis for the finance of the Insurance Scheme. For this purpose the Report sets out an imaginary construction as a concrete way of stating the assumptions which appear to be most reasonable, having regard to the course, in recent years, of employment, production and the volume of British exports. This results in an assumed average rate of unemployment among insured persons over the eight years 1933 to 1940 of 17.7 per cent. Since the balancing point of the Unemployment Fund on its present basis is 18.1 per cent. of unemployment, the acceptance of 17.7 per cent. as the average rate of unemployment over a period of years amounts to saying that the fund on its present basis is likely to have a continuing surplus; this surplus the Committee assess at something less than £1,500,000 a year.

The Committee accordingly report that, on its present basis, the Unemployment Fund is and is likely to continue to be more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities; and, as required by section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, they discuss what amendments could be made in the insurance scheme for the purpose of making the Fund no more than reasonably sufficient.

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

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

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

A draft Order, giving effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, with the exception of the proviso as to limiting total benefit to 41s. a week, was laid before Parliament in accordance with section 59 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. In a statement by the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 59 (4) (b) of the Act, the Minister points out that the Statutory Committee took the view that the limit which they suggested should not be regarded as affecting directly the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund; and in his opinion the issue involved requires fuller discussion than would be possible in relation to the present Order.

The draft Order was approved by Resolution of both Houses of Parliament on 24th October; and an Order*, in the terms of the draft Order, was made by the Minister of Labour, and came into force on 31st October, 1935.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

A SPECIAL Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva on 23rd October, 1935, to deal with a question which had arisen regarding the election of the new chairman who would take office from the beginning of the 73rd Session. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, British employers were represented by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The Governing Body noted that the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and the International Labour Office became effective on 21st October, 1935. This withdrawal created a vacancy in the list of eight states of chief industrial importance from amongst which the chairman for the ensuing year would have to be chosen in accordance with the existing Standing Orders. The Governing Body decided that this vacancy should be filled by Canada. Proposals which had been made by the United States Government delegate for the alteration of the procedure for the election of the chairman in future years were referred to the Standing Orders Committee for consideration.

* The Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit in Respect of Dependent Children) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1052. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

The 73rd Session opened on the following day under the chairmanship of Dr. Riddell, the Canadian Government delegate, who had been elected unanimously. The principal items of business were as follows :—

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

The Governing Body had also to select subjects for preliminary consideration with a view to the inclusion of some or all of them on the agenda of the 1937 Conference. The subjects so selected included the reduction of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding and in the chemical industries; the question of vocational guidance, apprenticeship and technical education; the regulation of certain special types of contracts of employment; labour statistics; the rights of performers in connection with broadcasting; and public 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 referred to the Office with a view to its submission, with a report, to the Committee on Agricultural Work. A second Resolution dealt with the revision of the existing Conventions fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to various kinds of employment. It was decided to defer the examination of this question until the 74th Session, when the final selection of the items to be placed on the agenda of the 1937 Conference would be made. In the case, however, of the Convention fixing the minimum age for employment at sea it was decided in the meantime to consult the Joint Maritime Commission. A third Resolution dealt with the study of the nutrition of workpeople. This was referred to a Committee of Experts, in which it was decided, at the suggestion of the British Government delegate, supported by the British workers' delegate, to include representatives of employers and workers as well as Government and expert members. Fourthly, it was decided, in connection with another Resolution, that the Technical Committee on Glass Works should be asked to consider the future international regulation of hours of work in those branches of the glass industry not at present covered by such regulations.

The Governing Body also authorised the Office to proceed with the study of a number of questions referred to in other Resolutions which were adopted at the 19th Session of the Conference.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

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

GERMANY.

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

The existing regulations which already apply the scheme to undertakings employing at least ten manual or non-manual workers in the textile industry and specified branches of the oil and leather industries* are to remain operative. As regards the textile

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

SPAIN.

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

REORGANISATION OF BELGIAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICES.

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

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1934, page 316.

* See this GAZETTE for January, 1935, page 13; February, 1935, page 53; and June, 1935, page 213.

† This Office was established in April, 1935, with responsibility, under the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Public Works, of Education, and of Economic Affairs, for promoting business activity and the expansion of employment. For this purpose the sum of 2,700 million francs was placed at its disposal by the Government.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st October showed an improvement as compared with a month earlier.

Employment improved in coal mining, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, motor 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.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20.1 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 20.2* at 23rd September, 1935, and 23.6 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed some further improvement in all the principal sections.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment improved slightly during October but continued very bad on the whole.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement, particularly in the spinning department. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22.0* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 23.4 at 22nd October, 1934.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further improvement in October in all departments and in nearly all districts. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 10.7* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 14.4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the carpet section employment improved and was good at all the principal centres.

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

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement in most districts, and was good or fairly good generally. Short-time working was reduced, and overtime increased. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 14.3* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

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

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

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

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement and continued moderate on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it was still fairly good.

In the glass trades employment showed an improvement; it was slack in the bottle-making section and fair in other sections.

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

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

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

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

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

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

various other industries :—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1935.	October, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	747,046	4.78	+ 0.10	+ 0.11
Iron " ...	5,771	5.81	+ 0.37	+ 0.50
Shale " ...	1,961	5.83	— 0.12	— 0.12
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	—	99	+2	+2
		Mills working.	—15	—30
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	404		
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	63,390	356,248	+ 2.6	+ 8.7

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	64,343	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	104,536	+ 4.5	+ 6.9*
Woollen ...	53,124	+ 2.5	+ 4.5	107,335	+ 4.9	+ 11.0
Worsted ...	75,693	+ 3.0	+ 5.3	137,801	+ 6.6	+ 10.6
Carpet ...	12,468	+ 0.6	+ 7.2	24,318	+ 2.4	+ 4.2
Boot and Shoe ...	59,334	+ 1.2	+ 3.2	130,993	+ 4.2	+ 6.7
Pottery ...	11,034	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	20,900	+ 2.6	+ 8.1*
Brick ...	12,150	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	32,993	+ 0.8	+ 8.0*

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 21st October, 1935 :—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 at 21st October, 1935.				Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st October, 1935.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.†	<div>✕</div> Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
						a month before.	a year before.	
London ...	9.2	4.5	7.7	+ 0.1	186,619	+ 3,601	- 19,862	
South-Eastern ...	8.1	6.0	7.6	+ 0.5	84,406	+ 3,533	- 5,654	
South-Western ...	12.2	6.7	11.0	+ 0.8	108,530	+ 6,903	- 18,202	
Midlands ...	10.9	6.9	9.8	- 0.7	188,974	- 14,277	- 41,638	
North-Eastern ...	22.0	8.8	19.1	- 1.0	420,484	- 20,756	- 56,272	
North-Western ...	21.2	14.4	19.0	- 0.6	425,249	- 12,187	- 36,156	
Scotland ...	23.3	11.6	20.1	- 0.3	297,921	- 6,046	- 21,314	
Wales ...	32.7	15.5	30.9	- 0.5	204,207	- 2,991	- 4,147	
Northern Ireland	24.5	21.5	23.4	- 3.3	65,912	- 7,699	+ 3,948	
Special Schemes	2.7	0.5	2.0	...	—	—	—	
Total ...	16.6	9.0	14.6	- 0.4	1,982,302	- 49,919	- 199,297	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.† Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males and Females.				Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1934.							
22 October ...	18.7	9.9	13.7	2.6	16.3	2,181,599	2,119,635
26 November ...	18.7	10.0	13.9	2.4	16.3	2,184,960	2,120,785
17 December ...	18.4	9.7	13.8	2.2	16.0	2,150,741	2,085,815
1935.							
28 January ...	19.9	11.6	14.9	2.7	17.6	2,397,087	2,325,373
25 February ...	19.7	11.4	14.7	2.8	17.5	2,357,745	2,285,463
25 March ...	18.6	10.7	14.0	2.4	16.4	2,224,719	2,153,870
15 April ...	17.8	9.7	13.4	2.2	15.6	2,113,851	2,044,460
20 May ...	17.8	9.5	13.1	2.4	15.5	2,113,996	2,044,752
24 June ...	17.6	9.2	12.5	2.9	15.4	2,068,152	2,000,110
22 July ...	17.4	9.5	12.2	3.1	15.3	2,045,383	1,972,941
26 August ...	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964
23 September ...	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610
21 October ...	16.6	9.0	12.7	1.9	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390

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

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

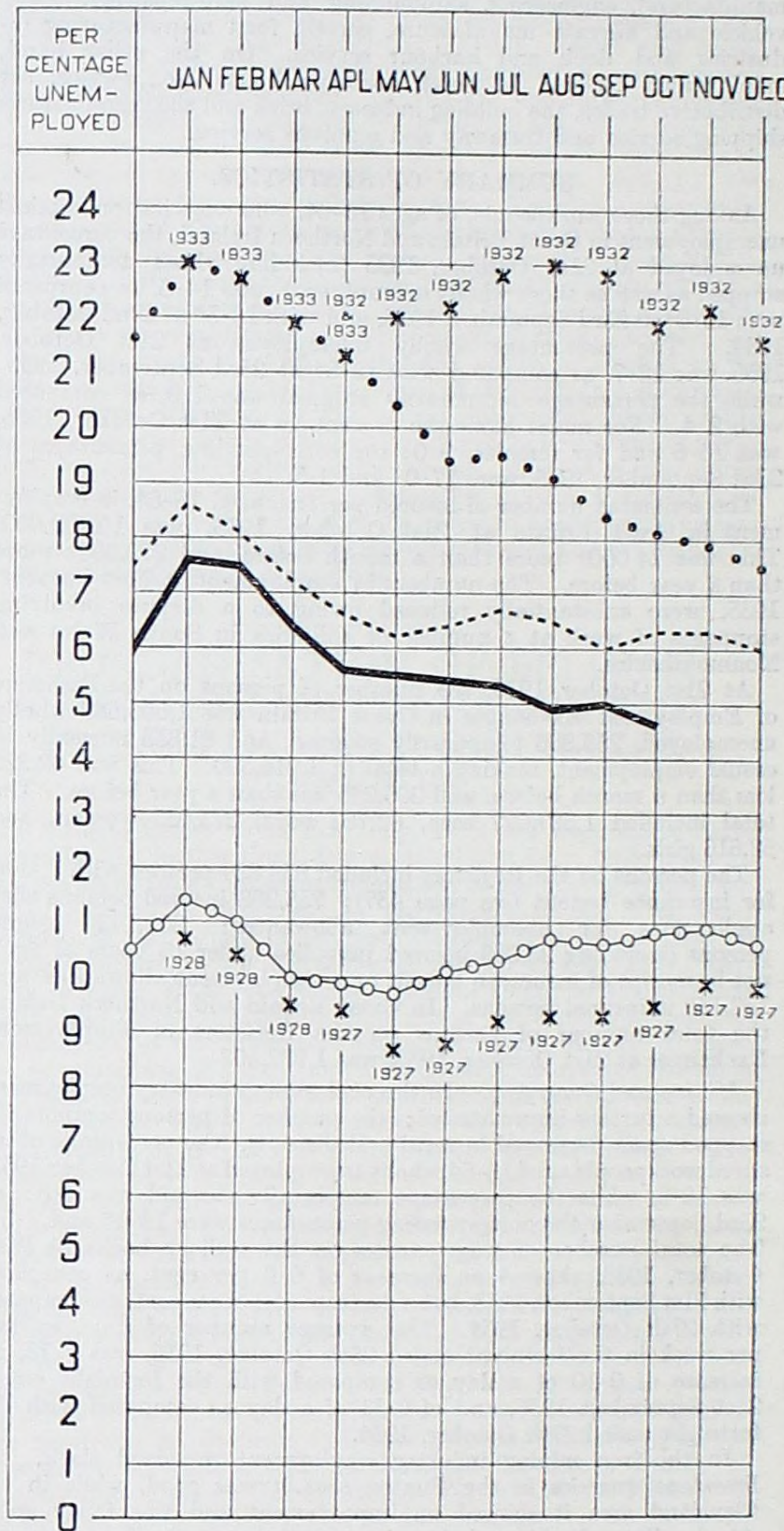
‡ Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935,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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1935.
Broken Curve - - - - - = 1934.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1933.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1924-29†

* The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1934.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

OCTOBER, 1935.

Area.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys.		Women aged 18-64.	Girls.		Total. ‡
		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	
London ...	2,682	1,193	4,049	3,667	1,213	4,275	17,079
South-Eastern ...	1,872	676	2,227	1,337	677	2,054	8,843
South-Western ...	1,186	639	2,205	778	542	1,806	7,156
Midlands ...	1,300	706	4,037	1,113	600	3,363	11,119
North-Eastern ...	1,247	746	4,617	1,216	884	3,499	12,209
North-Western ...	1,257	653	4,323	1,083	619	4,140	12,075
Scotland ...	1,071	617	3,050	875	473	2,983	9,069
Wales ...	531	357	1,333	353	299	584	3,457
Great Britain ...	11,146	5,587	25,841	10,422	5,307	22,704	81,007

* See footnote ‡ in previous column.

† Excluding the period April 1926, to March, 1927.

‡ These totals include juveniles under 16 years of age who were not included in the figures given in the corresponding Tables in issues of this GAZETTE prior to February, 1935.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 426.

COAL MINING.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 23·3 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 25·9* at 23rd September, 1935, and 28·6 at 22nd October, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·1 (from 18·6* to 18·5), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2·5 (from 7·3* to 4·8).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1935, showed an increase of 0·2 per cent. as compared with 21st September, 1935, but a decrease of 2·6 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was 4·78, an increase of 0·10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935, and of 0·11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.			
	26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	43,543	+ 0·7	+ 0·4	5·47	+ 0·15	+ 0·14
Durham ...	101,356	– 1·5	– 4·2	5·14	+ 0·36	+ 0·18
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,824	– 27·6	– 28·8	4·90	– 0·56	– 0·60
South Yorkshire ...	93,555	+ 0·1	– 1·1	4·40	+ 0·57	+ 0·36
West Yorkshire ...	41,844	+ 0·9	– 3·4	4·13	– 0·11	+ 0·22
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	58,914	+ 0·8	– 0·8	4·83	+ 0·37	+ 0·47
Derbyshire ...	44,398	+ 0·8	– 2·8	3·80	– 0·05	+ 0·49
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,544	+ 0·6	– 2·8	4·04	– 0·11	+ 0·19
Warwick ...	16,293	– 0·1	– 2·9	5·19	+ 0·06	+ 0·48
North Staffordshire ...	22,452	+ 0·2	– 1·3	5·15	+ 0·28	+ 0·35
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	28,552	– 0·1	– 2·6	4·60	+ 0·30	+ 0·64
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,282	+ 1·2	– 1·2	5·21	+ 0·36	+ 0·60
Kent ...	7,303	+ 0·1	+ 3·4	5·49	– 0·06	– 0·01
North Wales ...	8,767	– 0·5	+ 1·9	5·78	+ 0·22	+ 0·03
South Wales and Mon.	129,147	+ 1·3	– 5·8	4·58	– 0·48	– 0·59
England and Wales	663,774	+ 0·0	– 3·1	4·67	+ 0·09	+ 0·12
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,511	+ 0·6	+ 0·5	5·76	+ 0·28	+ 0·19
Fife and Clackmannan	21,484	+ 1·0	+ 4·2	5·42	– 0·20	– 0·30
Rest of Scotland ...	49,277	+ 2·0	+ 0·2	5·81	+ 0·28	– 0·06
Scotland ...	83,272	+ 1·5	+ 1·3	5·70	+ 0·16	– 0·09
GREAT BRITAIN ...	747,046	+ 0·2	– 2·6	4·78	+ 0·10	+ 0·11

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, was 1·01 days per week, of which 0·71 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 21st September, 1935, was 1·11 days per week, of which 0·95 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, were 1·12 and 1·06 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day 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 21st October, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1935.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before. *	Year before.
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.		
<i>Great Britain ...</i>	173,464	45,579	18·5	4·8	23·3	- 2·6	- 5·3
<i>England and Wales</i>	151,293	43,638	18·3	5·2	23·5	- 2·8	- 5·8
<i>Scotland ...</i>	22,171	1,941	20·1	1·8	21·9	- 1·2	- 1·8
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales :-</i>							
Northumberland	7,340	254	14·8	0·5	15·3	- 0·8	- 1·1
Durham ...	30,597	2,184	23·2	1·7	24·9	- 3·3	- 0·5
Cumberland and Westmorland	2,932	1,949	29·3	19·6	48·9	+ 18·2	+ 15·0
Yorkshire ...	21,136	20,618	13·5	13·1	26·6	- 4·1	- 12·2
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,502	3,703	18·8	4·8	23·6	- 3·6	- 5·9
Derbyshire ...	5,613	1,610	9·9	2·8	12·7	- 2·1	- 11·5
Notts. and Lei- cestershire ...	7,164	1,593	12·1	2·7	14·8	- 0·8	- 6·9
Warwickshire...	844	90	6·7	0·7	7·4	...	- 1·2
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop	5,555	2,639	9·0	4·2	13·2	- 1·3	- 4·1
Glos. and Somer- set ...	1,306	1,150	12·1	10·7	22·8	- 5·2	- 10·9
Kent ...	319	52	4·2	0·7	4·9	- 0·7	- 0·1
Wales and Mon- mouth ...	52,271	7,787	27·1	4·0	31·1	- 4·1	- 5·1

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,829,100 tons in October, 1935, as compared with 4,345,500 tons in September, 1935, and with 5,115,400 tons in October, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 21·7 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22·2* at 23rd September, 1935, and 24·2 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
	Fortnight ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,445	– 4·5	– 0·6	5·90	+ 0·79	+ 1·24
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,774	– 1·8	– 5·1	6·00	...	+ 0·36
Other Districts ...	1,552	+ 2·0	– 3·2	5·44	+ 0·11	– 0·47
ALL DISTRICTS ...	5,771	– 2·0	– 2·7	5·81	+ 0·37	+ 0·50

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1935, by firms making returns, was 1,961, a decrease of 2·4 per cent. as compared with September, 1935, and of 4·7 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5·83 in October, 1935, as compared with 5·95 in September, 1935, and 5·95 in October, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 19·0 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 19·6* at 23rd September, 1935, and 22·9 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

† The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

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

† See footnote † in previous column.

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

Returns received by the Federation from 67 firms employing 14,109 workpeople at the end of October, 1935, showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with September, 1935, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with October, 1934.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1935, September, 1935, and October, 1934 :—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Oct., 1935.	Sept., 1935.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	80	26	26	26	...	...
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	21	7	7	7	...	...
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	8	7	8	+1	...
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants	40	22	21	21	+1	+1
Lincolnshire	20	12	11	11	+1	+1
Staffs., Shropshire, Wores. and Warwick	32	8	7	7	+1	+1
South Wales and Mon.	13	2	4	4	−2	−2
England and Wales	230	85	83	84	+2	+1
Scotland	78	14	14	13	...	+1
GREAT BRITAIN	308	99	97	97	+2	+2

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

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during October.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20.1 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 20.2* at 23rd September, 1935, and 23.6 at 22nd October, 1934.

At certain firms, employing 63,390 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th October, 1935, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 2.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 21st September, 1935, and by 8.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th October, 1934. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 26th October, 1935, the same as in September, 1935, compared with 5.5 in October, 1934.

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

—	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.†		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,363	+ 2.6	+ 5.1	43,438	+ 2.7	+ 5.4
Puddling Forges ...	743	-26.1	+11.2	3,172	-31.7	+ 7.7
Rolling Mills ...	22,324	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	121,000	+ 5.4	+ 6.7
Forging and Pressing	1,442	+ 6.2	+ 8.2	7,755	+ 6.0	+ 9.5
Founding ...	7,129	- 2.6	+ 6.8	39,829	- 2.4	+12.1
Other Departments	11,005	+ 0.7	+ 8.8	63,022	+ 1.1	+11.1
Mechanics, Labourers ...	13,384	+ 2.2	+ 9.0	78,032	+ 4.3	+10.0
TOTAL ...	63,390	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	356,248	+ 2.6	+ 8.7
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, Cleveland ...	10,811	+ 3.2	+ 7.3	61,823	+ 3.6	+ 7.8
Sheffield, Rotherham	19,128	+ 2.3	+ 8.7	107,904	+ 2.6	+11.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	390	+11.1	- 0.3	2,070	+10.6	+ 9.1
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,357	- 3.0	+ 2.3	22,928	+ 2.1	+10.5
Staffordshire ...	5,692	+ 1.4	+ 8.2	32,296	+ 0.6	+ 7.9
Other Midland Counties ...	5,371	- 3.2	+ 7.1	29,489	- 2.6	+ 9.7
Wales and Mon. ...	8,376	+ 1.6	- 2.8	47,874	+ 4.2	- 2.0
Total, England and Wales...	54,125	+ 1.3	+ 5.6	304,384	+ 2.3	+ 8.0
Scotland ...	9,265	+ 1.7	+10.3	51,864	+ 4.5	+12.8
TOTAL ...	63,390	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	356,248	+ 2.6	+ 8.7

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

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

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

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the three periods :—

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

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed some further improvement in all the principal sections. As compared with a year ago it was better in all sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 21st October, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month* before and a year before :—

Divisions.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 21st October, 1935.						
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a
							Month before.* Year before.
London ...	4,029	551	120	334	2,978	8,012	+ 246 - 2,080
South-Eastern ...	1,805	265	250	104	1,606	4,030	- 282 - 1,236
South-Western ...	1,569	151	559	84	1,335	3,698	- 278 - 1,527
Midlands ...	5,268	1,013	26	1,047	8,594	15,948	-2,697 - 4,307
North-Eastern ...	15,464	1,036	5,051	1,691	1,692	24,934	- 663 - 6,419
North-Western ...	19,440	1,646	234	593	2,813	24,726	-3,150 - 3,385
Scotland ...	10,685	402	3,301	1,429	1,483	17,300	- 336 - 3,355
Wales... ..	1,238	115	54	248	516	2,171	+ 43 - 252
Northern Ireland	1,259	64	593	103	372	2,391	- 221 - 1,035
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	60,757	5,243	10,188	5,633	21,389	103,210	-7,338 - 23,596
Percentages unemployed at 21st October, 1935.							
London ...	5.1	3.4	26.1	6.9	5.7	5.2	+ 0.1 - 1.7
South-Eastern ...	4.5	2.9	7.8	12.4	4.3	4.4	- 0.3 - 1.8
South-Western ...	4.7	5.1	9.4	10.6	4.0	4.9	- 0.3 - 2.2
Midlands ...	6.2	3.4	21.7	12.1	8.0	6.9	- 1.2 - 1.8
North-Eastern ...	14.8	9.6	34.4	24.1	10.5	16.3	- 0.4 - 4.5
North-Western ...	17.8	8.0	32.1	18.3	13.2	15.9	- 2.1 - 2.3
Scotland ...	16.5	12.0	22.0	24.0	12.7	17.2	- 0.3 - 3.7
Wales... ..	27.9	14.2	15.0	12.7	19.8	21.4	+ 0.5 - 5.9
Northern Ireland	19.4	14.9	11.6	79.2	14.2	16.2	- 1.5 - 7.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	11.5	5.6	22.3	16.9	7.5	10.5	- 0.7 - 2.7
<i>Ditto, Sept., 1935*</i>	12.3	5.9	23.6	17.1	8.2	11.2	— —
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1934</i>	14.3	6.9	28.6	20.7	9.5	13.2	— —

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

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

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

engineering but remained slack in this section and in textile engineering; it also improved in motor vehicle manufacture and was moderate. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment improved in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair; it also improved in electrical engineering and was good; it was fair to fairly good in general engineering and moderate in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment improved slightly and was fair. It showed little change in London and the Southern Counties and was fairly good on the whole. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment was very good.

In Scotland employment was a little better in general engineering but was still slack; it remained bad in marine engineering. Employment continued to improve in Northern Ireland but was still slack; in Wales it remained bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT 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, aged 16-64, at 21st October, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd September, 1935, and 22nd October, 1934.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a slight reduction between 1934 and 1935 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. In spite, however, of this fall in the numbers insured, there was an improvement in employment between October, 1934, and October, 1935,

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 21st October, 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		*Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,033	+ 280	- 689	26.5	+ 3.7	- 7.4
South-Eastern ...	846	- 103	- 32	13.3	- 1.6	- 0.8
South-Western ...	4,130	+ 316	- 864	17.5	+ 1.4	- 4.5
Midlands ...	54	- 20	- 24	30.0	- 11.1	- 9.0
North-Eastern ...	22,823	- 1,682	- 3,888	57.4	- 4.3	- 5.8
North-Western ...	10,357	- 419	+ 624	42.5	- 1.8	+ 1.1
Scotland ...	18,893	+ 66	- 4,113	46.1	+ 0.2	- 8.7
Wales ...	3,051	- 84	- 236	60.5	- 1.7	- 2.0
Northern Ireland ...	2,081	- 328	- 1,802	22.5	- 3.6	- 25.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	64,268	- 1,974	- 11,024	40.9	- 1.2	- 6.6

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a further improvement, particularly in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago. In many districts, however, there was a considerable amount of under-employment, especially in the weaving department.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 19.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 22.0* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 23.4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 17.4, 21.0*, and 22.6; and in the manufacturing department, 21.0, 23.1,* and 24.1, respectively.

At Ashton-under-Lyne short time was largely worked, but it was reported that none of the local mills was wholly stopped, and there was a demand for juvenile workers. At Hyde and at Stalybridge a slight improvement was reported. At Stockport employment was considerably better than a year ago, and employment with spinners continued to improve steadily.

At Oldham there was a further improvement; with spinners a reduction in short-time working, mainly in the ring spinning section, was reported; both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, however, employment was still described as bad, with much under-employment in various forms.

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

At Preston an improvement was reported in the manufacturing department, but there was still a considerable amount of under-employment. At Chorley there was a slight improvement, especially in the preparation and winding departments.

At Blackburn employment improved substantially both in spinning and in weaving, and considerably more looms were working; the improvement was especially noticeable in those sections engaged in the manufacture of dhooties and plain goods. At Accrington there was little change. At Darwen there was an improvement, but employment continued to be very depressed. There was a slight

improvement at Great Harwood. At Burnley the slight improvement reported last month was maintained; at Padiham employment was described as fair: at both places employment was better than a year ago.

At Colne there was a substantial improvement, but very few firms had their full complement of looms running, and many weavers were working with only three looms instead of four. At Nelson several mills were making preparations to restart looms that had been idle. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained bad.

In Yorkshire an improvement was reported at most of the principal centres, but there was still much under-employment at Huddersfield. At Todmorden employment was better than in September, particularly in the spinning department, and was fair generally; there were still, however, a number of mills at which the workers were working with less than the normal number of looms.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,830	+ 3·7	+ 9·6	18,441	+ 4·8	+ 13·0
Spinning	24,012	+ 3·4	+ 9·6	36,679	+ 5·4	+ 13·4
Weaving	21,675	+ 2·9	— 0·7	34,828	+ 5·1	+ 1·2
Other	6,826	+ 0·8	— 0·6	14,588	+ 0·7	— 0·8
Total	64,343	+ 3·0	+ 4·8	104,536	+ 4·5	+ 6·9
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,697	— 1·1	— 5·4	7,142	— 2·0	— 4·3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,084	+ 0·2	+ 3·2	9,763	+ 5·1	+ 8·2
Oldham	9,897	+ 0·8	+ 19·4	17,193	+ 0·8	+ 22·0
Bolton and Leigh	12,109	+ 4·6	+ 1·3	19,620	+ 7·6	+ 3·9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	6,065	+ 9·7	+ 10·9	10,101	+ 8·3	+ 11·4
Manchester	4,223	+ 6·5	+ 2·6	6,400	+ 9·0	+ 5·8
Preston and Chorley	3,777	— 1·2	— 3·6	5,832	— 1·2	— 7·4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,902	+ 4·7	+ 4·7	6,309	+ 8·2	+ 1·8
Burnley and Padiham	3,288	+ 2·4	+ 3·6	6,216	+ 5·5	+ 14·6
Colne and Nelson	2,335	+ 2·5	+ 4·8	4,661	— 0·1	+ 1·4
Other Lancashire Towns	3,010	+ 1·8	+ 18·3	3,666	+ 1·6	+ 16·1
Yorkshire Towns	2,092	+ 8·1	— 7·3	3,345	+ 15·6	+ 1·4
Other Districts	2,864	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	4,288	+ 3·2	+ 1·2
Total	64,343	+ 3·0	+ 4·8	104,536	+ 4·5	+ 6·9

Returns from firms employing 64,200 workpeople in the week ended 26th October showed that 5 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 21st October, 1935:—

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 18	- 165	- 147	- 295	- 1,509	- 1,804	- 1,951
Spinning ...	+ 133	- 141	- 8	- 2,455	- 730	- 3,185	- 3,193
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 15	- 43	- 58	- 202	- 1,858	- 2,060	- 2,118
Weaving ...	+ 93	+ 777	+ 870	- 747	- 1,638	- 2,385	- 1,515
Other Processes ...	+ 83	- 232	- 149	- 80	- 107	- 187	- 336
Total ...	+ 312	+ 196	+ 508	- 3,779	- 5,842	- 9,621	- 9,113

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

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

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

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

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

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industries was 8.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 10.7* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 14.4 at 22nd October, 1934. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 5.4, 6.5 and 5.3.

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

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

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

Employment in the worsted spinning department continued good; there was little short time and a considerable amount of overtime. Of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns, only 3 per cent. were on short time during the week ended 26th October, losing 8½ hours each on the average; while 46 per cent. worked overtime, for 6 hours each on the average.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,510	+ 4.2	97.0	24,817	+ 8.6	82.5
Spinning ...	38,025	+ 2.8	93.0	57,969	+ 6.1	89.8
Weaving ...	16,029	+ 3.2	85.1	30,029	+ 6.8	78.1
Other Depts. ...	9,547	+ 2.4	99.1	22,036	+ 5.1	85.2
Not specified ...	1,582	+ 5.0	90.3	2,950	+ 8.7	65.3
Total—Worsted	75,693	+ 3.0	91.9	137,801	+ 6.6	84.7
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	1,014	+ 5.3	78.0	2,267	+ 4.8	83.7
Spinning ...	12,877	+ 1.6	93.4	27,779	+ 4.6	103.8
Weaving ...	21,933	+ 2.7	97.3	39,432	+ 4.8	100.7
Other Depts. ...	15,130	+ 2.6	93.7	33,430	+ 3.9	96.5
Not specified ...	2,170	+ 3.8	80.8	4,427	+ 16.2	84.9
Total—Woollen	53,124	+ 2.5	94.3	107,335	+ 4.9	98.8
CARPET SECTION ...	12,468	+ 0.6	137.7	24,318	+ 2.4	144.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	141,285	+ 2.6	95.3	269,454	+ 5.5	93.5
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,495	+ 2.6	91.0	60,483	+ 6.1	77.7
Huddersfield ...	7,415	+ 4.2	90.0	14,567	+ 11.3	81.5
Halifax ...	8,724	+ 3.4	82.7	14,994	+ 6.4	79.6
Leeds ...	8,116	+ 1.5	95.3	14,416	+ 3.3	93.6
Keighley ...	7,452	+ 1.7	92.6	12,937	+ 3.9	93.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,762	+ 10.3	114.2	5,724	+ 18.2	113.9
Total—West Riding ...	67,964	+ 3.0	91.2	123,121	+ 6.7	82.7
West of England and Midlands ...	4,786	+ 2.2	89.3	9,096	+ 4.1	87.6
Lancashire ...	376	+ 5.3	130.7	653	+ 5.3	125.1
Scotland ...	2,567	+ 5.3	115.2	4,931	+ 8.6	177.7
Total—Worsted	75,693	+ 3.0	91.9	137,801	+ 6.6	84.7
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	11,497	+ 3.4	100.7	25,614	+ 5.1	100.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,289	+ 2.6	89.5	20,074	+ 8.2	99.5
Leeds ...	8,041	+ 1.5	107.8	17,728	+ 1.9	119.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,596	+ 2.7	97.5	5,669	+ 4.0	89.1
Bradford ...	909	+ 1.9	93.6	1,901	+ 1.1	81.7
Total—West Riding ...	33,332	+ 2.6	99.3	70,986	+ 4.9	105.0
Lancashire ...	4,561	+ 2.9	91.2	9,208	+ 6.0	92.8
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,633	+ 1.6	84.4	6,658	+ 0.5	97.2
Scotland ...	11,598	+ 2.3	85.9	20,483	+ 6.1	84.6
Total—Woollen	53,124	+ 2.5	94.3	107,335	+ 4.9	98.8
CARPET SECTION ...	12,468	+ 0.6	137.7	24,318	+ 2.4	144.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	141,285	+ 2.6	95.3	269,454	+ 5.5	93.5

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

† The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February 1929.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th October, 1935, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st September, 1935:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned").				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 3.7	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	— 0.5	+ 2.6
Huddersfield ...	+ 7.1	+ 2.3	+ 6.9	+ 3.0	+ 4.2
Halifax ...	+ 3.7	+ 2.7	+ 4.7	+ 5.3	+ 3.4
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	—	+ 1.5
Keighley ...	+ 7.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 11.1	—	+ 9.9	+ 10.3
Total, West Riding ...	+ 3.9	+ 2.6	+ 3.4	+ 2.5	+ 3.0
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Lancashire ...	—	+ 4.1	—	—	+ 5.3
Scotland ...	+ 15.8	+ 5.7	—	+ 2.5	+ 5.3
TOTAL ...	+ 4.2	+ 2.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.4	+ 3.0

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 6.3	+ 3.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 2.3	+ 3.4	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
Leeds ...	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 3.7	+ 1.6	+ 3.1	+ 2.7
Bradford ...	— 2.0	+ 2.7	— 1.1	+ 1.9
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.6	+ 3.0	+ 2.8	+ 2.6
Lancashire ...	+ 2.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.9	+ 2.9
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	+ 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.6
Scotland ...	+ 1.4	+ 3.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
TOTAL ...	+ 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.5

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st October, 1935:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1935.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	135	3	138	379	7	386	524
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	468	113	581	339	153	492	1,073
Wool Combing ...	233	192	425	553	238	791	1,216
Wool Carding ...	407	57	464	313	34	347	811
Woollen Spinning ...	284	32	316	148	80	228	544
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	302	564	866	167	219	386	1,252
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	64	26	90	173	26	199	289
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	50	118	168	119	187	306	474
Woollen Weaving ...	92	89	181	106	843	949	1,130
Worsted Weaving ...	72	173	245	77	884	961	1,206
Other Processes ...	712	84	796	533	86	619	1,415
Total ...	2,819	1,451	4,270	2,907	2,757	5,664	9,934

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	— 18	— 1	— 19	— 13	— 1	— 14	— 33
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	— 12	— 10	— 22	— 74	+ 7	— 67	— 89
Wool Combing ...	— 14	+ 11	— 3	+ 109	— 103	+ 6	+ 3
Wool Carding ...	— 16	— 15	— 31	— 79	— 21	— 100	— 131
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 11	— 10	+ 1	— 59	— 13	— 72	— 71
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	— 64	— 168	— 232	— 10	— 376	— 386	— 618
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	— 30	+ 4	— 26	— 87	— 24	— 111	— 137
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	— 1	— 46	— 47	— 49	— 61	— 110	— 157
Woollen Weaving ...	— 16	— 52	— 68	— 157	— 521	— 678	— 746
Worsted Weaving ...	— 3	— 71	— 74	— 16	— 551	— 567	— 641
Other Processes ...	+ 55	+ 23	+ 78	— 61	— 16	— 77	+ 1
Total ...	— 108	— 335	— 443	— 496	— 1,680	— 2,176	— 2,619

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 20,168,000 lbs. in October, 1935, compared with 21,450,000 lbs. in the previous month and 15,114,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

The exports of wool tops in October, 1935, were 5,945,000 lbs., compared with 3,717,000 lbs. in September, 1935, and with 3,536,000 lbs. in October, 1934.

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 12.4 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 14.3* at 23rd September, 1935, and with 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers for the three periods:—

	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
London ...	1,652	+ 1.1	3,510	+ 7.2
Leicester ...	8,770	+ 1.0	20,059	+ 1.6
Leicester Country District ...	4,506	+ 1.6	10,168	+ 5.5
Northampton ...	6,144	+ 0.5	14,077	+ 3.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,324	+ 0.1	15,296	+ 2.6
Kettering and District ...	4,862	— 0.1	11,489	+ 3.5
Rest of Northants ...	1,253	— 1.0	2,950	+ 3.3
Stafford and District ...	2,390	+ 0.4	5,287	+ 10.6
Norwich and District ...	5,953	+ 2.4	11,554	+ 2.3
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,407	— 0.2	2,977	+ 6.1
Leeds and District ...	1,487	+ 2.0	3,548	+ 3.8
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,222	+ 3.9	14,719	+ 11.8
Birmingham and District ...	892	— 0.9	1,453	— 14.6
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,485	+ 2.3	9,498	+ 4.5
England and Wales ...	57,347	+ 1.3	126,585	+ 4.3
Scotland ...	1,987	— 2.5	4,408	+ 1.2
Great Britain ...	59,334	+ 1.2	130,993	+ 4.2

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

Employment in London improved considerably. In North London the demand for workers in all branches exceeded the supply, and labour was stated to have been drawn from other districts.

At Leicester employment again improved slightly, and was fair on the whole, though some firms were much busier than others; short time was still largely worked, and even increased a little: about 48 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th October were on short time in that week, with an average loss of about 6 hours. In the Leicestershire country district employment was fairly good, with more overtime than short time working.

Employment at Northampton improved slightly, and was fair; short time working was much reduced: about 34 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th October were on short time, losing about 6 hours each on the average. At Wellingborough and at Rushden the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment continued good; there was little short time working and a considerable amount of overtime in the Higham and Rushden district. Employment at Kettering improved, and was fair on the whole, though some firms remained rather slack; there was a good demand for machinists.

At Stafford employment improved and was good; more overtime than short time was worked in the week ended 26th October. Employment at Norwich continued to be fair generally, but short time was largely worked by some firms: 36 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th October.

Employment at Bristol and Kingswood showed a marked improvement and was good; some large firms at Kingswood were working overtime, and there was an unsatisfied demand for skilled machinists. At Leeds employment improved and was moderate.

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

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

Employment improved at Glasgow, and was good ; it was moderate at Edinburgh, and fairly good at Maybole, Ayr, and Kilmarnock.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st October, 1935 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1935.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment	183	30	213	85	23	108	321
Rough Stuff Depart- ment	434	24	458	182	8	190	648
Clicking Department	891	14	905	751	1	752	1,657
Closing Department	25	544	569	2	587	589	1,158
Making Department	2,278	43	2,321	1,054	24	1,078	3,399
Finishing Depart- ment	1,599	478	2,077	575	192	767	2,844
Slipper Making ...	309	128	437	564	219	783	1,220
Clog Making ...	24	1	25	2	—	2	27
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	872	—	872	31	1	32	904
TOTAL ...	6,615	1,262	7,877	3,246	1,055	4,301	12,178

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1935 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	- 6	- 7	- 13	- 33	+ 4	- 29	- 42
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 19	+ 7	- 12	- 47	- 1	- 48	- 60
Clicking Department ...	- 125	+ 10	- 115	- 129	- 1	- 130	- 245
Closing Department ...	+ 7	- 117	- 110	- 4	- 137	- 141	- 251
Making Department ...	+ 109	+ 3	+ 112	- 117	+ 2	- 115	- 3
Finishing Department ...	+ 52	- 44	+ 8	- 81	- 123	- 204	- 196
Slipper Making ...	- 7	- 35	- 42	- 274	- 234	- 508	- 550
Clog Making ...	+ 4	...	+ 4	- 4	- 2	- 6	- 2
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 38	- 1	+ 37	- 19	...	- 19	+ 18
TOTAL ...	+ 53	- 184	- 131	- 708	- 492	- 1200	- 1331

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

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement and continued moderate on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it was still fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.2 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 16.9* at 23rd September, 1935, and 15.3 at 22nd October, 1934.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	
BRANCHES.						
China Manufacture ...	2,117	+ 3.3	+ 10.2	£ 3,876	+ 10.4	+ 15.5
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,887	+ 0.6	+ 5.6	13,220	+ 1.6	+ 7.0
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	2,030	- 0.8	+ 4.5	3,804	- 1.1	+ 5.0
TOTAL ...	11,034	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	20,900	+ 2.6	+ 8.1
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,886	+ 1.3	+ 6.9	15,530	+ 3.3	+ 10.3
Other districts ...	2,148	- 0.7	+ 3.7	5,370	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
TOTAL ...	11,034	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	20,900	+ 2.6	+ 8.1

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that, of 10,933 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,574, or nearly 14½ per cent., were working on an average about 6 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th October, 1935; on the other hand 1,285, or nearly 12 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 5 hours each on the average.

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

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1935.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,706	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	£ 4,432	+ 1.0	+ 6.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,329	+ 0.8	+ 8.8	23,134	+ 1.6	+ 8.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,888	...	+ 5.3	4,849	- 2.9	+ 10.2
Scotland ...	227	+ 1.3	- 1.7	578	+ 1.0	- 2.5
Total ...	12,150	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	32,993	+ 0.8	+ 8.0

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

BUILDING.

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

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

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

—	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1935.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month* before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	139,970	9,113	290	6.5	+ 0.4	- 3.3
Bricklayers ...	88,910	3,089	186	3.5	+ 0.1	- 2.8
Masons ...	23,830	2,360	116	9.9	+ 0.5	- 5.3
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,670	787	49	9.1	- 2.4	- 6.1
Plasterers ...	31,590	1,592	83	5.0	+ 0.7	- 2.1
Painters ...	129,740	23,341	675	18.0	+ 2.2	- 2.9
Plumbers ...	39,280	3,522	138	9.0	- 0.8	- 3.6
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	271,080	39,817	861	14.7	+ 0.4	- 3.8
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	96,130	32,120	474	33.4	+ 0.3	- 1.5
All other occupations ...	147,590	31,617	796	21.4	- 1.0	- 0.7
Total ...	976,790	147,358	3,668	15.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	199,120	27,999	38	14.1	+ 1.2	- 2.0
South-Eastern ...	156,340	11,542	61	7.4	- 0.1	- 2.3
South-Western ...	114,550	13,104	190	11.4	+ 0.3	- 4.0
Midlands ...	117,270	12,632	547	10.8	- 0.2	- 2.9
North-Eastern ...	121,040	22,700	1,140	18.8	- 0.2	- 2.6
North-Western ...	123,970	24,616	742	19.9	+ 0.2	- 2.2
Scotland ...	92,690	19,254	753	20.8	+ 1.2	- 3.8
Wales ...	33,000	10,468	189	31.7	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Northern Ireland ...	18,810	5,043	8	26.8	- 1.1	- 5.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	976,790	147,358	3,668	15.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7

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

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

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued good generally. It showed an improvement compared with the previous month and with October, 1934.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a decline, but continued good on the whole. In some centres, however, including London, Bradford and Leicester, it was described as slack; whilst at Liverpool it was described as bad. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with September, and was fairly good on the whole; it was better than in October, 1934. Reports from Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh, however, described employment as bad. With lithographic artists it was fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline, but continued fair on the whole; it was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 5·6 at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 6·1* at 23rd September, 1935, and 6·9 at 22nd October, 1934. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and book-binding industries were 8·3, 7·8 and 8·6, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 4·5, 5·1* and 4·8.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1935.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on a	
		Oct., 1935.	Sept., 1935.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ...	33,523	5·3	4·8	6·3	+0·5	– 1·0
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,196	7·2	6·0	8·1	+1·2	– 0·9
Midland and Eastern Counties ...	7,758	3·9	2·8	5·2	+1·1	– 1·3
Scotland ...	5,454	6·7	5·8	7·9	+0·9	– 1·2
Other Districts ...	9,911	4·4	3·9	5·0	+0·5	– 0·6
Total ...	70,842	5·5	4·8	6·5	+0·7	– 1·0
Lithographic Printing	11,663	5·9	5·8	7·3	+0·1	– 1·4
Bookbinding ...	8,290	8·8	8·4	10·3	+0·4	– 1·5
Printing and Book-binding (branches not distinguished) ...	27,199	1·5	2·2	2·3	–0·7	– 0·8

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30·2 per cent. were unemployed at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 31·2* per cent. at 23rd September, 1935, and with 30·9 per cent. at 22nd October, 1934. The estimated total of 160,430 insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1935, included 23,780 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 136,650 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 21st October, 1935, was 14·8, as compared with 15·5* at 23rd September, 1935, and 15·8 at 22nd October, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 32·8, 33·7*, and 33·2.

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

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
5th Oct., 1935 ...	4,080	1,734	5,814	6,107	11,921
12th " " ...	3,668	1,707	5,375	6,456	11,831
19th " " ...	4,259	2,112	6,371	6,524	12,895
26th " " ...	4,359	1,681	6,040	6,502	12,542
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935 ...	4,092	1,808	5,900	6,397	12,297
Average for Sept., 1935 ...	3,746	1,039	4,785	5,927	10,712
Average for Oct., 1934 ...	3,971	1,769	5,740	6,457†	12,197†

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during October was 846, compared with 837 in September, and with 952 in October, 1934.

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

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

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate, and better than in September. At Garston it continued fair; at Salford it improved and was good at the close of the month.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st November, 1935, was 12,065, compared with 11,087 in September, 1935, and with 11,824 in October, 1934. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,322 in the five weeks ended 1st November, 1935, compared with £26,767 in September, 1935, and with £27,365 in October, 1934.*

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

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

SEAMEN.

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

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 21st October, 1935, was 29·2, compared with 26·9† at 23rd September, 1935, and 31·9 at 22nd October, 1934.

The demand for men on the Thames was poor, with a period of activity in the second week. On the Tyne the demand was generally slack; on the Wear and on the Tees it was very quiet, with slightly increased requirements in the middle weeks. At Hull the demand was good in the second and last weeks and moderate during the rest of the month; there was a short supply of ordinary seamen. At Southampton the demand declined from fair to quiet. The demand at Bristol was very slack in the first half of the month, but improved slightly thereafter; at Avonmouth it was fair, improving to good in the last week of the month. At Cardiff, except in the second week, when it was moderate, the demand was generally good; white British seamen and firemen were scarce. The demand at Newport was moderate, except for a period in the third week, when it was good; there was some difficulty in obtaining white British ratings. At Swansea there was a good demand in the first two weeks, which improved to very good in the third week, but it declined thereafter, and was fair; ordinary seamen were in short supply. At Manchester there was a moderate demand, with slightly more activity in the third week. On the Mersey the demand was generally quiet; there was a scarcity of able-bodied and ordinary seamen. On the Clyde the demand improved during the first fortnight, but declined thereafter, and at the end of October was poor. At Leith it fluctuated between moderate and good. At Belfast the demand declined from moderate to very poor during the first three weeks, but improved thereafter, and was moderate in the last week.

The following Table shows the number of seamen‡ shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen‡ shipped in				
	Oct., 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1935.	Oct., 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool§ ...	7,757	– 1,002	– 270	83,994	88,639
Manchester ...	523	– 182	– 17	6,124	6,532
London ...	9,312	– 389	+ 1,330	82,494	77,354
Southampton ...	6,598	+ 1,671	+ 2,125	64,309	59,124
Tyne Ports ...	1,631	+ 192	+ 16	15,244	17,324
Sunderland ...	77	– 167	– 211	1,890	2,507
Middlesbrough ...	226	– 25	– 187	2,850	2,761
Hull ...	962	+ 262	+ 211	7,448	7,683
Bristol|| ...	637	+ 120	– 156	6,359	7,654
Newport, Mon. ...	579	+ 211	+ 322	3,909	3,102
Cardiff¶ ...	1,673	– 268	– 120	17,176	17,225
Swansea ...	964	+ 3	– 174	9,351	10,327
SCOTLAND :					
Leith ...	458	+ 202	+ 104	2,761	2,268
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	313	– 114	+ 93	3,911	3,674
Glasgow ...	3,090	+ 1,177	+ 77	22,376	23,685
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast ...	251	+ 121	– 68	1,704	2,160
Total for above Ports	35,051	+ 1,812	+ 3,075	331,900	332,019

* Comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in wages in December, 1934.

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

‡ It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

§ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

|| Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, at July, 1935, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 21st October, 1935, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

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

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 436 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 436.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at September and October, 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for October, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, respectively.* An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 410 to 414 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1935, are given on page 432.

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

INDUSTRY	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,103	24	6,127	85	3	88	6,188	27	6,215	6,151	26	6,177
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	172,954	540	173,494	45,456	123	45,579	218,410	663	219,073	218,381	662	219,043
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,833	—	1,833	497	—	497	2,330	—	2,330	2,320	—	2,320
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,031	2	1,033	72	—	72	1,103	2	1,105	1,103	2	1,105
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	6,802	14	6,816	3,444	—	3,444	10,246	14	10,260	9,541	12	9,553
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	667	1	668	38	—	38	705	1	706	700	1	701
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1,100	131	1,231	957	3	960	2,057	134	2,191	2,032	134	2,166
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,775	5	1,780	368	4	372	2,143	9	2,152	2,039	9	2,048
Total, Mining	186,162	693	186,855	50,832	130	50,962	236,994	823	237,817	236,116	820	236,936
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,076	7	2,083	167	—	167	2,243	7	2,250	2,243	7	2,250
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,491	76	3,567	493	24	517	3,984	100	4,084	3,953	99	4,052
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,233	29	1,262	407	2	409	1,640	31	1,671	1,522	26	1,548
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	6,800	112	6,912	1,067	26	1,093	7,867	138	8,005	7,718	132	7,850
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	9,106	588	9,694	2,346	274	2,620	11,452	862	12,314	11,228	861	12,089
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,900	2,487	6,387	2,197	3,266	5,463	6,097	5,753	11,850	6,075	5,747	11,822
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,250	316	2,566	520	52	572	2,770	368	3,138	2,760	368	3,128
Glass Bottles	2,822	143	2,965	688	24	712	3,510	167	3,677	3,510	167	3,677
Total, Glass	5,072	459	5,531	1,208	76	1,284	6,280	535	6,815	6,270	535	6,805
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	8,714	931	9,645	556	80	636	9,270	1,011	10,281	9,169	1,009	10,178
Explosives	587	237	824	14	26	40	601	263	864	601	263	864
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,161	218	1,379	33	6	39	1,194	224	1,418	1,184	223	1,407
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	4,662	937	5,599	833	167	1,000	5,495	1,104	6,599	5,456	1,092	6,548
Total, Chemicals, etc.	15,124	2,323	17,447	1,436	279	1,715	16,560	2,602	19,162	16,410	2,587	18,997
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,543	4	2,547	513	—	513	3,056	4	3,060	3,055	4	3,059
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	19,292	136	19,428	13,142	31	13,173	32,434	167	32,601	32,431	167	32,598
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	2,996	164	3,160	1,239	19	1,258	4,235	183	4,418	4,210	182	4,392
Tin Plates	2,640	180	2,820	6,547	373	6,920	9,187	553	9,740	9,187	553	9,740
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	2,893	59	2,952	1,781	8	1,789	4,674	67	4,741	4,674	67	4,741
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,182	210	2,392	1,030	66	1,096	3,212	276	3,488	3,207	276	3,483
Total, Metal Manufacture	32,546	753	33,299	24,252	497	24,749	56,798	1,250	58,048	56,764	1,249	58,013
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	47,915	1,415	49,330	11,014	413	11,427	58,929	1,828	60,757	57,676	1,822	59,498
Electrical Engineering	4,187	537	4,724	426	93	519	4,613	630	5,243	4,549	630	5,179
Marine Engineering, etc.	9,404	24	9,428	758	2	760	10,162	26	10,188	9,570	25	9,595
Constructional Engineering	4,744	40	4,784	845	4	849	5,589	44	5,633	5,486	44	5,530
Total, Engineering	66,250	2,016	68,266	13,043	512	13,555	79,293	2,528	81,821	77,281	2,521	79,802
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	16,731	1,033	17,764	3,346	279	3,625	20,077	1,312	21,389	19,712	1,305	21,017
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	1,518	125	1,643	160	30	190	1,678	155	1,833	1,603	155	1,758
Total, Vehicles	2,499	22	2,521	699	4	703	3,198	26	3,224	3,180	26	3,206
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	20,748	1,180	21,928	4,205	313	4,518	24,953	1,493	26,446	24,495	1,486	25,981

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding	7,425	380	7,805	2,471	91	2,562	9,896	471	10,367	9,850	471	10,321
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,435	56	4,491	168	2	170	4,603	58	4,661	4,267	56	4,323
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,451	3,253	8,704	528	1,010	1,538	5,979	4,263	10,242	5,922	4,262	10,184
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	3,091	664	3,755	1,725	153	1,878	4,816	817	5,633	4,807	812	5,619
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,319	622	1,941	430	101	531	1,749	723	2,472	1,747	723	2,470
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,133	540	1,673	206	116	322	1,339	656	1,995	1,320	656	1,976
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	842	20	862	68	—	68	910	20	930	895	20	915
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,508	745	2,253	375	144	519	1,883	889	2,772	1,865	888	2,753
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,935	4,153	17,088	2,551	910	3,461	15,485	5,063	20,549	15,277	5,053	20,330
<i>Total, Other Metals</i>	<i>38,139</i>	<i>10,433</i>	<i>48,572</i>	<i>8,522</i>	<i>2,527</i>	<i>11,049</i>	<i>46,661</i>	<i>12,960</i>	<i>59,621</i>	<i>46,950</i>	<i>12,941</i>	<i>58,891</i>
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	14,078	11,904	25,982	4,812	7,736	12,548	18,890	19,640	38,530	18,890	19,640	38,530
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	10,453	24,282	34,735	3,171	8,479	11,650	13,624	32,761	46,385	13,620	32,757	46,377
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	<i>24,531</i>	<i>36,186</i>	<i>60,717</i>	<i>7,983</i>	<i>16,215</i>	<i>24,198</i>	<i>32,514</i>	<i>52,401</i>	<i>84,915</i>	<i>32,510</i>	<i>52,397</i>	<i>84,907</i>
Woollen and Worsted	5,540	3,804	9,344	4,563	4,341	8,904	10,103	8,145	18,248	10,024	8,097	18,121
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving	964	1,181	2,145	729	1,665	2,394	1,693	2,846	4,539	1,688	2,842	4,530
Artificial Silk Yarn	939	375	1,314	277	165	442	1,216	540	1,756	1,216	540	1,756
Linen	4,897	10,795	15,692	813	2,534	3,347	5,710	13,329	19,039	772	1,992	2,764
Jute	2,547	4,742	7,289	53	241	294	2,600	4,983	7,583	2,600	4,983	7,583
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	961	1,351	2,312	175	356	531	1,136	1,707	2,843	981	1,348	2,329
Hosiery	1,009	2,618	3,627	825	2,504	3,329	1,834	5,122	6,956	1,808	5,060	6,868
Lace	306	335	641	376	429	805	682	764	1,446	682	764	1,446
Carpets	436	641	1,077	209	357	566	645	998	1,643	645	996	1,641
Other Textiles	1,471	2,217	3,688	247	1,010	1,257	1,718	3,227	4,945	1,577	2,555	4,132
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,178	2,403	9,581	9,564	2,789	12,353	16,742	5,192	21,934	15,431	4,129	19,560
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	<i>50,779</i>	<i>66,648</i>	<i>117,427</i>	<i>25,814</i>	<i>32,606</i>	<i>58,420</i>	<i>76,593</i>	<i>99,264</i>	<i>175,847</i>	<i>69,934</i>	<i>85,703</i>	<i>155,637</i>
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,814	484	3,298	761	176	937	3,575	660	4,235	3,571	660	4,231
Leather Goods	963	489	1,452	309	120	429	1,272	609	1,881	1,249	584	1,833
<i>Total, Leather</i>	<i>3,777</i>	<i>973</i>	<i>4,750</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>4,847</i>	<i>1,269</i>	<i>6,116</i>	<i>4,820</i>	<i>1,244</i>	<i>6,064</i>
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	9,436	7,059	16,495	1,697	8,035	9,732	11,133	15,094	26,227	10,475	14,117	24,592
Dress Making and Millinery	767	3,439	4,206	34	1,471	1,505	801	4,910	5,711	791	4,793	5,584
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	785	1,058	1,843	288	1,139	1,427	1,073	2,197	3,270	1,073	2,188	3,261
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	707	5,818	6,525	86	3,373	3,459	793	9,191	9,984	613	5,610	6,223
Other Dress Industries	476	594	1,070	453	465	918	929	1,059	1,988	924	1,052	1,976
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	9,199	2,278	11,477	3,935	1,279	5,214	13,134	3,557	16,691	12,886	3,551	16,437
<i>Total, Clothing</i>	<i>21,370</i>	<i>20,246</i>	<i>41,616</i>	<i>6,493</i>	<i>15,762</i>	<i>22,255</i>	<i>27,863</i>	<i>36,008</i>	<i>63,871</i>	<i>26,762</i>	<i>31,311</i>	<i>58,073</i>
Food Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	12,829	3,970	16,799	766	476	1,242	13,595	4,446	18,041	12,907	4,352	17,259
Grain Milling	2,239	157	2,396	362	22	384	2,601	179	2,780	2,447	170	2,617
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,920	2,472	5,392	222	483	705	3,142	2,955	6,097	3,128	2,948	6,076
Other Food Industries	7,906	6,542	14,448	421	932	1,353	8,327	7,474	15,801	8,174	7,410	15,584
Drink Industries	7,479	2,268	9,747	464	552	1,016	7,943	2,820	10,763	7,543	2,763	10,306
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	812	910	1,722	50	201	251	862	1,111	1,973	818	1,012	1,830
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</i>	<i>34,185</i>	<i>16,319</i>	<i>50,504</i>	<i>2,285</i>	<i>2,666</i>	<i>4,951</i>	<i>36,470</i>	<i>18,985</i>	<i>55,455</i>	<i>35,017</i>	<i>18,655</i>	<i>53,672</i>
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	7,729	112	7,841	468	20	488	8,197	132	8,329	7,825	132	7,957
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,551	151	1,702	221	28	249	1,772	179	1,951	1,706	178	1,884
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11,211	1,195	12,406	857	196	1,053	12,068	1,391	13,459	11,797	1,367	13,164
Other Woodworking	2,210	393	2,603	382	207	589	2,592	600	3,192	2,533	598	3,131
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</i>	<i>22,701</i>	<i>1,851</i>	<i>24,552</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>2,379</i>	<i>24,629</i>	<i>2,302</i>	<i>26,931</i>	<i>23,861</i>	<i>2,275</i>	<i>26,136</i>
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	2,214	504	2,718	596	126	722	2,810	630	3,440	2,794	621	3,415
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,157	1,473										

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1935. •
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1935.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD SEPT., 1935.	22ND OCT., 1934.	23RD OCT., 1933.	
Fishing	31,890	940	32,830	19.1	2.6	18.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	19.4	2.9	18.9	- 5.9	- 0.6	+ 0.8	18.9
Mining :—																
Coal Mining	934,420	4,190	938,610	18.5	12.9	18.5	4.9	2.9	4.8	23.4	15.8	23.3	- 2.6	- 5.3	- 8.9	23.3
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	10,730	10	10,740	17.1	—	17.1	4.6	—	4.6	21.7	—	21.7	- 0.5	- 2.5	- 17.9	21.6
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	4,420	20	4,440	23.3	10.0	23.3	1.7	—	1.6	25.0	10.0	24.9	+ 2.4	- 1.8	- 13.8	24.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining	46,040	410	46,450	14.8	3.4	14.7	7.5	—	7.4	22.3	3.4	22.1	+ 2.0	- 0.2	- 3.8	21.8
Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,080	20	10,100	6.6	5.0	6.6	0.4	—	0.4	7.0	5.0	7.0	- 0.2	- 2.9	- 2.1	6.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	10,920	1,300	12,220	10.1	10.1	10.1	8.7	0.2	7.8	18.8	10.3	17.9	+ 0.3	- 2.9	- 5.7	17.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	17,480	170	17,650	10.2	2.9	10.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	12.3	5.3	12.2	- 0.5	- 4.1	- 8.3	11.8
Total, Mining	1,034,090	6,120	1,040,210	18.0	11.3	18.0	4.9	2.1	4.9	22.9	13.4	22.9	- 2.2	- 4.9	- 8.6	22.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	14,160	160	14,320	14.7	4.4	14.5	1.1	—	1.2	15.8	4.4	15.7	+ 0.4	- 3.0	- 10.4	15.7
Artificial Stone and Concrete	22,650	1,580	24,230	15.4	4.8	14.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	17.6	6.3	16.9	- 0.7	- 4.4	- 6.0	16.9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	14,750	430	15,180	8.4	6.7	8.3	2.7	0.5	2.7	11.1	7.2	11.0	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 5.9	10.5
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	51,560	2,170	53,730	13.2	5.2	12.9	2.1	1.2	2.0	15.3	6.4	14.9	- 0.3	- 3.3	- 6.9	14.8
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	94,540	6,300	100,840	9.6	9.3	9.6	2.5	4.4	2.6	12.1	13.7	12.2	+ 1.5	- 0.6	- 3.0	12.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,340	39,870	73,210	11.7	6.2	8.7	6.6	8.2	7.5	18.3	14.4	16.2	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 1.7	16.2
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	22,260	6,450	28,710	10.1	4.9	8.9	2.3	0.8	2.0	12.4	5.7	10.9	- 1.4	- 0.4	- 3.3	10.9
Glass Bottles	17,670	2,050	19,720	16.0	7.0	15.0	3.9	1.1	3.6	19.9	8.1	18.6	- 2.8	—	- 3.2	18.6
Total, Glass	39,930	8,500	48,430	12.7	5.4	11.4	3.0	0.9	2.7	15.7	6.3	14.1	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 3.2	14.1
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals	76,090	26,640	102,730	11.5	3.5	9.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	12.2	3.8	10.0	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 2.4	10.0
Explosives	11,790	4,910	16,700	5.0	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	—	- 0.7	- 1.5	5.2
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	17,480	6,300	23,780	6.6	3.5	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.8	3.6	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 2.0	5.9
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	51,510	20,500	72,010	9.1	4.6	7.8	1.6	0.8	1.4	10.7	5.4	9.2	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 1.9	9.1
Total, Chemicals, etc.	156,870	58,350	215,220	9.6	4.0	8.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	10.6	4.5	8.9	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 2.2	8.9
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,030	100	16,130	15.9	4.0	15.8	3.2	—	3.2	19.1	4.0	19.0	- 0.6	- 3.9	- 16.7	19.0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling ...	157,760	4,110	161,870	12.2	3.3	12.0	8.4	0.8	8.1	20.6	4.1	20.1	- 0.1	- 3.5	- 13.5	20.1
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	36,420	3,190	39,610	8.2	5.1	8.0	3.4	0.6	3.2	11.6	5.7	11.2	+ 1.2	- 1.0	- 4.9	11.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	25,510	2,740	28,250	10.3	6.6	10.0	25.7	13.6	24.5	36.0	20.2	34.5	+ 4.7	+ 9.5	+ 6.4	34.5
Tin Plates	28,600	1,990	30,590	10.1	3.0	9.7	6.2	0.4	5.8	16.3	3.4	15.5	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 11.6	15.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	19,510	3,410	22,920	11.2	6.2	10.4	5.3	1.9	4.8	16.5	8.1	15.2	- 1.4	+ 1.3	- 3.1	15.2
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	283,830	15,540	299,370	11.5	4.8	11.1	8.5	3.2	8.3	20.0	8.0	19.4	+ 0.4	- 1.4	- 9.8	19.4
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	484,750	42,670	527,420	9.9	3.3	9.4	2.3	1.0	2.1	12.2	4.3	11.5	- 0.8	- 2.8	- 10.5	11.4
Electrical Engineering	73,260	20,150	93,410	5.7	2.7	5.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	6.3	3.1	5.6	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 6.7	5.6
Marine Engineering, etc.	44,950	700	45,650	20.9	3.4	20.7	1.7	0.3	1.6	22.6	3.7	22.3	- 1.3	- 6.3	- 21.2	23.7
Constructional Engineering	32,150	1,260	33,410	14.8	3.2	14.3	2.6	0.3	2.6	17.4	3.5	16.9	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 14.3	16.6
Total, Engineering	635,110	64,780	699,890	10.4	3.1	9.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	12.5	3.9	11.7	- 0.7	- 2.9	- 10.8	11.6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	258,160	27,670	285,830	6.5	3.7	6.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	7.8	4.7	7.5	- 0.7	- 2.0	- 5.3	7.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	12,480	1,710	14,190	12.2	7.3	11.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	13.4	9.1	12.9	- 0.3	- 2.3	- 3.9	12.6
Total, Vehicles	45,420	1,370	46,790	5.5	1.6	5.4	1.5	0.3	1.5	7.0	1.9	6.9	—	- 3.5	- 12.4	6.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	316,060	30,750	346,810	6.6	3.8	6.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.9	4.9	7.6	- 0.6	- 2.3	- 6.3	7.6
Other Metal Industries :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	154,710															

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1935.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1935.†
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	23RD SEPT., 1935.	22ND OCT., 1934.	23RD OCT., 1933.	
Paper, Printing, etc. :—																
Paper and Paper Board ...	46,160	15,250	61,410	4.8	3.3	4.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	6.1	4.1	5.6	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 1.7	5.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	23,260	42,770	66,030	5.0	3.4	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.0	4.5	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.8	4.4
Wall Paper Making ...	4,930	2,120	7,050	3.7	4.5	3.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.1	5.6	4.6	- 1.4	- 0.7	- 1.3	4.6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,720	4,810	8,530	5.6	3.2	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.7	3.4	4.4	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 1.9	4.4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	186,210	91,210	277,420	8.8	5.5	7.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	9.2	6.3	8.3	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 1.1	8.2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	264,280	156,160	420,440	7.6	4.6	6.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	8.2	5.4	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 1.2	7.1
Building and Contracting :—																
Building ...	965,810	10,980	976,790	14.8	2.6	14.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	15.2	2.7	15.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7	- 4.7	14.9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,090	1,290	277,380	46.5	3.3	46.3	0.6	—	0.6	47.1	3.3	46.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	46.9
Total, Building and Contracting	1,241,900	12,270	1,254,170	21.9	2.7	21.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	22.3	2.7	22.1	+ 0.3	- 2.2	- 4.1	21.9
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber ...	38,800	23,670	62,470	10.6	8.2	9.7	1.6	3.5	2.3	12.2	11.7	12.0	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 1.7	12.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,400	1,810	13,210	10.2	6.0	9.6	2.2	5.0	2.6	12.4	11.0	12.2	- 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	12.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,520	5,960	12,480	12.4	4.5	8.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	14.9	6.7	11.0	- 3.0	- 2.9	- 3.1	10.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	20,600	10,480	31,080	4.2	2.6	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.6	2.8	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 2.2	4.0
Musical Instruments ...	16,180	7,480	23,660	7.7	5.5	7.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	9.4	6.4	8.5	+ 1.5	- 0.1	- 6.3	8.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,160	9,020	17,180	8.7	4.9	6.7	1.9	0.9	1.4	10.6	5.8	8.1	- 1.2	- 1.6	- 2.4	8.1
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	101,660	58,420	160,080	8.8	5.9	7.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	10.3	8.0	9.4	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 2.6	9.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	191,510	8,090	199,600	10.0	2.2	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	10.2	2.2	9.9	- 0.1	...	- 0.1	9.9
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service ...	131,750	7,870	139,620	9.2	3.8	8.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	9.7	4.0	9.4	+ 1.0	- 1.4	- 5.5	9.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	178,920	9,110	188,030	4.2	5.9	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.6	6.4	4.7	+ 0.9	- 0.7	- 1.6	4.7
Other Road Transport ...	207,740	9,130	216,870	17.1	4.2	16.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	18.0	4.4	17.4	+ 0.4	- 2.0	- 4.1	17.3
Shipping Service ...	139,840	6,340	146,180	29.8	10.6	28.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	30.0	11.6	29.2	+ 2.3	- 2.7	- 5.0	29.2
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	162,850	1,970	164,820	29.6	7.6	29.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	30.5	8.0	30.2	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.9	30.1
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	20,560	2,980	23,540	17.2	3.8	15.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	18.3	4.7	16.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	- 0.7	16.6
Total, Transport, etc. ...	841,660	37,400	879,060	17.7	5.7	17.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	18.3	6.2	17.8	+ 0.7	- 1.6	- 3.6	17.6
Distributive Trades ...	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	12.9	6.4	10.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	13.4	6.8	11.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	10.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.5	1.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.6	1.5	4.3	...	- 0.3	- 0.4	4.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government Service ...	100,750	20,400	121,150	15.2	4.5	13.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	15.5	4.8	13.6	+ 0.4	- 1.1	- 0.4	13.6
Local Government Service ...	341,760	22,380	364,140	20.4	5.4	19.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	20.9	5.8	19.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8	- 0.6	19.8
Professional Services ...	88,050	64,650	152,700	6.4	2.5	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	2.7	5.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	4.9
Entertainments and Sports ...	80,190	41,750	121,940	24.0	12.5	20.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	24.5	13.0	20.6	+ 1.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4	20.5
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	165,230	260,820	426,050	20.2	15.6	17.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	20.4	16.0	17.7	+ 3.4	- 0.2	- 0.1	17.5
Laundry Service ...	27,960	105,550	133,510	8.2	5.2	5.8	0.3	2.0	1.7	8.5	7.2	7.5	+ 0.6	†	†	7.4
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	9,230	16,780	26,010	7.8	3.8	5.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	8.1	4.4	5.7	+ 0.5	†	†	5.6
Other Industries and Services ...	113,760	51,480	165,240	34.1	5.1	25.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	35.2	6.0	26.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	- 5.5	25.6
Total, Miscellaneous ...	926,930	583,810	1,510,740	20.0	10.0	16.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	20.4	10.7	16.7	+ 1.3	- 0.7	- 0.9	16.5
TOTAL ...	9,531,000	3,527,000	13,058,000	14.8	7.0	12.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	16.6	9.0	14.6	- 0.4	- 1.7†	- 3.5†	14.4

* See last paragraph of text on page 426.

† For 22nd October, 1934, and 23rd October, 1933, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for October, 1934, and October, 1933, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see page 418. The percentages given for September and October, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st OCTOBER, 1935.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry Groups.	Males, aged 16-64.				Females, aged 16-64.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total
Fishing ...	6,103	0.4	85	0.0	24	0.0	3	0.0
Mining ...	186,162	13.2	50,832	29.3	693	0.3	130	0.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	6,800	0.5	1,067	0.6	112	0.0	26	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc.	9,106	0.6	2,346	1.3	588	0.2	274	0.4
Pottery ...	3,900	0.3	2,197	1.3	2,487	1.0	3,266	4.7
Glass Trades ...	5,072	0.4	1,208	0.7	459	0.2	76	0.1
Chemicals ...	15,124	1.1	1,436	0.8	2,323	0.9	279	0.4
Metal Manufacture	32,546	2.3	24,252	13.9	753	0.3	497	0.7
Engineering ...	66,250	4.7	13,043	7.5	2,016	0.8	512	0.7
Vehicles ...	20,748	1.5	4,205	2.4	1,180	0.5	313	0.5
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing	61,397	4.3	2,609	1.5	232	0.1	30	0.0
Metal Trades ...	38,139	2.7	8,522	4.9	10,433	4.2	2,527	3.6
Textile Trades ...	50,779	3.6	25,814	14.9	66,648	27.0	32,606	46.7
Leather ...	3,777	0.3	1,070	0.6	973	0.4	296	0.4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,199	0.7	3,935	2.3	2,278	0.9	1,279	1.8
Clothing Trades	12,171	0.9	2,558	1.5	17,968	7.3	14,483	20.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	34,185	2.4	2,285	1.3	16,319	6.6	2,666	3.8
Sawmilling, Furniture ...	22,701	1.6	1,928	1.1	1,851	0.7	451	0.7
Printing and Paper	20,142	1.4	1,542	0.9	7,198	2.9	1,193	1.7
Building and Public Works Contracting	271,847	19.3	5,353	3.1	328	0.1	7	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	8,914	0.6	1,545	0.9	3,444	1.4	1,219	1.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	19,078	1.3	546	0.3	175	0.1	5	0.0
Transport and Communication	148,658	10.5	5,168	3.0	2,150	0.9	185	0.3
Distributive Trades	163,477	11.6	5,886	3.4	47,138	19.1	3,427	4.9
Commerce, Banking, etc.	9,950	0.7	179	0.1	1,157	0.5	43	0.1
Miscellaneous ...	185,155	13.1	4,133	2.4	58,413	23.6	4,107	5.9
Total ...	1,411,380	100.0	173,744	100.0	247,340	100.0	69,900	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 21st October, 1935, differed from the figures for 23rd September, 1935, to the extent of 1,500 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st October, 1935, as compared with 23rd September, 1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining...	- 24,014	- 50	- 24,064
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	- 3,349	- 4,726	- 8,075
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	- 1,411	- 3,113	- 4,524
<i>Total, Cotton</i> ...	<i>- 4,760</i>	<i>- 7,839</i>	<i>- 12,599</i>
Linen ...	- 1,302	- 5,002	- 6,304
Tailoring ...	- 2,222	- 3,870	- 6,092
Woollen and Worsted ...	- 1,942	- 3,430	- 5,372
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	- 3,979	- 277	- 4,256
Food Industries not separately specified ...	- 1,342	- 1,701	- 3,043
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	- 1,575	- 963	- 2,538
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	- 1,892	- 522	- 2,414
Hosiery ...	- 345	- 1,815	- 2,160
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 1,987	- 129	- 2,116
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing ...	- 2,009	+ 35	- 1,974
Fishing ...	- 1,916	- 21	- 1,937
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	- 150	- 1,775	- 1,925
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	- 1,660	- 4	- 1,664
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	+ 1,504	+ 13	+ 1,517
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	+ 1,567	+ 111	+ 1,678
Building ...	+ 3,306	+ 5	+ 3,311
Shipping Service ...	+ 3,116	+ 259	+ 3,375
Distributive Trades ...	+ 2,265	+ 2,117	+ 4,382
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	+ 4,565	+ 9,798	+ 14,363
Net variations for above industries	- 34,772	- 15,060	- 49,832
Total variations for all insured industries...	- 33,487	- 16,883	- 50,370

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

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

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

In previous issues of this GAZETTE, figures have been published at quarterly intervals showing the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, to whom unemployment books have been issued in Great Britain since 3rd September, 1934 (when the age of entry into unemployment insurance was lowered so as to include these juveniles), and who would not have reached 16 years of age at the end of the quarter under review. In the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 247) the total number of such juveniles in Great Britain at the end of June was given as approximately 916,000. The difference between this figure and that of the estimated numbers insured of these ages in Great Britain in the week beginning 8th July, viz., 928,000, is due partly to issues of books during the week ended 6th July, when the numbers of juveniles in employment were increasing, and partly to the inclusion of a small number of new issues made during June which had not been reported at the end of that month. On the other hand, the estimated number insured in July excludes some boys and girls to whom books had been issued prior to the end of June, but who had passed from the insurance field owing to death, transfer to uninsurable employment, or other causes.

In the Table below, the estimated numbers of boys and girls under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the week beginning 8th July, 1935,* are analysed according to the industries in which they were employed at that date, or, if unemployed, the industry of their last employer. Particulars are also given of the numbers of such boys and girls who were recorded as unemployed at one date in each month from July to October. The numbers unemployed in each industry at 22nd July have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured

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

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

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July,* 1935.		Numbers and Proportions unemployed at 22nd July, 1935.				Numbers Unemployed, August–October, 1935.					
			Boys.		Girls.		26th August, 1935.		23rd September, 1935.		21st October, 1935.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fishing	260	100	3	1.2	4	4.0	13	1	32	2	19	—
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	33,230	340	1,033	3.1	14	4.1	1,033	10	832	19	843	13
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	150	—	1	0.7	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	70	—	3	4.3	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	820	20	22	2.7	—	—	34	—	39	1	42	—
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	300	—	4	1.3	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	210	180	9	4.3	10	5.6	7	8	7	6	4	4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	430	—	10	2.3	—	—	8	—	9	—	12	—
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	150	—	1	0.7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	960	200	24	2.5	3	1.5	37	6	41	18	49	6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	310	20	12	3.9	1	5.0	9	1	10	—	6	1
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,320	350	113	1.8	4	1.1	146	7	176	7	203	4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,140	5,500	35	1.1	44	0.8	51	80	54	61	50	74
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,550	1,000	35	2.3	36	3.6	43	42	56	47	45	29
Glass Bottles	490	440	18	3.7	24	5.5	27	18	23	17	23	30
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	2,110	4,050	42	2.0	90	2.2	59	146	73	159	69	139
Explosives	310	320	5	1.6	8	2.5	4	14	1	20	2	24
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	920	890	17	1.8	21	2.4	17	26	20	25	15	32
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	1,540	3,040	40	2.6	136	4.5	53	150	55	199	54	145
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	130	—	3	2.3	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	2,990	330	38	1.3	5	1.5	42	7	39	3	58	1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,170	200	16	1.4	3	1.5	28	12	33	9	30	12
Tin Plates	820	200	44	5.4	14	7.0	41	9	31	11	25	12
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,180	290	4	0.3	—	—	7	2	8	2	7	1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,120	640	23	2.1	24	3.8	26	32	36	16	35	18
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	30,590	4,820	488	1.6	69	1.4	606	92	681	127	641	105
Electrical Engineering	7,020	3,290	95	1.4	36	1.1	108	42	126	74	125	35
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,160	20	44	3.8	—	—	64	—	57	—	45	—
Constructional Engineering	1,730	140	44	2.5	—	—	47	—	49	3	38	2

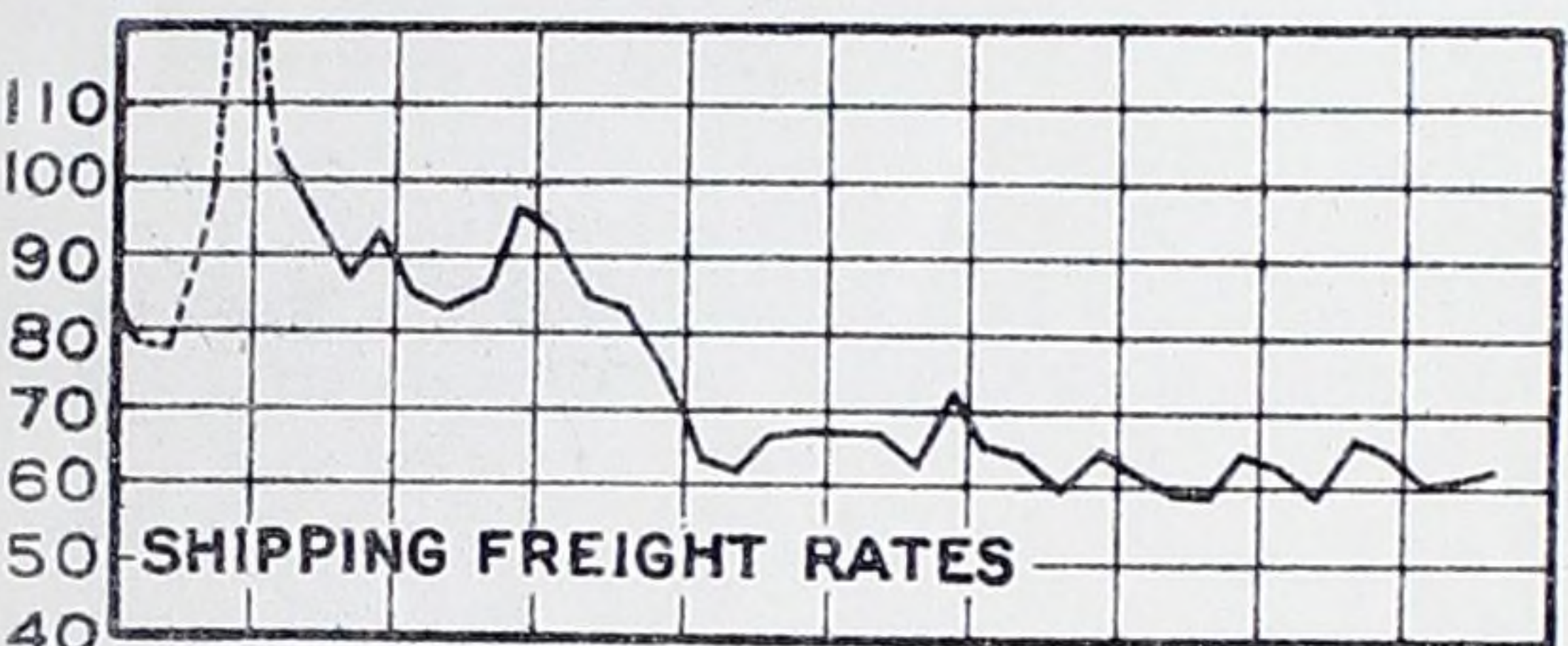
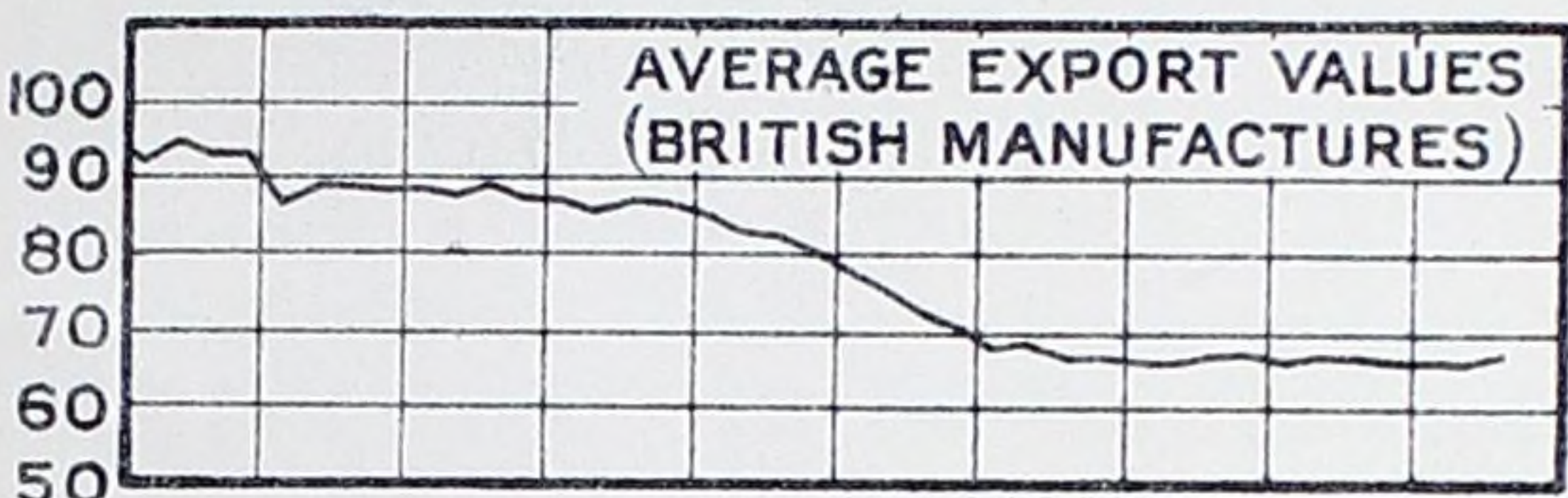
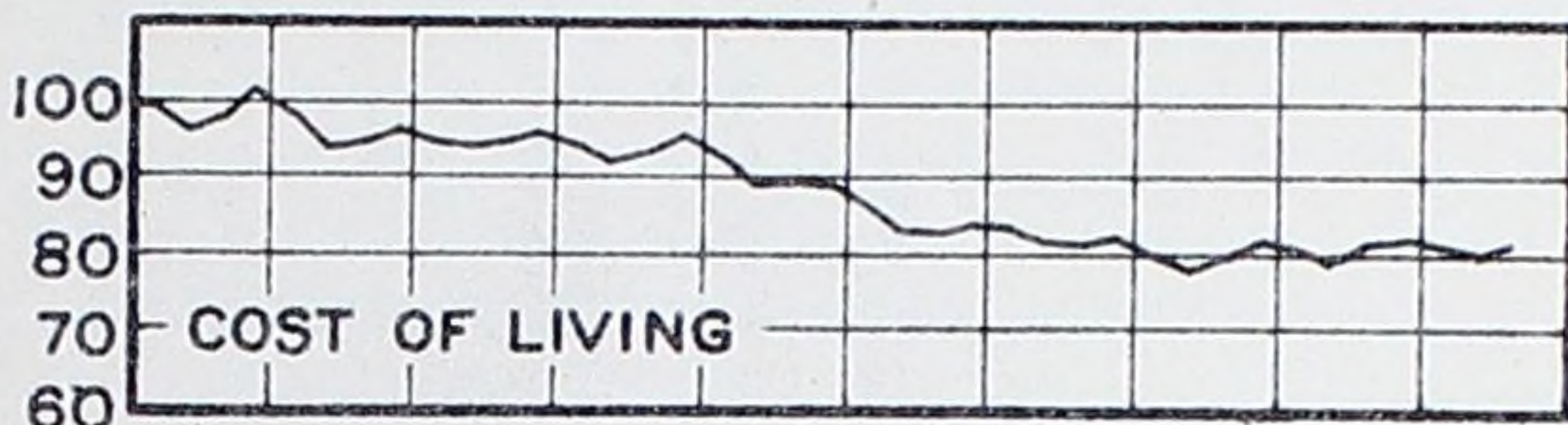
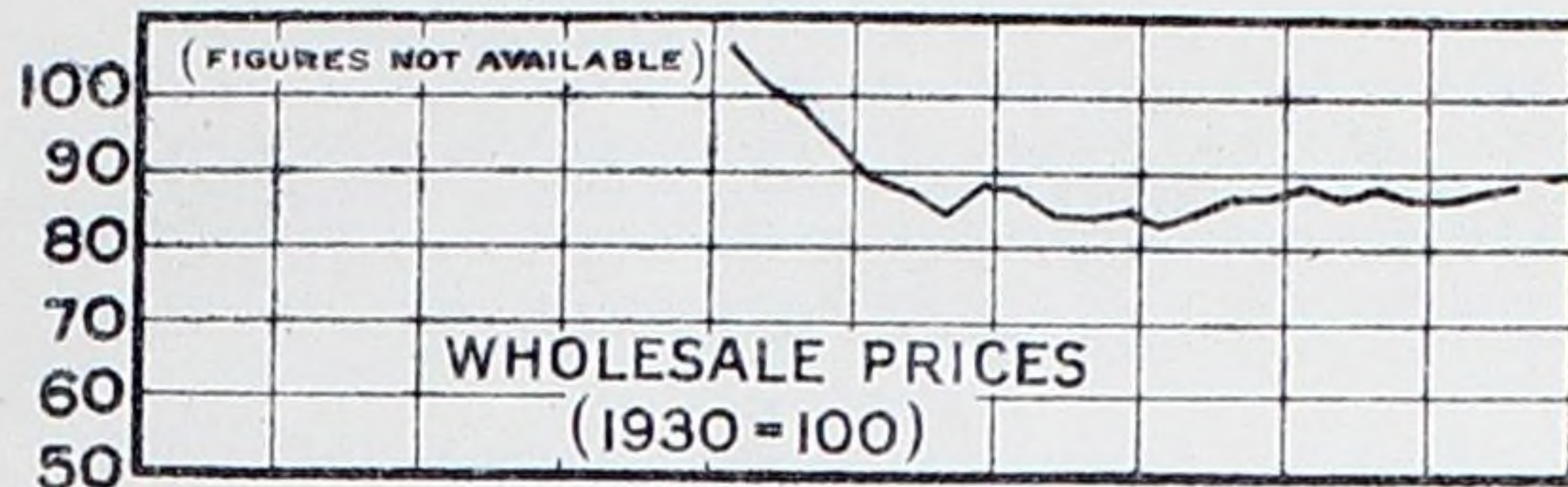
* For Northern Ireland the figures relate to the end of June.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE

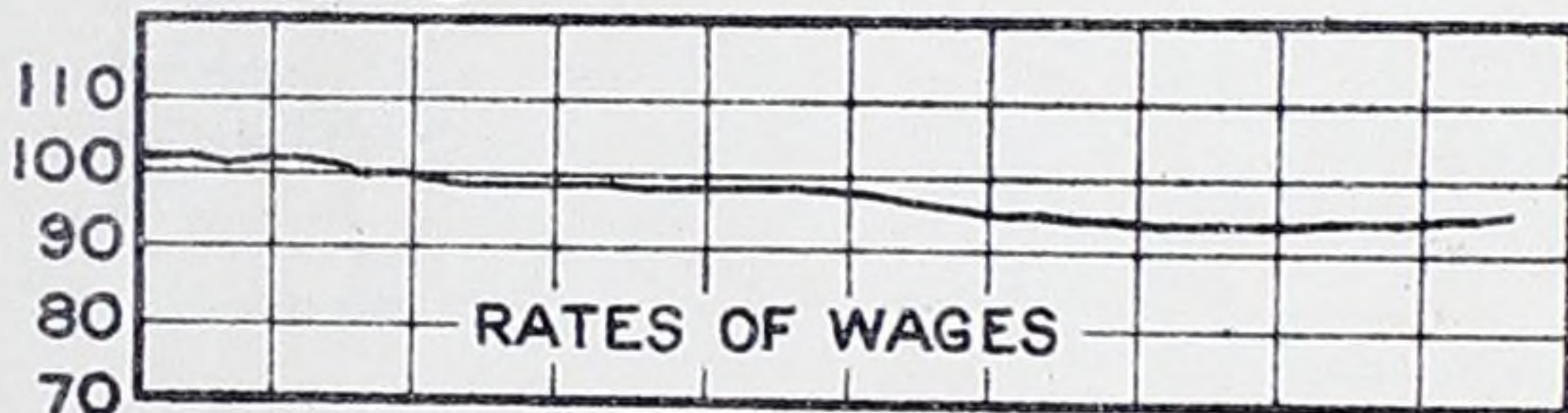
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE)

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

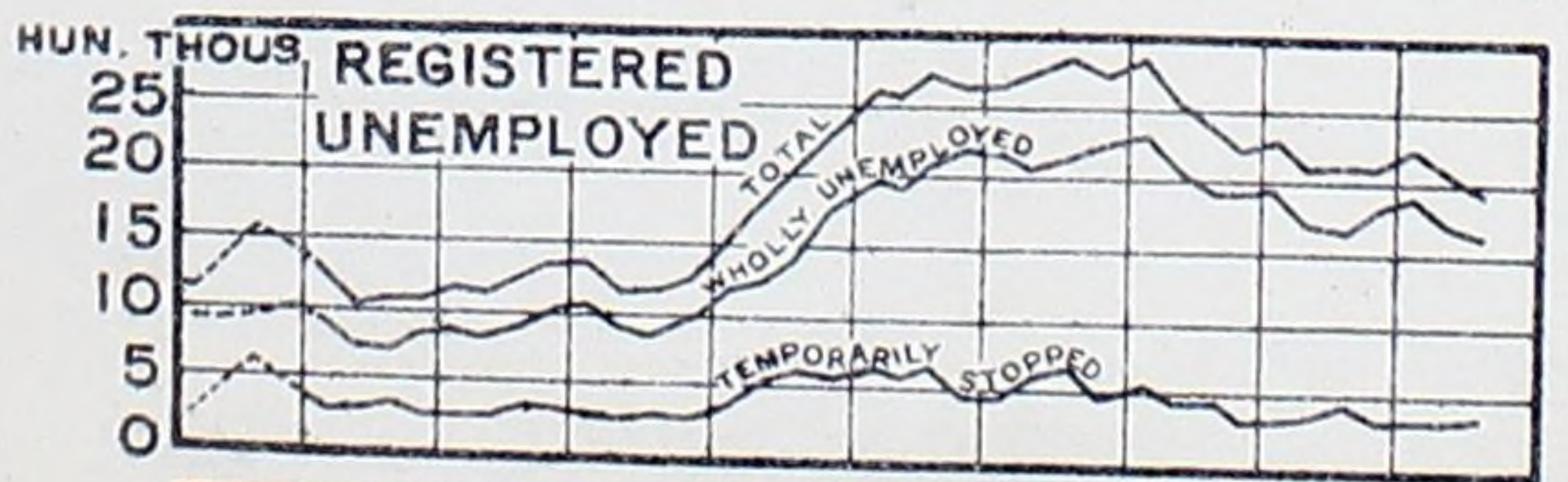
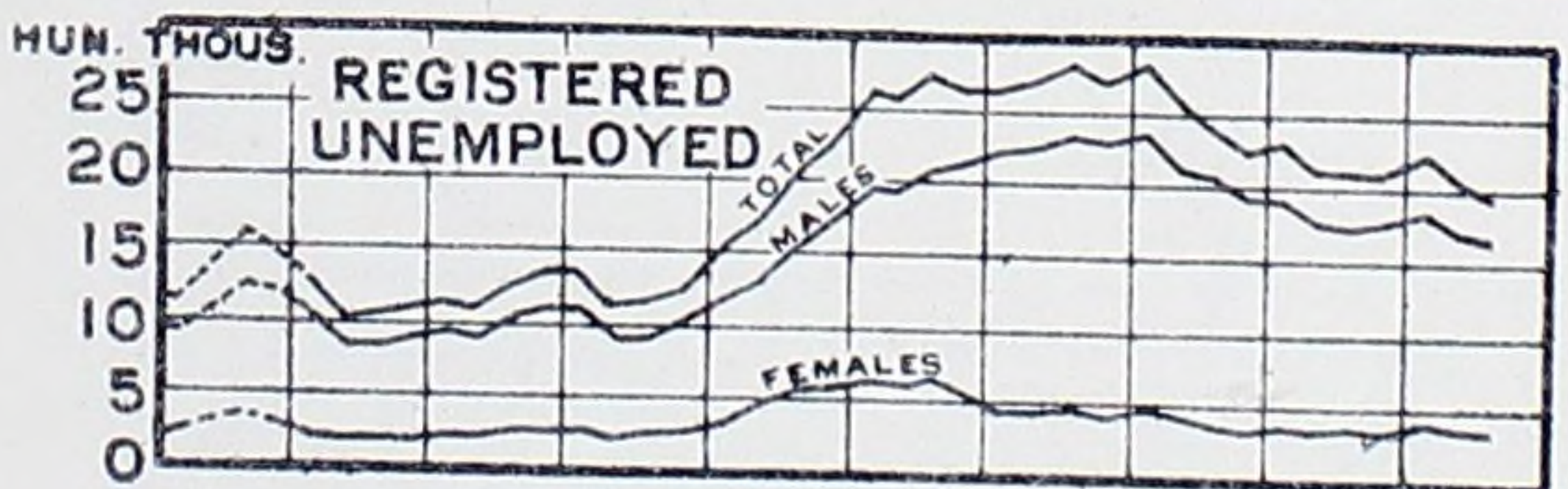
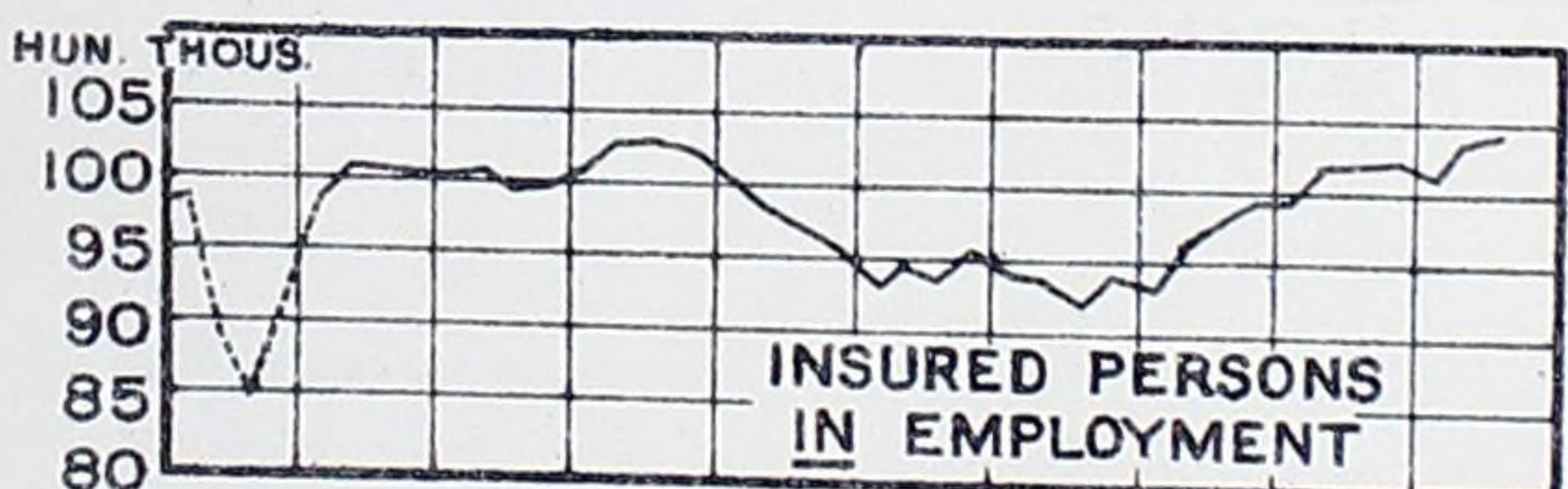
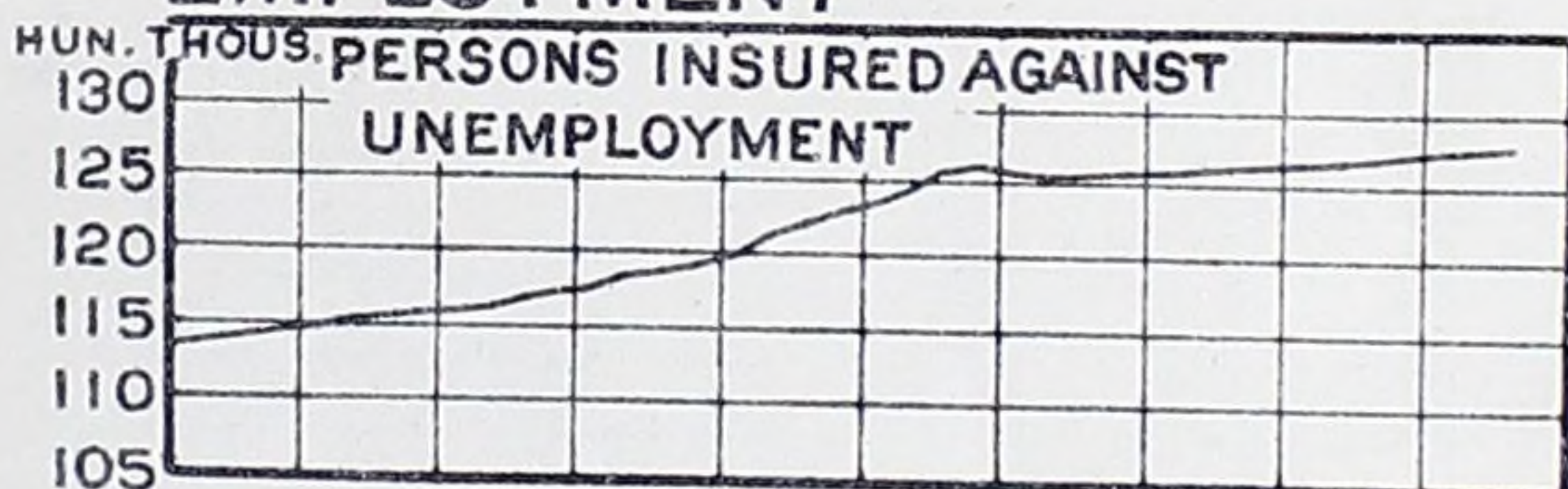
PRICES



WAGES



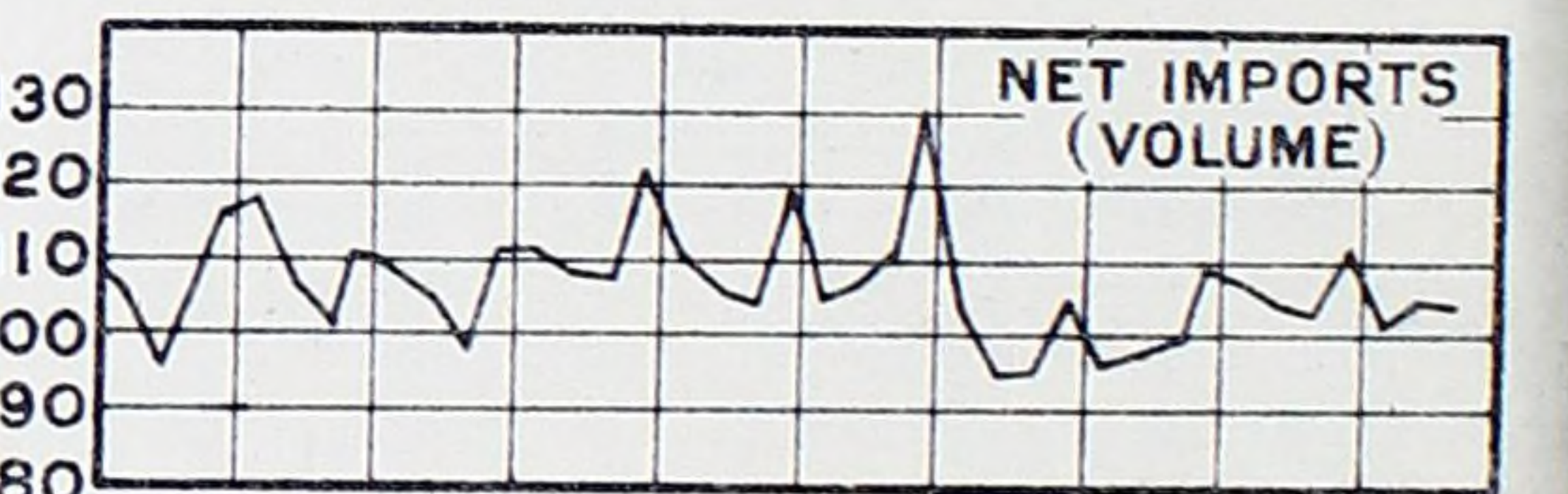
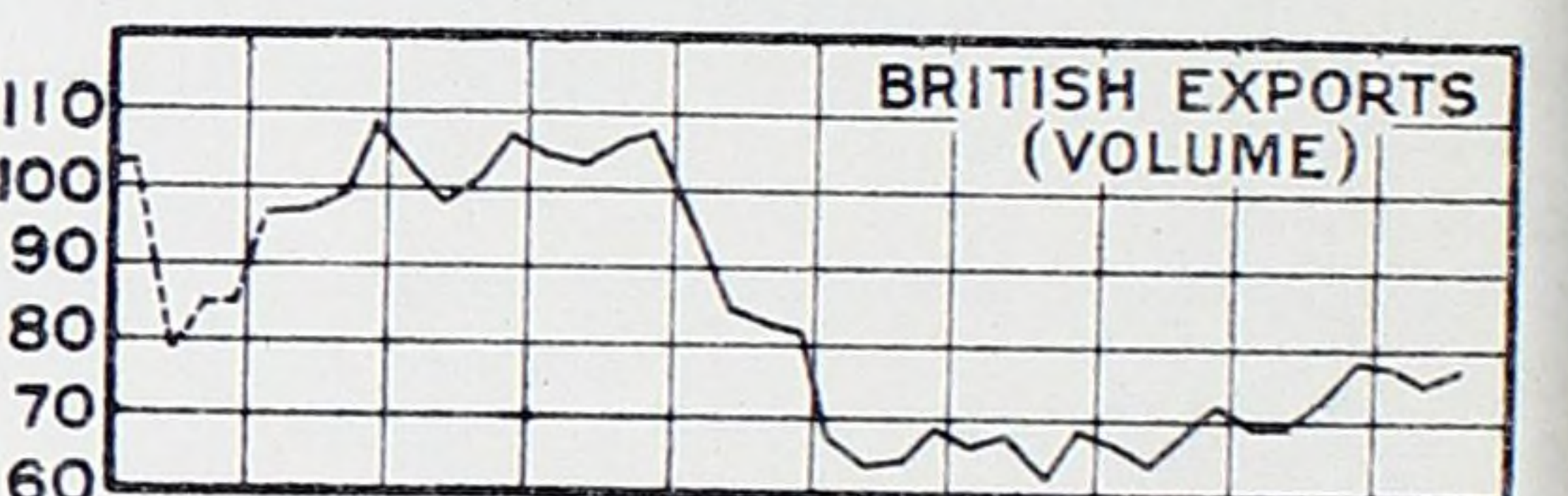
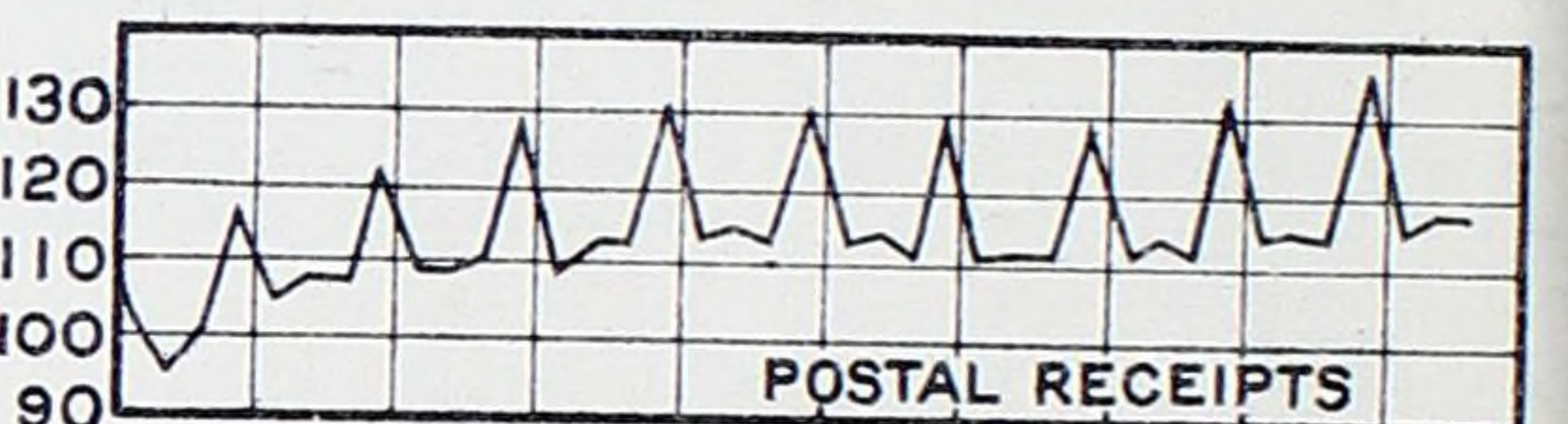
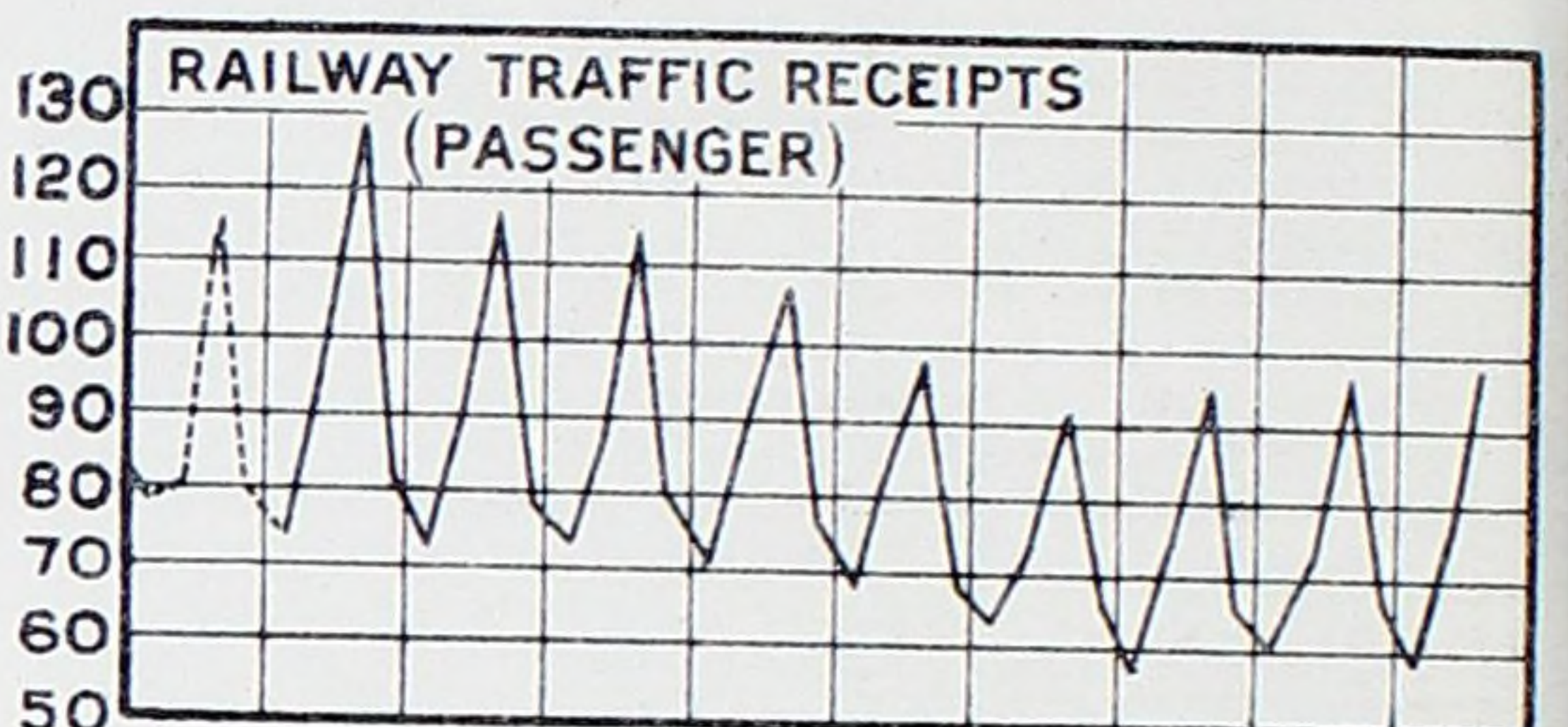
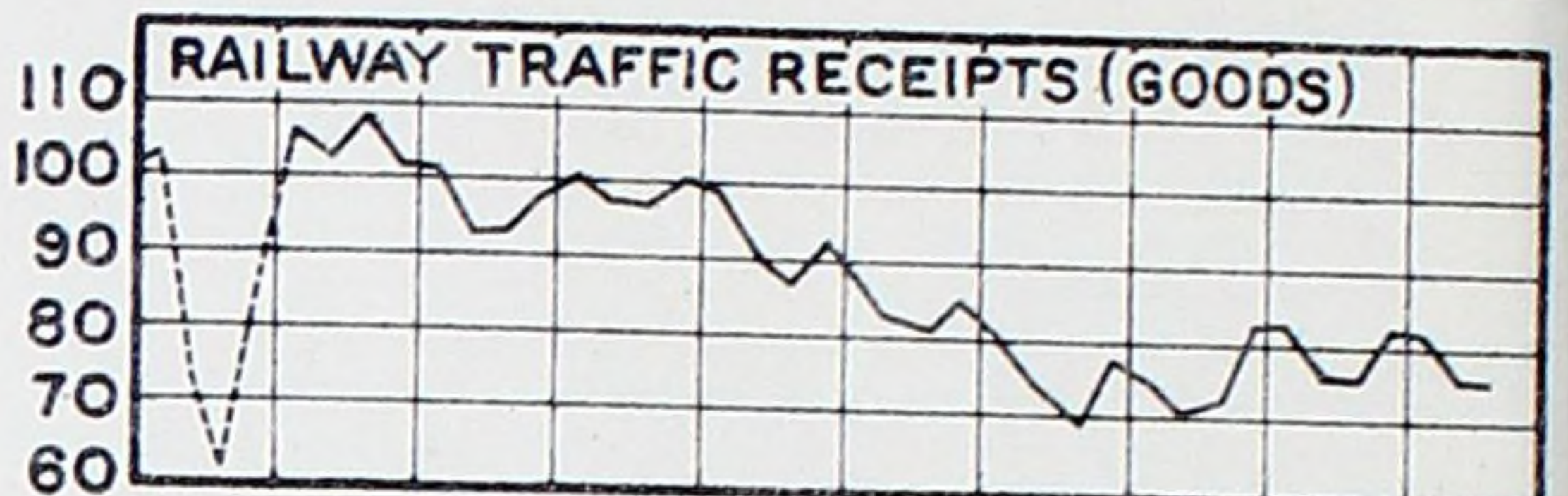
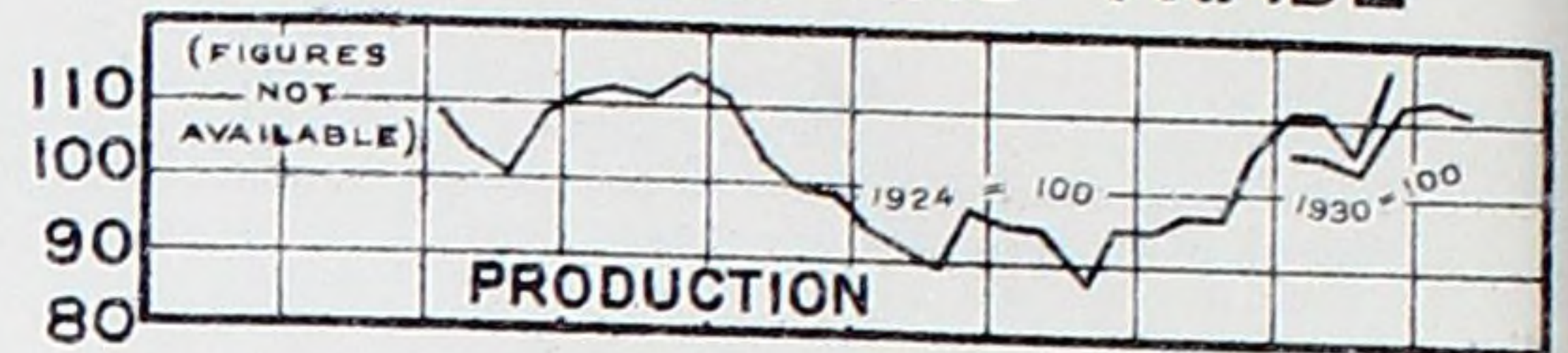
EMPLOYMENT



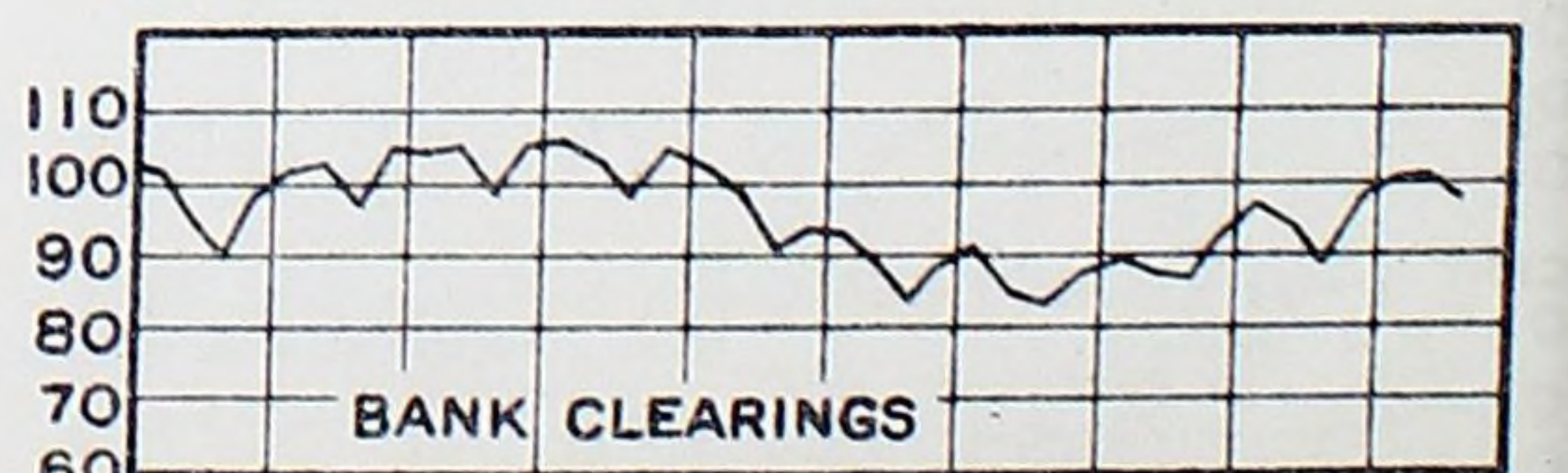
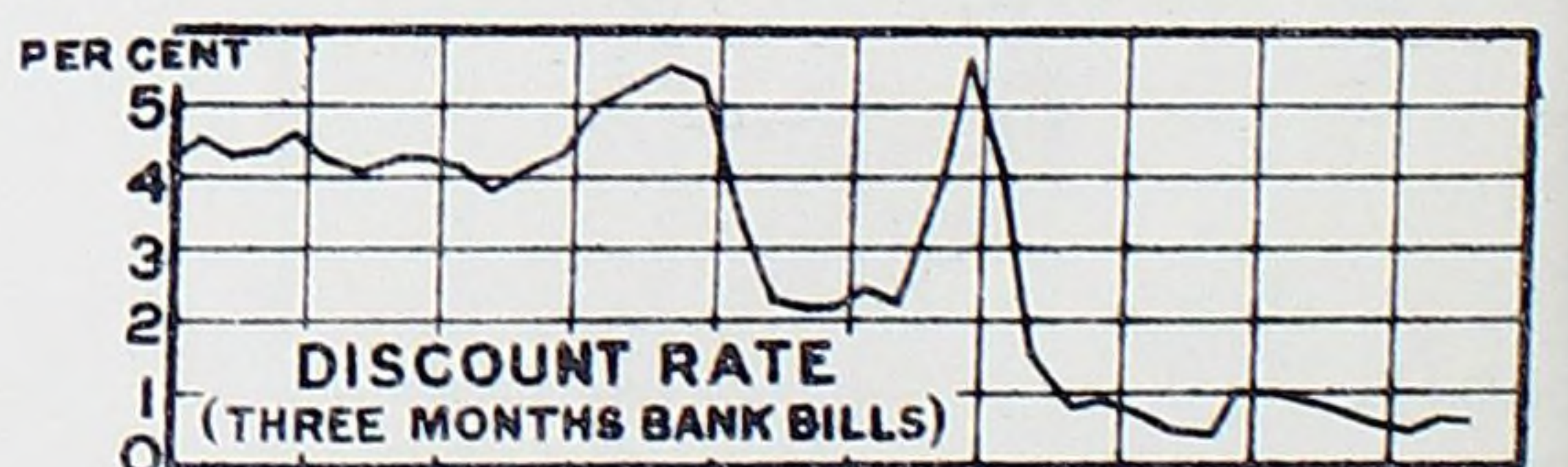
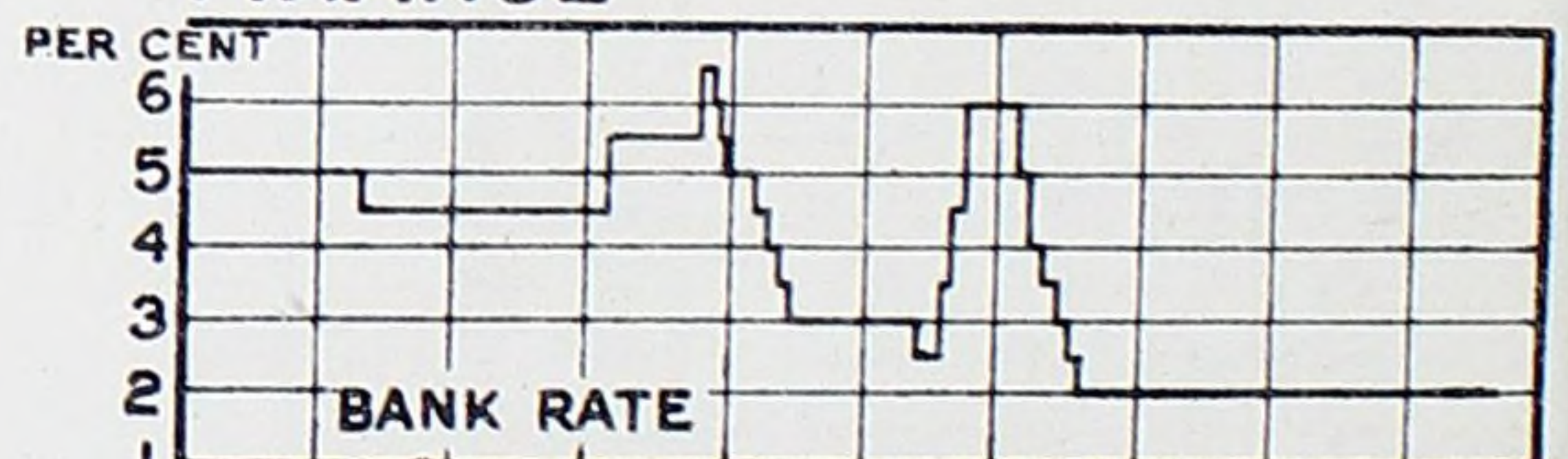
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



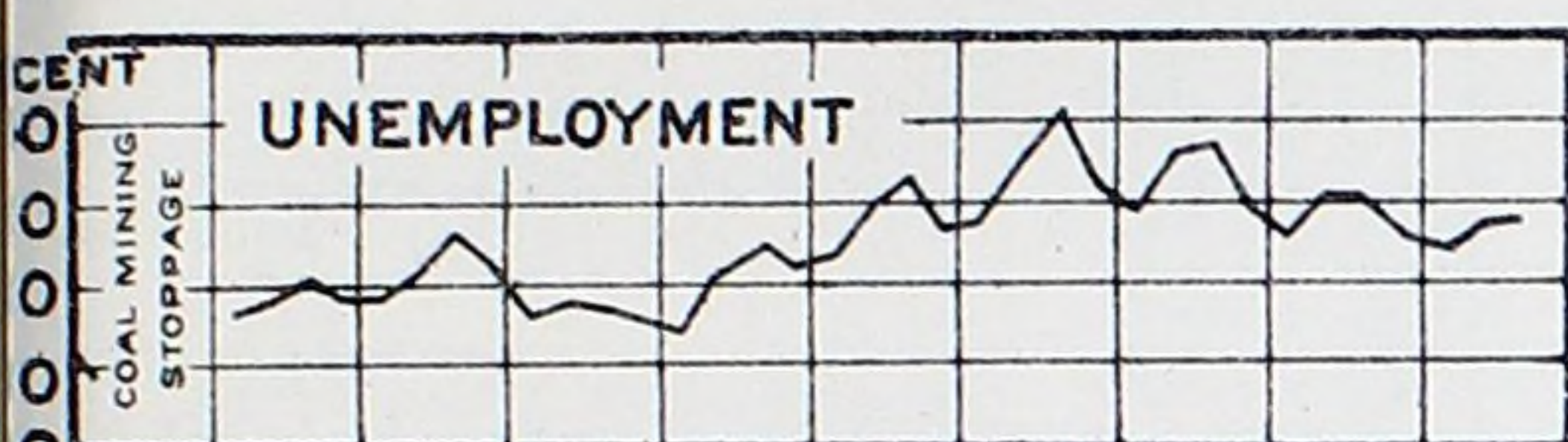
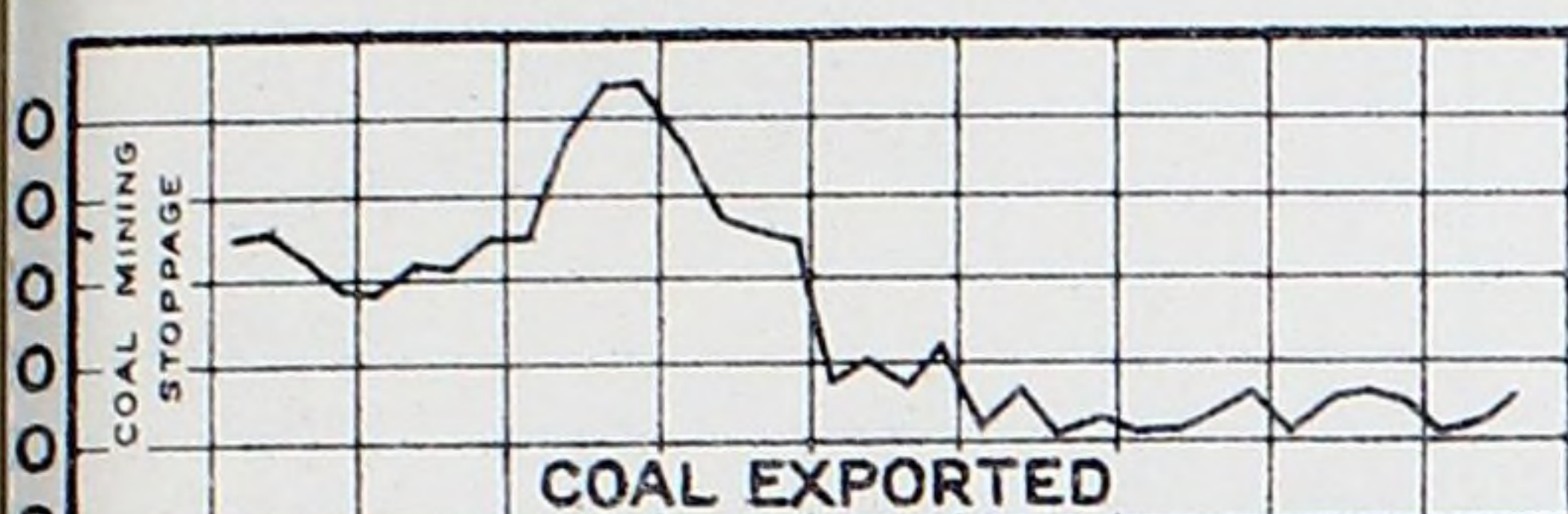
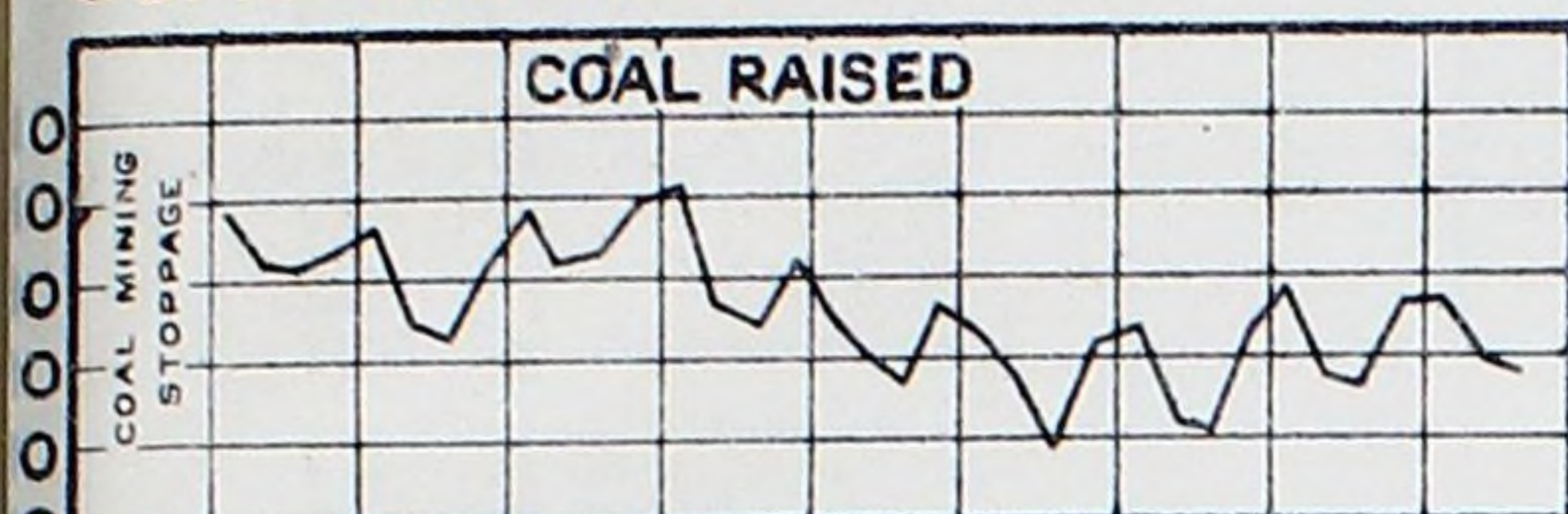
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

PUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

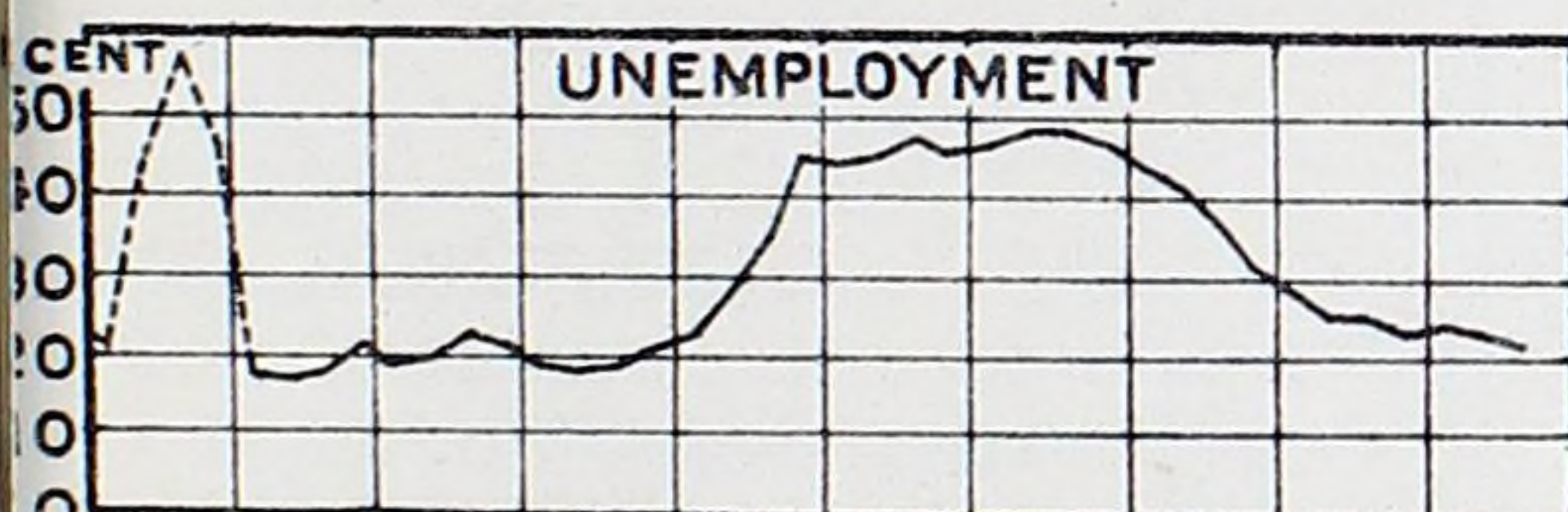
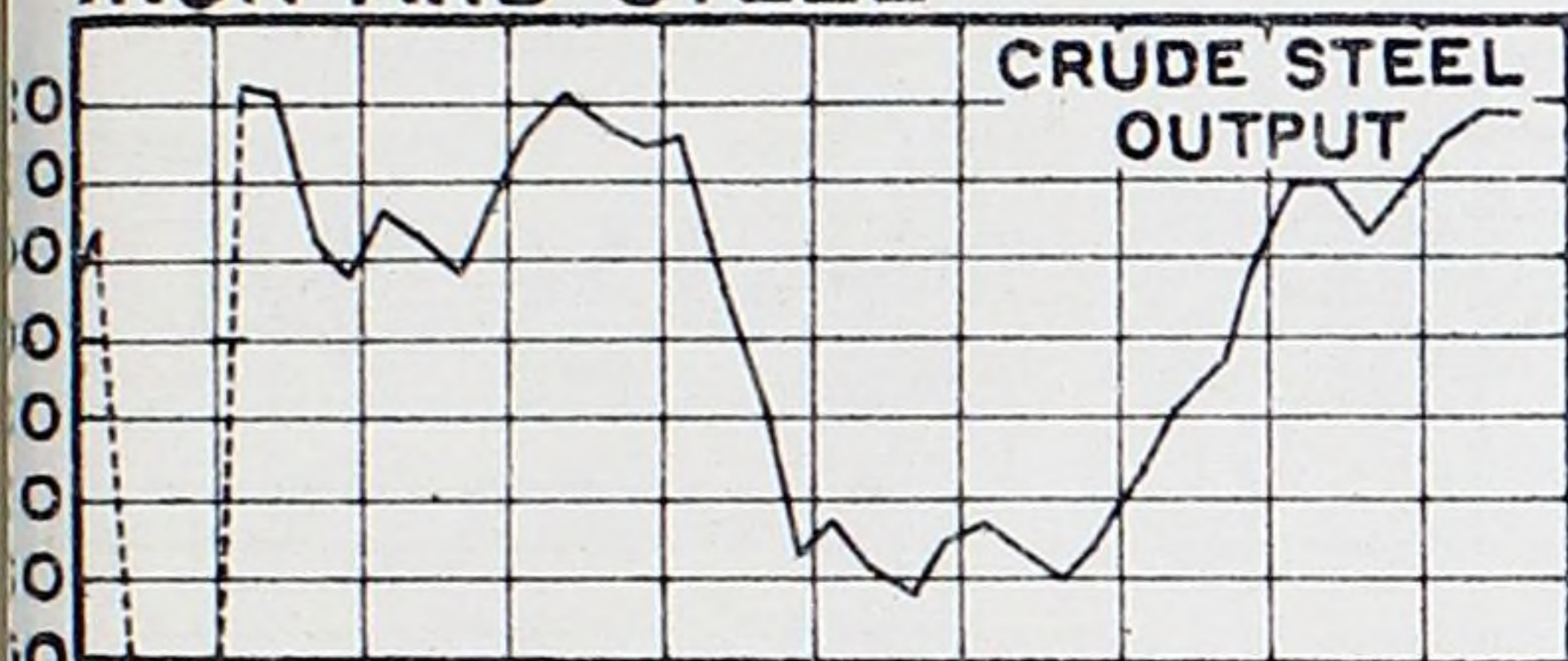
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1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

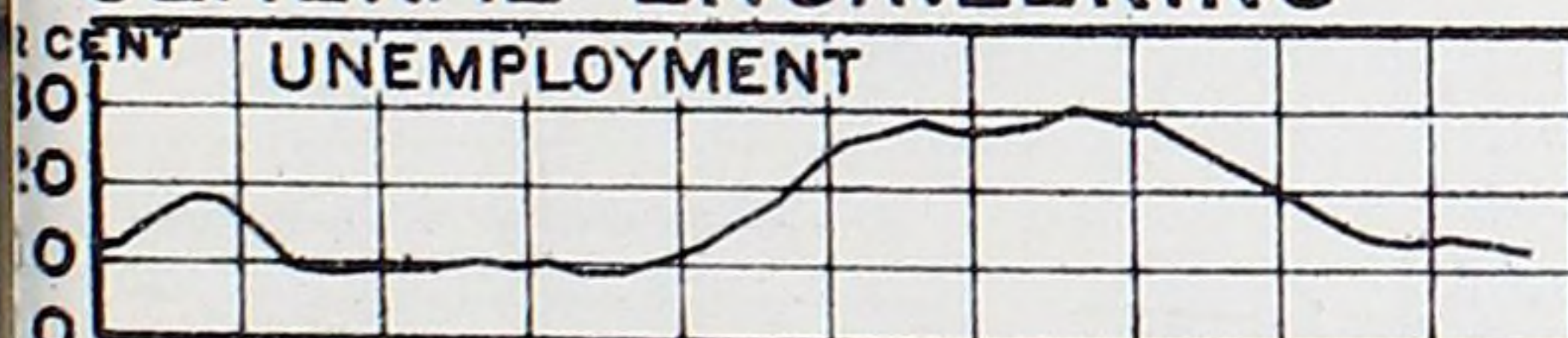
COAL MINING



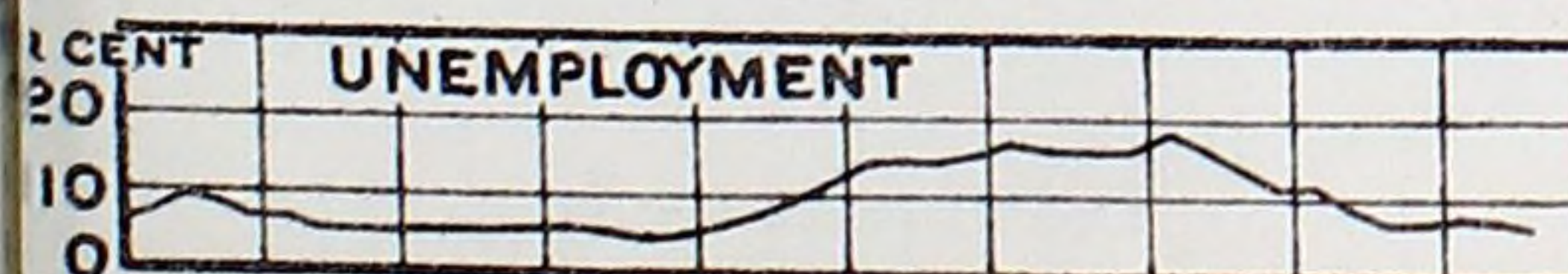
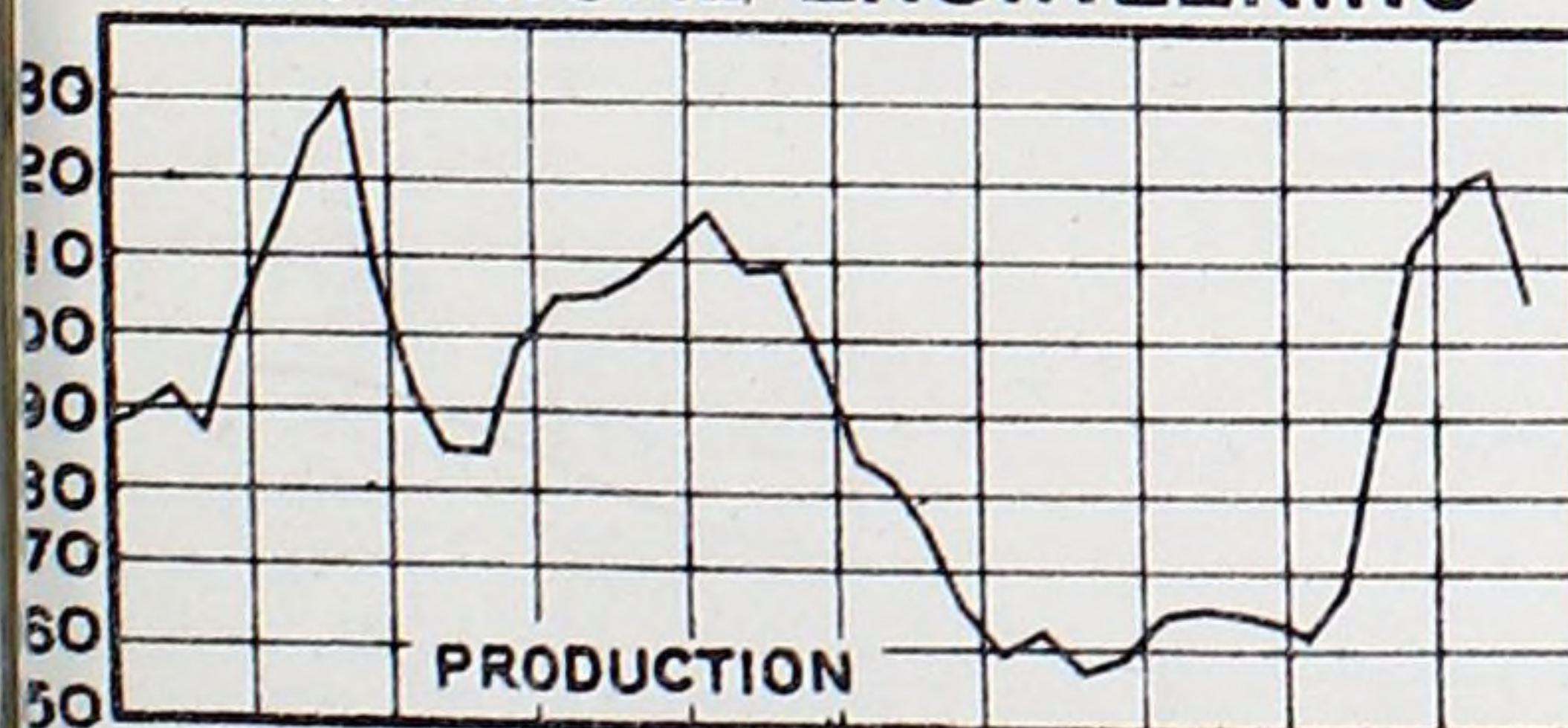
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



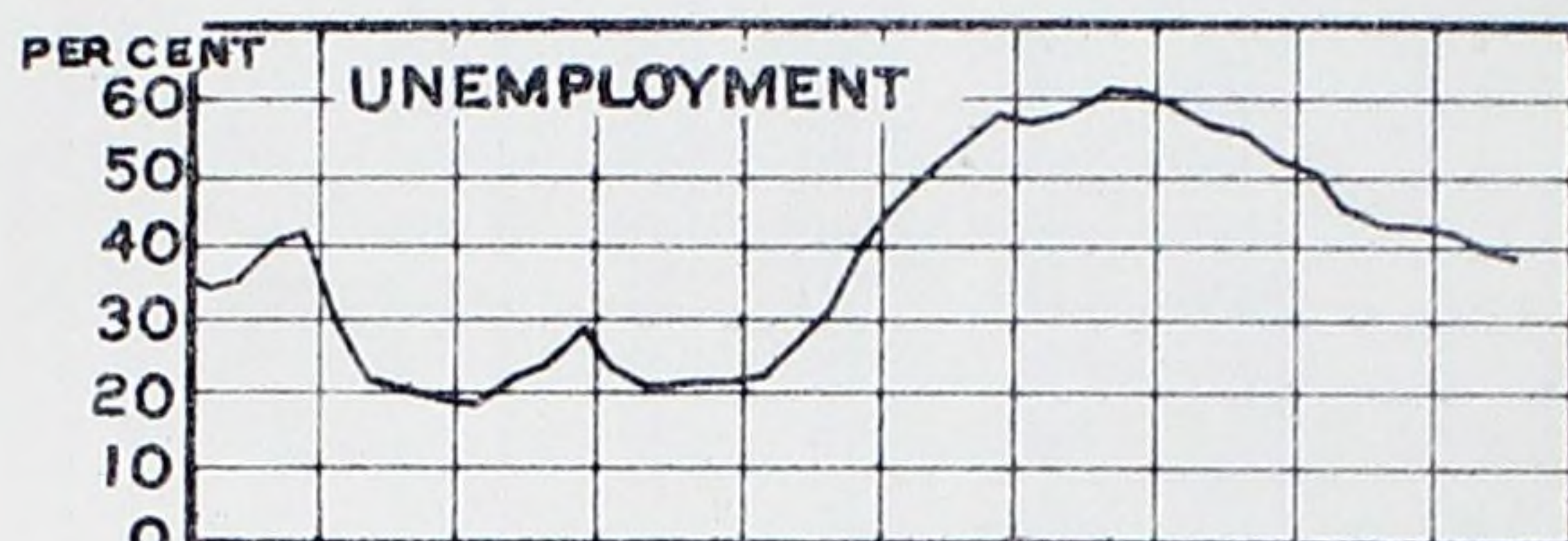
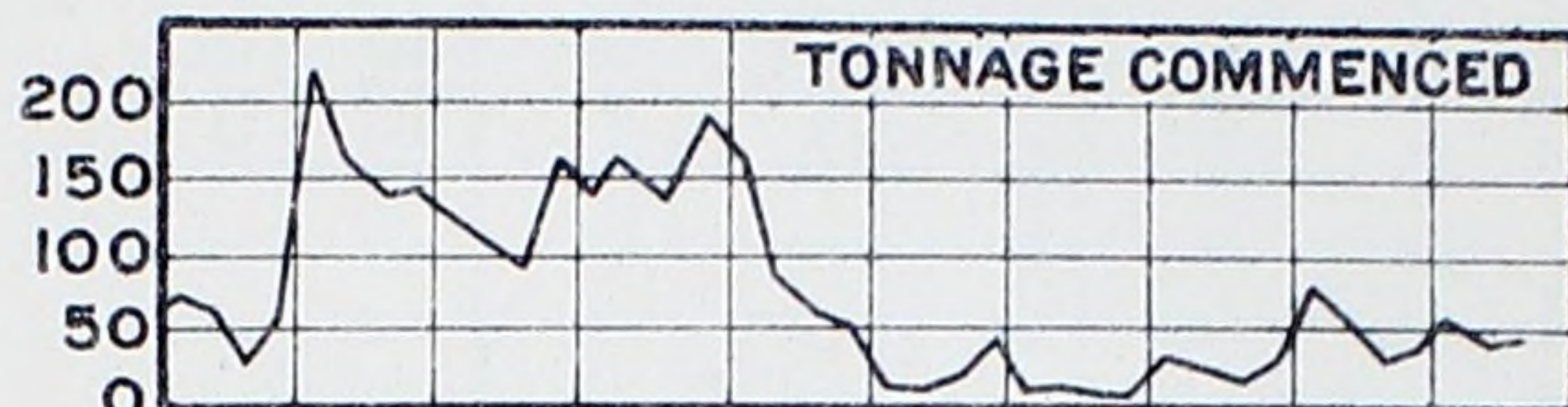
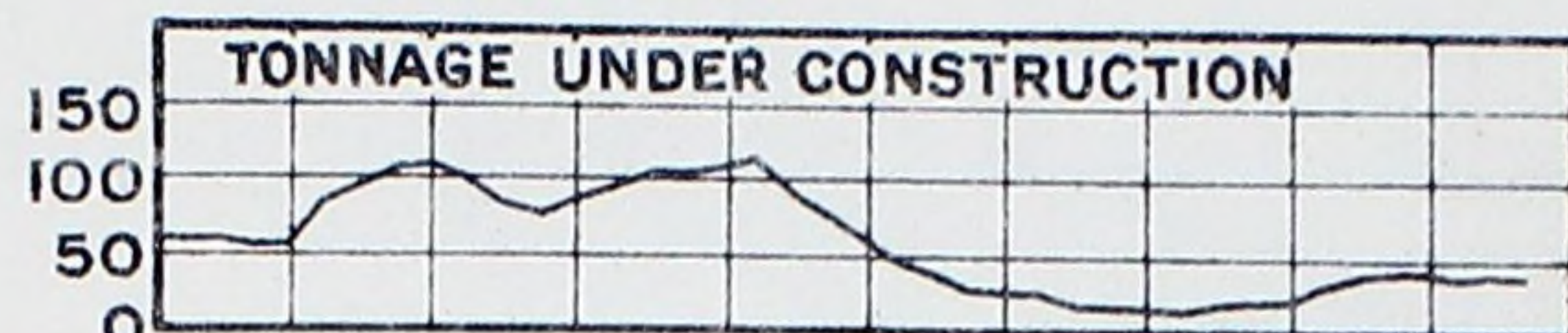
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



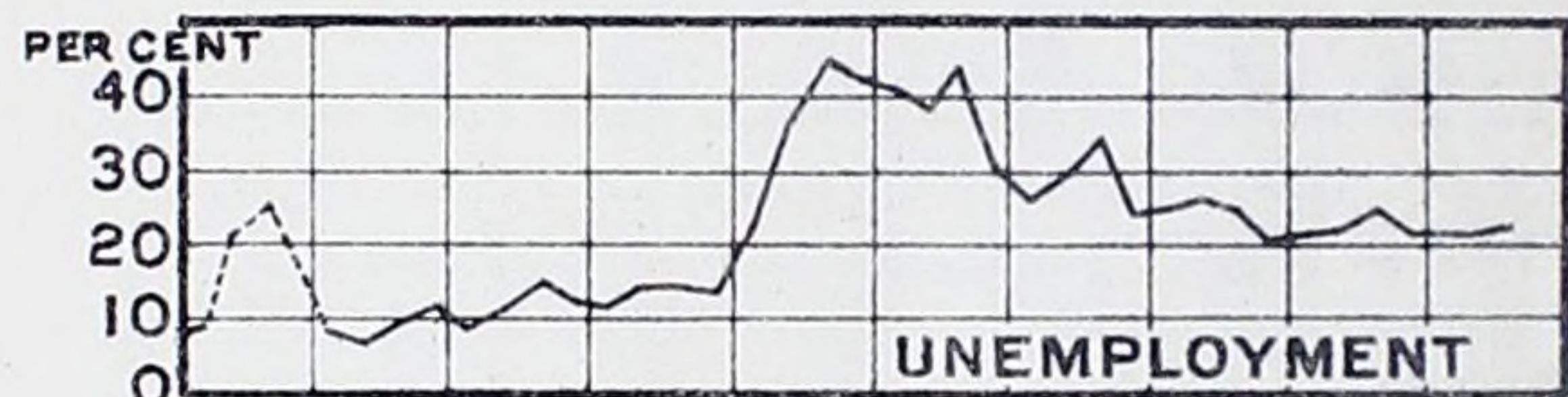
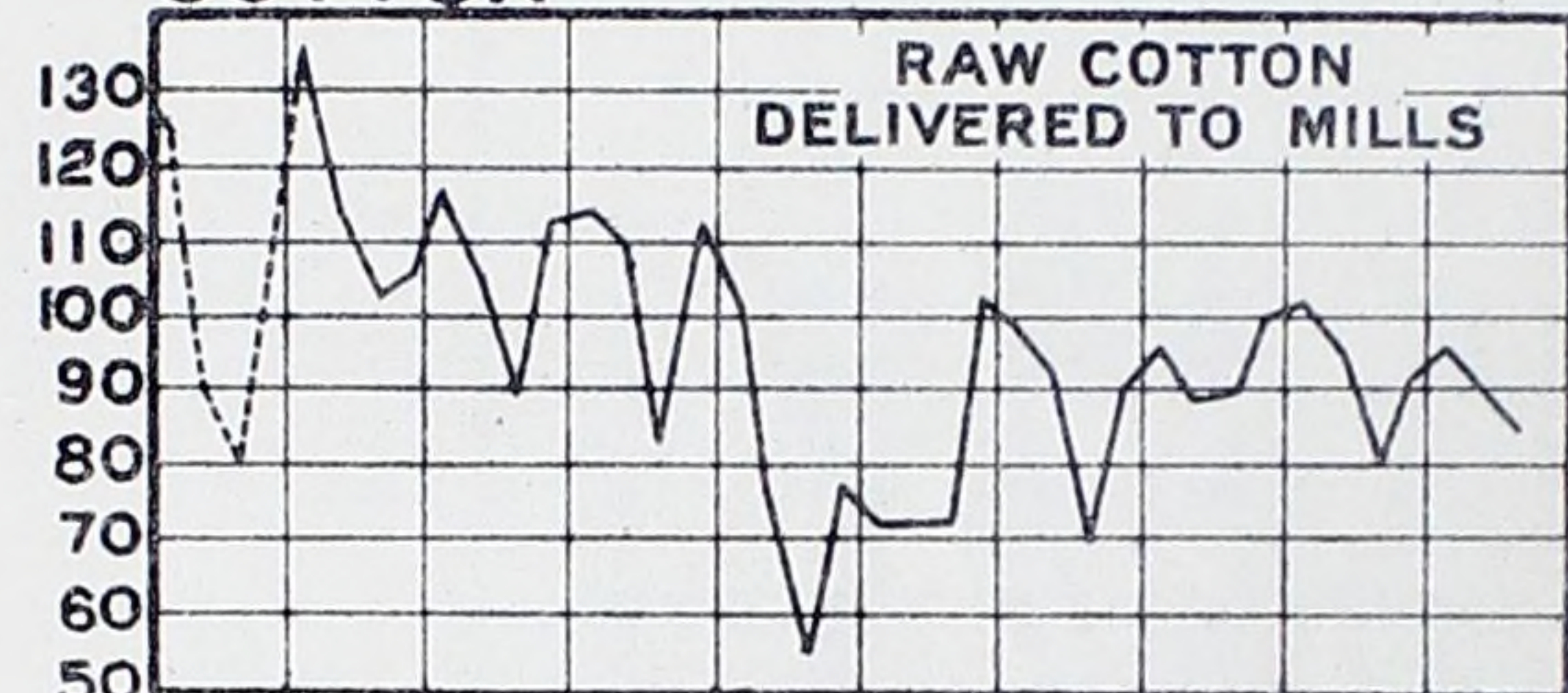
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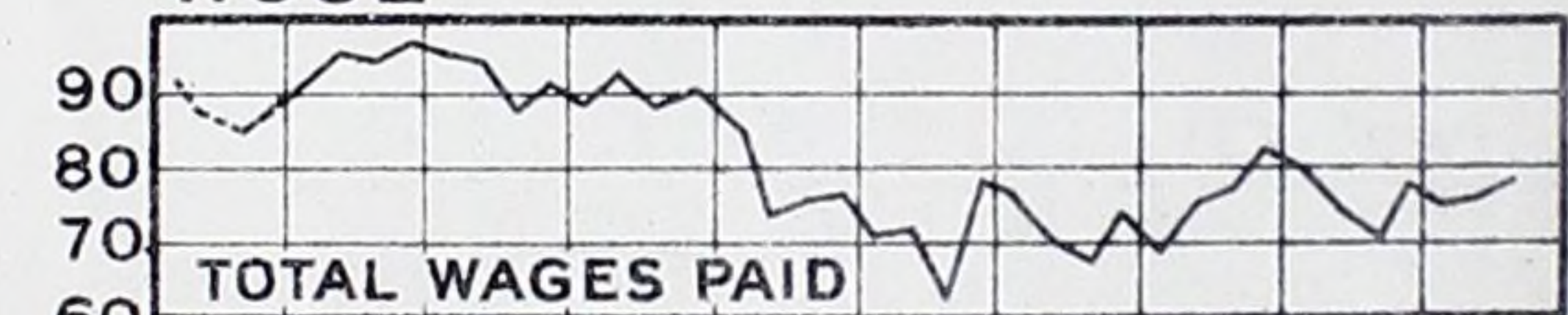
SHIPBUILDING



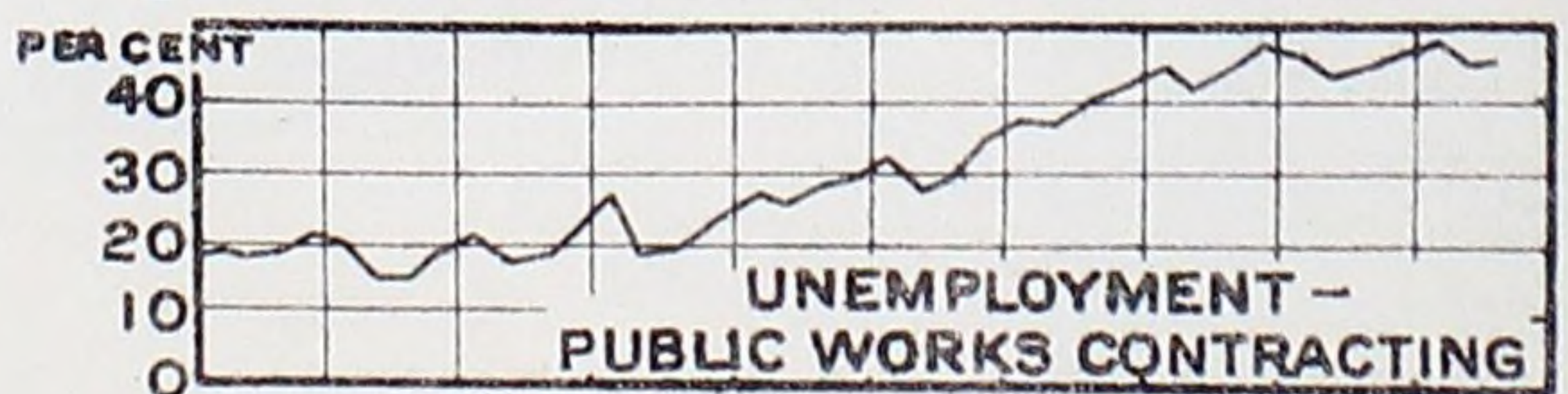
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1935.		Numbers and Proportions unemployed at 22nd July, 1935.				Numbers Unemployed, August—October, 1935.					
			Boys.		Girls.		26th August, 1935.		23rd September, 1935.		21st October, 1935.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	14,820	2,610	213	1.4	26	1.0	307	31	367	34	319	40
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	1,320	280	29	2.2	6	2.1	34	7	47	7	28	6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,130	130	29	1.4	1	0.8	30	2	38	6	45	3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	3,610	110	304	8.4	6	5.5	342	2	391	3	360	4
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	5,870	1,200	124	2.1	22	1.8	114	26	136	13	118	21
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,340	210	129	3.9	4	1.9	141	5	130	7	117	8
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,400	7,530	156	2.1	259	3.4	183	231	197	295	216	299
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,650	2,250	27	1.0	46	2.0	66	45	50	33	48	34
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,770	1,660	30	1.7	18	1.1	56	31	59	42	54	20
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,510	1,330	14	0.9	10	0.8	21	14	24	17	16	20
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	720	120	11	1.5	—	—	17	2	17	1	12	—
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,750	2,400	21	1.2	20	0.8	32	35	23	38	20	30
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	14,410	14,360	257	1.8	299	2.1	390	383	362	376	353	333
Textiles Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	6,020	11,400	227	3.8	297	2.6	206	319	208	304	128	184
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,550	7,140	79	3.1	185	2.6	89	189	90	199	71	160
Total, Cotton ...	8,570	18,540	306	3.6	482	2.6	295	508	298	503	199	344
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,870	10,440	43	0.7	143	1.4	62	194	55	178	46	115
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving ...	990	3,370	11	1.1	44	1.3	14	50	18	60	9	57
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	510	1,810	10	2.0	86	4.8	11	84	14	79	6	60
Linen ...	1,650	5,710	57	3.5	158	2.8	91	258	89	296	91	274
Jute ...	970	1,280	37	3.8	20	1.6	43	24	50	22	51	6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,030	1,810	46	4.5	78	4.3	58	97	51	89	51	69
Hosiery ...	1,820	11,810	22	1.2	214	1.8	26	279	31	246	29	195
Lace ...	410	1,240	8	2.0	10	0.8	13	21	6	16	5	13
Carpets ...	1,060	3,030	6	0.6	42	1.4	9	41	6	40	9	32
Other Textiles ...	1,220	5,990	23	1.9	145	2.4	40	215	35	172	33	159
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	3,690	3,250	47	1.3	87	2.7	52	96	73	98	74	83
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,210	1,170	37	1.7	17	1.5	48	30	41	38	41	36
Leather Goods ...	1,310	2,670	24	1.8	66	2.5	46	101	37	74	40	74
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring ...	5,270	20,590	121	2.3	611	3.0	187	754	176	687	144	615
Dress Making and Millinery ...	1,070	14,010	19	1.8	417	3.0	32	531	24	474	15	415
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,270	2,280	11	0.9	45	2.0	19	87	14	84	20	67
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	1,010	15,740	15	1.5	409	2.6	24	490	31	505	14	440
Other Dress Industries ...	780	3,830	9	1.2	72	1.9	13	76	21	78	12	79
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,800	7,500	204	2.6	133	1.8	229	194	256	176	212	145
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	7,530	11,290	316	4.2	521	4.6	415	637	512	624	500	575
Grain Milling ...	570	320	4	0.7	26	8.1	10	22	11	29	11	20
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	1,620	11,740	60	3.7	542	4.6	69	659	59	640	49	580
Other Food Industries ...	2,190	7,370	63	2.9	447	6.1	88	590	116	644	134	666
Drink Industries ...	3,750	1,760	89	2.4	50	2.8	141	76	171	135	179	135
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	530	4,530	9	1.7	47	1.0	13	47	11	46	8	48
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,900	400	128	2.6	11	2.8	180	18	194	14	184	13
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,430	380	38	2.7	25	6.6	54	22	63	23	44	15
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11,060	3,780	286	2.6	90	2.4	356	102	348	106	311	95
Other Woodworking ...	2,100	1,000	73	3.5	44	4.4	77	51	76	57	79	43
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	1,270	2,510	14	1.1	45	1.8	20	56	17	50	18	46
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	2,290	10,380	15	0.7	125	1.2	32	154	35	230	28	173
Wall Paper Making ...	420	360	9	2.1	17	4.7	9	11	11	20	8	14
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	570	1,080	14	2.5	59	5.5	16	72	18	68	12	56
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	14,550	15,860	229	1.6	319	2.0	328	431	356	516	311	542
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building ...	30,240	820	809	2.7	17	2.1	1,000	19	994	23	915	25
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,350	20	122	9.0	1	5.0	136	3	154	5	143	1
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber ...	1,930	2,660	51	2.6	107	4.0	66	123	67	121	52	95
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	440	220	2	0.5	5	2.3	2	4	17	10	12	5
Brushes and Brooms ...	530	1,070	19	3.6	27	2.5	19	29	12	40	13	33
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	2,900	1,850	49	1.7	27	1.5	45	33	65	36	53	28
Musical Instruments ...	910	450	16	1.8	12	2.7	21	9	15	12	16	14
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,210	2,330	30	2.5	153	6.6	32	193	48	146	41	125
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	3,080	320	35	1.1	13	4.1	35	4	31	20	41	8
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service ...	5,850	310	68	1.2	3	1.0	88	2	99	2	143	5
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	1,460	310	16	1.1	4	1.3	16	2	24	4	18	10
Other Road Transport ...	6,250	440	169	2.7	8	1.8	219	14	265	20	222	15
Shipping Service ...	1,320	70	47	3.6	1	1.4	63	1	102	4	100	5
Dock, Harbour, River & Canal Service	970	50	17	1.8	1	2.0	17	1	9	1	24	—
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	2,000	140	23	1.2	1	0.7	32	1	30	1	30	5
Distributive Trades ...	159,680	90,270	5,892	3.7	3,713	4.1	7,444	4,346	8,041	4,936	7,474	4,755
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	5,140	2,420	114	2.2	51	2.1	149	66	174	71	162	68
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service ...	4,050	1,150	79	2.0	21	1.8	122	30	176	25	184	45
Local Government Service ...	2,370	750	44	1.9	13	1.7	52	26	79	54	86	46
Professional Services ...	5,580	2,590	77	1.4	61	2.4	121	82	121	80	103	76
Entertainments and Sports ...	3,560	2,120	145	4.1	167	7.9	192	145	205	167	209	172
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	5,670	10,290	185	3.3	752	7.3	224	920	299	1,189	298	1,494
Laundry Service ...	4,930	20,240	162	3.3	530	2.6	216	619	219	680	185	712
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	1,670	2,910	52	3.1	45	1.5	66	52	89	80	81	94
Other Industries and Services ...	5,490	6,950	301	5.5	333	4.8	340	366	392	360	338	314
TOTAL ...	524,350	420,150	14,497	2.8	12,976	3.1	18,090	15,687	19,389	16,902	18,074	15,954

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, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934. The following Table shows for each industry group, the revised percentages unemployed, in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively:—

INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (16-64)								INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (16-64)							
	GREAT BRITAIN.				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					GREAT BRITAIN.				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.			
	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug., 1935.	23rd Sept., 1935.	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug., 1935.	23rd Sept., 1935.		24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug., 1935.	23rd Sept., 1935.	24th June, 1935.	22nd July, 1935.	26th Aug., 1935.	23rd Sept., 1935.
Fishing	17.8	16.4	16.8	24.9	17.8	16.3	16.8	24.8	Clothing :—								
Mining :—									Tailoring	10.6	13.2	16.6	15.0	10.8	13.6	17.0	15.5
Coal Mining	32.0	31.3	27.3	25.9	32.0	31.3	27.3	25.9	Dress Making and Millinery	5.9	6.8	8.5	6.3	5.9	6.9	8.7	6.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	26.3	21.3	22.7	22.1	26.4	21.4	22.8	22.2	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	12.6	12.9	11.8	9.3	12.6	12.9	11.8	9.3
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	24.3	20.9	21.6	22.5	24.3	20.9	21.6	22.5	Shirts, Collars Underclothing, etc.	6.5	8.0	10.0	8.7	10.0	11.8	13.8	11.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	17.6	16.6	18.5	19.8	17.9	17.0	18.7	20.1	Other Dress Industries	8.0	7.9	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.6	8.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	8.3	7.0	7.4	7.1	8.4	7.1	7.4	7.2	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	15.1	16.2	16.0	14.2	15.3	16.3	16.1	14.3
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	20.2	16.9	16.5	17.4	20.2	16.9	16.5	17.6	Total, Clothing	10.2	11.8	13.4	11.7	10.8	12.5	14.2	12.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	12.1	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.3	12.4	12.7	Food, Drink and Tobacco :—								
Total, Mining	30.6	29.8	26.3	25.1	30.6	29.8	26.3	25.1	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.8	9.8	8.9	9.3	10.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—									Grain Milling	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.4	15.8	15.3	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.3	15.3	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-								
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.6	fectionery	12.7	13.0	9.2	8.1	12.8	13.1	9.2	8.2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	9.6	8.6	9.3	10.7	9.9	9.2	10.1	11.3	Other Food Industries	12.9	11.5	12.6	14.8	13.0	11.6	12.7	14.8
Total, N.-M. mining products ...	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.9	15.2	Drink Industries	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.5	10.1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making... ..	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.7	10.7	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	20.4	20.6	19.0	16.9	20.4	20.6	19.0	16.9	Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	10.6	9.9	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.4
Glass :—									Woodworking, etc. :—								
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien-	14.1	12.7	12.2	12.3	14.2	12.7	12.2	12.3	Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.6
tific Glass)	20.7	18.7	21.3	21.4	20.7	18.7	21.3	21.4	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	20.8	20.0	20.8	19.4	21.2	20.6	21.4	19.6
Glass Bottles	16.8	15.1	15.9	16.0	16.8	15.1	15.9	16.0	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11.5	12.0	11.2	10.6	11.6	12.1	11.3	10.7
Total, Glass	16.8	15.1	15.9	16.0	16.8	15.1	15.9	16.0	Other Woodworking	16.7	16.7	16.6	15.9	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.2
Chemicals, etc. :—									Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	12.9	13.1	12.6	12.2	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.4
Chemicals	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	Paper, Printing, etc. :—								
Explosives	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	Paper and Paper Board	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.1
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and								
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	10.4	10.5	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.3	Stationery	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.1
Total, Chemicals, etc.	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.2	9.3	Wall Paper Making	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.0
Metal Manufacture :—									Stationery and Typewriting Requisites								
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	21.8	20.9	20.0	19.6	21.8	20.9	20.0	19.6	(not paper)	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,									Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	23.4	22.7	21.1	20.2	23.4	22.7	21.1	20.2	Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	11.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	Building and Contracting :—								
Tin Plates	36.3	34.1	34.6	29.8	36.3	34.1	34.6	29.8	Building :—								
Iron and Steel Tubes	15.7	19.9	15.1	16.2	15.7	19.9	15.1	16.2	Carpenters	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18.9	18.5	18.1	16.6	19.0	18.5	18.1	16.6	Bricklayers	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Total, Metal Manufacture	21.8	21.5	20.0	19.0	21.8	21.5	20.0	19.0	Masons	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.4
Engineering, etc. :—									Slaters and Tilers	12.5	12.7	12.6	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	11.5
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron									Plasterers	6.5	5.3	4.3	4.1	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.3
and Steel Founding	12.6	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	Painters	10.6	13.3	12.2	15.6	10.8	13.4	12.5	15.8
Electrical Engineering	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	Plumbers	11.0	10.8	10.2	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.3	9.8
Marine Engineering, etc.	27.3	26.6	25.4	24.6	27.0	26.4	25.0	23.6	Labourers to above and Builders'								
Constructional Engineering	17.2	16.8	17.3	16.9	17.7	17.2	17.7	17.1	Labourers	13.8	13.1	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.7	14.3
Total, Engineering	12.9	12.6	12.1	12.3	13.1	12.8	12.3	12.4	Navvies, etc., and General								
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—									Labourers	29.9	31.5	31.7	32.7	30.2	31.9	32.1	33.1
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	10.0	9.2	8.7	8.2	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.2	All Other Occupations	20.0	21.9	21.4	22.1	20.4	22.3	21.8	22.4
Carriages, Carts, etc.	12.0	12.2	13.3	12.9	12.2	12.5	13.5	13.2	Total, Building	13.3	14.0	13.7	14.5	13.6	14.3	14.0	14.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	7.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	42.8	45.1	45.3	46.5	43.0	45.2	45.3	46.5
Total, Vehicles	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.2	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.2	Total, Building and Contracting	19.8	20.8	20.6	21.5	20.1	21.1	20.9	21.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	42.9	42.6	41.6	43.1	43.1	42.6	41.3	42.1	Other Manufacturing Industries :—								
Other Metal Industries :—									Rubber	12.3	11.8	13.0	12.3	12.3	11.8	13.0	12.3
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General									Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11.8	10.8	11.7	12.9	11.9	10.9	11.9	12.9
Iron Founding	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.1	Brushes and Brooms	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.5		

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE, AGED 16—64, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS 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, 1935, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1934.

[See Special Article on pages 410 to 414.]

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 16-64, July, 1934, to June, 1935. *	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935, as a Percentage of July, 1934, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 16-64, July, 1934, to June, 1935. *	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935, as a Percentage of July, 1934, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935.	New Entrants aged 16-64, July, 1934, to June, 1935. *	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 16-64, Insured at July, 1935, as a Percentage of July, 1934, Number.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ...	934,370	2.1	— 6.5	95.6	4,190	7.8	— 11.7	96.1	938,560	2.1	— 6.5	95.6
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc. ...	96,680	3.3	— 4.8	98.5	1,920	11.5	— 11.5	100.0	98,600	3.4	— 4.9	98.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	14,160	0.9	+ 9.3	110.2	160	9.1	+ 36.3	145.4	14,320	0.9	+ 9.6	110.5
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ...	36,810	3.2	+ 1.1	104.3	1,990	9.4	— 15.5	93.9	38,800	3.5	+ 0.2	103.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	93,390	5.1	+ 0.5	105.6	6,290	9.5	— 6.4	103.1	99,680	5.4	+ 0.1	105.5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,220	4.4	— 9.9	94.5	39,840	5.7	— 5.3	100.4	73,060	5.1	— 7.4	97.7
Glass Trades ...	39,880	3.5	— 2.8	100.7	8,500	12.0	— 16.2	95.8	48,380	5.1	— 5.3	99.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	156,170	2.7	— 3.4	99.3	58,180	8.5	— 9.1	99.4	214,350	4.3	— 5.0	99.3
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ...	173,780	2.0	— 5.6	96.4	4,210	9.9	— 5.9	104.0	177,990	2.1	— 5.6	96.5
Tin Plates ...	25,510	2.6	— 4.8	97.8	2,740	10.2	— 13.4	96.8	28,250	3.4	— 5.7	97.7
Other Metals ...	84,170	2.4	+ 0.9	103.3	8,580	8.7	— 10.8	97.9	92,750	3.0	— 0.2	102.8
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	478,430	3.8	— 2.5	101.3	42,500	9.2	— 12.3	96.9	520,930	4.3	— 3.4	100.9
Electrical Engineering ...	72,880	5.6	— 3.8	101.8	20,100	10.7	— 5.8	104.9	92,980	6.7	— 4.3	102.4
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	39,840	1.9	— 5.5	96.4	690	6.1	— 22.0	84.1	40,530	2.0	— 5.8	96.2
Constructional Engineering ...	32,020	2.9	+ 3.2	106.1	1,260	4.9	— 1.6	103.3	33,280	3.0	+ 3.0	106.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	255,770	4.0	+ 1.4	105.4	27,440	7.0	— 2.8	104.2	283,210	4.3	+ 1.0	105.3
Other Vehicles ...	57,380	3.3	— 2.8	100.5	3,080	8.6	— 14.4	94.2	60,460	3.6	— 3.4	100.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	145,630	2.3	— 4.3	98.0	2,360	10.0	+ 1.8	111.8	147,990	2.4	— 4.2	98.2
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	84,900	3.9	— 3.5	100.4	8,370	8.4	— 13.2	95.2	93,270	4.4	— 4.5	99.9
Electric Wiring, Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	112,820	6.6	— 1.6	105.0	63,470	11.4	— 2.5	108.9	176,290	8.3	— 1.9	106.4
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	21,170	3.6	— 5.2	98.4	16,990	5.2	— 14.1	91.1	38,160	4.4	— 9.4	95.0
Other Metal Industries ...	221,380	5.0	+ 2.2	107.2	115,460	9.7	— 3.2	106.5	336,840	6.6	+ 0.4	107.0
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	90,040	2.5	— 6.7	95.8	131,740	3.6	— 6.4	97.2	221,780	3.2	— 6.6	96.6
Total, Cotton ...	72,130	1.5	— 6.5	95.0	148,420	2.2	— 10.5	91.7	220,550	2.0	— 9.3	92.7
Woollen and Worsted ...	162,170	2.1	— 6.6	95.5	280,160	2.8	— 8.6	94.2	442,330	2.6	— 8.0	94.6
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	92,310	2.9	— 5.4	97.5	128,430	4.1	— 8.3	95.8	220,740	3.6	— 7.1	96.5
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	17,580	3.7	— 1.5	102.2	31,000	7.3	— 6.7	100.6	48,580	6.0	— 4.9	101.1
Hosiery ...	18,780	2.6	+ 24.4	127.0	10,550	9.9	— 8.1	101.8	29,330	5.6	+ 11.0	116.6
Other Textile Industries	25,930	3.9	— 5.4	98.5	89,040	6.6	— 8.4	98.2	114,970	6.0	— 7.7	98.3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	55,880	4.4	— 4.0	100.4	95,570	6.8	— 8.9	97.9	151,450	5.9	— 7.1	98.8
Leather and Leather Goods	72,210	2.2	— 4.4	97.8	28,040	5.7	— 3.6	102.1	100,250	3.1	— 4.2	98.9
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	46,460	3.9	— 5.4	98.5	24,750	7.5	— 9.4	98.1	71,210	5.2	— 6.8	98.4
Other Dress Industries ...	68,360	4.5	— 3.0	101.5	135,430	6.8	— 7.7	99.1	203,790	6.0	— 6.1	99.9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	40,590	4.2	— 4.1	100.1	205,060	8.1	— 8.4	99.7	245,650	7.5	— 7.7	99.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	81,460	4.4	— 6.9	97.5	51,900	5.9	— 11.4	94.5	133,360	5.0	— 8.7	96.3
Other Food Industries ...	101,510	4.7	— 2.8	101.9	62,350	10.3	— 9.8	100.5	163,860	6.8	— 5.4	101.4
Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	121,750	3.0	— 0.6	102.4	108,360	9.9	— 11.6	98.3	230,110	6.3	— 5.9	100.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	97,860	2.6	— 5.1	97.5	48,760	6.4	— 8.4	98.0	146,620	3.8	— 6.1	97.7
Other Woodworking ...	113,180	5.3	— 3.9	101.4	22,810	9.4	— 8.7	100.7	135,990	6.0	— 4.8	101.2
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. ...	83,880	5.5	— 7.3	98.2	9,900	10.6	— 12.3	98.3	93,780	6.0	— 7.8	98.2
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	77,430	2.9	— 1.3	101.6	63,740	8.9	— 8.4	100.5	141,170	5.6	— 4.5	101.1
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building ...	183,720	4.4	— 5.0	99.4	90,130	9.0	— 10.3	98.7	273,850	6.0	— 6.8	99.2
Public Works Contracting ...	947,170	3.5	+ 1.7	105.2	10,810	8.5	— 8.0	100.5	957,980	3.5	+ 1.6	105.1
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber ...	266,980	3.8	— 1.8	102.0	1,270	9.1	— 12.9	96.2	268,250	3.8	— 1.9	101.9
Musical Instruments ...	38,710	3.0	— 2.9	100.1	23,630	6.5	— 10.4	96.1	62,340	4.3	— 5.7	98.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	16,150	3.7	— 6.9	96.8	7,480	11.4	— 15.7	95.7	23,630	6.1	— 9.7	96.4
Transport and Communication :—												
Shipping Service and Fishing ...	46,510	5.3	— 2.2	103.1	27,220	10.0	— 6.1	103.9	73,730	7.0	— 3.6	103.4
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	168,790	3.3	— 5.5	97.8	7,170	7.7	— 3.9	103.8	175,960	3.5	— 5.4	98.1
Other Transport, Communication and Storage ...	158,500	0.7	— 0.5	100.2	1,930	4.3	— 1.1	103.2	160,430	0.8	— 0.6	100.2
Distributive Trades	399,680	2.8	— 0.9	101.9	20,970	8.2	— 1.8	106.4	420,650	3.0	— 0.9	102.1
Commerce and Finance	1,240,050	7.6	— 7.4	100.2	727,060	11.2	— 11.7	99.5	1,967,110	9.0	— 9.0	100.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service ...	71,880	8.8	— 6.4	102.4	31,560	10.1	— 13.2	96.9	103,440	9.2	— 8.5	100.7
Local Government Service ...	97,380	5.7	+ 2.3	108.0	19,600	17.5	— 7.1	110.4	116,980	7.7	+ 0.7	108.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	335,380	2.6	— 0.4	102.2	22,230	9.5	— 10.5	99.0	357,610	3.0	— 1.0	102.0
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	162,400	6.1	— 1.4	104.7	257,280	19.8	— 16.6	103.2	419,680	14.6	— 10.8	103.8
Other Industries and Services ...	36,590	7.9	— 1.9	106.0	120,560	10.3	— 6.5	103.8	157,150	9.8	— 5.5	104.3
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	276,040	14.7	— 13.1	101.6	156,200	16.7	— 8.1	108.6	432,240	15.4	— 11.4	104.0
(excluding Special Schemes)	9,252,000	4.3	— 3.3	101.0	3,375,000	9.6	— 9.6	100.0	12,627,000	5.7	— 5.0	100.7

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

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

[See Special Article on pages 410 to 414.]

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table on page 435.)											
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	32,830	106.2	110.6	113.2	115.0	116.0	115.6	116.9	128.4	130.0	134.4	134.4	137.0
Mining and Quarrying :—																
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	31,930	43,060	41,230	46,450	112.5	121.6	128.8	134.8	134.8	139.6	142.1	151.8	151.6	152.8	152.6	151.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	12,610	15,370	14,730	17,650	107.3	114.6	120.5	121.9	123.0	131.2	138.1	140.8	137.0	136.7	140.9	146.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	7,890	11,160	10,700	10,100	130.4	134.8	137.0	141.4	140.7	138.5	138.6	136.8	135.0	133.2	131.6	133.5
Total of expanded industries	52,430	69,590	66,660	74,200	114.0	122.0	128.1	132.7	132.9	137.4	140.6	146.9	145.6	146.0	146.6	147.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,120	5,710	5,480	4,440	97.7	104.9	103.9	111.5	114.6	111.3	108.9	99.1	88.1	73.3	84.6	90.3
Coal Mining	1,243,580	1,198,990	1,164,380	938,610	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.5	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	84.9	81.3	77.8
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	19,460	14,870	14,250	10,740	87.5	82.6	78.6	76.4	78.2	80.3	79.3	69.1	66.4	60.0	63.0	57.6
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	26,300	18,450	17,720	12,220	83.8	79.2	74.1	70.1	65.9	67.3	67.0	62.7	58.0	55.6	52.3	48.3
Total of contracted industries	1,294,460	1,238,020	1,201,830	966,010	100.7	98.5	97.7	95.6	91.7	88.5	88.0	86.0	85.6	83.8	80.4	76.8
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	1,040,210	101.2	99.4	98.9	97.1	93.3	90.4	90.1	88.4	88.0	86.2	83.0	79.6
Manufacturing Industries :—																
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	11,900	14,810	14,310	35,360	107.7	106.8	117.6	124.4	135.0	144.4	160.9	195.2	217.7	240.0	290.0	307.4
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	10,540	17,050	16,390	24,230	111.8	129.1	155.4	161.8	164.4	172.1	174.8	193.9	216.4	219.8	224.4	239.2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	5,640	7,640	7,350	12,870	101.2	133.2	125.0	135.5	147.5	161.1	170.3	169.0	176.6	181.6	213.5	237.3
Silk and Artificial Silk	37,300	55,070	53,580	78,060	111.2	124.8	136.2	147.6	193.6	203.4	215.1	199.8	193.8	191.9	202.0	215.0
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	72,120	84,510	83,730	142,200	103.9	112.9	121.3	117.2	120.6	131.6	143.7	151.8	164.6	175.8	186.6	199.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,720	5,770	5,640	8,530	96.8	101.7	108.2	122.2	129.3	135.2	135.0	139.8	142.4	159.2	183.5	184.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	17,550	24,240	23,550	31,080	112.2	118.2	126.8	138.1	141.4	154.5	151.9	152.7	149.4	166.4	173.2	182.3
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ...	13,570	18,720	18,090	23,780	121.3	121.8	126.7	138.0	142.1	144.2	146.0	156.4	153.1	160.8	171.6	181.4
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	61,200	87,160	82,580	100,840	114.7	127.9	134.9	142.4	140.0	141.4	146.0	151.1	151.2	154.6	164.9	173.9
Electrical Engineering	60,960	79,300	77,800	93,410	117.0	124.6	125.4	130.1	133.3	141.2	150.3	154.7	157.4	151.5	152.5	156.2
Industries and Services not separately specified	107,660	123,800	122,120	165,240	103.6	108.6	115.1	115.0	116.0	118.0	125.9	134.6	142.4	148.1	152.7	155.6
Wall Paper Making	4,680	5,340	5,180	7,050	120.1	104.5	114.1	114.1	125.3	135.9	138.8	143.2	130.4	136.3	159.7	155.3
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	94,090	114,480	110,020	137,620	103.7	108.4	114.8	121.7	127.7	133.1	138.4	146.1	148.1	147.0	150.4	152.2
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	66,610	74,910	74,500	100,430	108.9	111.1	109.2	112.5	116.3	121.6	128.4	133.5	134.4	141.0	150.2	151.7
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	191,830	232,860	230,130	285,830	106.1	111.6	116.6	121.4	123.9	129.5	130.4	132.6	133.0	138.1	143.2	150.8
Constructional Engineering ...	23,230	27,460	26,790	33,410	103.2	111.4	116.7	118.2	120.4	124.6	123.4	130.5	129.3	128.8	139.6	147.4
Metal Industries not separately specified	164,760	187,020	182,890	236,580	107.0	109.2	112.5	113.5	113.8	118.8	125.5	128.1	126.7	130.6	136.6	146.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	12,120	11,750	11,460	17,180	91.8	90.8	93.7	97.0	99.1	106.3	117.6	119.0	117.3	122.6	138.7	145.4
Brushes and Brooms	8,830	10,600	10,310	12,480	111.6	116.2	121.4	120.0	126.2	118.2	129.0	133.3	138.1	151.6	144.4	145.2
Food Industries not separately specified	96,800	111,240	108,560	127,540	111.1	117.7	118.0	114.9	114.4	117.6	121.7	126.2	125.7	134.2	134.9	135.0
Hosiery	89,880	101,190	99,510	115,430	104.6	108.5	108.3	112.6	116.4	119.7	122.2	127.0	129.2	129.1	132.9	130.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	24,820	28,120	27,450	30,590	109.1	111.2	113.1	113.3	114.5	120.1	122.5	123.1	117.5	115.9	121.6	126.3
Glass Bottles	16,290	18,340	17,680	19,720	111.6	116.2	110.2	112.6	110.8	110.3	109.7	120.6	120.8	122.7	127.8	125.6
Musical Instruments	19,600	24,750	23,920	23,660	101.9	110.6	124.6	126.3	138.3	149.9	138.8	130.6	134.2	125.8	129.5	124.9
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	227,920	256,690	250,380	277,420	105.5	106.9	109.9	112.6	114.0	117.4	122.4	125.4	128.0	128.2	125.8	124.8
Carpets	25,380	24,780	24,380	30,280	107.0	102.7	102.4	97.6	97.7	101.1	104.4	105.2	109.5	110.9	120.7	121.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	55,070	56,380	55,980	66,030	100.7	99.4	103.1	102.4	101.8	106.1	106.7	113.1	112.8	115.0	118.4	120.8
Grain Milling	28,960	31,230	29,360	32,840	108.7	107.3	108.6	107.8	105.8	108.5	106.3	104.0	111.0	121.5	124.9	120.6
Textiles not separately specified	42,910	44,020	43,290	49,590	102.2	105.2	103.6	102.6	105.7	107.8	108.2	111.8	108.7	113.3	119.3	117.5
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	84,660	89,370	84,840	93,430	96.6	100.3	105.9	105.6	109.9	110.5	112.6	115.1	115.2	114.0	116.5	116.3
Paper and Paper Board	55,570	54,960	52,810	61,410	99.5	98.2	99.9	98.9	100.1	103.4	105.9	106.9	110.8	114.3	114.1	115.0
Tailoring	186,460	200,970	197,980	208,750	102.3	105.4	104.5	107.8	108.3	108.6	110.0	116.1	115.4	118.0	113.7	113.7
Oil cloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	12,070	14,260	13,750	13,210	117.4	113.0	121.7	118.2	117.4	118.4	118.8	118.1	116.1	124.8	113.5	113.6
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	41,190	41,680	41,360	45,950	103.4	103.2	98.0	101.2	102.4	101.2	101.1	101.8	103.9	109.3	113.8	112.4
Rubber	57,080	59,920	58,430	62,470	102.5	105.4	105.0	105.0	112.6	117.4	121.3	121.1	115.3	119.7	113.9	112.3
Sawmilling and Machined Wood-work	57,720	59,190	56,330	61,550	100.1	98.7	100.6	102.6	103.9	106.2	103.9	104.0	107.5	106.4	112.4	112.1
Drink Industries	100,290	111,750	109,100	109,610	108.2	112.1	110.2	111.4	109.6	110.8	111.8	114.8	110.3	112.8	112.5	111.9
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	29,990	35,090	34,220	32,310	105.2	112.6	116.8	117.0	111.1	114.7	120.3	118.3	116.5	115.1	113.3	110.5
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	159,890	147,060	144,750	169,270	91.4	89.0	91.3	92.0	91.8	92.0	96.0	99.0	101.2	104.9	106.1	107.6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	69,490	78,450	77,470	72,680	106.0	110.8	110.0	112.9	108.9	105.6	107.2	104.0	105.1	107.3	102.3	105.9
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	27,580	25,370	24,950	28,710	97.5	94.4	96.0	92.0	91.3	101.9	105.5	101.3	98.6	103.8	104.9	105.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	72,060	72,530	69,900	73,210	102.2	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.1	106.5	113.2	113.4	107.9	109.3	108.0	105.5
Chemicals	104,010	95,420	92,600	102,730	94.4	92.7	90.4	91.7	99.3	104.9	102.6	98.0	98.2	100.4	104.0	101.7
Total of expanded industries	2,655,000	2,965,250	2,895,420	3,454,570	104.2	107.3	109.7	111.7	114.0	117.6	121.1	124.1	125.1	128.1	131.0	133.3

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

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table.)													
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1935.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.		
Manufacturing Industries—cont.																		
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	24,160	22,900	21,770	22,920	101.4	102.2	103.1	94.8	100.6	97.1	100.3	99.2	97.9	98.6	99.5	99.7		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	15,000	11,800	11,300	14,320	90.7	77.5	77.7	78.7	71.9	83.7	82.3	80.3	80.7	85.1	90.3	99.7		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	114,950	120,960	115,330	108,510	105.0	102.8	102.7	105.2	106.5	106.0	106.6	104.9	102.2	103.2	99.9	99.0		
Tin Plates...	29,920	32,230	30,770	28,250	97.8	94.2	106.1	107.8	112.3	109.6	110.8	106.5	107.7	105.5	101.3	99.0		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	42,020	40,610	38,940	39,610	95.3	99.6	100.3	96.6	93.2	100.5	98.2	94.7	93.8	96.4	95.0	98.2		
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	141,890	141,740	138,010	134,300	101.0	101.7	102.4	99.9	97.4	97.9	98.3	99.8	99.9	102.7	100.9	97.2		
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc....	19,930	19,530	19,020	18,860	104.3	106.3	99.8	98.0	96.7	98.0	102.7	102.3	95.4	93.5	93.4	97.2		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	77,510	80,080	76,620	72,010	102.9	103.1	102.9	103.3	102.8	101.4	103.0	104.7	109.2	111.0	98.5	97.1		
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	34,320	33,480	32,940	32,670	99.7	99.5	99.8	97.5	100.8	104.5	103.9	106.9	105.2	104.2	102.6	96.7		
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	16,390	19,600	18,810	15,180	97.3	110.9	115.0	119.6	120.8	123.8	121.3	113.9	106.4	98.7	97.0	96.5		
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	50,700	56,120	54,150	46,790	102.7	109.6	110.0	110.7	115.2	110.8	110.6	105.4	100.5	92.4	94.9	95.6		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	32,460	29,630	28,760	30,050	92.9	93.5	95.5	91.3	88.0	89.1	90.4	87.7	85.7	80.1	83.8	95.4		
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	44,560	43,380	42,790	41,690	99.0	97.7	99.3	97.4	100.3	104.9	108.0	108.3	107.9	105.0	102.0	94.9		
Linen	81,770	85,130	82,860	74,140	101.7	105.8	109.5	104.1	102.0	100.0	102.4	98.4	93.8	91.5	93.8	93.2		
Explosives	18,790	18,960	18,350	16,700	91.5	97.7	98.0	100.9	110.2	101.1	103.2	92.1	88.6	86.8	88.2	91.8		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	29,720	25,910	25,340	25,990	92.8	91.8	88.1	87.2	87.1	87.3	90.5	90.4	86.4	85.9	84.6	89.4		
Leather Goods	29,170	26,630	26,080	25,480	96.1	91.5	91.7	91.3	88.5	91.0	87.5	86.9	88.8	89.4	91.3	89.2		
Dressmaking and Millinery	117,160	105,740	104,960	103,110	92.0	90.9	91.6	90.3	90.6	88.9	87.6	89.0	88.5	85.6	88.4	88.7		
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases...	12,710	13,200	12,750	10,880	99.7	104.4	102.4	103.8	101.8	103.9	104.8	104.0	103.8	100.0	97.2	88.6		
Dress Industries not separately specified	32,770	27,550	26,990	28,010	91.5	86.8	86.2	84.1	84.1	85.5	85.8	85.4	87.9	87.8	88.1	87.3		
Woodworking not separately specified	27,410	24,300	23,520	23,050	97.3	93.3	91.3	88.6	87.0	87.5	88.9	90.6	87.7	89.1	88.8	86.8		
Woollen and Worsted	269,420	249,180	239,800	221,720	97.1	95.1	94.1	92.5	93.6	92.2	92.7	92.1	90.1	89.0	88.6	85.5		
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	666,950	600,390	577,920	527,420	94.2	93.5	91.8	90.0	90.7	91.4	92.3	89.8	85.9	82.3	81.4	82.2		
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	49,380	44,970	43,820	38,380	97.0	91.4	92.0	91.1	89.1	86.7	89.1	87.6	84.2	87.6	84.0	79.8		
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging...	210,960	194,520	187,990	161,870	98.0	93.9	91.2	92.2	87.6	87.7	88.7	83.1	82.3	80.8	82.4	79.4		
Cotton	567,650	570,110	562,130	442,400	100.9	101.0	101.3	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.8	98.3	92.6	89.3	83.5	79.0		
Lace	21,220	18,170	17,310	15,950	95.9	91.9	89.0	85.6	84.7	83.7	82.9	85.1	82.2	80.8	77.7	78.9		
Jute	41,000	39,900	38,400	30,590	100.6	103.0	101.5	97.3	100.4	100.0	104.6	101.8	94.3	88.6	80.5	77.5		
Marine Engineering, etc.	65,540	57,130	55,970	45,650	100.6	93.4	88.6	87.2	85.8	91.1	93.6	86.1	78.8	72.0	72.9	71.1		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	269,970	216,030	208,480	157,230	94.2	89.0	82.6	80.0	77.7	78.5	78.6	75.0	69.8	65.0	60.9	60.4		
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	28,900	24,920	23,360	16,130	104.2	88.3	84.2	86.2	81.8	81.4	80.8	71.9	66.7	59.8	60.4	59.5		
Carriages, Carts, etc.	28,100	20,870	20,270	14,190	89.1	88.3	78.0	74.2	71.6	69.1	69.9	67.1	66.7	63.0	52.5	51.9		
Total of contracted industries	3,212,400	3,015,670	2,925,510	2,584,050	97.7	96.3	95.2	93.9	93.3	93.5	94.4	92.1	88.6	86.5	84.4	82.9		
Total, Manufacturing Industries	5,867,400	5,980,920	5,820,930	6,038,620	100.6	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.7	104.4	106.5	106.6	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7		
Building and Public Works																		
Contracting:—																		
Public Works Contracting, etc....	127,940	169,300	162,410	277,380	104.5	117.3	130.0	132.4	130.4	134.0	151.8	220.5	236.6	226.3	221.5	226.1		
Building	716,020	847,860	807,210	976,790	101.4	106.0	112.4	118.4	119.8	121.2	122.2	126.0	125.8	129.6	136.2	143.3		
Total, Building and Contracting	843,960	1,017,160	969,620	1,254,170	101.9	107.7	115.1	120.5	121.4	123.1	126.6	140.3	142.6	144.4	149.1	155.9		
Transport and Distributive Trades:																		
Tramway and Omnibus Service...	108,240	134,520	130,960	188,030	109.6	110.8	118.7	124.2	134.1	146.8	154.7	164.9	171.2	173.7	173.2	178.3		
Distributive Trades	1,253,980	1,581,070	1,552,730	2,007,340	108.1	116.8	120.8	126.1	131.0	136.4	143.4	152.4	158.5	161.8	162.9	163.0		
Road Transport not separately specified	148,900	172,460	168,080	216,870	101.6	106.7	109.5	115.8	121.5	125.8	130.1	141.5	144.1	145.1	147.3	149.4		
Shipping Service	127,240	142,270	140,190	146,180	99.3	108.5	110.7	111.8	111.0	112.8	115.0	128.7	128.6	124.2	120.0	116.6		
Total of expanded industries	1,638,360	2,030,320	1,991,960	2,558,420	106.9	114.9	118.8	123.9	128.8	134.2	140.6	150.3	155.6	158.1	158.8	159.2		
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified																		
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NOTE.—For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1935 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 426 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st October, 1935, of the composition of these statistics. Items 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while items 1, 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6 make up the number of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed.

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

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 21ST OCTOBER, 1935, AND 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1935.

	21st October, 1935.			23rd Sept., 1935.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		

Great Britain.

Men ...	1,278,172	168,760	80,145	1,527,077	1,553,230
Boys ...	59,190	3,449	123	62,762	69,205
Women ...	208,317	64,064	1,554	273,935	280,327
Girls ...	50,010	2,593	13	52,616	55,848
Total ...	1,595,689	238,866	81,835	1,916,390	1,958,610

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

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

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, both now embodied in Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st October, 1935, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,186 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 21st Oct., 1935.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	23rd Sept., 1935	22nd Oct., 1934.
London Division ...	151,246	31,187	4,186	186,619	+ 3,601	- 19,862
South-Eastern Division ...	65,132	13,373	5,901	84,406	+ 3,533	- 5,654
Brighton ...	3,054	1,165	342	4,561	+ 634	- 153
Chatham ...	3,120	562	460	4,142	+ 241	- 609
Ipswich ...	1,935	237	80	2,252	- 391	- 846
Norwich ...	5,293	631	100	6,024	- 391	+ 363
Rest of Division ...	51,730	10,778	4,919	67,427	+ 3,440	- 4,409
South-Western Division ...	88,179	12,953	7,398	108,530	+ 6,903	- 18,202
Bristol ...	14,018	2,112	1,469	17,599	- 819	- 3,716
Plymouth ...	7,185	1,134	514	8,833	+ 164	- 532
Portsmouth ...	7,123	1,063	837	9,023	+ 753	- 424
Reading ...	2,006	254	119	2,379	+ 94	- 414
Southampton ...	8,073	718	645	9,436	+ 1,213	- 2,979
Swindon ...	1,142	164	138	1,444	- 136	- 795
Rest of Division ...	48,632	7,508	3,676	59,816	+ 5,634	- 9,342
Midlands Division ...	148,853	33,208	6,913	188,974	- 14,277	- 41,638
Birmingham ...	17,079	5,786	561	23,426	- 1,967	- 5,641
Coventry ...	4,097	477	130	4,704	- 934	- 552
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	2,141	427	37	2,605	+ 71	- 881
Derby ...	2,280	641	209	3,130	+ 69	- 727
Leicester ...	6,302	1,827	45	8,174	- 1,610	- 3,363
Northampton ...	3,328	690	56	4,074	+ 81	- 1,341
Nottingham ...	11,231	2,336	299	13,866	- 199	- 2,276
Smethwick ...	1,815	646	26	2,487	- 108	- 631
Stoke-on-Trent ...	14,454	5,347	378	20,179	- 986	+ 609
Walsall ...	4,522	576	124	5,222	- 475	- 1,857
West Bromwich ...	1,922	268	31	2,221	- 141	- 527
Wolverhampton ...	5,788	1,089	227	7,104	- 571	- 1,209
Rest of Division ...	73,894	13,098	4,790	91,782	- 7,507	- 23,242
North-Eastern Division ...	354,069	37,301	29,114	420,484	- 20,756	- 56,272
Barnsley ...	9,619	515	1,002	11,136	- 1,474	- 716
Bradford ...	9,910	2,716	155	12,781	- 1,409	- 4,697
Darlington ...	3,801	286	341	4,428	- 70	- 699
Dewsbury ...	2,588	582	184	3,354	- 351	- 268
Doncaster ...	5,998	447	1,088	7,533	+ 928	- 10,727
Gateshead ...	10,094	1,088	1,243	12,425	+ 138	- 332
Grimsby ...	4,837	639	468	5,944	- 326	+ 192
Halifax ...	1,883	405	20	2,308	- 119	- 1,083
Hartlepool ...	7,952	474	990	9,416	- 152	- 818
Huddersfield ...	2,872	978	200	4,050	- 1,092	- 2,376
Hull ...	12,719	1,683	1,058	15,460	- 979	- 2,300
Leeds ...	18,561	5,551	324	24,436	+ 295	- 2,363
Lincoln ...	2,880	353	290	3,523	- 478	- 448
Middlesbrough ...	13,090	795	1,466	15,351	- 267	- 149
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	22,054	2,639	2,426	27,119	+ 385	- 2,345
Rotherham ...	6,532	406	591	7,529	- 1,436	- 1,880
Sheffield ...	26,961	3,332	561	30,854	- 2,396	- 5,567
South Shields ...	11,639	602	1,379	13,620	- 154	+ 315
Stockton-on-Tees ...	8,223	458	737	9,418	- 77	+ 823
Sunderland ...	21,092	1,558	2,233	24,883	+ 48	- 1,991
Wakefield ...	4,830	451	248	5,529	- 1,451	- 1,350
York ...	2,717	304	66	3,087	- 405	- 499
Rest of Division ...	143,217	11,039	12,044	166,300	- 9,900	- 16,994
North-Western Division ...	306,957	95,598	22,694	425,249	- 12,187	- 36,156
Accrington ...	4,096	2,455	363	6,914	- 3,048	+ 1,021
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,877	1,528	134	5,539	- 627	- 1,461
Barrow ...	4,635	514	459	5,608	+ 102	+ 43
Birkenhead ...	7,902	958	957	9,817	- 254	+ 837
Blackburn ...	7,991	8,110	720	16,821	- 1,225	- 1,548
Blackpool ...	4,649	1,994	325	6,968	+ 2,045	+ 910
Bolton ...	8,445	3,112	555	12,112	- 1,315	- 3,827
Burnley ...	5,173	4,450	501	10,124	+ 109	- 849
Bury ...	1,977	1,247	101	3,325	- 871	- 1,302
Chorley ...	2,783	1,503	287	4,573	+ 48	- 396
Liverpool ...	75,392	9,903	6,520	91,815	+ 3,160	- 1,325
Manchester ...	34,019	10,737	1,195	45,951	- 1,577	- 2,546
Nelson ...	2,092	1,731	115	3,938	- 95	- 825
Oldham ...	12,691	4,606	406	17,703	- 759	- 2,802
Preston ...	6,144	3,671	439	10,254	+ 642	- 29
Rochdale ...	4,686	1,408	159	6,253	- 545	- 401
St. Helens ...	6,699	523	660	7,882	- 442	- 384
Salford ...	10,060	3,225	403	13,688	- 808	- 1,977
Stockport ...	4,759	2,857	153	7,769	- 562	- 792
Warrington ...	4,068	525	247	4,840	- 308	- 49
Wigan ...	9,584	1,674	576	11,834	- 1,409	- 1,411
Rest of Division ...	85,235	28,867	7,419	121,521	- 4,448	- 17,043
Scotland Division ...	233,986	40,957	22,978	297,921	- 6,046	- 21,314
Aberdeen ...	7,083	1,255	536	8,874	+ 24	- 1,783
Clydebank ...	3,755	540	570	4,865	- 127	- 1,124
Dundee ...	9,236	5,484	421	15,141	- 1,622	- 3,148
Edinburgh ...	17,614	2,774	800	21,188	- 704	- 1,215
Glasgow ...	81,098	14,078	6,870	102,046	+ 26	- 5,181
Greenock ...	7,451	983	1,052	9,486	+ 260	- 391
Motherwell ...	6,317	652	956	7,925	- 73	- 875
Paisley ...	4,629	829	728	6,186	- 259	- 191
Port Glasgow ...	3,032	342	353	3,727	- 102	+ 174
Rest of Division ...	93,771	14,020	10,692	118,483	- 3,469	- 7,580
Wales Division ...	178,655	9,358	16,194	204,207	- 2,991	- 4,147
Cardiff ...	14,184	1,702	1,152	17,038	- 2	- 884
Llanelli ...	3,057	192	461	3,710	- 113	+ 272
Newport ...	7,208	437	612	8,257	+ 720	+ 225
Swansea ...	12,673	983	1,702	15,358	- 31	- 1,328
Rest of Division ...	141,533	6,044	12,267	159,844	- 3,565	- 5,088
Northern Ireland ...	42,346	20,626	2,940	65,912	- 7,699	- 3,948
Belfast ...	23,035	11,420	1,968	36,423	- 4,766	- 1,086
Londonderry ...	2,770	1,232	204	4,206	- 301	+ 50
Lurgan ...	1,019	1,054	51	2,124	- 187	- 28
Lisburn ...	969	632	49	1,650	- 358	+ 284
Newry ...	1,591	511	69	2,171	- 962	+ 623
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	12,962	5,777	599	19,338	- 1,125	+ 4,105
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,569,423	294,561	118,318	1,982,302	- 49,919	- 199,297

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES, AGED 14 AND UNDER 18, ON THE
REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1935.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,247	1,186	2,433	1,038	715	1,753
South-Eastern ...	1,349	1,216	2,565	1,984	1,352	3,336
South-Western ...	2,148	1,550	3,698	2,287	1,413	3,700
Midlands ...	1,933	1,674	3,607	1,885	1,421	3,306
North-Eastern ...	9,048	6,397	15,445	9,031	4,638	13,669
North-Western ...	7,303	5,608	12,911	6,040	3,743	9,783
Scotland ...	6,735	6,038	12,773	6,036	4,169	10,205
Wales ...	5,614	3,716	9,330	4,844	2,020	6,864
Great Britain ...	35,377	27,385	62,762	33,145	19,471	52,616

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

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

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	18,076	6,147	14,223	1,124	997	2,121
South-Western ...	1,651	1,329	2,980	369	377	746
Midlands ...	2,674	2,191	4,865	684	820	1,504
North-Eastern ...	3,265	2,802	6,067	852	847	1,699
North-Western ...	3,641	3,591	7,232	1,095	1,319	2,414
Scotland ...	2,016	2,079	4,095	467	504	971
Wales ...	513	476	989	282	258	540
Great Britain ...	21,836	18,615	40,451	4,873	5,122	9,995

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1935.		Percentage unemployed at 21st October, 1935.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London ...	83,700	74,310	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.4
South-Eastern ...	39,810	29,180	3.3	0.1	3.4	4.4	0.3	4.7
South-Western ...	33,950	25,150	3.7	0.3	4.0	4.4	0.4	4.8
Midlands ...	70,250	60,910	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.4
North-Eastern ...	77,960	52,570	5.4	1.4	6.8	5.7	0.6	6.3
North-Western ...	68,760	62,560	6.5	1.1	7.6	4.0	1.6	5.6
Scotland ...	49,670	42,940	9.5	0.6	10.1	6.7	0.8	7.5
Wales ...	25,900	9,380	8.2	2.8	11.0	12.4	1.4	13.8
Special Schemes...	3,000	2,000	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	453,000	359,000	4.6	0.7	5.3	3.9	0.7	4.6

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

Divisions.	Week ended 23rd Oct., 1935.				Month ended 23rd Oct., 1935.			Total number of individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1935.	
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			J.I. Cen- tres and Classes.	Other Educa- tional Insti- tu- tions.
	No. of Cen- tres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.			
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	6	—	205	54	3	7	—	5,763	62
S.-Eastern	7	5	137	245	35	45	41	3,012	263
S.-Western	13	2	721	648	17	52	80	5,961	139
Midlands...	14	4	828	602	43	75	76	7,875	510
N.-Eastern	48	4	6,114	2,597	46	153	170	30,418	398
N.-Western	42	1	3,526	1,951	17	85	48	28,008	173
Scotland ...	28	1	4,434	2,690	20	107	98	26,457	274
Wales ...	24	2	3,275	987	7	28	18	13,194	73
Great Britain	182†	19†	19,240	9,774	188	552	531	120,688	1,892

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

† Including five centres and classes (at Folkestone, Hastings, Ramsgate, Southend-on-Sea), which were temporarily closed.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st October, 1935, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances.

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

Of the total of 1,761,193 insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers, 836,824 were claiming unemployment benefit, and 738,286 were applicants for unemployment allowances, while 140,624 were not entitled to, or had refrained from claiming, benefit or allowances. These totals are exclusive of 45,459 cases in which the position of the claimants in regard to the First Statutory Condition had not been determined. Of the 738,286 applications for unemployment allowances, 703,926 had been authorised for payment, the balance of 34,360 being cases in which the needs of the applicant had been held not to justify payment of an allowance.

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

ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	437,914	109,711
	Temporarily Stopped	150,199	60,050
	Casuals ...	56,575	1,339
	Total ...	644,688	171,100
2. Applications for Unemployment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed	662,534	41,466
	Temporarily Stopped	9,909	1,377
	Casuals ...	22,811	189
	Total ...	695,254	43,032
3. Total applications for Unemployment Allowances:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	—	666,818	37,108
(b) Needs of applicant held not to justify payment...	—	28,436	5,924
Total ...	—	695,254	43,032
4. Insured Non-Claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	105,064	24,988
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	23,106	7,713
	Temporarily Stopped	8,652	2,637
	Casuals ...	759	26
	Total ...	32,517	10,376
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,228,618	183,878
	Temporarily Stopped	168,760	64,064
	Casuals ...	80,145	1,554
	Total ...	1,477,523	249,496

JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS).*

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	10,538	4,955
	Temporarily Stopped	3,112	2,298
	Casuals ...	120	13
	Total ...	13,770	7,266
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	—	5,498	4,605
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...	—	360	109
Total ...	—	5,858	4,714
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,197	734
	Temporarily Stopped	337	295
	Casuals ...	3	—
	Total ...	1,537	1,029
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register	Wholly Unemployed	17,593	10,403
	Temporarily Stopped	3,449	2,593
	Casuals ...	123	13
	Total ...	21,165	13,009

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

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

A.—Decisions of Insurance Officers.*

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

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.*

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions† ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	11 — 1	40 7 8	51 7 9
Not unemployed ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	45 9 —	214 37 5	259 46 5
Other grounds ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	96 30 5	463 132 5	559 162 10
Tota ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	152 39 6	717 176 18	869 215 24
Grand Total ...	197	911	1,108

* Other than decisions on "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (for which see parts C and D below).

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

‡ Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. There were no cases under class (a).

Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature.

Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week.

Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women who have been deserted by or are permanently separated from their husbands or whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

§ The figures may include a number of test cases, and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

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

(2) Other Cases.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions† ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	37 5 1	31 10 7	68 15 8
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment { Men ... Women ...	765 250	2,245 947	3,010 1,197
Anomalies Regulations‡:—			
Class (b)—seasonal workers ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	571 453 13	2,463 2,107 47	3,034 2,560 60
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	33 48 1	156 128 10	189 176 11
Class (d)—married women ...	1,506	4,077	5,583
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	2,182 1,532 325	4,733 3,930 1,291	6,915 5,462 1,616
Employment lost through misconduct { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,455 627 224	2,929 1,020 748	4,384 1,647 972
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	324 579 58	759 1,916 298	1,083 2,495 356
Not unemployed ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	70 9 1	287 63 13	357 72 14
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	284 292 11	852 1,272 78	1,136 1,564 89
Other grounds... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	71 24 18	335 93 279	406 117 297
Total ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	5,792 5,325 652	14,790 15,563 2,771	20,582 20,888 3,423
Grand Total ...	11,769	33,124	44,893

C.—Trade Dispute Cases. §

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,234	2,407	4,641
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	31 3 —	69 9 —	100 12 —
Total Appeals ...	34	78	112

D.—Dependants Benefit Cases.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	8,787	3,404	12,191
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	122	440	562
(2) Other cases ...	135	283	418

E.—Decisions by Umpire. §

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:			
(1) Against allowances ...	26	118	144
(2) Against disallowances ...	86	62	148
Appeals by Associations ...	32	69	101
Appeals by Claimants ...	65	125	190
Total ...	209	374	583

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

For notes, see previous column.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST FEBRUARY TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1935.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Insurance Officers.</i>			
Contributions conditions*	12,826	5,426	18,252
Not unemployed... ..	20,401	26,296	46,697
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	28,081	28,914	56,995
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	210,397	—	210,397
Total	271,705	60,636	332,341
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
<i>(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:</i>			
Contributions conditions*	79	276	355
Not unemployed... ..	404	1,692	2,096
Other grounds	708	3,779	4,487
Total	1,191	5,747	6,938
<i>(2) Other Cases:</i>			
Contributions conditions*	382	755	1,137
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	5,586	18,349	23,935
Class (b)	2,140	9,358	11,498
Class (c)	452	1,118	1,570
Class (d)	11,933	30,766	42,699
Anomalies regulations†	30,194	69,408	99,602
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	18,068	35,029	53,097
Employment lost through misconduct	7,530	23,812	31,342
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions	1,515	4,159	5,674
Not unemployed... ..	4,656	17,051	21,707
Not capable of work or not available for work	1,196	6,567	7,763
Other grounds	83,652	216,372	300,024
Total	83,652	216,372	300,024
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.‡</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	10,488	19,611	30,099
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	362	1,651	2,013
<i>Dependants Benefit Cases.</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	79,653	27,024	106,677
<i>Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:</i>			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	839	3,132	3,971
(2) Other cases	1,899	4,363	6,262
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:			
(1) Against Allowances	254	1,005	1,259
(2) Against Disallowances	838	649	1,487
Appeals by Associations	330	683	1,013
Appeals by Claimants	693	1,380	2,073
Total	2,115	3,717	5,832

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st October, 1935. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment lasting not more than three days each during such periods.

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on the Register						
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
NUMBERS.						
Men, 18-64	716,866	138,649	86,114	69,919	360,911	1,372,459
Boys, 16-17	13,493	1,624	188	2	—	15,307
Women, 18-64	164,512	23,308	10,301	6,471	19,916	224,508
Girls, 16-17	7,671	559	65	—	—	8,295
Total ...	902,542	164,140	96,668	76,392	380,827	1,620,569
PERCENT AGES.						
Men, 18-64	52.2	10.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	100.0
Boys, 16-17	88.2	10.6	1.2	0.0	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	73.2	10.4	4.6	2.9	8.9	100.0
Girls, 16-17	92.5	6.7	0.8	—	—	100.0
Total ...	55.7	10.1	6.0	4.7	23.5	100.0

Of the 902,542 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 690,000, or 42.6 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

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

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

UNDER Section 102 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the Minister of Labour is empowered to make provision by way of grant or loan or otherwise for the purpose of facilitating the removal of workers and their dependants from one place to another, and for assisting towards their resettlement within the United Kingdom. This Act continued the powers in this respect conferred upon the Minister by previous enactments.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935 (page 309), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1933 and 1934, and in the first nine months of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

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

	1933.	1934.	First nine months of		
			1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Men (18 years and over) :—</i>					
Direct Transfers	2,542	3,787	1,696	2,753	4,796
Transfers through Government Training Centres.	} 2,791*	3,041*	2,064*	2,352*	{ 3,276
Transfers through Instructional Centres.						1,101
Total	5,333	6,828	3,760	5,105	9,173
<i>Women (18 years and over) :—</i>					
Direct Transfers	3,736	4,250	3,193	3,581	5,017
Trainees	302	170	249	159	155
Total	4,038	4,420	3,442	3,740	5,172
<i>Boys (under 18 years) :—</i>					
All occupations	1,117	1,661	859	1,302	3,292
<i>Girls (under 18 years) :—</i>					
Industrial occupations	317	505	209	348	755
Domestic service:—					
Trainees	1,494	1,551	1,071	1,151	1,270
Non-trainees	1,144	1,456	919	1,156	1,356
Total	2,955	3,512	2,199	2,655	3,381

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund† for the periods of four weeks ended 26th October, 1935, 28th September, 1935, and 27th October, 1934 respectively:—

	Four weeks ended 26th Oct., 1935.	Four weeks ended 28th Sept., 1935.	Four weeks ended 27th Oct., 1934.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers	1,661,000	1,650,000	1,406,000
Employed persons	1,638,000	1,619,000	1,385,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")	1,646,000	1,633,000	1,389,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	99,000	—	2,000
Total Income	5,044,000	4,902,000	4,182,000
Insurance Benefit	3,009,000	3,103,000	3,309,000
Cost of Administration	332,000	332,000	320,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	384,000	385,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments	5,000	20,000	15,000
Total Expenditure	3,730,000	3,840,000	4,028,000
Debt Outstanding ‡	105,510,000	105,660,000	105,741,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration §	3,487,000	3,451,000	3,500,00

* Separate figures not available.

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 417–418 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.†

THERE was an appreciable increase in unemployment during October. According to reports received from all Employment Exchanges, including those in the former Saar Territory, the total number of unemployed persons on the registers at 31st October, 1935, was 1,828,182*, as compared with 1,713,912† at the end of September. Of the total registered at the end of October, 306,341* were persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 644,684* persons in receipt of emergency benefit, making a total of 951,025*, as compared with 874,755† at the end of the previous month. In addition to these recipients of benefit, the total numbers of unemployed at the end of October and at the end of September shown above include, respectively, 336,189* and 344,620† able-bodied persons in receipt of poor relief.

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

FRANCE.§

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

At the beginning of October, 1935, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 2·87 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 41·90, as compared with 45·48 per cent. at the beginning of October, 1934. At 1st October, 1935, 21·57 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 20·33 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.||

A slight decline in unemployment occurred during August. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 909,000 showed that 14·9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of August, 1935, as compared with 15·1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935, and 17·1 per cent. at the end of August, 1934. In addition, 11·7 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 11·9 per cent. during July, 1935, and 17·5 per cent. during August, 1934.

SWITZERLAND.¶

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

ITALY.**

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

AUSTRIA.††

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

HUNGARY.‡

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

POLAND.§

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.||

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

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 389,000, 17·3* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1935, as compared with 14·9† per cent. at the end of September, 1935, and 18·3 per cent. at the end of October, 1934.

*Norway.***—Out of 27,188 members of trade unions making returns, 18·8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1935, as compared with 18·1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935, and 24·6 per cent. at the end of August, 1934.

Sweden.††—Out of a total of approximately 480,000 members covered by the returns of reporting trade unions, 10·9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1935, as compared with 10·1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 13·0 per cent. at the end of September, 1934.

UNITED STATES.‡‡

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

IRISH FREE STATE.§§

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

AUSTRALIA.||||

The decrease in unemployment continued unchecked during the third quarter of 1935. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 15·9, as compared with 17·8 in the preceding quarter and 20·4 in the third quarter of 1934.

CANADA.¶¶

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

NEW ZEALAND.***

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

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, September, 1935. Budapest.

§ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th October, 1935. Warsaw.

|| *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th November, 1935. Prague.

¶ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th November, 1935. Copenhagen.

** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

†† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡‡ *American Federationist*, October, 1935. Washington.

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

|||| Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

¶¶ *The October Employment Situation*, 1935. Ottawa.

*** *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, 26th September, 1935. Wellington.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 11th November, 1935. Berlin.

§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 25th October and 8th November, 1935. Paris.

|| *International Labour Review*, October, 1935. Geneva.

¶ *La Vie Economique*, October, 1935. Berne.

** *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, October, 1935. Rome.

†† *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th October, 1935. Vienna.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £5,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 123,850 workpeople and in a decrease of about £215 in those of 12,500 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages†	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Mining and Quarrying...	8,050	12,270	330	205
Engineering and other metal ...	14,950	170	520	5
Textile ...	73,000	—	1,790	—
Food, Drink, etc. ...	12,800	60	1,160	5
Other ...	15,050	—	1,300	—
Total ...	123,850	12,500	5,100	215

The principal decrease in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced, at the majority of collieries, by an amount equal to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates. The increases in this group mainly concerned ironstone miners and quarrymen at Cleveland and in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham, and roadstone quarryworkers in the southern and south-western counties of England.

In the engineering and metal group the principal increases affected men employed in the engineering industry in Derby and district, and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Durham and in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers in England and Wales received increases in hourly rates of wages accompanied by a reduction in weekly hours.

In the textile group the increases mainly affected workers employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. trades, in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, the wages of most of whom were advanced under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

The principal increase in the food, drink, etc., groups affected workers employed in seed crushing and compound cake manufacture, the wages of adult male workers being increased by 2s. per week.

The principal increases in the other industry groups applied to felt hat makers in various parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, workers employed in furniture manufacture in various districts, transport workers employed by master builders in London, and electrical workers employed by the main line railway companies.

Of the total increase of £5,100 per week, about £2,430 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; £1,385 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies; £1,200 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including £220 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work), and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices.

Of the total decrease of £215 per week, about £200 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–OCTOBER, 1935.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople‡ affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Coal Mining ...	27,850	12,800	1,150	630
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	11,700	—	850	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	100,100	100	8,950	5
Iron and Steel ...	98,200	450	10,850	20
Engineering§ ...	483,750	—	40,450	—
Shipbuilding ...	9,950	25	1,050	5
Other Metal ...	89,400	5,600	8,400	240
Textile ...	181,050	42,100	15,400	6,050
Clothing ...	11,500	100	1,160	25
Food, Drink and Tobacco	23,350	2,750	2,780	215
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	23,400	—	2,310	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	3,050	—	690	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	523,950	100	47,400	10
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	57,850	—	5,800	—
Transport§ ...	526,200	300	21,460	65
Public Administration Services ...	17,500	1,050	1,800	15
Other ...	13,700	2,925	1,200	170
Total ...	2,202,500	68,300	171,700	7,450

In the corresponding ten months of 1934, there were net increases of £61,590 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,083,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £2,030 in those of 22,270 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal changes consisted in reductions in the normal weekly hours of labour of heating, ventilating and domestic engineers in England and Wales, and of road transport workers employed by master builders in London.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in <i>italics</i>).
Agriculture	Gloucestershire ...	6 Oct.	Head carters, under carters, head shepherds, head stockmen, under shepherds and under stockmen.	Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act 1924, of from 5½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change at 21 years and over: head carters, 35s. 6d., (summer) 37s. (winter); under carters, 33s. 6d. (summer), 35s. 6d. (winter); head shepherds or head stockmen, 37s.; under shepherds or under stockmen, 35s. 6d.
	Pembroke and Cardigan.	1 Oct.	Other male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 3½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 3½d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. per week at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Oct.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 17 and under 19 years and for those 21 years and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 14s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland ...	23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 1·0 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages at the minimum of 43 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ¼d. per shift (to 7s. 1d. at the majority of the collieries).||</i>
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone miners ...	Increase¶ of 0·70 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60·00 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 60·00 per cent.
	Banbury and District.	31 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase¶ of ¼ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20½ per cent. above the standard.
	Northumberland and Durham.	31 Oct.	Freestone quarryworkers ...	Increase** of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, planing machinemens and grindstone turners, 1s. 5½d. per hour; crane drivers, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.
	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire.	1 Oct.	Roadstone quarryworkers ...	Increase†† of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: unskilled adult workers, 11½d. per hour; quarrymen, including all men working on the floor of the quarry, and crusher feeding, 1d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate; drillers and men engaged on barring down, and mixer men, 2d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate.

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

† The figures are exclusive of the effect of increases in the rates of wages of drivers and assistants in the road motor transport (goods) industry, resulting from the Conciliation Board Agreements which came into operation on 1st January, 1935, in England and Wales and not later than 9th March, 1935, in Scotland, as to which statistics are not yet available.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 117,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts.

§ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under Engineering.

|| At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. to 38 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 per cent. and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per shift.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

†† This increase took place under the terms of an agreement drawn up by the No. 7 Area Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Quarrying Industry. The agreement also embodies a scale of rates of wages for unskilled boys and youths, commencing at 4½d. per hour at 15 years and increasing annually to 10½d. per hour upon attaining the age of 20 years.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Other Mining and Quarrying—contd.	South and West Durham. Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	28 Oct. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Limestone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 0·70 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60·00 per cent. above the standard. Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
Glass Manufacture.	St. Helens	5 Oct.	Mechanics employed in glass works	Increases of amounts ranging from 3s. to 5s. per week.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
	Tees-side	6 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 14 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those with base rates of 6s. and under per shift, and those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 2 per cent. above the standard.†
Engineering, Founding, etc.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
	Derby and District	8 Oct.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Basis rates of wages increased by 1s. per week, with a corresponding adjustment in piecework prices. Time rates after change (inclusive of war bonus of 12s. and special bonus of 2s.); fitters and turners, 60s. per week; mill wrights, 60s.; blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and coppersmiths, 61s.; patternmakers, 63s.; iron moulders 64s.; labourers, 44s. <i>Ex gratia</i> payments granted sufficient to "make-up" wages to a rate of 3s. 4d. per day for those 18 years and under 19, 3s. 9d. per day for those 19 years and under 20, 4s. 2d. per day for those 20 years and under 21, and 4s. 9d. per day for those 21 years and over.‡
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	28 Oct.	Male operatives 18 years of age and over performing recognised juvenile work.	Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over increased from 12s. to 14s. per week.
Saw Making, Grinding, etc.	Sheffield	1st full pay after 24 Oct.	Saw makers, grinders, etc.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change for journeymen: Grade A (London), 1s. 8d.; Grade B (cities with over 500,000 population), 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Grade C (all other districts), 1s. 7d.§
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales.	7 Oct.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.	Increase|| (for workers on full time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 81s. per week; engineers and justifiers, 73s.; rubbers, 56s.; other male workers, 61s.; female workers, 30s. 6d.
Typefoundry	London	25 Oct.	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Piece price fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hand cutting 21 inch to 23 inch twill velveteen (length 150 to 154 yards) at 33s. 3d. per pair of pieces.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain	14 Oct.	Hand cutters	Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 43 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers from 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 36 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 27 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: adult male process workers, 47s. 3d. per week (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s. per week, plus 45 per cent.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.¶	1st pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Male workers: Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. per week for adult timeworkers, from 13s. 4d. to 13s. 11d. for adult pieceworkers, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Female workers: Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for those 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: adult male process workers, 45s. 3d. per week (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 5d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 8s. 7d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.‡‡	1st pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc. employed in the repair and maintenance of plant).	Increase|| of 8d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 50s. 9d.
	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	1st pay day in Nov.**	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for women polishers and by varying amounts for juveniles, the rates for dyers and male polishers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for time-workers††: men 21 years and over—dyers, 47s. 3d.; polishers, 45s. 3d.; women polishers, 32s. 1d. per week.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reellers).	Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. for men 21 years and over, from 8s. 2s. to 8s. 7d. per week for women 18 years and over, and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change††: men 21 years and over, 46s. 3d. (as formerly); women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d., plus 8s. 7d. per week.
Hebden Bridge	Hebden Bridge	1st pay day in Nov.**	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:—	Cost-of-living wage increased|| from 39 per cent. to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 35 per cent. to 37 per cent. for hand cutters, from 30 per cent. to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for menders and from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.
			Timeworkers	
			Pieceworkers	

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The percentage payable on standard rates remained unaltered at 5 for workpeople with base rates of over 5s. 6d. and up to 6s. per shift, and at 10 for workpeople with base rates up to 5s. 6d. per shift.

‡ The rates quoted, which were agreed by the Joint Standing Committee of the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trade Joint Industrial Council, are subject to the addition of the *ex gratia* bonus of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (where applicable) and the current sliding scale percentage. Any learner introduced into the trade is to serve a twelve months' probationary period, during which time he is not to work for less than 2s. 6d. per day, irrespective of age. Where existing rates are in excess of those quoted above they are to remain unaltered.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." The increase in hourly rates of wages combined with the reduction in weekly hours of labour resulted in increases in weekly rates of wages in some districts and in decreases in other districts.

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

‡‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

** In respect of the preceding pay period.

†† Special temporary payments in addition to their basis wages and cost-of-living wages are made to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

‡‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.—cont.	Scotland* ...	Pay day in week ending 30 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc.):— Timeworkers	(a) Increases in minimum basic rates of 2s. per week for adults and of 6d. or 1s. per week for male workers under 21 years and for female workers under 18 years. Minimum basic time rates after change: male workers, 8s. 6d. at 14 years increasing each year to 27s. at 21 years and over; female workers, 6s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 17s. at 18 years and over. (b) Minimum wages of 42s. 3d. per week adopted for adult male process workers, of 40s. per week for adult male non-process workers and 24s. 6d. per week for adult female process workers. Increases in piece rates, where necessary, resulting from the increases in the minimum basic time rates in (a) above† and minimum basic rates adopted of 27s. per week for adult male workers and of 16s. for adult female workers. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ consequent upon the increases above, by from 2d. to 9d. per week.
		1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc.).	Male workers: Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. per week for adult timeworkers, from 13s. 4d. to 13s. 11d. for adult pieceworkers, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Female workers: Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 7d. per week for those 21 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and over||: male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers, 27s., plus 14s. 5d.; women, 17s., plus 8s. 7d. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 20s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. per week for engravers, and from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 20s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. for men, from 12s. 11d. to 13s. 3d. for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths. Bonus increased§ from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10½d. per hour plus 40 per cent.¶ Bonus increased§ from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent.
Felt Hat Making.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast. Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails-worth and Romiley districts; also Carlisle.	1st pay day in Nov.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	
		1st pay day in Nov.†	Engravers employed in engraving works.	
Baking.	Various towns in Northumberland and Durham; also Carlisle and Middlesbrough.	1st pay day in Oct.	Timeworkers	
		1st pay day in Oct.	Pieceworkers	
Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture.	Great Britain** ...	21 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies:— Adult male workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change include: secondhands, singlehands, doughmen and ovenmen, 66s. per week; tablehands, 64s. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for women 21 years and over: skilled, 37s. 6d.; unskilled, 30s.
		1st full pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and compound cake manufacturing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase of 2s. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for youths. Minimum weekly rates after change for general labourers: London, Erith and Weybridge, 51s.; Avonmouth, Beverley, Bristol, Gloucester, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochester and Selby, 50s.; Aberdeen, Brigg, Burntisland, Dundee, Edinburgh, Gainsborough, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Lincoln and Southampton, 48s.; Colchester, Driffield and Ipswich, 47s.; Kings Lynn, 44s.**
Furniture Manufacture	High Wycombe†† ...	21 Sept.	Furniture trade operatives:— Journeyman, labourers, and women timeworkers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 4½d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chair makers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.; women on skilled processes, 9½d.; women on Manchester rockers and other odd chairs, 8d. per hour.
			Caners:— Bored, 18, 19 and 20, and 21 and 23. Matters Apprentices	Increase of ½d. per chair. Rates after change, per chair: bored 18, 7d.; bored 19 and 20, and 21 and 23, 8d. Increase of ½d. per chair. (8d. to 8½d.) New scale of rates adopted resulting in increases of from 6d. to 1s. 8d. per week. Rates after change; 10s. during the first six-months, and increasing each six-months to 30s. 4d. in the eighth six-months.
Furniture Manufacture	Leeds	18 Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, upholsterers, polishers, machine men and upholstresses.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, four-cutter and spindle hands, 1s. 8d. per hour; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d. per hour; upholstresses, 10½d. per hour.
		18 Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, upholsterers, polishers and machine men.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, four-cutter and spindle hands, 1s. 7½d. per hour; other classes, 1s. 6½d.††
Furniture Manufacture	Bradford, Halifax Huddersfield, Keighley, Shipley, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Doncaster, York and Scarborough.	18 Oct.	Upholstresses	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
		18 Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, upholsterers, polishers and machine men.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, four-cutter and spindle hands, 1s. 6½d. per hour; other classes, 1s. 5½d.††
Furniture Manufacture	Ripon	18 Oct.	Upholstresses	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
		5 Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitters, 1s. 4½d.; other classes, 1s. 6½d. per hour (spindle hands 1d. per hour more).
Furniture Manufacture	Sheffield	11 or 12 Oct.	Furniture trade operatives ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for adult male workers (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.) and of ½d. per hour for women (8½d. to 8¾d.).
		4th pay week in Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers, machinists and sandpaperers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 5½d. per hour.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc. engaged in installation work and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them.	Increase § of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 k.w.), 67s.; (5,000 k.w. and over), 81s.; turbine mechanics, 68s.; drivers, 62s.; stokers—leading, 66s., others, 60s.; trimmers, 53s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 64s. 6d.; electricians' mates 51s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.

* These increases took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods), and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡ It was agreed as previously that piecework rates should be capable of yielding a minimum of 25 per cent. in excess of the basic rates.

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

|| Special temporary payments in addition to their basis wages and cost-of-living wages are made to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

¶ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., to whom the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts applies.

** This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.

†† This increase took effect under an agreement between the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, which also provides for a further increase of ½d. per hour for all workers (other than labourers) earning more than 1s. per hour and less than 1s. 4d. per hour, and ¼d. per hour for all workers earning 1s. 4d. per hour (or Wycombe Section, 1s. 3½d.), to take effect on 4th January, 1936.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>italics.</i>)
Building.	London district ...	1st pay day in Nov.*	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: carmen, 1-horse, 58s.; 2-horse, 62s.; assistant horsekeeper or stableman, 58s.; motor drivers—up to 15 cwt., 56s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; 2 tons to 5 tons, 71s.; over 5 tons, 75s.; tractors (steam and I.C.), 74s.; steam wagon drivers, 74s.; mates (18 years and over), 61s.; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers, 6d. per day more.†
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	West Midlands Area	1st pay day in Oct.	Carters (highways and refuse removal).	Increases‡ of from 9d. to 1s. per week according to Zone. Minimum rates after change: Zone A1, 53s. 7d.; Zone A2, 52s. 2½d.; Zone B1, 49s. 4d.; Zone B2, 46s. 5½d.; Zone B3, 43s. 7½d.; Zone C1, 39s. 8½d.; Zone C2, 35s. 10½d.
	Darlington ...	2 Oct.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Increase§ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.
	Middlesbrough ...	1st full pay week in Oct.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Increase§ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3½d. per hour; road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.

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

Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	7 Oct.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.	Weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44—or such other hours as may be jointly agreed by the Building Industry in the District in which the job is situated.||
Building	London district ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 47.||

* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

‡ These increases are the result of a resolution passed at a meeting of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services on 19th September, 1935.

§ This increase is the result of a revision of the sliding-scale agreement under the terms of which the minimum cost-of-living figure for calculating wages is now fixed at 45.

|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Shipbuilding ...	4
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Other Metal Trades ...	1
Firemen ...	1	Cotton ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	1
Permanent Way Men ...	1	Other Textile Manufacture	1
Porters ...	1	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Shunters ...	1	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Mechanics ...	4	Food and Drink ...	7
Labourers ...	...	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	2
Other Grades ...	3	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Rubber Trades ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	13	Gas Works ...	2
MINES.		Electric Generating Stations	1
Underground ...	80	Other Industries ...	2
Surface ...	2	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
TOTAL, MINES	82	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	7
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		Buildings ...	13
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	3
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	74
		Total (excluding Seamen)	172
Factories and Workshops.		SEAMEN.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	3	Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	23
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	4	Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	15
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	...	TOTAL, SEAMEN	38
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	9	Total (including Seamen)	210
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	7		
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	4		

* Revised number.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
LEAD POISONING.†	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch ...
Smelting of Metals ...	Tar ...
Plumbing and Soldering... 1	Paraffin ...
Shipbreaking ... 2	Oil ...
Printing ... 1	TOTAL ... 17
Tinning of Metals ...	CHROME ULCERATION.
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 1	Manufacture of Bichromates...
White and Red Lead Works ... 1	Dyeing and Finishing ...
Pottery ... 1	Chrome Tanning ... 2
Vitreous Enamelling ...	Chromium Plating ... 7
Electric Accumulator Works ...	Other Industries ... 2
Paint and Colour Works 2	TOTAL ... 11
Indiarubber Works ...	Total, Cases ... 51
Coach and Car Painting ...	II. Deaths.
Shipbuilding ...	LEAD POISONING.
Paint used in Other Industries ...	Painting of Buildings ... 1
Other Industries ... 6	ANTHRAX.
Painting of Buildings ... 3	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1
TOTAL ... 21	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
OTHER POISONING.	Pitch ... 2
Aniline ... 1	Paraffin ... 1
ANTHRAX.	TOTAL ... 3
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1	Total, Deaths ... 5

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

† In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories was reported.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 58, as compared with 42 in the previous month, and 47 in October, 1934. In these 58 new disputes about 72,900 workpeople were directly involved and 900 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 16,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month.† The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving 90,300 workpeople‡, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at about 470,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	6	28	34	84,300†	428,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	3	4	400	3,000
Textile ...	1	7	8	800	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	...	3	3	1,600	26,000
Building, etc. ...	...	3	9	300	4,000
Transport ...	...	4	4	2,200	2,000
Other ...	2	10	12	700	4,000
Total, October, 1935...	16	58	74	90,300†	470,000
Total, September, 1935	16	42	58	33,800	129,000
Total, October, 1934 ...	6	47	53	13,900	71,000

Causes.—Of the 58 disputes beginning in October, 12, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 11, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions. Two stoppages, directly involving 56,600 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly involving 16,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 14,900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 24,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 4 other disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. The above figures do not take into account the sympathetic stoppages involving approximately 55,000 colliery workpeople in South Wales and Monmouthshire (*see* Table of Principal Disputes below).

TOTALS FOR JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1934.‡

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

Industry Group.	January to October, 1935.			January to October, 1934.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	4	5,900	67,000	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	169	177,900†	1,032,000	119	56,600†	248,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	16	1,400	17,000	7	500	8,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	12	900	5,000	13	1,500	26,000
Engineering ...	18	7,500	43,000	22	4,900	13,000
Shipbuilding ...	10	600	6,000	18	2,600	40,000
Other Metal ...	31	7,200	37,000	31	7,300	86,000
Textile ...	54	12,900	95,000	50	14,700	85,000
Clothing ...	25	2,500	43,000	17	2,600	16,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5	200	2,000	4	200	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	27	2,700	39,000	33	1,400	14,000
Building, etc. ...	38	3,200	32,000	40	7,600	170,000
Transport ...	29	17,600	65,000	26	8,200	34,000
Other ...	17	4,200	89,000	24	3,400	40,000
Total ...	455	244,700†	1,572,000	404	111,500†	781,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—near Work-sop (one firm).	1,126	382	1935. 13 Aug.	1935. ...	Dissatisfaction with piece price list for machine-got coal.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Glamorgan-shire and Monmouthshire (certain collieries).	14,500		30 Sept.	30 Sept.— 9 Oct.||	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers—near Doncaster (one firm).	1,427	358	30 Sept.	...	Against substitution of piece-work rates of wages for day-wage rates for conveyor workers.	No settlement reported.
Underground and surface workers—Burnbank, Lanarkshire (one firm).	886	...	11 Oct.	12 Oct.	Concerning the conditions of re-engagement of a certain workman who had refused to work on afternoon shift.	Man in question returned to work on afternoon shift.
Colliery workpeople — Ynysddu, Mon. (one firm).	1,400	...	12 Oct.	See note¶	Against the employment of workpeople who were not members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Amicable settlement effected.
Colliery workpeople—South Wales and Monmouthshire (various collieries).	55,000	...	14–21 Oct.**	17–25 Oct.**	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed, on advice of South Wales Miners' Federation.
Underground and surface workers—Blairhall, Fife (one firm).	870	...	15 Oct.	19 Oct.	For increases in the wages of certain workpeople.	Increases conceded to various workpeople among those concerned in claim.
Colliery workpeople — near Burton-on-Trent (one firm).	673	112	29 Oct.	29 Oct.	Against system of working broken time when there is a shortage of railway wagons.	Arrangements made providing for full shifts to be worked for a limited number of days per week.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE :—						
Furniture trade operatives — various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield).	1,500	...	1 Oct.	18 Oct.††	For an hourly rate of 1s. 7d. and a uniform working week of 44 hours.	Hourly rate advanced to 1s. 7d. in Leeds and to 1s. 6½d. in other districts, and a further advance of ½d. per hour to be made in the latter on January 1, 1936; uniform working week of 44 hours adopted.

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

† About 12,000 coal miners were involved (a) in disputes beginning before October, but in progress during October; and (b) in further disputes at the same collieries beginning in October. They are thus counted twice in the total figures for the month.

‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is slight except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 130,000 in 1935, and 45,000 in 1934.

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

¶ At the majority of the collieries the dispute is reported as having terminated on 5th October in some districts and on 9th October in others.

¶ A minority of the underground workers stayed down one of the pits on 12th October and did not return to the surface until 19th October after certain assurances had been given by the firm. The colliery remained closed until 4th November, when there was a general resumption of work, following an understanding reached between representatives of the firm and the South Wales Miners' Federation.

** The stoppages began on various dates between 14th and 21st October, and ended on various dates from 17th to 25th October.

†† Work was resumed on 21st October.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	47%
Food only	...	...	31%

FOOD.

At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a rise as compared with the previous month. The greater part of this movement was due to further increases in the average prices of eggs, butter and bread; bacon and cheese also were slightly dearer than a month earlier, while fish was a little cheaper.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 31 per cent. at 1st November, 1935, as compared with 28 per cent. at 1st October, 1935, and 27 per cent. at 1st November, 1934.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st October, 1935, and 1st November, 1935:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Nov., 1935, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1935.	1st Nov., 1935.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1935.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 1½	d. + 3½	d. ...
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	— 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 3	1 3	+ 4½	...
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 2	1 2½	+ 3	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1	1 1½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8	0 8½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 3½	1 4	+ 1½	+ 0½
Salt	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	...	+ 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	— 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2½	+ 1	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 1½	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st November, 1935, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1935.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	34	35	35	35
Thin Flank	6	9	8	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	18	22	20	20
Thin Flank	—12	—4	—8	—8
Mutton, British—				
Legs	41	45	43	43
Breast	10	13	12	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	43	37	40	40
Breast	—10	—3	—7	—8
Bacon (streaky)*	27	28	27	25
Fish ...	112	88	100	104
Flour ...	25	25	25	24
Bread ...	43	40	41	39
Tea ...	23	34	28	28
Sugar (granulated) ...	15	10	12	11
Milk ...	88	92	90	89
Butter—				
Fresh	7	12	10	6
Salt	3	5	4	...
Cheese† ...	...	1	1	—4
Margarine ...	—21	—24	—22	—23
Eggs (fresh) ...	86	84	85	52
Potatoes ...	37	19	28	28
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	31	31	31	28

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1935, was approximately 50 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 58 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st November were on the average about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 45 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1935.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1935:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items.
(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

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

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1935.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	25	18	22	26	31	1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ...	10	4	0	2	3	Oct.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	567	562	553	585	571	Sept.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	8	1	18	...	19	Apr.
Finland ...	756	777	726	779	801	Sept.
France (Paris) ...	449	408	391	325	334	Oct.
„ (other towns) ...	431¶	392¶	370¶	305¶	305	Aug.
Germany ...	16	14	20	23	20	Oct.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	19‡	17‡	23‡	18‡	17	Sept.
Italy ...	318	293	264	282	280	Aug.
Norway ...	34	32	33	40	40	Sept.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	79	79	81	...	70	June
„ (Barcelona)† ...	71	65	68	...	74	June
Sweden† ...	28	23	25	32	32	Sept.
Switzerland ...	24	16	15	15	16	Sept.
United States ...	1	5	10	22	22	July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	23	16	19	25	27	Sept.
Canada ...	-8**	-5**	1	3	5	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	2	-5**	-13**	-7**	-6**	Oct.
Irish Free State ...	34¶	29¶	34¶	40¶	40	Aug.
New Zealand ...	8	4	11	18	24	Oct.
South Africa ...	-6**	-2**	3	2	0	Sept.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

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

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for June.

§ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

¶ Figure for August.

** Decrease.

‡‡ Figure for July to December.

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of persons relieved* on one day† in October, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 822,835, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. less than in October, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 497, 492 and 527 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October was 625,134, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 197,701, or 0.5 per cent. more 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. more than in the previous month, and 8.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 742,716, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.9 per cent. less than in October, 1934.

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

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 1935.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London...	28,380	100,315	128,695	304	+ 7	— 11
Birkenhead... ..	770	8,822	9,592	639	+ 11	+ 48
Birmingham	4,384	16,076	20,460	202	+ 1	— 7
Blackburn	778	3,947	4,725	394	+ 3	— 19
Bolton	838	5,043	5,881	334	+ 3	+ 7
Bradford	1,082	9,060	10,142	345	+ 1	— 38
Brighton	1,011	2,288	3,299	224	+ 5	+ 3
Bristol	2,034	7,966	10,000	244	+ 3	— 3
Burnley	367	3,930	4,297	456	— 6	+ 19
Cardiff	1,174	10,095	11,269	510	+ 9	— 26
Coventry	418	1,929	2,347	127	— 1	+ 5
Croydon	728	4,734	5,462	227	+ 12	+ 14
Derby	569	3,163	3,732	265	+ 5	— 83
East Ham	591	4,294	4,885	356	+ 4	+ 1
Gateshead	614	9,050	9,664	786	— 17	— 77
Huddersfield	479	2,047	2,526	221	+ 3	+ 5
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,650	20,315	21,965	687	+ 10	+ 4
Leeds	1,341	20,327	21,668	446	+ 3	— 9
Leicester	895	4,781	5,676	235	— 9	— 6
Liverpool	4,488	88,439	92,927	1,084	— 3	+ 31
Manchester	3,292	42,945	46,237	613	+ 11	— 118
Middlesbrough	382	5,316	5,698	408	+ 5	— 38
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	844	20,688	21,532	750	— 6	— 39
Norwich	752	8,655	9,407	748	+ 2	— 103
Nottingham	1,124	10,737	11,861	421	— 3	— 67
Oldham	878	4,700	5,578	413	+ 10	+ 9
Plymouth	517	6,276	6,793	334	+ 1	— 8
Portsmouth	1,160	3,255	4,415	177	+ 11	— 5
Preston	521	2,426	2,947	251	...	+ 39
St. Helens	432	5,820	6,252	578	+ 2	— 7
Salford	556	10,182	10,738	502	+ 32	— 6
Sheffield	1,663	34,964	36,627	703	+ 3	— 14
Southampton	1,273	4,579	5,852	331	+ 9	+ 12
Southend-on-Sea	302	3,178	3,480	261	+ 35	— 7
South Shields	709	4,015	4,724	419	+ 7	+ 10
Stockport	599	1,793	2,392	187	+ 2	+ 3
Stoke-on-Trent	1,772	8,536	10,308	375	— 2	— 9
Sunderland	778	15,297	16,075	861	+ 12	+ 109
Swansea	467	7,993	8,460	511	— 2	+ 26
Wallasey	271	2,368	2,639	272	+ 24	+ 58
Walsall	539	3,078	3,617	343	+ 1	— 68
West Ham	2,044	15,075	17,119	620	+ 5	— 50
Wolverhampton	566	2,605	3,171	226	— 3	+ 3
Total for the above County Boroughs	45,652	450,787	496,439	477	+ 4	— 14
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	74,032	551,102	625,134	427	+ 5	— 13
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	4,625	153,050	157,675	1,415	+ 5	— 309
Edinburgh	601	20,806	21,407	468	+ 2	...
Dundee	391	8,122	8,513	480	— 3	+ 15
Aberdeen	470	9,636	10,106	587	+ 16	+ 35
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,087	191,614	197,701	1,029	+ 5	— 177
Total for above 47 areas ...	80,119	742,716	822,835	497	+ 5	— 30

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

† 26th October in England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1935.

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

The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,172,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1934, in respect of the same 140 Authorities :—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings; and Addi-tions and Altera-tions to existing Build-ings.	Totals; and Per-centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) com-pared with Oct., 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties*	147,800	9,700	800	12,000	20,100	190,400 — 0.4
Yorkshire ...	1,502,700	43,300	23,000	37,700	77,500	1,684,200 + 38.4
Lancs. & Cheshire	561,600	54,100	35,600	90,000	72,100	813,400 + 8.9
North and West-Midland Counties*	1,182,900	258,700	78,200	345,400	248,000	2,113,200 + 73.3
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	499,300	37,700	13,600	—	24,300	574,900 + 83.1
Outer London*†	1,691,900	117,400	316,500	197,700	238,800	2,562,300 — 15.6
South-Eastern Counties*	680,600	1,200	73,800	84,500	83,900	924,000 + 11.2
South-Western Counties ...	121,800	2,500	31,700	3,300	19,700	179,000 — 5.5
Wales and Mon.	129,500	200	5,500	—	11,700	146,900 + 20.8
SCOTLAND ...	451,200	6,400	19,400	20,500	96,700	594,200 — 4.9
TOTAL, Oct., 1935	6,969,300	531,200	598,100	791,100	892,800	9,782,500 + 15.2
Total, Oct., 1934	6,125,700	494,900	486,200	399,200	984,400	8,490,400

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1935.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during July to September, 1935. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the third quarter of 1934 :—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931, of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings; and Addi-tions and Altera-tions to existing Build-ings.	Totals; and Per-centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) com-pared with July-Sept. 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (970)	796,200	61,700	60,600	73,800	102,000	1,094,300 + 39.3
Yorkshire (2,472)	1,778,700	95,900	154,800	254,900	207,400	2,491,700 — 21.7
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,090)	2,052,500	387,800	327,000	994,600	266,000	4,027,900 + 47.5
North and West-Midland Counties (3,188)	4,014,600	633,600	718,000	331,100	643,300	6,340,600 + 52.3
South Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	914,500	217,100	69,100	93,700	76,100	1,370,500 + 15.9
Outer London† (2,700)	5,534,100	675,000	438,100	247,400	472,800	7,367,400 + 31.9
South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,451,200	15,400	143,100	38,900	336,600	1,985,200 + 11.3
South-Western Counties (452)	339,000	6,000	36,500	64,300	61,600	507,400 + 44.6
Wales and Mon. (820)	411,500	33,000	52,800	10,100	48,900	556,300 + 18.4
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,060,500	95,300	69,600	275,400	344,000	1,844,800 + 4.9
TOTALS (17,761):—						
July, 1935 ...	7,155,400	635,900	800,000	625,000	1,049,400	10,265,700
Aug., 1935 ...	4,941,800	721,400	407,900	555,600	589,500	7,216,200
Sept., 1935 ...	6,255,600	863,500	861,700	1,203,600	919,800	10,104,200
July-Sept., 1935	18,352,800	2,220,800	2,069,600	2,384,200	2,558,700	27,586,100 + 25.4
July-Sept., 1934	15,419,200	1,591,400	1,552,800	1,408,100	1,995,200	21,996,700

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :—Northern Counties (one); North and West-Midland Counties (one); Outer London (two); and South-Eastern Counties (two).

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in September, 1935, was 13,194, as compared with 9,181 in August, 1935, and 9,888 in September, 1934. In continuation of the statistics given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (e.g., August, 1935, page 321), figures are given in the Table below relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities during the third quarter of 1935; comparative figures are also given for the corresponding quarter of 1934.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with	
			Previous Audit.†	A year ago.†
Pig-Iron :	1935.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	July-Sept.	59 8	+ 0 7	+ 2 11½
Cumberland ...	July-Sept.	63 0½	— 0 1½	+ 2 3½
(Hematite mixed numbers)	July-Sept.	57 11½	+ 0 7½	+ 3 4½
Nottingham District ...	July-Sept.	56 6½	— 0 7	+ 1 0½
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	55 7	+ 0 4½	+ 3 8½
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	64 9	— 0 9	+ 0 11
West of Scotland ...	July-Sept.	163 4½	— 2 3	— 2 9½
Manufactured Iron :	July-Aug.	192 9½	+ 4 0½	+ 2 4½
North of England ...	July-Aug.			
West of Scotland ...	July-Aug.			
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated‡, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side, blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland; and in a decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire.

The variations in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, North Lancashire and the West of Scotland, and of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England; whilst in the case of blastfurnacemen in the Nottingham District wages continued to be maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainment.

For details of the changes in wages referred to see page 398 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1935, and page 442 of this issue.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901—1920.

Prescribed Standard for First-Aid Boxes or Cupboards.

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

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

† Stated to the nearest farthing.

‡ See the article on *Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales)* in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1935, page 122.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1935: No. 124. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decision is of general interest :—

Case No. 6655/35. (7.10.35).

SECTION 24 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—
CAPABLE OF WORK—CLAIMANT HAD RIGHT HAND AMPUTATED—
SMALL OR NEGLIGIBLE CHANCES OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT
IMMATERIAL AS TEST OF CAPABILITY OF WORK.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant was capable of work.

"Whilst in employment the claimant sustained an injury which resulted in the amputation of his right hand below the wrist.

"The claimant received a lump sum by way of compensation. That was on the 22nd May, 1935, when it was said that the claimant's total incapacity still continued 'but it is expected that his condition will improve to enable him to do the work of a one-hand man.' This indicates that the amputation had not then completely healed.

"A month later it was certified by a medical man that the claimant 'is able to do work of a light nature, i.e., a one-armed man's job.'

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

* See page 415 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

† The Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit in respect of Dependent Children) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1052. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

‡ The Banking Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1073. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

§ The Insurance Industry Special Scheme (Variation and Amendment) Order, 1935. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1074. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

|| Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1934 (price 3s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). These analytical guides are in process of revision and Part IV. (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for September, 1935.

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

"In his arguments in resisting the claimant's appeal to the Umpire, the Insurance Officer seems to adopt a similar line. He relies upon the statement that 'it is quite useless for him (the claimant) to hope for future employment with the employer. The probability of claimant obtaining suitable employment in the locality is said therefore to be practically negligible having regard to his physical condition and his age.

"The principal decisions on the meaning of the expression 'capable of work' are Decisions 308/O.W.D.* 6979/20,† 1404/28.‡ These are printed and it is not necessary to make copious extracts from them.

"The expression in these decisions which appears to have given rise to this case and to this appeal is 'capable of doing work of a kind such as there may be some reasonable probability of obtaining.'

"The expression refers to work of a certain kind, and in my view, it means that the claimant proves that he is capable of work if, notwithstanding his condition, he can show that he is still has powers of labour which are a merchantable article in some of the well-known lines of the labour market.

"Economic conditions or competition with able-bodied men may render his chances of obtaining employment very small or negligible, but this is immaterial as a test of capability of work. Much less can the economic conditions of his locality be any test so long as he is capable of taking some line of labour elsewhere.

"If, on the other hand, a claimant's powers of work are so reduced that no one could reasonably be expected to engage him, except from motives of charity, he would fail to show that he was capable of work.

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

"In Case 308/O.W.D. the claimant was crippled in the left leg and in receipt of full disablement allowance. The only work that he was said to be fit for was a well-known line of labour, that of a time-keeper. He was held 'capable of work.' His chances of obtaining the employment of which he was capable were not made any test of his capacity.

"In Case 4863/O.W.D.§ the claimant was paralysed in both legs. She could not leave home and there was said to be no possibility of her obtaining home work. She succeeded in showing that she was capable of work because she had, in fact, worked as a home worker for 20 years.

"This last case was distinguished in Case 6979/20 in which the claimant was certified to be suitable for a sedentary occupation, but he had not learned any trade which he could follow at home. He sought to show that he was fit for employment as a doorkeeper or lift attendant, but this was rejected on medical evidence. The claimant, therefore, failed to show that he was capable for work of some kind as an employee.

"In Case 2347/O.W.D.|| the claimant was a mental deficient, and it was said that it was unlikely that any employer would engage her, and that there was no reasonable prospect of finding her suitable employment. She was held capable of work because, notwithstanding her defects, she had been employed for ten years and her incapacity had not become worse. A similar case was Case 5992/20.¶

"Upon the same principles, cases of blind persons were allowed or disallowed (See Decisions 3400/O.W.D.** 1512/20,†† 1571/25.‡‡ Reference may also be made to the case of a claimant who had worked for 8 years at a place a few yards from his home, but who was so incapacitated that he could not get to the Employment Exchange to sign (Decision 841/20).§§

"The point raised in the present case underlay Decision 13775/33.|||| The claimant had been certified fit for light work but he had not obtained any. He wanted work in a lamp room. It was held that the Court of Referees could not import into the meaning of 'capable of work' a consideration of the claimant's willingness or unwillingness to accept the light work for which he was fit.

"Both the Medical Referee and the Company's medical adviser pronounce the claimant fit for light surface work at least, and that is a well recognised form of labour and is thus "work of a kind such as there may be some reasonable probability of obtaining."

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

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

* See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions p. 19.

† See Vol. III, " " " (Pamphlet No. 38).

‡ See Vol. VII, " " " p. 117 (Pamphlet No. 7/1928).

§ See U.I. Code 8 Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 24.

|| See Vol. II, " " " p. 22.

¶ See U.I. Code 8 " " " (Pamphlet No. 31).

** See Vol. I, " " " p. 23.

†† See Vol. I, " " " p. 371.

‡‡ See Vol. IV, " " " p. 185 (Pamphlet No. 11/1925).

§§ See Vol. I, " " " p. 254.

|||| See Vol. XII " " " p. 74 (Pamphlet No. 10/1933).

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

CERTAIN GRADES IN THE STAMPING DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—Claims were submitted by the Civil Service Clerical Association for increases in the scales of pay and annual leave, and for a reduction in the working hours, of (a) women tellers (established and unestablished); (b) assistant stampers, stampers and principal stampers; and (c) third class superintendents in the Stamping Department, Board of Inland Revenue. The Association submitted that the work was highly responsible and covered a wide range of different duties, and that there was interchangeability from one post to another. In addition, the speed at which the work was done and the lack of promotion prospects were stressed. Comparisons with the scales of pay of other grades in the Civil Service and in outside establishments were advanced. It was also submitted that the hours of work were longer than in most other Government Departments, and that the annual leave allowances were out of scale with those prevalent in the Civil Service generally. The Board of Inland Revenue contended that the pay, leave, and hours of work of the grades concerned compared favourably with establishments both inside and outside the Government service where work of a comparable nature was performed. The Court awarded certain increases in pay and an increase of leave to women tellers and assistant stampers, and they decided that no change should be made in existing working hours, provided that payment should be made at overtime rates for all hours of attendance in excess of 44 hours a week.—Award No. 1628; dated 22nd October, 1935.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

Objection period expires 11th December, 1935.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (35), dated 5th November, 1935, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 1st January, 1936.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—(i) *Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. LXIX. Part I.* Ministry of Agriculture. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (ii) *Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. XXIII. Part I.* Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

Contain statistics of persons employed on 4th June, 1934, on holdings above one acre.

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1935.

ADMIRALTY.

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

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

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

WAR OFFICE.

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

Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel** : H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Oil, Lubricating** : Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paint** : Colthurst & Harding, Bristol; Smith & Walton, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., London or Hebburn-on-Tyne.—**Pipes and Fittings** : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Shaw (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow; Cochranes (Middlesbro'), Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Pig Iron Facing Sand** : Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—**Pipes, Traps and Gullies (Glazed Ware)** : W. Harrimen & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Erith and Dudley.—**Pins, Tent, Iron** : B. B. Price, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Pins, Tent, Wood** : D. Vanderstegen, Reading.—**Piping, Mild Steel Galvanized** : Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—**Plates, Dinner, Steel, Tinned** : J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Poles, Tent** : Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumps, Tyre** : Hattersley & Davidson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Road Roller** : Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Sodium Aluminate** : Alfloc, Ltd., Warrington.—**Serge, S.D.** : P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; Jos. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Longwood; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Farsley; Wm. Bliss & Son, Ltd., Chipping Norton.—**Serge, White, Lining** : J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harberton Ford.—**Shutters, M. S.** : M. B. Weld & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Standards for Troughs** : Wrinch & Son, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Steel Billets** : Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Glazing Bars** : W. H. Haywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Steel, Mild, Flat** : S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Nickel Chrome** : English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stockinette** : Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Stretchers, Ambulance** : J. & A. Carters, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tables, Barrack** : Ironwork : Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—**Tables, Barrack** : **Tops** : R. A. Lister & Co., Dursley.—**Tables, Trestle** : **Tops** : Gloucester Woodworking Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Tank, Acid Storage** : John Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Tanks, Steel** : Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., W. Bromwich and Newport (Mon.).—**Tartan, Highland** : D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Tents, C.S.** : John Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin & Co., London, E.; Silver & Edgington, London, E.C.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tinplate** : Avondale Tinplate Co., Ltd., Pontnewydd.—**Towing Ropes, Steel** : Martin Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Wellington Quay-on-Tyne; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Tyres, Covers and Tubes** : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Valves, W.T.** : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Washers** : Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Water Bottles** : Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Webbing, Cotton** : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Webb Equipment** : M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Wooden Blocks** : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Zinc Ingot** : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Works Services** : *Building, etc.* : Aldershot—W.O.'s Quarters, Clayton Barracks: W. Laughton, Bedford. Berwick—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Thos. Horsburgh & Son, Dunbar. Blackdown—Construction of Married Officers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Garages at N. Frith Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London W.; Sanitary Annexes: H. T. Hill & Son, Cove, Hants. Bordon—Guardhouse, etc., Blocks, St. Lucia and Quebec Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Catterick—Water Main, etc.: Fred. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Repairs to Farm Buildings: J. T. Farran & Son, Hutton Rudby. Chatham—Renewing Floors: H. Goodsell, Maidstone; Repairing roofs: Robert Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Renewing Sashes and Frames: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Alterations to St. Marys Barracks: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Deepcut—Sanitary Annexes: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Dunbar and Berwick-on-Tweed—Artificer's Work: Thos. Horsburgh & Son, Dunbar. Fort Monkton—Garage for Lorries: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Fort George—Painting: Fred. Holdsworth, Shipley. Enfield Lock—Constructional Steelwork: Croggon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Glasgow—Term Contract: Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank. Glencorse—Term Contract: Mitchell, Anderson & Co., Edinburgh. Hamilton—Term Contract: Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Hounslow—Football Ground at A.V.T. Centre: J. Burley & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Hounslow—Artificers Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Larkhill—Repairs to Hutting: James & Crockerell, Darrington. Londonderry—Garages at Ebrington Barracks: Crawford & Eakin, Londonderry. Netley—Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Improvement of Married Quarters: G. R. Wade, Richmond, Yorks. North Midland Area—Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Sandhurst—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Stirling—Repairs to road, R.A.O. Depot: Darroch, Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, E. Shorncliffe—Periodical Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich—Artificers work in the Woolwich R.E. Area: H. J. Gower, Ltd., London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

A.G.S. Parts : Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Accumulators** : Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Aero Engines, Repairs, Rebuild, Tests, Spares, etc.** : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines, Repairs, Conversion, Tests, etc.** : Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engines, Spares** : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aero Engines, Starter Spares** : A.B.C. Motors, Ltd.,

Walton-on-Thames.—**Aero Engines, Blower Unit** : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Wheels** : Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aero Wheels, Tyres, etc.** : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Aircraft Spares** : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Aircraft, Repairs** : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Modification** : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Conversion Sets** : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircscrews** : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Ammeters and Voltmeters** : Metro-Vickers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Anchorage, Observers'** : A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Anodic Treatment Plant** : W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Apparatus, Supplies Dropping** : Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Auxiliary Power Units** : A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Bags, Travelling** : Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Battery Charging Panels** : Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Belts, Safety** : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bins, Storage** : Haslam's, Ltd., Bolton.—**Bitumen** : Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Blocks, Terminal** : Oliver Pell Control Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Boards, Chart** : E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boring Tools, etc.** : C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Fuse** : Phoenix Telephone & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Buildings and Works Services** : Bicester, Remodelling Annexes: J. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Oxford. Cranwell, Artificers' Works: Winton Construction Co., Ltd., Louth. Church Fenton, Construction of Station: McDonald Gibbs & Co. (Eng.), Ltd., London, E. C. Debden, Hangar Foundations, Pointer (Norwich), Ltd., Norwich. Dhibban, Underground Cables: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Dhibban, Power-House Plant: English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Filton, Artificers' Works: W. Cowling & Son, Bristol. Halton, Chapel and X-ray Room: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Henlow, Wiring of Hutments: Anderson Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Malcolm & Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hullavington, Construction of Station: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.C. Subcontractors: **Hangar Steelwork** : Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Haverton Hill. **Heating Installation** : A. Scull & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. **Electric Wiring Installation** : Anderson Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Lee-on-Solent, Armoury, etc.: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Leuchars, Officers' Quarters: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Manby, Construction of Station: McDonald Gibbs & Co. (Eng.), Ltd., London, E.C. Mildenhall, Hangar: Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Swansea. Montrose, Wiring Hutments: Lowden Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Montrose, Heating Hutments: Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Stradishall, Piping of Ditches: Hodson's, Ltd., Nottingham. Ternhill, Heating of Hutments: Geo. S. Hall, Stoke-on-Trent. Upper Heyford, Remodelling Annexes: J. H. Kingerlee & Son, Oxford. Usworth, Drill Hall, etc.: A. H. Earnshaw & Sons, Darlington.—**Cable** : General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Calibrators, Airspeed** : R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—**Calipers** : E. P. Barrus, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cameras** : Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cameras and Spares** : Houghton Butcher Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. Kershaw & Sons, Leeds.—**Cameras Obscura** : Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—**Caps, Flying** : H. Bednall, Walsall.—**Cartridges, Signal** : Y.S.C., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cases and Crates** : G. 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