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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was some further improvement in employment, on the whole, between 15th April and 20th May.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 15·6 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 15·7 at 15th April, 1935, and 16·2 at 14th May, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 20th May, 1935, was 17·9, and for females 9·5. At 15th April, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17·9 and 9·7, and at 14th May, 1934, they were 18·8 and 9·2.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 20th May, 1935, there were approximately 10,334,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 14,000 more than at 15th April, 1935, and 141,000 more than at 14th May, 1934.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th May, 1935, there were 1,641,969 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 34,654 less than at 15th April, 1935, and 16,708 less than at 14th May, 1934. The total on 20th May, 1935, included 1,319,584 men, 60,477 boys, 209,869 women, and 52,039 girls. It was made up of 571,639 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 728,478 applicants for unemployment allowances, 200,158 other insured persons (including 21,904 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,694 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 20th May, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 224,901 men, 4,575 boys, 81,981 women, and 3,318 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 314,775 was 34,442 more than at 15th April, 1935, but 26,253 less than at 14th May, 1934. It included 285,169 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,641 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 17,965 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 20th May, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 86,087 men, 68 boys, 1,812 women and 41 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 88,008 was 504 more than at 15th April, 1935, but 2,668 less than at 14th May, 1934. It included 66,423 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 20,942 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 643 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

There was an increase of 10,375, between 15th April and 20th May, in the total number of juveniles under 16 years of age on the registers, due to the registration of boys and girls who left school at Easter.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The industries in which an improvement in employment was recorded included building, public works contracting and certain ancillary trades, general engineering, the cotton, hosiery, and tailoring industries, some of the food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand there was a large increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly in Yorkshire and the Midlands; and there was also a decline in employment in motor vehicle building, steel melting, rolling, etc., the linen industry, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and musical instrument, etc. manufacture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May resulted in an increase of about £23,100 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 453,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about £1,000 in those of 37,500 workpeople.

The principal increase affected adult male workers in the engineering industry, whose wages were raised by 1s. a week. Of other increases the most important affected workers employed in tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase and Warwickshire districts.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1935 have resulted in a net increase of £59,300 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 1,276,500 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £11,400 in those of 164,500 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June 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 40 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st May, 1935, and 38 per cent. at 1st June, 1934. For food only the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 20, 18 and 17, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 47. In addition, 9 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 14,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in May was about 88,000 working days.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1934.

THE following article is based on inquiries made by the Department, in continuation of similar inquiries made in previous years, as to the operation, in 1934, of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership. Statistics are also given for previous years, these having been revised, where necessary, in accordance with the information now available. The figures throughout relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are outside the scope of the statistics.

ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1934 was 429. Seven firms each had two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 436, as compared with 449 at the end of 1933. About 370,000 workpeople were employed in 1934 in the 429 businesses concerned, of whom about 219,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the years 1925-34, showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, the bonuses paid under these schemes :—

Year.	Number of undertakings practising profit-sharing (end of year).	Number of schemes in operation (end of year).	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1925	473	480	219,000	368	£ s. d. 9 0 11	5.1
1926	484	491	228,000	376	8 16 10	4.4
1927	498	506	236,000	380	8 11 11	4.0
1928	495	504	253,000	414	8 17 9	4.4
1929	504	512	260,000	419	9 9 11	4.8
1930	494	502	240,000	427	10 2 11	5.7
1931	478	486	233,000	414	10 6 7	5.4
1932	458	465	220,000	390	9 10 5	5.2
1933	442	449	216,000	382	10 18 8	5.6
1934	429	436	219,000	378	10 9 1	5.6

While the number of schemes in operation had increased from 480 at the end of 1925 to 512 at the end of 1929, since the latter year there has been a continuous decline, leaving the number of operative schemes considerably less at the end of 1934 than in 1925.

The figures in the above Table include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

I.—SCHEMES OTHER THAN THOSE IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 270 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1934; seven of these firms each had two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 277 (compared with 283 at the end of 1933). Included in the above are three schemes for which the Department was unable to obtain a return in respect of the year 1934, but which are assumed to be still in operation.

The following Table analyses, according to the industry or business concerned, the total number of schemes known to have been started up to the end of 1934, the number which have been discontinued, and the number still operating at the end of 1934 :—

Industry or Business.	Total number of schemes known to have been started up to end of 1934.	Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1934.	Number of schemes still in operation at end of 1934.
Agriculture	32	29	3
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	34	22	12
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ...	92	55	37
Textile	42	20	22
Food and Drink ...	61	33	28
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	68	41	27
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	91	22	69
Insurance, Banking and Finance	13	3	10
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	109	75	34
Other Businesses ...	115	80	35
Total	657	380	277

For those firms whose schemes were in operation at the end of 1934 particulars are given in the following Table as to the number of persons employed and the number of these employees entitled to participate in the schemes. In the case of the three schemes for which returns were not received for 1934, the numbers of employees have been estimated on the basis of the information supplied in previous years.

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. (See * note in second column on page 209).

Industry or Business.	Schemes in operation at end of 1934.			
	Number of firms.	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Agriculture	3	3	200	100
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	12	12	17,900	13,900
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	34	37	55,700	18,700
Textile	22	22	27,100	16,600
Food and Drink	27	28	38,400	24,500
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	26	27	15,900	7,600
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	69	69	60,400	50,900
Insurance, Banking and Finance	10	10	31,100	22,700
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	33	34	48,100	12,800
Other Businesses	34	35	36,700	15,000
Total	270	277	331,500	182,800

From the figures given in the first of the above two Tables it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and, in all industries taken together, nearly 60 per cent. of the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, which accounts for 57 of the 69 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1934; in this industry a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes, comparatively few of which have been discontinued, and a number of which have been in operation for twenty-five years or longer.

From the second of the above Tables it will be seen that the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1934 was approximately 331,000, of whom about 183,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. At the end of the previous year (when there were 276 firms operating 283 schemes) the number of employees entitled to participate in the schemes then in operation was approximately 181,000, out of a total of about 331,000 persons employed.

The large proportion of the employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater extent, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type nearly 85 per cent. of the employees come within the profit-sharing arrangements.

Types of Schemes.

The following Table shows the number of schemes of various types in operation at the end of 1934, together with the number of employees covered by each type of scheme and the number of discontinued schemes of each type :—

Type of scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1934.			Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1934.
	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms	52	111,100	21,900	43
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	20	37,000	7,000	16
Other schemes, analysed by methods of paying bonus:				
(a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	104	82,800	69,700	229
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	13	10,600	9,800	14
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking† ...	32	32,200	25,100	25
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown ...	56	57,800	49,300	53
Total	277	331,500	182,800	380

* Where a scheme has been modified since its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.

† In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.

Particulars of the duration of schemes of the various types operative at the end of 1934 are shown below:—

Type of scheme.	Total number of schemes in operation at end of 1934.	Number of existing schemes which were started—					
		Before 1901.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1918.	1919 and 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1934.
"Share issue" schemes	52	2	5	9	17	19	...
"Deposit" schemes ...	20	3	1	4	4	8	...
Other schemes:—							
(a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	104	10	9	20	25	38	2
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund ...	13	1	...	...	5	7	...
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking* ...	32	...	6	5	6	14	1
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown	56	6	9	8	7	25	1
Total ...	277	22	30	46	64	111	4

It may be noted that, of the 277 schemes in operation at the end of 1934, only 52 were started before the year 1911; and that 179 of the schemes are of post-war origin. On the other hand, of the 380 schemes which have been discontinued, 225, or nearly 60 per cent., were started before 1911.

Share-Issue and Deposit Schemes.—In the case of the "share issue" schemes, the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing, since the shares may have been purchased in the open market, on the same terms as by the ordinary investor; and in that case the dividends on the shares have no element of special advantage to the employee, as such. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor, and it is, moreover, apparent that the object of the scheme is to enlist and retain the interest of employees in their employer's business,† the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further dividend varying with profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 72 of the existing schemes, included in the Table, and for 59 of the defunct schemes.

Other Schemes.—Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed to the credit of the employee in a savings account from which he may freely withdraw) represent nearly 40 per cent. of the existing and about 60 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not distributed in cash; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, or similar fund, or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

Co-partnership Provisions in Schemes.—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 277 schemes in operation at the end of 1934 there were 120 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees; while, of the 380 defunct schemes, 83 provided for such an arrangement.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned, viz., that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. Ninety-five such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 52 were still in force at the end of 1934, 36 of these schemes having been started since the war. Although the firms operating these 52 schemes have about 111,000 employees, only about 22,000 of the latter actually hold shares. The smallness of the proportion of employee-shareholders to all employees is mainly due to the fact that in many cases only a minority of the employees have been able, or have wished, to take advantage of the facilities offered.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is retained for investment on their behalf in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 57 are known to have been started, 32 of which were still in operation at the end of 1934, including 11 started before the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 25 out of the 32 schemes of this type in operation; practically all the earlier schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

* See note † in second column on previous page.

† A single issue of shares to employees, particularly if there are no restrictions on the subsequent sale of the shares to persons outside the business, would not usually come within the scope of the statistics.

In addition to the above schemes, a further 51 schemes are known to have been started in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, etc. Of these 51 schemes, 15 have been terminated and 36 were still in operation at the end of 1934; 27 of the 36 schemes are operated by gas companies.

Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 218 schemes in operation in 1934, particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year, and are summarised in the following Table. A few firms were unable to supply particulars of bonuses paid or credited, and some schemes—particularly of the share-issue type—do not lend themselves to calculation in this respect. Further, there is a group of schemes—those described as "deposit" schemes—for which the profit-sharing bonus can usually be stated, but is of a different character from that in other types of schemes, since it is paid only to those employees who have deposited sums with the firm, and its amount depends in part on the amounts deposited. In these cases there is a guaranteed minimum interest on sums left on deposit with the employing firm which is not regulated by profits, and a supplementary interest which varies with the profits; the latter only is regarded as the profit-sharing bonus for the purpose of these statistics and is included in the figures given below. Where such cases occur a second series of figures is given, in *italics*, in order to show the effect of excluding these "deposit" schemes from the statistics.

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.*	Number of employees entitled to participate.*	Average amount of bonus per head in 1934.*	Average percentage addition to earnings in 1934.*
Agriculture ...	2	100	£ s. d. 12 1	Per cent. 0.9
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	9	13,200	14 17 10	9.8
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	23	15,600	15 0 9	9.8
Textile ...	20	13,800	2 19 9	2.6
Food and Drink ...	21	12,700	2 11 5	2.5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	18	12,000	3 0 10	3.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	24	24,000	6 11 9	3.9
Insurance, Banking and Finance ...	20	22,900	6 15 5	3.9
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	20	5,300	7 8 2	4.7
Other Businesses ...	19	5,000	7 13 11	4.7
Total ...	67	50,300	9 16 11	5.0
...	6	15,000	45 17 10	13.5
...	23	8,600	12 3 11	7.9
...	23	13,800	4 6 4	3.4
...	20	12,100	4 17 10	3.9
Total ...	218	158,600	11 11 0	5.8
...	203	152,900	11 16 9	5.9

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rates of bonus paid, are shown below:—

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1934.
Nil ...	52	39,800	22,300	£ —
Under 2 per cent. ...	46	26,100	19,700	—
2 and under 4 per cent. ...	15	8,300	7,200	13,900
4 " " 6 " " ...	14	7,000	6,800	13,500
6 " " 8 " " ...	23	39,300	31,500	175,400
8 " " 10 " " ...	21	37,700	31,000	173,300
10 " " 12 " " ...	42	42,400	36,700	265,100
12 " " 14 " " ...	24	7,700	6,300	76,700
14 " " 16 " " ...	23	6,800	5,500	65,700
16 " " 18 " " ...	14	18,000	14,700	195,400
18 " " 20 " " ...	14	6,000	5,000	103,000
20 per cent. or over ...	4	21,000	19,700	802,900
Percentage not stated ...	4	1,100	900	28,100
...	7	2,400	2,100	107,500
...	19	24,500	12,200	63,400
...	14	13,500	10,800	55,600
Total ...	218	210,500	158,600	1,831,400
...	203	182,000	152,900	1,810,100

The average amount of bonus per head in 1934 (£11 11s. 0d.) was slightly lower than the corresponding figure for 1933, but expressed as a percentage addition to earnings was the same in both years, viz., 5.8 per cent. Excluding "deposit" schemes the percentages were 5.9 in 1934, as compared with 6.0 in 1933. Owing to insufficient profits, about one quarter of the schemes yielded no bonus in 1934.

As was the case in 1933, the highest amount of bonus per head in 1934 was in the relatively small insurance, banking and finance group, the bonuses averaging £45 17s. 10d. per head in 1934 and £56 12s. 9d. in 1933. A high rate of bonus was paid also in the brick, chemical, etc., group, the average amount per head being £14 17s. 10d., as compared with £14 16s. 7d. in 1933. In the merchants, warehousemen and retail traders group the rate rose from £9 1s. 3d. in 1933 to £12 3s. 11d. in 1934; and in the paper, printing, etc., group there was also a substantial increase, the average amount per head being £7 8s. 2d. in 1934, compared with £5 8s. 10d. in 1933. For gas, water and electricity supply undertakings the figures were £9 16s. 11d. in 1934, and £9 9s. 6d. in 1933. At the other end of the scale the average bonus in the metal group was £2 19s. 9d. in 1934, compared with £2 2s. 1d. in 1933. In the two surviving schemes in agriculture for which particulars have been given the average bonus was less than £1 in both years.

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some firms were able to give the amount, but not the rate, of bonus. (For explanation of figures in *italics* see text preceding Table).

The average rate of bonus—taking all industries together, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—shows comparatively little variation from year to year. In the twenty-five years from 1910 to 1934 inclusive, a period which covers years both of great prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3·6 per cent. (in 1921) and has never risen above 6·7 per cent. (in 1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-five years the rate has varied only between 4·5 and 5·9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5·1 per cent.

New Schemes.

Only one scheme, summarised below, has come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1934:—

Industry.	Approximate total number of employees.	Brief outline of scheme.
Brick and tile manufacture.	500	Annual bonus to each employee aged 21 years or over equivalent to dividend on eight preferred ordinary shares for each complete year of service up to ten (bonus at half rate for service before attaining age of 21).

Schemes Discontinued.

Seven schemes were reported to the Department as having been discontinued during 1934. Particulars are as follows:—

Industry or Business.	Scheme began.	Approximate number of employees at date of discontinuance.	Cause of discontinuance.
Mine and quarry owners and iron-masters ...	1907	11,250	Capital structure of company reorganised.
Flannel manufacture and finishing ...	1919	140	Diminution of profits.
Silk hosiery manufacture ...	1923	650	Business changes.
Wholesale druggists ...	1924	100	Business changes.
Merchants ...	1926	6 (in Great Britain).	Substitution of other benefits.
Drapery and furnishing	1928	560	Insufficiency of profits.
Motor engineers and salesmen ...	1930	50	Termination of special concessions to employees acquiring share capital.

The following Table analyses, by cause of discontinuance, and by duration, all the schemes known to the Department to have been discontinued:—

Cause of discontinuance.	Number of schemes which lasted—							Total number of schemes discontinued by end of 1934.
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over.	Period not known.	
Apathy of employees, or dissatisfaction of employers with results ...	9	26	23	12	6	7	3	86
Dissatisfaction of employees ...	2	4	3	3	2	2	...	16
Diminution of profits, losses or want of success	6	22	15	24	8	11	1	87
Enterprise abandoned; death of employer; liquidation or dissolution of business, etc. ...	9	12	4	9	8	6	1	49
Changes in, or transfer of business ...	3	10	18	13	5	13	...	62
Substitution of increased wages, or shorter hours, or other benefits ...	...	12	15	8	2	5	...	42
Other causes; cause not known or indefinite ...	6	5	11	6	2	2	6	38
Total ...	35	91	89	75	33	46	11	380

Progress of Profit Sharing.

There was an almost continuous increase in the number of profit-sharing schemes during the years 1910 to 1929, though the progress was very much more rapid in some years than in others; since 1929, however, the number of schemes in operation has declined each year. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 97 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. The following Table shows the general position of profit-sharing schemes in the years 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934:—

	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
Schemes in operation ...	123	272	329	277
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate ...	57,000	136,000	207,000	183,000
Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited* :—				
Number of schemes ...	76	158	256	218
Number of employees entitled to participate ...	52,000	112,000	176,000	159,000
Average amount of bonus per head ...	†	£9 18s. 3d.	£10 19s. 5d.	£11 11s. 0d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	5·0	6·4	6·0	5·8

* See * note in second column on previous page.

† Figures not available.

II.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of 1934, 159 co-operative societies are known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes, as compared with 166 at the end of 1933. The employees of the above 159 societies totalled over 38,000, of whom 36,000 were entitled to participate under the schemes. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc.; but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

The following Table gives particulars of the schemes in operation in 1934, showing separately the figures for the different types of societies:—

	Agricultural societies.	Industrial productive societies.	Retail distributive societies.	All societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1934 ...	61	48	50	159
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate	900	10,600	24,500	36,000
Bonuses paid or credited during 1934* :—				
Average amount of bonus per head ...	£5 17s. 11d.	£5 19s. 8d.	£5 10s. 2d.	£5 13s. 2d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	4·8	5·4	4·4	4·7

Agricultural Societies.—The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. The average rate of bonus in 1934 was 4·8 per cent. on earnings, a higher figure than in previous years, largely on account of the bonus paid by a newly-formed society. The rates of bonus paid in earlier years were noticeably small, amounting to less than 2 per cent. on earnings in each of the years 1925 to 1929; 2·1 in 1930; 2·3 in 1931; 3·2 in 1932; and 3·0 in 1933. Fourteen of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1934, compared with 12 in 1933.

Industrial Productive Societies.—The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers; but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 48 schemes, six provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 26 schemes provide for the whole bonus to be so retained until the employee has a stated amount of capital to his credit. In the case of five other societies some part of the bonus is retained for investment, and in three other cases the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes; in only eight of the 48 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of societies in each of these industry groups in 1934, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group in that year:—

Industry.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1934.*	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile ...	4	900	£ 3 10 5	4·0
Boot and Shoe ...	15	1,600	2 18 8	2·4
Other Clothing ...	4	4,500	4 8 6	5·7
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	16	1,100	2 16 3	1·7
Other Industries ...	9	2,500	13 2 7	9·0
Total ...	48	10,600	5 19 8	5·4

No bonuses were available under 26 of the 48 schemes in 1934; in 6 of these societies no bonus has been paid or credited during the whole of the ten years 1925–1934. When bonuses are payable, however, they are usually higher in this than in either of the other co-operative groups.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on gross sales and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases, and a smaller number pay a bonus which is based on a fixed proportion of the net profits. Where the first arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is merely a collective commission on sales, and is therefore outside the scope of these statistics: in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

* Including schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some societies were able to give the amount but not the rate of bonus.

The average rate of bonus in this group increased each year between 1925 and 1928, but has shown little change since, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4.5 in 1931 and in 1932, 4.3 in 1933, and 4.4 in 1934. Only five of these societies paid no bonus in 1934.

All Societies.

Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes in operation with co-operative societies in each of the years 1925 to 1934 :—

Year.	Number of schemes in operation at end of year.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses under schemes for which details are available.*			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
					£ s. d.	Per cent.
1925	176	24,200	156	23,400	4 12 9	3.8
1926	177	25,500	157	25,000	4 15 11	4.0
1927	178	26,500	155	26,200	4 16 9	4.2
1928	179	29,500	162	28,800	5 8 9	4.6
1929	178	30,800	164	30,600	5 10 3	4.4
1930	173	33,000	171	32,900	5 14 11	4.6
1931	172	34,000	169	34,000	5 11 5	4.7
1932	172	35,100	164	34,000	5 10 1	4.7
1933	166	34,800	161	34,700	5 14 11	4.6
1934	159	36,000	160	36,200	5 13 2	4.7

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council, under the chairmanship of Lord Allenby, was held at the House of Commons on 21st May, 1935.

It was reported that the number of employers on the King's Roll was 23,749, and that they employed 320,888 disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 33,087. This represents 8.3 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions and disability allowances, as compared with 18.4 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally.

The Council felt that these figures were only made possible by the fact that employers kept the claims of disabled ex-Service men in mind both when engaging and when discharging staff. They recorded their appreciation of the continued support given to the King's Roll scheme by so many employers, a support which very often involved considerable sacrifice, especially in the recent years of depression.

The Council expressed their gratitude that His Majesty the King had referred to disabled men who are in need of work in his broadcast speech on the evening of Jubilee Day, and again in his reply to the address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament.

THE EFFECT OF NOISE UPON WORKING EFFICIENCY.

The Industrial Health Research Board issued, in 1932, a Report† setting forth the results of two investigations on the effect of noise in reducing industrial efficiency. One investigation covered a number of experiments conducted under "laboratory" conditions, while the other was carried out in a Lancashire weaving shed. The Board have now issued another Report‡, dealing with the effects of noise on the performance of weavers.

In this second experiment the output of two sets of weavers, each consisting of ten weavers, who were ranked by the management as equally proficient, and worked in the same shed on the same type of cloth, were compared. One group wore "ear defenders" (ear plugs), which reduced the apparent noise intensity level by about 15 "decibels," while the other group had no ear defenders. The outputs of the two groups were compared over a period of twenty-four weeks, and then, after an interval, over a complete year; in the second period the groups consisted partly of different weavers.

The general result of the experiment was to show that the effect of the noise normally associated with weaving is to lower the rate of output by about 3 per cent. as compared with that obtainable when the noise intensity is reduced, by the use of "ear defenders," to the extent stated. Weaving, however, is largely an automatic process, depending on the speed of running of the machinery. In normal circumstances it is only when the loom is stopped (for re-shuttling, repairing yarn breakages, etc.) that the personal efficiency of the weaver comes into play; and it is the effect on personal efficiency, rather than on output, that was really in question in the experiment. On this basis it is calculated in the Report that the personal efficiency of the weavers was increased by about 7½ per cent. by the use of ear defenders.

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some societies were able to give the amount, but not the rate, of bonus.

† *Two Studies in the Psychological Effects of Noise*. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 65. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d., post-free). A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1932, page 455.

‡ *The Performance of Weavers under varying conditions of Noise*. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 70. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post-free).

§ For an explanation of this term, reference should be made to the Report. The reduction was from about 96 to 81 "decibels," the sound intensity of ordinary conversation being about 50 "decibels." It is explained in the Report that the reduction of 15 "decibels" probably represents a reduction of approximately 50 per cent. in apparent loudness.

DISPUTE IN THE HULL FISHING INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for April (page 132), a Court of Inquiry was set up by the Minister of Labour on 15th April, 1935, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the stoppage of work in the Hull fishing industry, which had begun on 1st April. The Report of the Court of Inquiry has now been published.*

The proximate cause of the dispute was a proposed alteration by the owners in the price to be paid per cask of cod liver oil brought to port from the fishing grounds, the circumstances of which are set out in the Report. It appeared to the Court of Inquiry, however, that a more fundamental cause of difficulty existed, which would have to be removed if the dispute was to be allayed and any lasting peace in the industry secured, viz., the lack of any adequate joint machinery for the prevention and adjustment of differences and difficulties; and the Court formed the impression that the failure to establish some form of joint negotiating machinery representative of the owners and of all the trade unions concerned had possibly been partly due to misapprehensions. With this in mind, the Court decided, with the consent of both parties, to adjourn the public hearing in order to explore in private the possibility of securing an agreement between the parties to establish a Conciliation Board for dealing with wages and conditions of work generally, and, in particular, with the question of payment for liver oil. Acting in the capacity of mediators, the Court were able to assist the parties to reach an agreement providing for the resumption of work and for the setting up of a Joint Conciliation Board, and the Court was then adjourned *sine die*.

The terms of the agreement subsequently reached by the Conciliation Board were given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 172.)

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1934.

A CENSUS of seamen who were employed on 15th June, 1934, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the *Board of Trade Journal* for 30th May, 1935, to which reference should be made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars given in the *Journal* do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day† on sea-trading vessels (i.e., sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of crews recorded at the date of the census (15th June) in the years 1933 and 1934.

"Deck" department in the Table includes navigating officers, able seamen, and all other persons whose duties relate directly to the navigation of the ship. Wireless operators are also included in the numbers in this group, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle and other animals as cargo, the men attending to such animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer officers, firemen, greasers, and all others employed in attendance on the main and auxiliary machinery. Refrigerating engineers and electricians are also included. The "stewards" department includes stewards, cooks, and all others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. All clerical staff are included in this group, together with pursers, doctors, and musicians.

	Employed in Sea-Trading Vessels.			
	Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards.	All Departments.
Employed at 15th June, 1933 :—				
British	37,744	31,134	28,038	96,916
Foreign	2,709	3,266	1,686	7,661
Lascar	14,551	16,661	11,263	42,475
Total	55,004	51,061	40,987	147,052
Employed at 15th June, 1934 :—				
British	39,663	32,173	28,423	100,259
Foreign	2,598	3,644	1,478	7,720
Lascar	14,681	16,794	11,547	43,022
Total	56,942	52,611	41,448	151,001

It will be seen that there was an increase of nearly 4,000 seamen employed on the censal date in 1934 as compared with 1933. British (other than lascars) accounted for 66.4 per cent. of the total number of seamen employed on sea-trading vessels on 15th June, 1934, as compared with 65.9 per cent. in 1933; the percentage was, in fact, higher than in any other year in which a census has been taken during the present century. The proportion of foreigners (other than lascars) was 5.1 per cent., as compared with 5.2 per cent. in 1933; and the proportion of lascars 28.5 per cent., as compared with 28.9 per cent. in 1933.

* Cmd. 4917. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

† The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time during the year 1934, though not on 15th June, was 659; and the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1934 was 34,152. Corresponding particulars in respect of trading vessels of under 100 tons gross, and of fishing vessels, have not been ascertained. On 15th June, only 937 persons were employed on sea-trading vessels of less than 100 tons gross.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN EMPLOYMENTS OF INCONSIDERABLE EXTENT.

I.—APPLICATION TO JUVENILES IN THE RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

THE Minister of Labour submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, under section 19 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, a draft of Regulations dealing with the employment to an inconsiderable extent of young persons under 16; and they came into force, as provisional Regulations,* on 3rd September, 1934. The effect of the provisional Regulations was to except from unemployment insurance boys and girls under 16 years of age, employed in a retail distributive trade, whose employment under any one employer did not exceed in the aggregate eight hours in any week or four hours on any day. They applied particularly to boys and girls employed at week-ends.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee considered the provisional Regulations, and issued a Report† in which they recommended that the draft Regulations dealing separately with juveniles in retail distribution should not be made; though they intimated at the same time their desire to have an opportunity of considering the whole question of inconsiderable employments, for adults and juveniles alike, and in all trades, as a single problem. The Committee subsequently confirmed this recommendation in the memorandum referred to below. The Minister of Labour accordingly accepted the Report; and he has issued a notice, calling the attention of employers to the fact that the provisional Regulations expired on 7th June.

Contributions will therefore be payable in respect of such boys and girls on and after 8th June, 1935; and employers who have not hitherto paid contributions in respect of employment under the conditions mentioned should take steps to ensure that their employees obtain unemployment books for stamping immediately, if they have not already done so.

II.—REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL QUESTION.

The Minister of Labour referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, on 20th November, 1934, for consideration and advice under section 19 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, the question of making regulations on the subject of inconsiderable employments generally; and the Committee have now issued their Report on the subject.‡

The Committee received evidence from a number of organisations, employers and others, and had brought to their notice a great variety of ways of making or eking out a living by small or occasional employment, which they group under a few main headings, as indicated below.

The statutory rule that a full contribution is payable for a calendar week during the whole or any part of which a person is insurably employed, and that a calendar week shall be reckoned as the period between one Sunday midnight and the next, gives rise to a number of problems.

In industries like the iron and steel trade continuous work in shifts is common, and, in the present state of trade, organised short-time is being worked by employing men in alternate weeks. This has the result that a workman whose first shift begins on Sunday may pay two contributions in respect of a week's work, while he would pay one only if his time of work started after Sunday midnight. Similar problems are common in coal mining, glass making, and printing, and arise from time to time in any industry where work extending over Sunday midnight is called for by the nature of the process or the service to be rendered. In another very different industry, namely hotels and restaurants, there may be a concentration of work at the week-ends, also extending over Sunday midnight, and involving legally two full weeks' contributions for perhaps two or three days of work.

To meet this difficulty the Committee propose that work done either on a Sunday or a Monday (but not on both days) should be treated as inconsiderable, if it did not exceed in length a normal working day, and if the person working were insurably employed, by the same employer, also in the succeeding or in the preceding week. This would provide for the payment of a single contribution instead of two in the case of the shift workers and of the week-end workers mentioned above, and also in the case of a number of week-end employments of a relief character, such as that of night watchman or gas stoker, employed over the week-end to relieve the regular employees.

To meet the further point that, in some cases, the employment is so small that even one contribution may appear to be excessive, the Committee suggest the general rule that any employment of any kind, of less than four hours under one employer in a calendar week, should be regarded as inconsiderable and excepted from insurance.

Natural Emergencies (such as clearing snow).—This work has to be undertaken urgently, it cannot be foreseen, and when it comes may last for a few days. The persons employed on it are often not already insurable, and the requirement of insurance may cause a great deal of trouble and expense to all parties for no good purpose.

* The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Persons under Sixteen) Provisional Regulations, 1934. See the issues of this GAZETTE for September, 1934 (page 342) and for October, 1934 (page 381).

† Report by Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on Draft Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Persons under Sixteen) Regulations. 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 (page 91).

‡ Memorandum by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the question of excepting certain employments as inconsiderable under section 3 (3) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

The Committee suggest that employment in clearing snow, or in any similar unpredictable emergency due to natural causes, should be excluded as inconsiderable, if it lasts not more than four days in a week.

Festivals, Markets, Sporting Events, etc.—There is a great variety of casual employments in connection with markets, auctions, football matches, race meetings, banquets, funerals and similar occasions, and also in connection with week-end shopping. Drovers, branders and inspectors of cattle markets, auction porters, checkers, turnstile men, cloakroom and car park attendants at race-meetings and football matches, waiters at public dinners, bearers and drivers at funerals, masters of ceremonies at public dance halls, as well as many forms of additional help in shops and eating places on Saturday, are examples of such employments.

The Committee point out that some of these cases would be covered by their previous proposal, for excepting employment of less than four hours in a week; others would not, but the Committee do not recommend that they should be treated, as a whole, as "inconsiderable." They suggest, however, that the Ministry of Labour, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, might consider whether some of these employments could not properly be treated by an extension of the Subsidiary Employments Order, excepting from contribution those, and only those, who were not already insured.

Relief or Substitute Employment.—Some persons are employed, some even regularly employed, at week-ends, to give time off to the persons employed for the rest of the week. The Committee think that their proposal, mentioned above, which will reduce the contributions payable to one a week at most, is all that is needed to meet such cases.

The Committee also refer to the case of "substitute employment," i.e., where a regular worker is compelled by sickness, or desires for any other reason, to be absent for a day or so, and his place is taken by a substitute. Normally, in such cases, the substitute is paid, not by the employer, but by the person whom he replaces; and in such cases, where the employment is for a period not exceeding one day on each occasion, exception is already provided by the Subsidiary Employments Order. The Committee think that exception should be limited to this provision.

Partial or Casual Employment with Small Earnings.—The Committee refer to two classes:—(a) *sandwich men* or *bill distributors* and other persons employed in casual advertising. This is a low-paid employment, and the insurance contribution therefore may take a relatively large proportion of the wages earned; it was therefore urged that any such work not exceeding three days per week, or at wages of not more than 12s. in the week, should be excepted as inconsiderable, but that the men concerned should retain their title to benefit. The Committee do not think it possible to accept this proposal.

(b) *Office cleaners* may be employed more or less regularly, sometimes for as much as fifteen hours in the week. Under the law as it stands at present, these women may in certain circumstances be held to be excepted (as domestic servants) if employed directly by the occupiers of the offices, but not if employed by contractors.

The Committee do not regard employment for fifteen hours a week as "inconsiderable." They suggest that, if the present position be regarded as anomalous, it should be dealt with under section 3 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, which permits the Minister of Labour, in such cases, to remove the anomaly by either including or excluding both groups of workpeople.

Upon the whole of these proposals, the Committee make the following observation:—

"The proposals which we make above give a narrower exception from insurance than has been asked for, or than has been allowed, in a number of cases hitherto, by administrative practice. It seems to us clear, however, that, on the whole, the legal exception should be somewhat narrowly drawn. It is not desirable to open the door to a general encouragement of casual employment in order to escape insurance."

Boys and Girls.—At the close of their Report, the Committee return to the special case of boys and girls. Most of the employments mentioned above are, in practice, employments of adults, and the problem of juveniles—that is to say of boys and girls between the school-leaving age and 16—has been raised substantially only in relation to one particular occupation, that of retail distributive trade.

The Committee gave further consideration to the subject, and again received evidence from various parties interested. One important body, the Co-operative Union, changed its attitude on this occasion; whereas formerly it had asked for the exception of juveniles, as provided in the draft Regulations, it now adopted the principle previously urged by the Trades Union Congress General Council, that there should be no exception whatever of employments as inconsiderable, whether among adults or among juveniles.

After careful consideration, the Committee adhere to the position set forth in their Report of 5th March.† While all of the Committee are of opinion that some exception of employment as inconsiderable is required in the case of adults, a majority of them think that a distinction should be drawn between adults and juveniles, and that, on grounds both of social policy and of administrative convenience, all employment of juveniles in insurable occupations should be insured.

III.—NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS.

As stated above, the Minister of Labour has accepted the Committee's Report of 5th March in regard to boys and girls, under 16 years of age, employed in the retail distributive trade; and the Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Persons under 16) Provisional Regulations, 1934, have accordingly been allowed to lapse.

The Minister has also issued draft Regulations, which have been referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (see page 240 of this GAZETTE), containing his proposals for the treatment of "inconsiderable employments" in general.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AGRICULTURE.

In reply to questions put to the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on 16th May, 1935, asking whether any decision had been reached as to the insurance of agricultural workers against unemployment, the Minister made the following statement:—

"The Government have given careful consideration to the Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee*, and have decided to accept the principle of unemployment insurance for agriculture, but without necessarily committing themselves to the level of contributions and benefit proposed in the Report. There are still a number of important matters to be settled, and I am not at present in a position to indicate when it may be possible to introduce legislation on the subject."

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS BILL, 1935.

The National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill† received its second reading in the House of Commons on 6th June, 1935.

The Bill has two main objects, viz.:—(i) to secure that persons who have been contributing to the interlocked schemes of National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions for a sufficiently long period shall not forfeit their pensions rights or all their health insurance rights if they become unemployed, and if the continued absence of contributions is due only to the fact that they are unable to obtain employment; and (ii) to provide that insured persons who are covered for sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits under the Health Insurance Scheme shall not suffer any reduction or suspension of those benefits by reason of arrears of contributions due to unemployment.

The Bill also contains minor amendments of the National Health Insurance Acts and the Contributory Pensions Acts which experience has shown to be desirable, some to avoid inequalities of treatment in applying the present law to particular cases, some to bring the health insurance provision into harmony with present day administration in other spheres, and others to remove doubts of interpretation which have arisen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

DECISION OF H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING DRAFT CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

A DRAFT Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies was adopted at the seventeenth session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1933. The Draft Convention proposed that, subject to certain exceptions, such agencies, conducted with a view to profit, should be abolished within three years from the coming into force of the Convention for the State concerned. A Recommendation was also adopted at the same session of the Conference proposing (*inter alia*) that the free public employment offices should be adapted to the needs of the occupations in which recourse is often had to the services of fee-charging agencies, and that the system of specialised public employment offices for particular occupations should be applied. The text of the Draft Convention and of the Recommendation (and of the other Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the same session of the Conference) have been published as a Command Paper.‡

It is now announced§ that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom propose to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of their decision not to ratify either the Draft Convention or the Recommendation.

As regards the Draft Convention, while H.M. Government are in favour of the development of the work of the National Employment Exchanges so as to offer the widest practicable range of services for the free use of the public, they do not agree that it is desirable to abolish the specialised services provided by fee-charging agencies that are conducted with due regard to the public interest. H.M. Government rely on local authorities in the United Kingdom to obviate the possibility of abuse under the powers which they exercise in accordance with existing legislation or in pursuance of private Acts.

As regards the Recommendation, H.M. Government are in general sympathy with the principles set out in the first section of the Recommendation, and are, in fact, endeavouring to extend and develop the Employment Exchange service along the lines indicated. They do not consider, however, that the circumstances in this country require the promotion of the legislation which would be necessary to give effect to other provisions of the Recommendation. For these reasons, and because it is intended to be complementary to the Convention, H.M. Government do not propose to accept the Recommendation.

* Cmd. 4786. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free). A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1935, page 47.

† House of Commons Bill No. 72. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).

‡ Cmd. 4429. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d., post free).

§ Cmd. 4846. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

By a Decree dated 29th December, 1934, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, page 53, a number of important modifications, which caused great dissatisfaction to the workers, were introduced into the unemployment insurance system in Belgium. This Decree has now been repealed by a Decree dated 29th January, 1935, which, for all general purposes, restores the former regulations, except that (i) as from 4th March, 1935, the amount of the benefit payable to persons who have exhausted the statutory benefit period is to be reduced by 1 franc a day, unless the persons concerned resided at the date from which the Decree took effect, viz., 4th February, 1935, in one of the more important and populous centres of industrial and commercial activity and have no resources other than their benefit; (ii) the increase of 1 franc a week in the contribution rate is maintained for adult persons, but is reduced to 50 centimes for young persons under 18 years of age; (iii) the admission to benefit of wholly unemployed married women who are heads of families is upheld; (iv) persons who have reached the prescribed age for the grant of statutory old age pensions continue to be excluded from benefit.

FRANCE.

An Act dated 8th April, 1935, provides that, by Decrees issued on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, the right of employers to meet exceptional pressure of work by extending the normal legal working hours, under the facilities provided by the legislation applying the Eight-Hour Day Act to the several industries and occupations, may be withdrawn for specified periods either generally for all branches or for individual branches of occupational, industrial and commercial activity. In the undertakings in which the working of overtime is thus prohibited, the competent factory inspector is empowered to authorise the working of extra hours (within the limits fixed by the legislation which already governs working hours in those undertakings) in cases where it can be shown that extraordinary pressure of work cannot be met by other means, such as the engagement of additional workers. As from the date from which they take effect, Decrees issued under this Act are to supersede any existing legislative provisions suspending the right of overtime working in the industries or occupations concerned.

The effect of the Act is to place upon the Minister of Labour primary responsibility for initiating the suspension of overtime working. Previously this responsibility has, in practice, rested with interested employers' and workers' organisations. By a Decree dated 9th April, 1935, the Act has been applied for a period of one year commencing eight days after 10th April, 1935 (the date of promulgation of the Decree in the *Journal Officiel*), to a number of industries and occupations of which the following are the more important: the textile, metal and engineering, pottery, building and public works, glass, chemical, woodworking, brick and tile, and skins and leather industries.

GERMANY.

(i) Among the various powers conferred upon him by the Act for the Regulation of the Supply of Labour, dated 15th May, 1934,* the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board was authorised to order employers in non-agricultural undertakings to dismiss manual or non-manual workers who, within the three years preceding the date of the Order, had been engaged in an agricultural activity. These powers, which were restricted to the year 1934, were delegated by the President to the chairmen of the local employment exchanges. Similar powers, without limit of time, however, have again been conferred on the President of the Federal Board by the Act to provide for the Labour Requirements of Agriculture, dated 26th February, 1935, which amends the relevant provisions of the Act dated 15th May, 1934. In the exercise of these powers the President has issued an Order dated 29th March, 1935, authorising the chairmen of employment exchanges, as from 1st April, 1935, to require the dismissal of persons employed in other than agricultural undertakings or occupations on other than agricultural work who, within the period from 1st January, 1932, to 1st April, 1935, were employed in agriculture for at least two years as agricultural labourers, farm servants, migrant workers (harvesters), milkers or as members of the employer's family.

(ii) A regulation of the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, dated 29th March, 1935, admits undertakings in the leather industry engaged in the tanning and currying of sheepskins and goatskins, including ancillary undertakings, which employ, as a rule, at least 10 manual or non-manual workers, to the special system of short-time benefit for workers in undertakings in which working hours are reduced on account of circumstances affecting the supply of raw materials.†

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1934, exemption from the emergency unemployment charge has been granted in respect of the salary or wages earned on or after 12th November, 1934, by persons of either sex under the age of 20 years. The Act also empowers the Unemployment Board to exempt from the charge the wages of workers employed on relief works by State Departments or local and public authorities, even though the whole of

* See this GAZETTE for July, 1934, page 238.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, page 53.

such wages is not refunded from the Unemployment Fund. With effect from 1st February, 1935, certain concessions have also been granted with regard to the charge on income other than salary or wages in the case of women, and elderly or disabled persons with small incomes. The Act also repeals the provision contained in the basic Unemployment Act, 1930, which stipulated that, in general, no person might continue to receive sustenance allowance for more than 13 consecutive weeks.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: NEW YORK STATE.

By the Unemployment Insurance Act which was signed by the Governor on 25th April, 1935, provision has been made for the immediate introduction of a scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance in New York State. New York is thus the second among the United States of America to adopt a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme,* the first being Wisconsin, in which State a scheme instituted by the Unemployment Reserves and Compensation Act came into operation on 1st July, 1934, as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1934.

The purpose of the new legislation, as therein defined, is to provide for "the compulsory setting aside of financial reserves for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own." These reserves, which are to constitute the Unemployment Insurance Fund, are to be derived from a percentage levy on the payrolls of employers who, within each of 13 or more calendar weeks in the year 1935 or in any subsequent calendar year, employ at least four persons in any employment not excepted from the Act. In addition to workers employed by employers who do not satisfy the foregoing condition, the following categories of employed persons are excluded from the Act:—workers employed as farm labourers; non-manual workers who are remunerated at a rate of more than 2,500 dollars a year or 50 dollars a week; the spouse and minor children of the employer who are employed by him; persons employed in Governmental and municipal service or in the service of certain non-profit-making organisations. The contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are to be at the charge of the employer and neither the State nor the workers are to contribute to the Fund. The normal rate of contribution is fixed at 3 per cent. of the employer's pay-roll in respect of insured persons; but this rate is decreased to 1 per cent. during 1936 and 2 per cent. during 1937. Contributions become due as from 1st January, 1936, but are not to be collected before 1st March, 1936.

The payment of benefit is to begin on 1st January, 1938. The qualification for benefit is acquired after insurable employment for 90 days during the twelve months, or 130 days during the twenty-four months, preceding the day on which benefits are to commence. The grant of benefit is conditional upon the registration of unemployment and the service of a waiting period of 3 weeks, subject to the limitation that not more than 5 waiting weeks in all are to be required in the individual case in respect of two or more periods of unemployment falling in any one calendar year. If, however, the unemployment is due to misconduct on the part of the worker or to a labour dispute in his undertaking, the waiting period is to be extended to 10 weeks. Subject to lower and upper limits of 5 and 15 dollars a week respectively, the weekly benefit is to amount to fifty per cent. of the worker's full-time weekly wage, and, up to a limit of 16 weeks' benefit in any period of 52 consecutive weeks, is payable in the ratio of one week's benefit for each 15 days of employment preceding the beginning of the payment of benefit. For seasonal and part-time workers special benefit regulations may be laid down.

The administration of the Act is entrusted to the Industrial Commissioner of the Department of Labour, who has full powers to make all necessary rules and regulations, including the right to enlarge the Employment Service of the State, to appoint an appeal board for the adjudication of claims and to take steps for the reduction and prevention of unemployment. A State Advisory Council consisting of nine honorary members representative of employers, workers and the public is to be appointed by the Governor to advise the Commissioner in the administration of the Act, and to investigate and study the actual operation of the scheme.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—At a meeting on 25th March, 1935, of the National Joint Commission for Mines, it was agreed to adopt a formula for regulating wages in coal mines in accordance with fluctuations in the index numbers of average retail prices. The adoption of this formula involved the acceptance of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages (see this GAZETTE for April, 1935). During May, dissatisfaction with wages led to extensive stoppages of work in the Charleroi coal field. On 11th May, coal miners at Tamines ceased work in protest against reductions in family allowances and demanded a wage advance of 5 per cent. for lower paid workers. On 16th May, stoppages of work occurred at other collieries in the Charleroi area, demands for a wage advance of 5 per cent. being formulated in most cases. The strike movement continued to extend for several days, and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 workpeople were ultimately involved. Terms of settlement,

* The States of Washington and Utah have adopted unemployment insurance legislation; but this is not to be applied until Federal legislation has been enacted.

suggested to the National Joint Commission for Mines by the Prime Minister, were accepted at a meeting of the Commission on 25th May and were ratified on the following day by a vote of the workpeople. The settlement provides for an advance of 2½ per cent. in wages as from 2nd June, subject to adjustment after the next advance becomes due under the wage regulation arrangement, and for the local investigation of cases of low wages. By 28th May, work had been resumed at most of the pits.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Reductions in Working Time.—More detailed information is now available respecting the collective agreements for the reduction of working time in the artificial silk and yeast industries, the conclusion of which was noted in the April issue of this GAZETTE.

The agreement in the artificial silk industry, signed on 12th March, provides for a working week of not more than 40 hours, and affirms the necessity, for technical reasons, of Sunday work in specified departments of artificial silk factories, and of night work, within statutory limits, in all branches of the industry. The introduction of Sunday and night work requires the sanction of the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the agreement was not to become effective until eight weeks after such sanction had been obtained. It is to remain in operation for a transitional period of five months, and thereafter may be terminated by the giving of written notice on the first day of any month. During the transitional period, the wages to be paid for 40 hours work will be equivalent to those previously paid for 42 hours, and, after the transitional period, to those previously paid for 43 hours. Sunday work is to be remunerated at the rate of time-and-a-half. The agreement does not apply to Slovakia. The parties to the agreement are of opinion that the introduction of Sunday work, together with the reduction in working time, will permit of the employment of additional workpeople.

The agreement in the yeast industry, which covers work carried on by continuous processes, was signed on 11th March, under the auspices of the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, and is operative from 1st April to 31st December, 1935, being terminable thereafter at one month's notice. The working week is to consist of not more than 42 hours, and the agreement provides that, if the reduction of working time would result in a decrease of earnings for workpeople paid by the hour or day, the wages of such workpeople for a 42 hour week shall be made equivalent to those hitherto paid for a 44 hour week. Employers are required to inform the Government, within two months, of the number of additional workpeople whom they will be able to employ in consequence of the agreement. It is reported in the Czechoslovak press that yeast factories have of late been working at from 30 to 50 per cent. only of their normal capacity.

As was also noted in the GAZETTE for April, negotiations have been proceeding for an agreed reduction in hours of work in the metal working industry. It has not been found possible to frame any general agreement for the industry, and individual undertakings have accordingly been left free to regulate their working hours in the manner most suitable to their circumstances. The principle has, however, been laid down that, in undertakings with continuous production, working hours should be reduced to 42 a week, and, in other undertakings, to 40 a week.

FRANCE.

Leather Glove Industry.—Following the intervention of the divisional labour inspector, a settlement has been effected in a dispute involving about 4,000 workers engaged in the leather glove industry at Millau. The strike began on 27th December, 1934, as a result of the employers' proposal to reduce, as from 1st January, 1935, the wages of time-workers by 25 per cent. and those of piece-work cutters by amounts varying from 25 to 33 per cent. (See this GAZETTE for January, 1935.) It was reported that work was to be resumed on 31st May; but no information is available respecting the terms of settlement.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Seamen.—On 25th February, 1935, an agreement regulating working conditions on trans-Pacific vessels was concluded between about 20 Pacific Coast shipping companies and three trade unions of seamen, engine-room men, cooks and stewards. The determination of wages, working hours and certain other conditions of employment was referred to an Arbitration Board, and the award of this Board, issued on 10th April, has been incorporated in the agreement. The agreement provides for the following minimum monthly rates of wages, *inter alia*: boatswains and ship's carpenters, 75 to 85 dollars according to tonnage of vessel; able seamen and watchmen, 62·50 dollars; ordinary seamen, 45 dollars; oilers, water tenders, etc., 72·50 dollars; firemen, 62·50 dollars; engine wipers, 50 dollars. The agreement also contains a detailed scale of minimum rates payable in the steward's department, which shows wide variations as between different classes of vessel. Working hours in port and at sea are fixed at 8 a day, and a Saturday half-holiday, in addition to Sundays and statutory holidays, is to be granted so far as the duties of navigation permit. The minimum rate of overtime pay is, in general, 60 cents an hour. The agreement, including the terms of the arbitration award, is binding until the end of September, 1935, and is to be considered as renewed thereafter from year to year unless any party to the agreement shall give due notice of termination or amendment. It is understood that the agreement introduces substantial advances in wages and reductions in working time. A summary of a collective agreement regulating working conditions on shipping in Atlantic and Gulf ports was given in the February, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was some further improvement in employment, on the whole, between 15th April and 20th May, the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment showing an increase of 14,000.

The industries in which an improvement was recorded included building, public works contracting and certain ancillary trades, general engineering, the cotton, hosiery and tailoring industries, some of the food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand there was a large increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly in Yorkshire and the Midlands, and there was also a decline in employment in motor vehicle building, steel melting, rolling, etc., the linen industry, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and musical instrument etc. manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at 20th May, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.6, as compared with 15.7 at 15th April, 1935, and with 16.2 at 14th May, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th May, 1935, was 13.1, as compared with 13.5 at 15th April, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.2. For males alone the percentage at 20th May, 1935, was 17.9 and for females, 9.5; at 15th April, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17.9 and 9.7.

At 20th May, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,641,969 wholly unemployed, 314,775 temporarily stopped, and 88,008 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,044,752. This was 292 more than a month before, but 45,629 less than a year before. The total included 1,630,572 men, 65,120 boys, 293,662 women, and 55,398 girls. There was an increase of 10,375 between 15th April and 20th May in the total number of juveniles, under 16 years of age, on the registers, due to the registration of boys and girls who left school at Easter.

The persons on the Registers included 923,231 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 229); 761,061 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 218,766 insured persons (including 21,904 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,694 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th May, 1935, was 2,113,996.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a decline and was bad; there was an increase in the number of insured workpeople temporarily stopped especially in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16-64, wholly unemployed at 20th May, 1935, was 18.9, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 7.9; at 15th April, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 18.7 and 4.7. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th May, 1935, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 13th April 1935, and of 2.3 per cent. as compared with 19th May, 1934. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935, was 4.79, a decrease of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, but an increase of 0.18 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight improvement over the month. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1935, was 97, compared with 96 at the end of April, 1935, and 101 at the end of May, 1934.

In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a slight decline at 20th May as compared with 15th April. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.6 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 22.5 at 15th April, 1935, and 26.0 at 14th May, 1934.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad. In steel sheet manufacture it continued to decline and was bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—Employment during May improved in general engineering and in electrical engineering and was moderate in the former section and fair to fairly good in the latter. Employment continued fair in motor vehicle manufacture, although some decline was noticeable; it also showed a slight decline in marine engineering and was bad; it improved, but was still slack, in constructional engineering. In the industry as a whole employment remained moderate.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change, and remained very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry, employment showed a slight improvement in May, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments, but remained bad in all departments. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20.9 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 21.4 at 15th April, 1935, and with 21.0 at 14th May, 1934.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change in the worsted section, and a slight improvement in the woollen section. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.5 at 20th May, 1935, the same percentage as at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 15.8 at 14th May, 1934. In the carpet section employment showed a slight seasonal slackness in some districts, but remained fairly good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed some improvement, but was still only moderate on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a slight decline, but was still fairly good generally. In the silk manufacturing industry employment declined slightly during the month and was fair; in artificial silk yarn manufacture it showed little change and was good. Employment in the linen trade showed a slight decline and remained very slack; while in the jute trade it showed a slight improvement, but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment declined slightly and was very slack, with much short time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further improvement and was fair on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trades there was a slight improvement and employment generally was very good. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade and employment was moderate. In the glove trade employment was fairly good, and in the corset trade it showed a slight improvement and was fair. In the felt hat trade employment continued to improve and was good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment again showed a slight improvement, and continued good or fairly good in most of the principal districts. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.2 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 13.8 at 15th April, 1935, and with 16.8 at 14th May, 1934.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trade showed a slight improvement but continued slack on the whole. In other sections there was little change and employment was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry, employment showed further improvement and was fair on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters it was fairly good, and with plasterers and painters it was fair; with all other occupations it was slack or bad. The improvement during the month affected all classes of operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement and continued fair on the whole.

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

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued good generally; there was a slight improvement compared with the previous month. The improvement noted in April in the letterpress printing industry was maintained, and employment was fairly good on the whole. With electrotypes and stereotypers it improved and, generally, was very good. In the lithographic printing industry employment was fairly good on the whole. Lithographic artists continued to be fairly well employed; with bookbinders employment continued fair, though showing some decline on the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry, employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained fair; and at Worcester it was still fairly good.

In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment showed little change, and was slack; in other sections it declined slightly and was moderate.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change and was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers remained slack generally. Among seamen it improved slightly, but was still poor on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

various other industries :—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for May, 1935.	May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	762,676	4.79	— 0.16	+ 0.18
Iron " ...	5,840	5.70	+ 0.23	+ 0.25
Shale " ...	2,029	5.98	— 0.02	+ 0.13
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	—	97	+ 1	— 4
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	378	+ 9	— 15
		Shifts worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	62,214	347,373	+ 0.8	+ 4.9

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cotton ...	61,815	+ 2.5	98,449	+ 2.3
Woollen ...	52,215	+ 0.8	97,952	+ 3.2
Worsted ...	73,480	+ 0.2	126,460	— 0.7
Carpet ...	13,233	+ 1.3	25,158	+ 1.0
Boot and Shoe ...	57,492	+ 1.8	126,326	+ 2.3
Pottery ...	10,874	— 0.1	20,313	+ 0.4
Brick ...	11,919	+ 2.8	32,790	+ 3.9*

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) on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 20th May, 1935 :—

Divisions.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 at 20th May, 1935.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th May, 1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a month before.
London ...	9.8	5.5	8.4	— 0.1	202,191	— 813
South-Eastern ...	8.5	5.1	7.7	— 0.6	86,931	— 5,830
South-Western ...	13.1	6.3	11.6	— 0.3	114,992	— 2,179
Midlands ...	12.9	8.0	11.5	+ 0.3	222,054	+ 7,507
North-Eastern ...	24.2	9.4	21.0	+ 0.7	460,105	+ 14,757
North-Western ...	21.8	14.8	19.5	— 0.1	439,450	+ 813
Scotland ...	24.4	12.4	21.2	— 0.5	310,839	— 10,115
Wales ...	33.5	13.5	31.4	— 0.6	208,190	— 3,848
Northern Ireland ...	28.7	20.1	25.4	+ 0.1	69,244	— 147
Special Schemes ...	3.2	0.6	2.4	— 0.1	—	—
Total ...	17.9	9.5	15.6	— 0.1	2,113,996	+ 145

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from May, 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. :—

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.	Temporarily stopped.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	Total.†
	Males.	Females.					
1934.							
14 May ...	18.8	9.2	13.5	2.7	2,148,488	2,090,381	4,238,869
25 June ...	19.0	9.5	12.9	3.5	2,149,632	2,092,586	4,242,218
23 July ...	19.0	10.4	12.8	3.9	2,185,096	2,126,260	4,311,356
20 August ...	18.7	10.4	12.9	3.6	2,195,212	2,136,578	4,331,790
24 September ...	18.3	10.0	13.3	2.8	2,143,682	2,081,987	4,225,669
22 October ...	18.8	9.9	13.7	2.7	2,181,599	2,119,635	4,301,234
26 November ...	18.8	10.0	13.9	2.5	2,184,960	2,120,785	4,305,745
17 December ...	18.5	9.7	13.8	2.3	2,150,741	2,085,815	4,236,556
1935.							
28 January ...	20.0	11.7	14.9	2.8	2,397,087	2,325,373	4,722,460
25 February ...	19.8	11.4	14.8	2.7	2,357,745	2,285,463	4,643,208
25 March ...	18.7	10.7	14.0	2.5	2,224,719	2,153,870	4,378,589
15 April ...	17.9	9.7	13.5	2.2	2,113,851	2,044,460	4,158,311
20 May ...	17.9	9.5	13.1	2.5	2,113,996	2,044,752	4,158,748

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

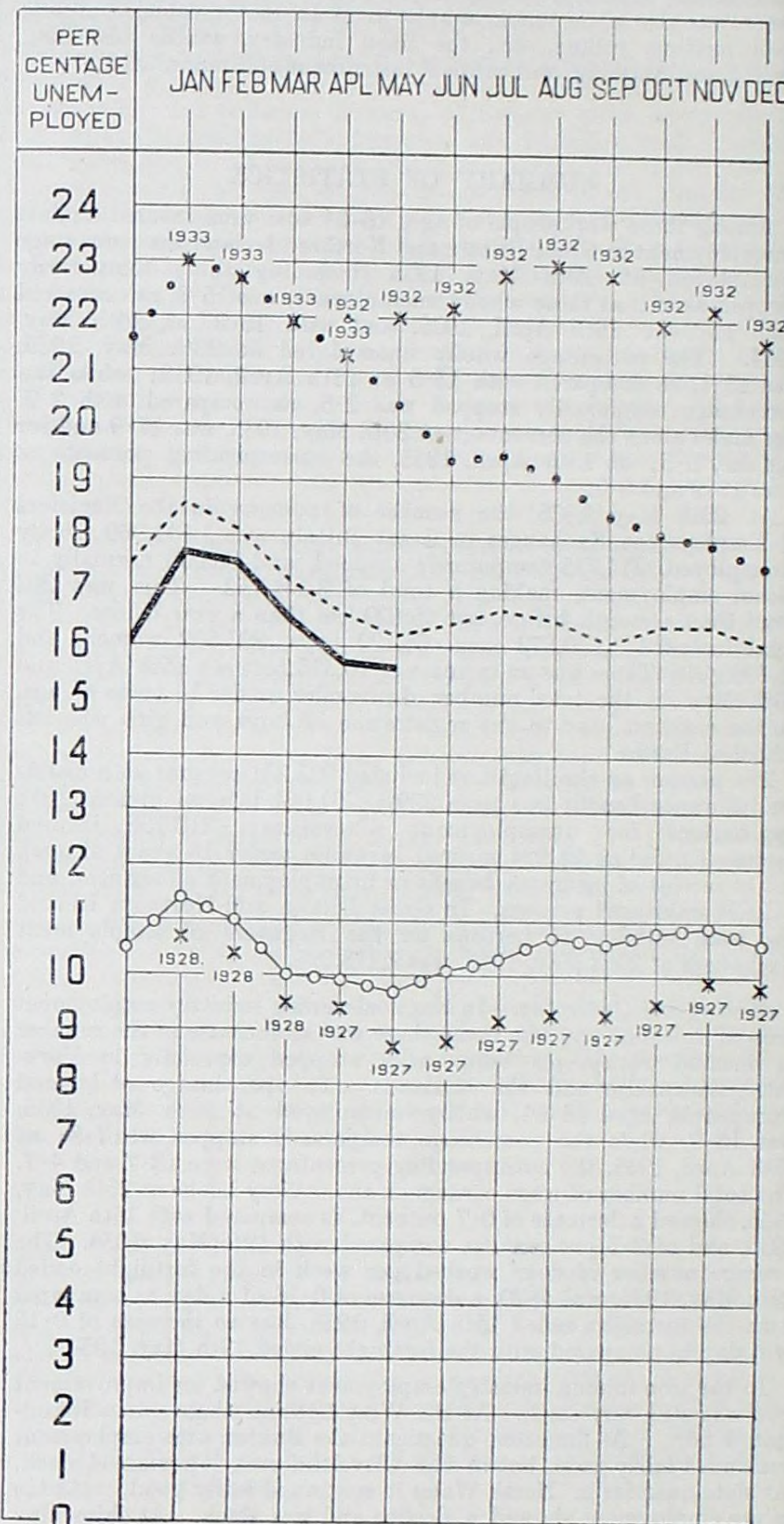
† Up to and including June, 1934, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date.

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.

MAY, 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 ...	2,753	870	7,867	2,852	851	7,378	22,571
South-Eastern ...	1,850	500	4,191	1,252	563	2,979	11,335
South-Western ...	1,352	492	3,673	1,121	561	2,694	9,893
Midlands ...	1,247	443	8,340	1,037	453	7,482	19,002
North-Eastern ...	1,243	658	7,082	1,176	796	5,297	16,252
North-Western ...	1,148	518	6,546	1,133	672	6,781	16,798
Scotland ...	1,218	590	2,887	891	506	2,657	8,749
Wales ...	581	387	1,908	481	288	738	4,383
Great Britain ...	11,392	4,458	42,494	9,943	4,690	36,006	108,983

* 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 224.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during May there was a marked increase in the number of insured workpeople temporarily stopped especially in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 26·8 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 23·4 at 15th April, 1935, and 28·6 at 14th May, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·2 (from 18·7 to 18·9), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 3·2 (from 4·7 to 7·9).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th May, 1935, showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent. as compared with 13th April, 1935, and of 2·3 per cent. as compared with 19th May, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935, was 4·79, a decrease of 0·16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, but an increase of 0·18 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th May, 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* by the Mines.			
	25th May, 1935.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.			
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Percent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	43,470	+ 0·1	+ 1·6	5·38	- 0·02	- 0·06
Durham ...	106,181	- 0·6	- 0·6	5·20	+ 0·20	+ 0·10
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,941	+ 1·1	+ 2·5	5·57	- 0·01	+ 0·06
South Yorkshire ...	95,684	- 0·5	- 1·8	4·02	- 0·53	- 0·03
West Yorkshire ...	42,132	- 2·9	- 4·1	4·15	- 0·36	+ 0·30
Lancs. and Cheshire...	60,473	- 0·7	- 2·2	4·66	- 0·60	+ 0·19
Derbyshire ...	44,896	- 2·1	- 4·9	3·31	- 0·68	+ 0·05
Notts. and Leicester...	53,850	- 1·5	- 3·7	3·88	- 0·29	+ 0·05
Warwick ...	16,564	- 0·2	- 1·6	4·84	- 0·11	- 0·16
North Staffordshire ...	22,745	- 0·1	- 1·1	4·90	- 0·17	+ 0·63
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,118	- 0·7	- 1·5	4·49	- 0·06	+ 0·20
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,219	- 1·6	- 3·5	4·85	- 0·22	+ 0·29
Kent ...	7,187	+ 0·5	+ 3·9	5·56	+ 0·01	...
North Wales ...	8,297	- 4·0	- 22·5	5·76	+ 0·17	+ 0·20
South Wales and Mon.	132,994	+ 0·2	- 3·8	5·51	+ 0·36	+ 0·62
England and Wales	679,751	- 0·7	- 2·6	4·72	- 0·13	+ 0·21
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,645	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	5·22	- 0·15	- 0·31
Fife and Clackmannan	21,279	+ 0·1	+ 3·3	5·51	+ 0·09	- 0·10
Rest of Scotland ...	49,001	- 0·9	- 2·0	5·43	- 0·49	+ 0·08
Scotland ...	82,925	- 0·5	- 0·3	5·42	- 0·29	- 0·03
GREAT BRITAIN ...	762,676	- 0·7	- 2·3	4·79	- 0·16	+ 0·18

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935, was 1·00 day per week, of which 0·96 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 0·84 of a day per week, of which 0·76 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934, were 1·18 and 1·03 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 25th May, 1935 (which included the Jubilee holiday), was reported to the Mines Department as 17,204,200 tons, as compared with 16,361,100 tons in the four weeks ended 27th April, 1935 (which included the Easter holidays), and 15,827,600 tons in the four weeks ended 26th May, 1934 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 in the respective areas at 20th May, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 15th April, 1935, and 14th May, 1934, are shown in the following Table :—

* 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.

Area.	Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 20th May, 1935.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stop-pages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	185,183	77,696	18·9	7·9	26·8	+ 3·4	- 1·8
England and Wales...	161,515	74,565	18·6	8·6	27·2	+ 3·7	- 1·9
Scotland...	23,668	3,131	20·7	2·7	23·4	+ 0·9	- 2·0
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland ...	7,914	438	15·8	0·9	16·7	- 1·0	- 1·4
Durham ...	30,360	1,277	22·2	0·9	23·1	- 0·6	- 4·0
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,123	58	30·1	0·6	30·7	- 0·9	- 4·4
Yorkshire ...	23,023	38,743	14·0	23·6	37·6	+ 13·2	+ 1·9
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,959	4,932	18·5	6·1	24·6	+ 4·1	- 6·8
Derbyshire ...	5,820	5,803	9·5	9·4	18·9	+ 5·0	- 1·1
Notts. and Leicestershire	8,696	3,455	14·2	5·7	19·9	+ 2·3	- 2·
Warwickshire	877	1,206	6·5	9·0	15·5	+ 7·9	+ 7·6
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	6,417	5,244	10·0	8·2	18·2	+ 5·4	- 1·4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,491	1,709	13·5	15·5	29·0	+ 4·0	- 1·6
Kent ...	344	81	4·5	1·0	5·5	- 0·3	- 0·7
Wales and Monmouth ...	56,947	11,591	27·8	5·7	33·5	- 0·5	- 2·3

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,002,100 tons in May, 1935, as compared with 4,053,100 tons in April, 1935, and with 4,981,500 tons in May, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed an improvement but was still very slack. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 22·5 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 25·4 at 15th April, 1935, and 26·7 at 14th May, 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 by the Mines.*			
	Fortnight ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.			
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,487	+ 0·3	- 0·6	5·83	+ 0·80	+ 0·78
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,755	+ 0·1	- 8·5	5·92	- 0·08	+ 0·33
Other Districts ...	1,598	+ 2·1	- 5·7	5·24	- 0·31	- 0·65
ALL DISTRICTS	5,840	+ 0·7	- 4·5	5·70	+ 0·23	+ 0·25

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935, by firms making returns, was 2,029, an increase of 0·4 per cent. as compared with April, 1935, but a decrease of 3·2 per cent. as compared with May, 1934.

The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5·98 in May, 1935, as compared with 6·00 in April, 1935, and 5·85 in May, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22·2 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 22·8 at 15th April, 1935, and with 25·4 at 14th May, 1934.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 97 furnaces were in operation at the end of May, 1935, compared with 96 at the end of April, 1935, and 101 at the end of May, 1934.

Returns received by the Federation from 67 firms employing 13,721 workpeople at the end of May, 1935, showed an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with April, 1935, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with May, 1934.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		May, 1935.	April, 1935.	May, 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	83	24	25	28	— 1	— 4
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	27	7	8	7	— 1	...
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	9	9	10	...	— 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	41	21	22	19	— 1	+ 2
Lincolnshire ...	23	10	10	12	...	— 2
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	36	8	7	6	+ 1	+ 2
South Wales and Mon.	20	5	4	4	+ 1	+ 1
England and Wales	254	84	85	86	— 1	— 2
SCOTLAND ...	78	13	11	15	+ 2	— 2
GREAT BRITAIN ...	332	97	96	101	+ 1	— 4

The production of pig iron in May, 1935, amounted to 558,900 tons, compared with 526,300 tons in April, 1935, and 527,900 tons in May, 1934.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th May, 1935, showed a slight decline as compared with 15th April, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.6 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 22.5 at 15th April, 1935, and 26.0 at 14th May, 1934.

At certain firms, employing 62,214 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th May, 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 0.8 per cent., as compared with the week ended 13th April, 1935, and by 4.9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 19th May, 1934. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 25th May, 1935, compared with 5.5 in April, 1935, and May, 1934.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,804	— 0.4	+ 1.9	40,313	— 0.3	+ 3.2
Puddling Forges ...	973	+ 12.0	— 11.5	3,914	+ 7.7	— 15.5
Rolling Mills ...	22,577	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	121,157	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Forging & Pressing	1,434	+ 6.3	+ 15.5	7,542	+ 3.5	+ 14.1
Founding ...	6,788	+ 1.2	+ 8.0	38,750	+ 5.3	+ 15.1
Other Departments	10,665	— 0.1	+ 2.8	60,633	+ 0.7	+ 4.8
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,973	— 1.3	+ 0.2	75,064	— 1.1	+ 0.7
TOTAL ...	62,214	+ 0.2	+ 3.5	347,373	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,436	+ 0.1	+ 8.5	59,027	+ 1.4	+ 10.0
Sheffield, Rotherham	17,891	+ 1.1	+ 2.9	100,559	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	386	+ 14.9	+ 3.8	1,932	+ 25.9	+ 7.2
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	5,139	+ 1.6	— 0.4	27,361	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Staffordshire ...	5,464	— 4.7	— 5.1	30,851	— 4.2	— 4.1
Other Midland Counties ...	5,455	— 0.3	+ 9.4	30,357	+ 2.8	+ 9.1
Wales and Mon. ...	8,163	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	45,801	+ 0.1	+ 3.5
Total, England and Wales ...	52,934	+ 0.2	+ 3.5	295,888	+ 0.8	+ 4.7
Scotland ...	9,280	— 0.0	+ 4.0	51,485	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
TOTAL ...	62,214	+ 0.2	+ 3.5	347,373	+ 0.8	+ 4.9

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 853,300 tons in May, 1935, as compared with 808,700 tons in April, 1935, and 780,000 tons in May, 1934.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 37.5 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 38.9 at 15th April, 1935, and 32.8 at 14th May, 1934. At works for which information was available in respect of each of these months, 296 mills were in operation in the week ended 25th May, 1935, compared with 284 in the week ended 13th April, 1935, and 312 in the week ended 19th May, 1934.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline and was bad. In the week ended 25th May, 1935, 82 mills were in operation, compared with 85 in the week ended 13th April, 1935, and 81 in the week ended 19th May, 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 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	54	...	— 3	296	+ 12	— 16
Steel Sheet	9	...	...	82	— 3	+ 1
TOTAL ...	63	...	— 3	378	+ 9	— 15

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May 1935, amounted to 50,528 tons, or 8,589 tons less than in April 1935, and 1,989 tons less than in May, 1934.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during May improved in general engineering and in electrical engineering, and was moderate in the former section and fair to fairly good in the latter. Employment continued fair in motor vehicle manufacture although some decline was noticeable; it also showed a slight decline in marine engineering and was bad; it improved, but was still slack, in constructional engineering. In the industry as a whole employment remained moderate.

Compared with a year ago, employment was better in most sections of the industry, except in motor vehicle manufacture, in which there was a slight decline; and in most geographical divisions, save for a decline in the South-Western Counties.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 20th May, 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 20th May, 1935.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,920	853	148	354	2,403	8,678	+ 185	— 1,336
South-Eastern ...	2,292	372	257	149	1,343	4,413	+ 27	— 818
South-Western ...	1,811	179	529	105	4,016	6,640	+ 2,146	+ 1,176
Midlands ...	5,978	1,146	46	898	10,702	18,770	+ 1,446	— 1,118
North-Eastern ...	16,831	1,135	6,080	1,812	1,582	27,440	— 1,396	— 6,497
North-Western ...	22,087	1,861	243	460	2,781	27,432	— 2,064	— 5,849
Scotland ...	12,228	561	4,060	1,759	1,302	19,910	— 392	— 4,453
Wales ...	1,306	95	100	228	550	2,279	— 10	— 209
Northern Ireland	1,416	87	1,462	192	422	3,579	+ 384	— 228
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND	68,869	6,289	12,925	5,957	25,101	119,141	+ 326	— 19,332
Percentages Unemployed at 20th May, 1935.								
London ...	6.5	5.2	28.5	7.9	4.8	5.9	+ 0.1	— 0.9
South-Eastern ...	5.8	4.3	8.6	21.0	4.1	5.2	...	— 1.0
South-Western ...	5.4	6.4	8.2	14.0	13.3	9.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.4
Midlands ...	6.7	4.2	38.3	11.6	10.0	8.1	+ 0.6	— 1.0
North-Eastern ...	16.7	10.7	38.5	23.3	10.2	18.2	— 1.0	— 4.1
North-Western ...	20.0	9.3	22.3	14.9	14.0	17.8	— 1.3	— 3.2
Scotland ...	19.6	12.2	27.0	30.3	12.1	20.2	— 0.4	— 4.0
Wales ...	28.1	20.7	66.7	22.1	21.3	25.7	— 0.1	— 1.1
Northern Ireland	21.5	21.2	31.6	73.8	16.5	24.8	+ 2.7	— 1.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND	13.2	6.9	27.6	18.8	9.2	12.4	+ 0.1	— 2.1
Ditto, Apr., 1935	13.9	7.2	27.3	19.5	7.6	12.3	—	—
Ditto, May, 1934	16.2	9.0	32.9	23.6	8.7	14.5	—	—

On the North-East Coast, employment remained very bad in marine engineering; it continued to improve in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, but was still

slack on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved but was still was slack in general and textile engineering; it was fair in electrical engineering and moderate in motor vehicle manufacture. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment declined in motor vehicle manufacture, but was fair on the whole; it improved in other sections and was good in electrical engineering and in cycle manufacture; fair to fairly good in general engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued fair. In London and the Southern Counties employment showed little change, apart from a marked decline in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Counties, and was fairly good; it remained good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland, employment declined slightly in marine engineering, but was slightly better in general engineering; it was still bad in the former and very slack in the latter. Employment remained bad in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month and remained very bad. There was an improvement in some districts, particularly in Wales, but a decline in others. As compared with a year ago, there were substantial reductions in the numbers unemployed in Scotland and in Northern England.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 20th May, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with 15th April, 1935, and 14th May, 1934 :—

Division.	Insured Workpeople Aged 16-64 Unemployed at 20th May, 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 20th May, 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,113	- 18	+ 27	26.3	- 0.3	+ 1.9
South-Eastern...	841	+ 123	+ 74	13.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
South-Western	4,279	- 250	- 892	18.5	- 1.0	- 3.6
Midlands ...	54	+ 5	- 57	27.0	+ 2.5	- 7.7
North-Eastern	26,031	+ 1,012	- 3,854	61.6	+ 2.4	- 2.1
North-Western	9,491	+ 66	- 758	40.4	+ 0.3	- 2.4
Scotland ...	20,389	- 525	- 4,341	48.5	- 1.3	- 6.4
Wales ...	2,718	- 461	- 486	51.7	- 8.7	- 3.1
Northern Ireland	4,005	+ 189	- 355	49.3	+ 2.4	- 1.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	69,921	+ 141	- 10,642	44.0	+ 0.1	- 3.6

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in May, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments, but remained bad in all departments.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 20.9 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 21.4 at 15th April, 1935, and with 21.0 at 14th May, 1934. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 20.8, 21.7, and 20.6, and in the manufacturing department they were 20.9, 21.2 and 21.3, respectively.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was an improvement in the spinning department, and employment was better than a year ago. At Stalybridge there was a slight decline compared with April, but employment was better than a year ago. At Stockport there was a slight improvement in the spinning department, but short time was still largely worked. There was an improvement in the manufacturing department at Hyde.

At Oldham employment continued bad both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; in the spinning department it was reported that the time worked by spinners represented about 57 per cent. of full employment for all the operatives, employed and unemployed, in this occupation in the Oldham district; in the weaving department much machinery was stopped in the section weaving velvets, fustians, and sheetings. At Chadderton there was an improvement in the spinning department. At Middleton full time continued to be worked in the fine spinning section, but operatives engaged on coarse spinning were being suspended in rotation. At Royton the improvement reported last month was maintained.

At Bolton employment was bad in all departments; there was a decline with cardroom workers, and increased short time was reported with weavers of towels and quilts. At Leigh there was a further improvement in the spinning department, but a decline in the weaving department. At Bury there was little change; at Rochdale there was a further decline in the spinning department. At Heywood employment in the spinning department was worse than in April, and worse also than in May of last year.

At Preston there was much under-employment, and most of the mills had much of their machinery stopped; in the district as a

whole it was estimated that less than 50 per cent. of the available machinery was running. At Chorley employment showed a decline. At Blackburn there was a slight improvement, principally in the dhooties and plain goods sections, in which, however, a good deal of the machinery was still stopped. At Great Harwood employment was slightly better than in April, and much better than a year ago. At Accrington employment with weavers showed a further slight improvement; there was also an improvement at Darwen, where, however, there was still much under-employment. At Burnley employment was slightly worse than in April. There was a slight improvement at Padiham. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad.

In Yorkshire employment was bad, and worse than in April, with much short time and under-employment. At Todmorden there was little change; a number of weavers were employed on two or three instead of four looms, and most of the spinning mills worked intermittent short time.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	11,351	+ 4.9	+ 6.6	17,514	+ 5.4	+ 7.6
Spinning ...	23,294	+ 3.8	+ 1.3	34,519	+ 4.5	+ 3.4
Weaving ...	20,411	+ 0.0	- 3.9	32,147	- 1.2	- 3.5
Other ...	6,759	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	14,269	+ 1.6	+ 0.6
TOTAL ...	61,815	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	98,449	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	5,335	+ 4.6	+ 8.5	7,984	+ 7.2	+ 5.9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,507	- 1.0	+ 0.2	8,425	- 1.0	+ 3.4
Oldham ...	9,530	+ 8.4	+ 14.7	16,328	+ 8.2	+ 16.8
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,166	- 1.5	- 2.8	17,800	- 1.4	- 0.2
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, and Todmorden	6,200	- 0.5	- 9.7	10,329	+ 1.0	- 9.0
Manchester ...	3,919	+ 4.8	+ 0.9	5,765	+ 6.7	+ 3.0
Preston and Chorley ...	4,288	+ 4.1	- 5.8	6,755	+ 2.5	- 1.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	2,897	- 0.8	- 3.7	4,807	- 4.3	- 4.1
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,878	+ 1.6	- 1.5	5,159	+ 2.9	- 1.3
Colne and Nelson ...	2,226	+ 0.2	- 7.6	4,672	+ 1.9	- 4.0
Other Lancashire Towns	2,887	+ 7.7	+ 8.0	3,534	+ 8.1	+ 11.3
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,211	+ 2.6	+ 4.0	3,072	- 8.4	- 2.8
Other Districts ...	2,771	+ 5.0	- 6.3	3,819	+ 3.8	- 12.9
TOTAL ...	61,815	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	98,449	+ 2.3	+ 1.3

Returns from firms employing about 60,440 workpeople in the week ended 25th May, showed that 9 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 17½ 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 20th May, 1935 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th May, 1935.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	1,761	3,911	5,672	703	4,272	4,975	10,647
Spinning ...	10,088	3,230	13,318	6,094	3,609	9,703	23,021
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	1,661	5,170	6,831	1,203	6,578	7,781	14,612
Weaving ...	6,878	16,137	23,015	1,552	4,842	6,394	29,409
Other Processes	1,031	258	1,289	220	391	611	1,900
Total ...	21,419	28,706	50,125	9,772	19,692	29,464	79,589

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 15th April, 1935 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 32	- 44	- 76	- 227	- 687	- 914	- 990
Spinning ...	- 248	+ 94	- 154	- 1,340	- 120	- 1,460	- 1,614
Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing ...	- 67	- 147	- 214	- 106	+ 112	+ 6	- 208
Weaving ...	- 190	+ 246	+ 56	- 244	- 446	- 690	- 634
Other Pro- cesses ...	- 198	- 37	- 235	- 32	+ 91	+ 59	- 176
Total ...	- 735	+ 112	- 623	- 1,949	- 1,050	- 2,999	- 3,622

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 85,482,200 lbs. in May, 1935, compared with 81,143,500 lbs. in April, 1935, and with 102,876,400 lbs. in May, 1934.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,676,800 lbs. in May, 1935, compared with 10,462,300 lbs. in April, 1935, and with 11,272,400 lbs. in May, 1934.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in May, 1935, were 158,156,000 square yards, compared with 159,452,000 square yards in the previous month, and 150,645,000 square yards in May, 1934.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in the worsted section, and a slight improvement in the woollen section. Compared with a year ago, there was a slight improvement in the worsted section, but a slight decline in the woollen section. In the carpet section employment showed a slight seasonal slackness in some districts, but remained fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industries was 14.5 at 20th May, 1935, the same percentage as at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 15.8 at 14th May, 1934. The corresponding percentages in the carpet trade were 7.5, 5.7 and 5.5.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section showed little general change, though there was much variation as between one firm and another, particularly in the spinning department. At Bradford both short time and overtime were largely worked in the wool-combing and in the spinning departments; in the weaving department overtime greatly exceeded short time. At Shipley an improvement was reported with woolcombers, and the other departments were still working full time. At Huddersfield there was little general change; short time continued to be very largely worked in the fine worsted mills, but some firms engaged on cheaper cloths were running full time. At Halifax employment with spinners remained moderate; both short time and overtime were worked to a considerable extent. At Keighley, Haworth and Silsden there was some irregularity in the spinning department, but weavers were busy, and there was an unsatisfied demand for good weavers and menders.

Returns from employers for the week ended 25th May showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 15 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 14 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Employment with woolsorters was moderate; not so good as in April, but better than in May of last year. With woolcombers there was a decline in the merino section, but employment in the crossbred (carding) and preparing sections remained about the same as in April. Returns from employers for the week ended 25th May showed that, in the sorting, combing and preparing departments as a whole, 15 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 18½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 9 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment was irregular, some firms being busy, while others were slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th May showed that 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 13½ hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 16 per cent., to the extent of 5 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment with manufacturers of dress goods and light coatings was fairly good, and better than a month earlier, but employment in the fine cloth (men's wear) trade remained very slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th May showed that 11 per cent. of the workpeople in the weaving department were on short time* in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; while 10 per cent. worked overtime, for 6 hours each on the average. The short time was again mostly at Huddersfield, and the overtime at Bradford.

Woollen Section.—Employment on the whole showed some improvement; it was good in the Colne Valley, and with firms making self-colour cloths for men's wear, and tweeds suitable for sports jackets; but with other firms it varied from moderate to very slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th May showed that 24 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 32 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time* in that week, losing 9½ hours each, on the average, in both departments. Overtime was worked by 23 per cent. in the spinning department, for 6½ hours each on the average, and by 11 per cent. of the workers in the weaving department, for 6 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 27 per cent. were on short time, losing 9½ hours each on the average; while 14½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

In the Huddersfield district there was little general change; a few mills were very busy, while others found it difficult to run to full capacity; in the Colne Valley employment was good.

In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was still quiet, but some improvement was reported in the Batley district. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was a little better, but still slack.

In the Leeds district and at Morley there was a slight improvement; at Guiseley and at Yeadon there was little change, and short time continued to be largely worked.

In the blanket trade employment was slack, and showed little change; short time was largely worked, both in Yorkshire and at Witney.

With flannel manufacturers in Saddleworth and Rochdale employment was moderate; short time was largely worked. In the West of England employment, with some exceptions, remained fairly good.

In the South of Scotland there was a further slight improvement, but there was still much unemployment, and a large proportion of those in employment were on short time or otherwise under-employed. A slight seasonal slackness was reported in the Harris tweed trade at Stornoway.

Carpet Section.—Employment on the whole continued fairly good. At Kidderminster there was some seasonal slackness, but employment was good for the time of year. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment remained generally good. In the week ended 25th May, 5 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 19 hours each on the average; very little overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,004	+ 2.1	92.0	22,571	+ 1.0	74.9
Spinning ...	36,180	+ 0.2	87.3	50,203	+ 2.0	76.8
Weaving ...	16,575	+ 0.3	84.0	30,846	+ 0.7	76.5
Other Depts. ...	9,105	+ 0.5	93.6	19,946	+ 1.2	76.1
Not specified ...	1,616	+ 0.6	92.3	2,894	+ 1.8	64.1
Total—Worsted	73,480	+ 0.2	87.6	126,460	+ 0.7	76.4
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	983	+ 2.9	72.9	2,062	+ 2.4	73.2
Spinning ...	12,534	+ 2.8	87.0	24,676	+ 5.2	86.9
Weaving ...	21,354	+ 0.2	89.9	35,704	+ 2.5	85.7
Other Depts. ...	15,535	+ 1.0	86.6	32,243	+ 3.1	83.0
Not specified ...	1,809	+ 1.5	77.8	3,267	+ 1.0	71.0
Total—Woollen	52,215	+ 0.8	87.4	97,952	+ 3.2	84.0
CARPET SECTION ...	13,233	+ 1.3	133.4	25,158	+ 1.0	137.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,928	+ 0.6	90.0	249,570	+ 1.0	82.8
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,876	+ 0.7	89.0	58,915	+ 1.0	73.1
Huddersfield ...	7,334	+ 3.0	85.7	13,659	+ 1.0	72.9
Halifax ...	8,149	+ 1.3	77.2	12,899	+ 0.1	68.5
Leeds ...	7,884	+ 1.5	91.9	13,376	+ 0.0	87.1
Keighley ...	7,029	+ 0.6	87.6	11,648	+ 0.4	84.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,404	+ 0.3	103.4	4,552	+ 0.4	90.6
Total, West Riding	66,676	+ 0.4	87.6	115,049	+ 0.4	75.6
West of England and Midlands ...	4,476	+ 0.1	83.5	7,472	+ 0.6	73.2
Lancashire ...	286	+ 6.2	134.2	447	+ 4.7	116.1
Scotland ...	2,042	+ 3.8	91.2	3,492	+ 9.9	125.1
Total—Worsted	73,480	+ 0.2	87.6	126,460	+ 0.7	76.4
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,192	+ 0.1	90.2	24,502	+ 4.7	78.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,000	+ 2.6	83.2	18,422	+ 4.5	86.8
Leeds ...	7,506	+ 2.2	95.7	14,669	+ 5.7	93.6
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,379	+ 3.0	89.9	4,719	+ 4.2	76.1
Bradford ...	1,212	+ 2.6	95.4	2,565	+ 4.9	83.8
Total, West Riding	33,289	+ 1.2	90.3	64,877	+ 4.2	86.2
Lancashire ...	4,329	+ 2.0	86.5	8,373	+ 1.2	84.5
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,417	+ 1.8	84.5	5,962	+ 2.4	93.1
Scotland ...	11,180	+ 0.7	81.5	18,740	+ 2.4	75.9
Total—Woollen	52,215	+ 0.8	87.4	97,952	+ 3.2	84.0
CARPET SECTION ...	13,233	+ 1.3	133.4	25,158	+ 1.0	137.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,928	+ 0.6	90.0	249,570	+ 1.0	82.8

* 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 Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th May, 1935, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 13th April, 1935:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	— 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.7
Huddersfield ...	— 2.1	— 10.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	— 3.0
Halifax ...	— 0.5	+ 2.5	— 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Leeds ...	—	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Kelghley ...	+ 3.9	— 0.3	— 1.3	— 2.4	— 0.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 3.3	—	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Total, West Riding	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	— 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
West of England and Midlands ...	— 3.0	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	— 1.8	+ 0.1
Lancashire ...	—	— 3.2	—	—	— 6.2
Scotland ...	— 2.2	— 2.8	—	— 6.9	— 3.8
TOTAL ...	+ 2.1	+ 0.2	— 0.3	— 0.5	+ 0.2

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (...signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	+ 3.5	— 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 4.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.6
Leeds ...	+ 5.8	+ 2.2	— 0.2	+ 2.2
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	— 2.6	— 4.4	— 1.7	— 3.0
Bradford ...	+ 9.4	— 0.7	+ 2.4	+ 2.6
Total, West Riding	+ 3.8	— 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Lancashire ...	— 0.9	— 2.3	— 2.6	— 2.0
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	+ 1.0	+ 3.5	...	+ 1.8
Scotland ...	+ 1.0	— 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
TOTAL ...	+ 2.8	— 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.8

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 20th May, 1935:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th May, 1935.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	135	9	144	205	5	210	354
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	629	221	850	397	181	578	1,428
Wool Combing ...	264	165	429	498	262	760	1,189
Wool Carding ...	562	81	643	490	67	557	1,200
Woollen Spinning ...	461	88	549	450	252	702	1,251
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	439	905	1,344	326	1,181	1,507	2,851
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	99	42	141	284	123	407	548
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	72	257	329	158	480	638	967
Woollen Weaving ...	206	700	906	418	2,392	2,810	3,716
Worsted Weaving ...	107	140	247	66	643	709	956
Other Processes ...	926	73	999	875	174	1,049	2,048
Total ...	3,900	2,681	6,581	4,167	5,760	9,927	16,508

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 15th April, 1935:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 18	+ 1	+ 19	— 29	— 2	— 31	— 12
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 2	+ 11	+ 13	— 38	— 8	— 46	— 33
Wool Combing ...	— 29	— 56	— 85	— 150	— 107	— 257	— 342
Wool Carding ...	— 80	— 7	— 87	— 172	— 44	— 216	— 303
Woollen Spinning ...	— 49	+ 11	— 38	— 85	— 17	— 102	— 140
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	— 33	— 30	— 63	— 31	+ 126	+ 95	+ 32
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	— 30	+ 8	— 22	— 66	+ 4	— 62	— 84
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 3	+ 15	+ 18	+ 40	+ 16	+ 56	+ 74
Woollen Weaving ...	...	+ 25	+ 25	— 103	— 80	— 183	— 158
Worsted Weaving ...	— 8	— 5	— 13	+ 18	— 130	— 112	— 125
Other Processes ...	— 152	— 5	— 157	— 179	+ 22	— 157	— 314
Total ...	— 358	— 32	— 390	— 795	— 220	— 1,015	— 1,405

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 88,126,000 lbs. in May, 1935, compared with 96,322,000 lbs. in the previous month and 45,437,000 lbs. in May, 1934.

The exports of wool tops in May, 1935, were 3,811,000 lbs., compared with 4,234,000 lbs. in April, 1935, and with 3,760,000 lbs. in May, 1934.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in May, 1935, were 3,037,000 lbs., compared with 2,822,000 lbs. in April, 1935, and with 3,945,000 lbs. in May, 1934.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in May, 1935, were 6,768,000 square yards, compared with 7,010,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,057,000 square yards in May, 1934.

The exports of blankets were 2,495 cwts., 1,642 cwts., and 2,495 cwts., in May, 1935, April, 1935, and May, 1934, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT again showed a slight improvement, and continued good or fairly good in most of the principal districts; it was better than a year ago. Short time working was considerably reduced, and some overtime was worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.2 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 13.8 at 15th April, 1935, and with 16.8 at 14th May, 1934.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	1,323	+ 2.6	+ 12.8	2,791	— 2.4	+ 20.3
Leicester ...	9,252	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	22,005	+ 0.5	+ 8.8
Leicester Country District ...	4,056	+ 3.5	+ 7.6	8,825	— 1.3	+ 11.3
Northampton ...	6,203	+ 2.0	— 0.2	14,679	+ 5.5	+ 0.7
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,792	+ 1.2	+ 5.9	13,213	+ 4.3	+ 10.0
Kettering and District ...	4,987	+ 0.7	— 1.2	11,757	+ 4.4	+ 3.7
Rest of Northants ...	1,252	— 1.6	+ 3.5	2,934	+ 8.9	+ 20.2
Stafford and District ...	2,410	+ 0.2	— 3.3	5,380	— 4.2	+ 9.6
Norwich and District ...	5,984	— 0.1	+ 2.5	11,693	— 1.3	+ 2.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,449	+ 6.5	+ 4.5	2,343	— 3.4	+ 3.7
Leeds and District ...	1,492	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	3,607	+ 9.5	+ 18.6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,194	+ 4.6	+ 6.2	12,659	+ 7.5	+ 18.0
Birmingham and District ...	900	+ 1.6	— 0.6	1,851	+ 5.0	+ 9.4
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,387	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	9,032	+ 3.3	+ 9.7
England and Wales ...	55,681	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	122,769	+ 2.6	+ 8.5
Scotland ...	1,811	— 0.8	+ 6.2	3,557	— 5.5	+ 0.7
Great Britain ...	57,492	+ 1.8	+ 2.7	126,326	+ 2.3	+ 8.3

Returns from firms employing about 55,660 workpeople in the week ended 25th May, 1935, showed that about 21 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing nearly 9 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London remained fairly good; in North London it was very good, and there was still an unsatisfied demand for women workers.

At Leicester employment remained fair; over twice as many operatives were on overtime as were on short time, but the former worked only 2½ hours overtime each on the average, while those on short time lost nearly 12 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district employment remained fair; here also more operatives were on overtime than on short time in the week ended 25th May.

At Northampton employment improved considerably; most firms were fairly well employed, and some were reported to be busier than they had been for years. Short time was still worked by 26½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th May, who lost about 5½ hours each on the average; but these figures showed a great improvement on April, and there was some overtime working.

Employment in the Northampton country district improved, and was fairly good generally, though at Daventry employment was still described as slack. Short time continued to be worked, but to a lesser extent than in April; in the Higham and Rushden district about 29 per cent., and in the Kettering district 22½ per cent., of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th May, were on short time, losing about 4 and 7½ hours each, on the average, respectively. Overtime was worked to a considerable extent in all these districts.

At Stafford employment remained good, and considerably more overtime than short time was reported in the week ended 25th May. At Norwich, 22 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, but there was also a considerable amount of overtime working.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district was slack in the heavy boot trade, and moderate generally; short time was still largely worked. At Leeds employment improved slightly, and was good; more overtime than short time was worked.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment again improved, and was good; much more overtime than short time was worked.

In Scotland employment again declined at some centres; it was slack at Edinburgh, very slack at Maybole, and fair at 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 20th May, 1935 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th May, 1935.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Department	242	32	274	82	26	108	382
Rough Stuff Department	463	19	482	184	7	191	673
Clicking Department	960	11	971	694	1	695	1,666
Closing Department	25	548	573	10	632	642	1,215
Making Department	2,228	50	2,278	1,167	38	1,205	3,483
Finishing Department	1,575	210	1,785	613	114	727	2,512
Slipper Making	397	262	659	430	305	735	1,394
Clog Making	24	1	25	7	4	11	36
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	800	12	812	53	1	54	866
TOTAL	6,714	1,145	7,859	3,240	1,128	4,368	12,227

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 15th April, 1935 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	- 2	- 16	- 18	- 148	- 5	- 153	- 171
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 29	- 1	- 30	- 41	- 3	- 44	- 74
Clicking Department ...	- 81	+ 4	- 77	- 268	- 1	- 269	- 346
Closing Department ...	- 3	- 50	- 53	- 2	+ 29	+ 27	- 26
Making Department ...	- 277	- 11	- 288	- 106	- 4	- 110	- 398
Finishing Department ...	- 51	- 34	- 85	- 38	+ 22	- 16	- 101
Slipper Making ...	- 53	- 128	- 181	- 70	- 78	- 148	- 329
Clog Making ...	- 2	+ 1	- 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 6	+ 5
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 165	+ 8	- 157	- 7	- 3	- 10	- 167
TOTAL ...	- 663	- 227	- 890	- 677	- 40	- 717	- 1,607

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in May, 1935, amounted to 33,516 dozen pairs, as compared with 43,239 dozen pairs in April, 1935, and with 42,652 dozen pairs in May, 1934.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained fair; and at Worcester it was still fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.3 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 19.1 at 15th April, 1935, and 20.3 at 14th May, 1934.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.
	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture ...	1,932	- 4.5	+ 7.8	3,584	+ 2.3	+ 18.1
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,910	+ 1.2	+ 10.4	12,901	- 0.3	+ 12.0
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	2,032	+ 0.0	+ 7.1	3,828	+ 0.7	+ 9.0
TOTAL ...	10,874	- 0.1	+ 9.3	20,313	+ 0.4	+ 12.4
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,353	- 0.5	+ 5.2	14,274	+ 0.5	+ 9.6
Other Districts ...	2,521	+ 1.2	+ 25.5	6,039	- 0.0	+ 19.6
TOTAL ...	10,874	- 0.1	+ 9.3	20,313	+ 0.4	+ 12.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,638 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,944, or about 27½ per cent., were working on an average about 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th May, 1935; on the other hand 650, or about 6 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 5½ hours each on the average.

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further slight improvement and continued fair on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.0 at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 11.7 at 15th April, 1935, and 12.5 at 14th May, 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.		
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th May, 1935.
	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.*	Year before.*	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,811	+ 3.1	- 0.1	4,722	+ 2.1	+ 2.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,012	+ 2.2	+ 4.3	22,704	+ 3.7	+ 6.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,860	+ 4.7	+ 3.6	4,767	+ 6.6	+ 8.9
Scotland ...	236	+ 5.4	+ 26.2	597	+ 5.7	+ 18.7
TOTAL ...	11,919	+ 2.8	+ 3.9	32,790	+ 3.9	+ 6.3

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,865 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 2½ per cent. were working on an average about 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th May, 1935. On the other hand, 5½ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of more than 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during May, and was moderate. At some centres it was reported as fairly good or good. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the South Western and Midland Counties and in Scotland, but little change elsewhere.

As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters it was fairly good, and with plasterers and painters it was fair; with all other occupations it was slack or bad. The improvement during the month affected all classes of operatives. Compared with May, 1934, there was some improvement in nearly 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 20th May, 1935, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with May, 1934 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1934.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 20th May, 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.
Carpenters ...	137,560	10,570	326	7.7	- 1.2	- 2.6
Bricklayers ...	86,650	2,898	177	3.3	- 0.8	- 1.7
Masons ...	22,980	2,695	151	11.7	- 1.8	- 4.1
Slaters and Tilers ...	7,940	1,238	81	15.6	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Plasterers ...	30,240	2,588	116	8.6	- 0.7	- 0.5
Painters ...	123,720	9,984	197	8.1	- 0.7	- 0.2
Plumbers ...	39,320	4,755	271	12.1	- 0.9	- 1.7
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	247,810	40,735	891	16.4	- 1.0	- 2.0
†Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	94,230	30,993	401	32.9	- 1.0	...†
†All other occupations ...	137,800	29,062	902	21.1	- 0.7	...†
Total ...	928,250	135,518	3,513	14.6	- 0.9	- 0.9
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	187,600	23,796	74	12.7	- 0.3	- 0.5
South-Eastern ...	146,800	9,475	67	6.5	- 0.5	- 0.1
South-Western ...	110,400	12,035	226	10.9	- 0.9	- 2.1
Midlands ...	111,520	13,238	617	11.9	- 0.6	- 2.1
North-Eastern ...	115,780	21,792	1,102	18.8	- 1.6	+ 0.3
North-Western ...	118,810	23,461	835	19.7	- 1.0	+ 0.3
Scotland ...	89,690	16,363	441	18.2	- 2.0	- 4.2
Wales ...	30,740	9,700	148	31.6	- 1.2	+ 0.4
Northern Ireland ...	16,910	5,658	3	33.5	- 1.7	- 0.8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	928,250	135,518	3,513	14.6	- 0.9	- 0.9

Building Plans Approved.—For statistics relating to building plans approved by certain Local Authorities during May, in comparison with a year before, see page 239.

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

† Separate statistics for these two classes of workpeople are not available for May, 1934. See explanation on page 404 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1934.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during May continued good generally. There was a slight improvement compared with the previous month and with May, 1934.

The improvement noted in the previous month in the letterpress printing industry was maintained and employment was fairly good on the whole; it was better than in May, 1934. Employment was described as bad at Liverpool, moderate at Newcastle-on-Tyne and fair at Birmingham and Manchester; whilst at Reading, St. Albans, Oxford and Belfast, it was described as good.

With electrotypes and stereotypers employment improved during the month, and generally was very good.

In the lithographic printing industry employment was fairly good on the whole. It showed an improvement compared with April and was considerably better than in May of last year. At Liverpool and Manchester employment was reported as bad; in London, and at Bradford and Belfast, it was fair, and at Birmingham it was good. Lithographic artists continued to be fairly well employed.

In the bookbinding industry, employment continued fair; it declined somewhat as compared with the previous month and was also slightly worse than during May, 1934.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6.8 at 20th May, 1935, compared with 7.0 at 15th April, 1935, and 7.3 at 14th May, 1934. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.3, 8.4 and 8.6, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 6.5, 6.4 and 6.1.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1935.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		May, 1935.	Apr., 1935.	May, 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	34,255	4.5	4.9	5.9	-0.4	-1.4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,191	7.6	7.8	8.8	-0.2	-1.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,694	4.0	4.5	6.0	-0.5	-2.0
Scotland ...	5,453	8.0	7.2	9.7	+0.8	-1.7
Other Districts ...	9,253	4.4	4.7	5.4	-0.3	-1.0
Total ...	70,846	5.3	5.6	6.7	-0.3	-1.4
Lithographic Printing	11,727	5.9	6.3	8.8	-0.4	-2.9
Bookbinding ...	8,222	10.3	9.8	10.0	+0.5	+0.3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	26,681	2.7	2.8	3.4	-0.1	-0.7

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during May remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.7 per cent. were unemployed at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 32.9 per cent. at 15th April, 1935, and with 34.5 per cent. at 14th May, 1934. The estimated total of 160,040 insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1934, included 22,700 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,340 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 20th May, 1935, was 14.6, as compared with 14.5 at 15th April, 1935, and 14.2 at 14th May, 1934. In dock, wharf and lighterage service, the corresponding figures were 35.5, 35.7 and 37.9.

London.—Employment remained slack, but was slightly better than in April. 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—					
4th May, 1935	4,061	1,959	6,020	6,237	12,257
11th " "	3,923	2,213	6,136	6,014	12,150
18th " "	3,934	2,083	6,017	6,280	12,297
25th " "	3,752	2,045	5,797	5,836	11,633
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th May, 1935 ...	3,917	2,069	5,986	6,095	12,081
Average for April, 1935	3,638	1,997	5,635	5,994	11,629
Average for May, 1934	3,549	1,716	5,265	5,283*	10,548*

* Revised figures.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during May was 774, compared with 877 in April, and with 713 in May, 1934.

East Coast.—Employment continued slack on the whole at most of the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields it showed a slight improvement. It improved also at the Hartlepoons and was moderate, but at Middlesbrough it declined and was slack. Employment at Hull improved slightly with dock workers, but declined and was bad with coal workers. At Grimsby and at Boston it continued slack. Employment declined and was slack at Ipswich.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate. At Garston a further slight improvement was reported. Employment at Salford remained moderate on the whole, and showed a slight improvement during the last week 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 31st May, 1935 was 10,983, compared with 11,093 in April, 1935, and with 11,186 in May, 1934. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,735 in the five weeks ended 31st May, 1935, compared with £23,563 in April, 1935, and with £24,492 in May, 1934.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved slightly during the latter half of the month and was generally moderate. At Penarth it declined and was slack. At Swansea it continued fair with coal trimmers. Employment at Port Talbot declined, but at Newport it improved somewhat. At Bristol and Avonmouth it was reported as quiet. Employment at Plymouth and Southampton remained fair and moderate respectively.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained fair at Glasgow, and slack at Dundee. At Burntisland and Grangemouth it was fair; at Leith it remained bad. Employment at Belfast continued fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during May improved slightly, but was still poor on the whole. There was a better demand for ratings, but apart from local shortages at Southampton and in South Wales sufficient men were available to meet requirements.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service was 29.6 at 20th May, 1935, compared with 30.0 at 15th April, 1935, and 31.0 at 14th May, 1934.

The demand for men on the Thames was very quiet, with an improving tendency towards the end of May. On the Tyne it was very dull, more particularly in the middle of the month; on the Wear it was slack generally. The demand on the Tees fluctuated from very poor to quiet; at the Hartlepoons the demand improved from poor to fair, until the last week, when it was dull. At Hull there was a moderate to fair demand. The demand at Southampton varied from slack to fair; there was a shortage of good able-bodied seamen and of firemen for coal-burning steamers. At Bristol the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the middle of the month; at Avonmouth the demand varied from very poor to fair. There was a moderate to good demand at Cardiff; at Newport the demand was quiet, with some increase in activity in the middle of the month; at Swansea the demand improved and was very good, until the last week, when it showed a slight decline: at these South Wales ports there was some difficulty in obtaining carpenters, ordinary seamen and white firemen. There was a fair demand at Manchester, with a better tendency towards the end of the month. On the Mersey the demand was moderate, but showed some decline in the last week. The demand on the Clyde was slack, although showing some improvement towards the end of the month. At Leith there was a quiet to moderate demand. At Belfast the demand was slack generally.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	May, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Five Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	May, 1935.	May, 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	8,616	— 164	— 2,004	39,857	42,621
Manchester ...	686	+ 85	+ 86	2,897	3,362
London ...	8,726	+ 1,712	+ 454	38,591	36,734
Southampton... ‡	7,748	+ 1,144	+ 2,220	32,070	28,308
Tyne Ports ...	1,485	— 577	— 395	7,244	9,230
Sunderland ...	139	— 14	— 206	753	1,109
Middlesbrough ...	200	— 104	— 72	1,253	1,212
Hull ...	923	+ 315	+ 10	3,579	3,987
Bristol† ...	571	— 91	— 109	3,242	3,950
Newport, Mon. ...	314	+ 77	+ 114	1,547	1,279
Cardiff§ ...	1,900	+ 374	— 7	8,534	8,844
Swansea ...	1,011	+ 2	+ 65	3,697	5,171
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	207	— 49	— 32	1,081	1,011
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	707	+ 332	+ 240	1,831	1,528
Glasgow ...	2,902	+ 1,138	— 127	10,712	10,753
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	158	+ 6	+ 14	784	1,104
TOTAL for above Ports	36,293	+ 4,186	+ 251	157,672	160,203

* 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, 1934, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 20th May, 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 228 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 228.

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 each date in 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1934; while the figures for May, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, and 1932, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th MAY, 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	8,090	105	8,195	97	37	134	8,187	142	8,329	8,136	142	8,278
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	184,661	547	185,208	77,554	142	77,696	262,215	639	262,904	262,190	689	262,879
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	2,294	2	2,296	345	—	345	2,639	2	2,641	2,625	2	2,627
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,116	3	1,119	24	—	24	1,140	3	1,143	1,140	3	1,143
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7,043	8	7,051	1,974	—	1,974	9,017	8	9,025	8,207	6	8,213
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	771	2	773	79	—	79	850	2	852	847	2	849
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1,453	146	1,599	944	5	949	2,397	151	2,548	2,370	151	2,521
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,984	5	1,989	385	1	386	2,369	6	2,375	2,307	6	2,313
Total, Mining	199,322	713	200,035	81,305	148	81,453	289,627	861	281,488	279,686	859	280,545
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,129	13	2,142	254	—	254	2,383	13	2,396	2,383	13	2,396
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,323	93	3,416	805	15	820	4,128	108	4,236	4,091	107	4,198
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,596	35	1,631	342	—	342	1,938	35	1,973	1,846	30	1,876
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	7,048	141	7,189	1,401	15	1,416	8,449	156	8,605	8,320	150	8,470
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8,636	625	9,261	1,131	144	1,275	9,767	769	10,536	9,543	764	10,307
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	4,246	2,777	7,023	2,973	4,447	7,420	7,219	7,224	14,443	7,195	7,221	14,416
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,703	345	3,048	850	83	933	3,553	428	3,981	3,544	428	3,972
Glass Bottles	2,946	176	3,122	940	21	961	3,886	197	4,083	3,886	197	4,083
Total, Glass	5,649	521	6,170	1,790	104	1,894	7,439	625	8,064	7,430	625	8,055
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	9,008	1,118	10,126	796	123	919	9,804	1,241	11,045	9,711	1,237	10,948
Explosives	677	334	1,011	12	39	51	689	373	1,062	687	373	1,060
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,171	197	1,368	37	9	46	1,208	206	1,414	1,207	204	1,411
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	5,161	983	6,144	1,066	149	1,215	6,227	1,132	7,359	6,179	1,112	7,291
Total, Chemicals, etc.	16,017	2,632	18,649	1,911	320	2,231	17,928	2,952	20,880	17,784	2,926	20,710
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	3,106	8	3,114	523	—	523	3,629	8	3,637	3,627	8	3,635
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	22,353	157	22,510	17,124	42	17,166	39,477	199	39,676	39,476	199	39,675
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,407	171	3,578	1,217	26	1,243	4,624	197	4,821	4,603	197	4,800
Tin Plates	3,071	189	3,260	6,990	609	7,599	10,061	798	10,859	10,061	798	10,859
Iron and Steel Tubes	3,420	55	3,475	1,788	13	1,801	5,208	68	5,276	5,207	68	5,275
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,342	251	2,593	933	72	1,005	3,275	323	3,598	3,274	322	3,596
Total, Metal Manufacture	37,699	831	38,530	28,575	762	29,337	66,274	1,593	67,867	66,248	1,592	67,840
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	54,529	1,700	56,229	12,171	469	12,640	66,700	2,169	68,869	65,296	2,157	67,453
Electrical Engineering	4,899	727	5,626	537	126	663	5,436	853	6,289	5,350	852	6,202
Marine Engineering, etc.	11,881	29	11,910	1,002	13	1,015	12,883	42	12,925	11,426	37	11,463
Constructional Engineering	5,010	40	5,050	905	2	907	5,915	42	5,957	5,723	42	5,765
Total, Engineering	76,319	2,496	78,815	14,615	610	15,225	90,934	3,106	94,040	87,795	3,088	90,883
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	16,365	891	17,256	7,582	263	7,845	23,947	1,154	25,101	23,530	1,149	24,679
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,531	101	1,632	160	30	190	1,691	131	1,822	1,639	131	1,770
Total, Vehicles	3,036	17	3,053	753	17	770	3,789	34	3,823	3,784	34	3,818
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	20,932	1,009	21,941	8,495	310	8,805	29,427	1,319	30,746	28,953	1,314	30,267
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	66,969	166	67,135	2,765	21	2,786	69,734	187	69,921	65,731	185	65,916

* See, however, footnote † on page 227 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	8,757	464	9,221	3,646	159	3,805	12,403	623	13,026	12,333	623	12,956
Iron Founding ...	4,592	54	4,646	267	1	268	4,859	55	4,914	4,659	54	4,713
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	6,376	4,384	10,760	924	900	1,824	7,300	5,284	12,584	7,272	5,283	12,555
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,599	912	4,511	1,763	313	2,076	5,362	1,225	6,587	5,348	1,220	6,568
Hand Tools, Outlery, Saws, Files ...	1,473	571	2,044	494	167	661	1,967	738	2,705	1,967	738	2,705
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,381	562	1,943	310	129	439	1,691	691	2,382	1,691	691	2,382
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,059	18	1,077	153	3	156	1,212	21	1,233	1,193	21	1,214
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,871	989	2,860	655	421	1,076	2,526	1,410	3,936	2,495	1,410	3,905
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	14,314	4,457	18,771	3,486	1,216	4,702	17,800	5,673	23,473	17,524	5,667	23,191
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	43,422	12,411	55,833	11,698	3,309	15,007	55,120	15,720	70,840	54,482	15,707	70,189
Textiles:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	14,663	11,767	26,430	8,425	12,985	21,410	23,088	24,752	47,840	23,088	24,752	47,840
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	11,451	23,965	35,416	3,773	10,452	14,225	15,224	34,417	49,641	15,219	34,415	49,634
Total, Cotton ...	26,114	35,732	61,846	12,198	23,437	35,635	38,312	59,169	97,481	38,307	59,167	97,474
Woollen and Worsted ...	7,485	5,749	13,234	8,614	11,345	19,959	16,099	17,094	33,193	16,005	17,032	33,037
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	1,020	1,258	2,278	812	2,407	3,219	1,832	3,685	5,497	1,829	3,650	5,479
Weaving ...	1,058	525	1,583	129	197	326	1,187	722	1,909	1,187	722	1,909
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	5,089	7,734	12,803	808	2,297	3,105	5,877	10,031	15,908	857	1,813	2,670
Linen ...	2,693	5,056	7,749	149	522	671	2,842	5,578	8,420	2,841	5,578	8,419
Jute ...	1,065	1,321	2,386	196	446	642	1,261	1,767	3,028	1,067	1,421	2,488
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,481	5,278	6,759	1,869	8,886	10,755	3,350	14,164	17,514	3,304	14,034	17,338
Hosiery ...	368	282	650	434	379	813	802	1,463	2,265	802	1,463	2,265
Lace ...	459	587	1,046	292	923	1,215	751	1,510	2,261	751	1,508	2,259
Carpets ...	1,421	2,413	3,834	256	1,354	1,610	1,677	3,767	5,444	1,492	2,768	4,260
Other Textiles ...	7,965	2,798	10,763	10,313	3,439	13,752	18,278	6,237	24,515	17,206	4,849	22,055
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	56,798	68,733	124,931	36,070	55,632	91,702	92,268	124,365	216,633	85,648	113,203	198,851
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,874	1,128	5,002	1,181	274	1,455	5,055	1,402	6,457	5,053	1,402	6,455
Leather Goods ...	1,219	809	2,028	241	288	529	1,460	1,097	2,557	1,435	1,079	2,514
Total, Leather ...	5,093	1,937	7,030	1,422	562	1,984	6,515	2,499	9,014	6,488	2,481	8,969
Clothing:—												
Tailoring ...	7,484	4,656	12,140	508	1,905	2,413	7,992	6,561	14,553	7,683	6,104	13,787
Dress Making and Millinery ...	746	2,495	3,241	32	360	392	778	2,855	3,633	771	2,786	3,557
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	777	644	1,421	282	422	704	1,059	1,066	2,125	1,059	1,066	2,125
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	845	6,048	6,893	69	3,193	3,262	914	9,241	10,155	697	4,016	4,713
Other Dress Industries ...	674	665	1,339	254	541	795	928	2,134	3,062	922	1,204	2,126
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,270	2,180	12,450	4,195	1,736	5,931	14,465	3,916	18,381	14,149	3,895	18,044
Total, Clothing ...	20,796	16,688	37,484	5,340	8,157	13,497	26,136	24,845	50,981	25,281	19,071	44,352
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	13,010	4,192	17,202	629	348	977	13,639	4,540	18,179	12,771	4,454	17,225
Grain Milling ...	2,675	194	2,869	331	30	361	3,006	224	3,230	2,767	207	2,974
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,154	3,891	7,045	378	1,595	1,973	3,532	5,486	9,018	3,516	5,466	8,982
Other Food Industries ...	9,047	8,256	17,303	450	1,126	1,576	9,497	9,382	18,879	9,325	9,285	18,610
Drink Industries ...	8,468	2,153	10,621	512	266	778	8,980	2,419	11,399	8,485	2,395	10,880
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	961	1,349	2,310	70	543	613	1,031	1,892	2,923	977	1,799	2,776
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	37,315	20,035	57,350	2,370	3,908	6,278	39,685	23,943	63,628	37,841	23,606	61,447
Woodworking, etc.:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	8,631	124	8,755	498	39	537	9,129	163	9,292	8,719	161	8,880
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,943	201	2,144	268	28	296	2,211	229	2,440	2,117	226	2,343
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	13,626	1,544	15,170	1,510	272	1,782	15,136	1,816	16,952	14,796	1,803	16,599
Other Woodworking ...	2,474	407	2,881	570	187	757	3,044	594	3,638	2,913	574	3,487
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	26,674	2,276	28,950	2,846	526	3,372	29,520	2,802	32,322	28,545	2,764	31,309
Paper, Printing, etc.:—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,321	561	2,882	934	329	1,263	3,255	890	4,145	3,238	882	4,120
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,377	2,108	3,485	120	578	698	1,497	2,686	4,183	1,450	2,499	3,949
Wall Paper Making ...	326	194	520	16	11	27	342	205	547	342	205	547
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	231	206	437	59	36	95	290	242	532	288	242	530
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	16,084	5,419	21,503	787	892	1,679	16,871	6,311	23,182	16,486	6,156	22,642
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	20,339	8,488	28,827	1,916	1,846	3,762	22,255	10,334	32,589	21,804	9,984	31,788
Building and Contracting:—												
Building ...	131,733	272	132,005	3,501	12	3,513	135,234	284	135,518	129,583	277	129,860
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	120,130	42	120,172	1,779	4	1,783	121,909	46	121,955	118,173	45	118,218
Total, Building and Contracting	251,863	314	252,177	5,280	16	5,296	257,143	330	257,473	247,756	322	248,078
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber ...	4,814	2,047	6,861	848	402	1,250	5,662	2,449	8,111	5,645	2,446	8,091
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,229	78	1,307	273	67	340	1,502	145	1,647	1,501	144	1,645
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,013	291	1,304	234	98	332	1,247	389	1,636	1,181	388	1,569
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	961	327	1,288	76	31	107	1,037	358	1,395	1,024	358	1,382
Musical Instruments ...	2,151	1,112	3,263	1,365	1,412	2,777	3,516	2,524	6,040	3,510	2,523	6,033
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	656	568	1,224	159	125	284	815	693	1,508	815	693	1,508
Total, Other Manufacturing	10,824	4,423	15,247	2,955	2,135	5,090	13,779	6,558	20,337	13,676	6,552	20,228
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	18,695	178	18,873	546	12	558	19,241	190	19,431	18,811	187	18,998
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service ...	11,979	195	12,174	480	19	499	12,459	214	12,673	12,182	212	12,394
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	8,118	466	8,584	458	18	476	8,576	484	9,060	8,328	481	8,809
Other Road Transport ...	37,585	359	37,944	1,895	16	1,911	39,480	375	39,855	38,288	367	38,655
Shipping Service ...	43,554	613	44,167	364	52	416	43,918	665	44,583	42,882	661	43,543
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal, Service	52,101	144	52,245	1,470	5	1,475	53,571	149	53,720	51,860	149	52,009
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,101	91	3,192	190	6	196	3,291	97	3,388	3,244	97	3,341
Total, Transport, etc. ...	156,438	1,868	158,306	4,857	116	4,973	161,295	1,984	163,279	156,784	1,967	158,751
Distributive Trades ...	166,093	46,679	212,772	6,258	2,780	9,038	172,356	49,459	221,815	166,032	48,052	214,084
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	10,111	1,157	11,268	186	28	214	10,297	1,185	11,482	9,893	1,160	11,053
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
National Government Service ...	14,018	763	14,781	302	46	348	14,320	809	15,129	13,791	774	14,565
Local Government Service ...	69,319	773	70,092	1,375	64	1,439	70,694	837	71,531	68,586	826	69,412
Professional Services ...	5,648	1,602	7,250	260	92	352	5,908	1,694	7,602	5,694	1,649	7,343
Entertainments and Sports ...	17,963	5,064	23,027	422	222	644	18,385	5,286	23,671	17,881	5,226	23,107
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	29,784	31,235	61,019	440	1,055	1,495	30,224	32,290	62,514	29,290	31,720	61,010
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,212	6,000	9,212	127	1,802	1,929	3,339	7,802	11,141	3,249	7,534	10,783
Other Industries and Services ...	43,946	2,629	46,575	1,212	345	1,557	45,158	2,974	48,132	43,241	2,931	46,172
Total, Miscellaneous ...	183,890	48,066	231,956	4,138	3,626	7,764	188,028	51,692	239,720	181,732	50,660	232,392
TOTAL ...	1,458,683	245,269	1,703,952*	230,940	89,571	320,511	1,689,623	334,840	2,024,463	1,641,594	314,582	1,956,176

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 20TH MAY, 1935.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1934.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH MAY, 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.	15TH APR., 1935.	14TH MAY, 1934.	22ND MAY, 1933.
Fishing	31,150	1,040	32,190	26.0	10.1	25.5	0.3	3.6	0.4	26.3	13.7	25.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	25.9	
Mining:—																	
Coal Mining	977,160	4,360	981,520	18.9	12.5	18.9	7.9	3.3	7.9	26.8	15.8	26.8	+ 3.4	- 1.8	-11.1	26.8	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,720	30	11,750	19.6	6.7	19.5	2.9	—	3.0	22.5	6.7	22.5	- 2.9	- 4.2	-21.0	22.4	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,150	10	4,160	26.9	30.0	26.9	0.6	—	0.6	27.5	30.0	27.5	- 0.1	- 1.2	-27.1	27.5	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,290	380	46,670	15.2	2.1	15.1	4.3	—	4.2	19.5	2.1	19.3	- 2.4	- 1.8	- 6.7	18.5	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	9,950	10	9,960	7.7	20.0	7.8	0.8	—	0.8	8.5	20.0	8.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 5.7	8.5	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	11,890	1,320	13,210	12.2	11.1	12.1	8.0	0.3	7.2	20.2	11.4	19.3	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 3.9	19.3	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,840	180	17,020	11.8	2.8	11.7	2.3	0.5	2.3	14.1	3.3	14.0	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 8.7	13.7	
Total, Mining	1,078,000	6,290	1,084,290	18.5	11.3	18.4	7.5	2.4	7.6	26.0	13.7	25.9	+ 2.9	- 1.8	-10.9	25.9	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,850	110	12,960	16.6	11.8	16.5	1.9	—	2.0	18.5	11.8	18.5	+ 0.2	- 1.9	-15.3	18.5	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	21,140	1,590	22,730	15.7	5.8	15.0	3.8	1.0	3.6	19.5	6.8	18.6	- 1.7	- 3.2	- 5.4	18.6	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,700	550	15,250	10.9	6.4	10.7	2.3	—	2.2	13.2	6.4	12.9	- 0.7	- 1.9	- 9.5	12.6	
Total, N.M. Mining Products	48,690	2,250	50,940	14.5	6.3	14.1	2.9	0.6	2.8	17.4	6.9	16.9	- 0.9	- 2.4	- 8.9	16.8	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	89,500	6,110	95,610	9.6	10.2	9.7	1.3	2.4	1.3	10.9	12.6	11.0	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 6.6	10.9	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	35,260	39,700	74,960	12.0	7.0	9.4	8.5	11.2	9.9	20.5	18.2	19.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 9.9	19.3	
Glass:—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	22,090	6,370	28,460	12.2	5.4	10.7	3.9	1.3	3.3	16.1	6.7	14.0	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 5.9	14.0	
Glass Bottles	17,560	2,500	20,060	16.8	7.0	15.6	5.3	0.9	4.8	22.1	7.9	20.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 2.9	20.4	
Total, Glass	39,650	8,870	48,520	14.2	5.9	12.7	4.6	1.1	3.9	18.8	7.0	16.6	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 4.7	16.6	
Chemicals, etc.:—																	
Chemicals	77,670	27,340	105,010	11.6	4.1	9.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	12.6	4.5	10.5	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 4.6	10.5	
Explosives	11,110	4,930	16,040	6.1	6.8	6.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	6.2	7.6	6.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 2.1	6.6	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	17,050	5,450	22,500	6.9	3.6	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.1	3.8	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 2.5	6.3	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	52,070	20,990	73,060	9.9	4.7	8.4	2.1	0.7	1.7	12.0	5.4	10.1	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 3.2	10.0	
Total, Chemicals, etc.	157,900	58,710	216,610	10.1	4.5	8.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	11.4	5.0	9.6	+ 0.3	- 0.7	- 3.8	9.6	
Metal Manufacture:—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,250	120	16,370	19.1	6.7	19.0	3.2	—	3.2	22.3	6.7	22.2	- 0.6	- 3.2	-17.2	22.2	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling etc. ...	164,110	3,930	168,040	13.6	4.0	13.4	10.5	1.1	10.2	24.1	5.1	23.6	+ 1.1	- 2.4	-16.2	23.6	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,020	3,260	38,280	9.7	5.2	9.4	3.5	0.8	3.2	13.2	6.0	12.6	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 8.1	12.7	
Tin Plates	26,090	2,830	28,920	11.8	6.7	11.3	26.8	21.5	26.2	38.6	28.2	37.5	- 1.4	+ 4.7	+ 5.2	37.5	
Iron and Steel Tubes	27,820	1,650	29,470	12.3	3.3	11.8	6.4	0.8	6.1	18.7	4.1	17.9	- 0.1	- 2.5	-18.4	17.9	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,990	3,860	22,850	12.3	6.5	11.3	4.9	1.9	4.4	17.2	8.4	15.7	- 2.3	+ 0.9	- 7.7	15.7	
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	288,280	15,650	303,930	13.1	5.3	12.7	9.9	4.9	9.6	23.0	10.2	22.3	+ 0.3	- 1.3	-12.8	22.3	
Engineering, etc.:—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	478,570	44,050	522,620	11.4	3.9	10.8	2.5	1.0	2.4	13.9	4.9	13.2	- 0.7	- 3.0	-12.5	13.1	
Electrical Engineering	71,950	19,240	91,190	6.8	3.8	6.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	7.6	4.4	6.9	- 0.3	- 2.1	- 9.8	6.8	
Marine Engineering, etc.	45,920	840	46,760	25.9	3.5	25.5	2.2	1.5	2.1	28.1	5.0	27.6	+ 0.3	- 5.3	-21.3	27.2	
Constructional Engineering	30,430	1,220	31,650	16.5	3.3	16.0	2.9	0.1	2.8	19.4	3.4	18.8	- 0.7	- 4.8	-16.3	18.4	
Total, Engineering	626,870	65,350	692,220	12.2	3.8	11.4	2.3	1.0	2.2	14.5	4.8	13.6	- 0.6	- 3.1	-12.9	13.4	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	244,970	26,560	271,530	6.7	3.4	6.4	3.1	0.9	2.8	9.8	4.3	9.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	- 6.3	9.2	
Carriages, Carts, etc.	12,450	1,900	14,350	12.3	5.3	11.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	13.6	6.9	12.7	- 0.2	...	- 4.8	12.5	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	45,040	1,370	46,410	6.7	1.2	6.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	8.4	2.5	8.2	- 0.2	- 4.0	-15.5	8.3	
Total, Vehicles... ..	302,460	29,830	332,290	6.9	3.4	6.6	2.8	1.0	2.7	9.7	4.4	9.3	+ 1.3	- 0.1	- 7.6	9.2	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	156,550	2,240	158,790	42.8	7.4	42.3	1.7	0.9	1.7	44.5	8.3	44.0	+ 0.1	- 3.6	-14.7	43.8	
Other Metal Industries:—																	

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1934.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH MAY, 1935.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH MAY, 1935.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	15TH APR., 1935.	14TH MAY, 1934.	22ND MAY, 1933.	
Paper, Printing, etc.:-																
Paper and Paper Board ...	45,510	15,420	60,930	5.1	3.6	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	7.2	5.8	6.8	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 3.2	6.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	22,540	42,180	64,720	6.1	5.0	5.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 2.9	6.2
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,170	7,250	6.4	8.9	7.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.7	9.4	7.5	- 1.8	- 0.8	- 4.2	7.5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,680	4,790	8,470	6.3	4.3	5.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	7.9	5.1	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 3.6	6.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	187,310	92,420	279,730	8.6	5.9	7.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	9.0	6.8	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 2.0	8.2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	264,120	156,980	421,100	7.7	5.4	6.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	8.4	6.6	7.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 2.4	7.6
Building and Contracting:-																
Building ...	917,330	10,920	928,250	14.4	2.5	14.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.7	2.6	14.6	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 5.9	14.2
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	270,350	1,340	271,690	44.4	3.1	44.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	45.1	3.4	44.9	- 1.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	44.9
Total, Building and Contracting	1,187,680	12,260	1,199,940	21.2	2.6	21.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	21.7	2.7	21.5	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 4.1	21.1
Other Manufacturing Industries:-																
Rubber ...	38,770	24,620	63,390	12.4	8.3	10.8	2.2	1.6	2.0	14.6	9.9	12.8	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 2.1	12.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,440	1,760	13,200	10.7	4.4	9.9	2.4	3.8	2.6	13.1	8.2	12.5	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 3.0	12.5
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,700	5,710	12,410	15.1	5.1	10.5	3.5	1.7	2.7	18.6	6.8	13.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	- 3.0	12.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	19,430	10,110	29,540	4.9	3.2	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.3	3.5	4.7	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 5.5	4.7
Musical Instruments ...	16,710	7,820	24,530	12.9	14.2	13.3	8.1	18.1	11.3	21.0	32.3	24.6	+ 11.0	+ 11.9	- 0.2	24.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	7,720	8,670	16,390	8.5	6.6	7.5	2.1	1.4	1.7	10.6	8.0	9.2	- 0.2	...	- 5.8	9.2
Total, Other Manufacturing	100,770	58,690	159,460	10.7	7.5	9.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	13.7	11.2	12.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	- 3.1	12.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	186,050	8,550	194,600	10.0	2.1	9.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	10.3	2.2	10.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.8	9.9
Transport and Communication:-																
Railway Service ...	126,830	7,190	134,020	9.4	2.7	9.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	9.8	3.0	9.5	- 0.8	- 1.9	- 7.1	9.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	173,870	8,730	182,600	4.7	5.3	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.9	5.5	5.0	- 0.3	- 0.6	- 1.4	4.9
Other Road Transport ...	205,150	8,680	213,830	18.3	4.1	17.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	19.2	4.3	18.6	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 3.7	18.4
Shipping Service ...	144,440	5,980	150,420	30.2	10.3	29.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	30.4	11.1	29.6	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 4.0	29.5
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	162,640	1,900	164,540	32.0	7.6	31.8	0.9	0.2	0.9	32.9	7.8	32.7	- 0.2	- 1.8	- 1.2	32.5
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	20,470	2,530	23,000	15.1	3.6	13.9	1.0	0.2	0.8	16.1	3.8	14.7	- 1.3	- 1.7	- 3.7	14.7
Total, Transport, etc. ...	833,400	35,010	868,410	18.8	5.3	18.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	19.4	5.7	18.8	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 3.6	18.6
Distributive Trades ...	1,262,260	743,080	2,005,340	13.2	6.3	10.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	13.7	6.7	11.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 1.2	10.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	176,150	80,810	256,960	5.7	1.4	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	1.5	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4	4.4
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:-																
National Government Service ...	93,280	18,350	111,630	15.0	4.2	13.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	15.4	4.4	13.6	- 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	13.5
Local Government Service ...	335,500	22,610	358,110	20.7	3.4	19.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	21.1	3.7	20.0	- 0.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.7	19.8
Professional Services ...	86,220	61,900	148,120	6.6	2.6	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.9	2.7	5.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 1.2	5.0
Entertainments and Sports ...	76,760	36,620	113,380	23.4	13.8	20.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	24.0	14.4	20.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2	- 0.8	20.7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	157,600	252,440	410,040	18.9	12.4	14.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	19.2	12.8	15.2	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 2.2	15.1
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	35,060	117,830	152,890	9.2	5.1	6.0	0.3	1.5	1.3	9.5	6.6	7.3	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 1.7	7.2
Other Industries and Services ...	115,190	46,970	162,160	38.2	5.6	28.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	39.2	6.3	29.7	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 7.7	29.2
Total, Miscellaneous	899,610	556,720	1,456,330	20.4	8.6	15.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	20.9	9.3	16.5	- 0.6	+ 0.4	- 1.2	16.3
TOTAL ...	9,435,200	3,524,800	12,960,000	15.5	7.0	13.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	17.9	9.5	15.6	- 0.1	- 0.6†	- 4.8†	15.4

* See last paragraph of text on page 224.

† The percentages for all industries and services combined for May, 1933, and May, 1934, used for these comparisons, are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934, page 393. The percentages given for April, 1935, and May, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1934.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th MAY, 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 ...	8,090	0.6	97	0.0	105	0.0	37	0.0
Mining ...	199,322	13.7	81,305	35.2	713	0.3	148	0.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7,048	0.5	1,401	0.6	141	0.1	15	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc.	8,636	0.6	1,131	0.5	625	0.2	144	0.2
Pottery ...	4,246	0.3	2,973	1.3	2,777	1.1	4,447	5.0
Glass Trades ...	5,649	0.4	1,790	0.8	521	0.2	104	0.1
Chemicals ...	16,017	1.1	1,911	0.8	2,632	1.1	320	0.4
Metal Manufacture	37,699	2.6	28,575	12.4	831	0.3	762	0.9
Engineering ...	76,319	5.2	14,615	6.4	2,496	1.0	610	0.7
Vehicles ...	20,932	1.4	8,495	3.7	1,009	0.4	310	0.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	66,969	4.6	2,765	1.2	166	0.1	21	0.0
Metal Trades ...	43,422	3.0	11,698	5.1	12,411	5.1	3,309	3.7
Textile Trades ...	56,198	3.8	36,070	15.6	68,733	28.0	55,632	62.1
Leather ...	5,093	0.3	1,422	0.6	1,937	0.8	562	0.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,270	0.7	4,195	1.8	2,180	0.9	1,736	1.9
Clothing Trades	10,526	0.7	1,145	0.5	14,508	5.9	6,421	7.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	37,315	2.6	2,370	1.0	20,035	8.2	3,908	4.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...	26,674	1.8	2,846	1.2	2,276	0.9	526	0.6
Printing and Paper	20,339	1.4	1,916	0.8	8,488	3.5	1,846	2.1
Building and Public Works Contracting	251,863	17.3	5,280	2.3	314	0.1	16	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	10,824	0.7	2,955	1.3	4,423	1.8	2,135	2.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	18,695	1.3	546	0.2	178	0.1	12	0.0
Transport and Communication	156,438	10.7	4,857	2.1	1,868	0.8	116	0.1
Distributive Trades	166,098	11.4	6,258	2.7	46,679	19.0	2,780	3.1
Commerce, Banking, etc.	10,111	0.7	186	0.1	1,157	0.5	28	0.0
Miscellaneous	183,890	12.6	4,138	1.8	48,066	19.6	3,626	4.0
Total ...	1,458,683	100.0	230,940	100.0	245,269	100.0	89,571	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 20th May, 1935, differed from the figures for 15th April, 1935, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 20th May, 1935, as compared with 15th April, 1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	8,609	19	8,628
Distributive Trades ...	3,014	3,548	6,562
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3,849	12	3,861
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	3,602	96	3,698
Hotel, Public House, etc., Service ...	1,159	1,690	2,849
Local Government Service ...	2,467	183	2,650
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	1,530	358	1,888
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	486	246	732
<i>Total Cotton</i> ...	<i>2,016</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>2,620</i>
Tailoring ...	1,221	855	2,076
Other Food Industries ...	812	592	1,404
Railway Service ...	1,058	31	1,089
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	1,082	2	1,080
Hosiery ...	229	824	1,053
National Government Service ...	914	104	1,018
Linen ...	94	1,059	1,153
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	1,909	2	1,911
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	1,370	754	2,124
Musical Instrument, etc., Manufacture ...	1,196	1,512	2,708
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	4,225	165	4,390
Coal Mining ...	32,858	165	33,023
Net variations for above industries	+ 11,620	- 4,899	+ 6,721
Total variations for all insured industries...	+ 1,060	- 6,869	- 5,809

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 224 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 20th May, 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 ...	1,392,135	11,529	226,496	6,939	1,637,099
2. Claims under consideration ...	32,774	1,462	8,928	1,027	44,191
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances:—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	153,275	6,972	34,584	5,033	199,864
(b) " 14 and 15 ...	—	11,907	—	9,997	21,904
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	52,388	33,250	23,654	32,402	141,694
5. Two months' file:—					
(a) persons aged 16-64 ...	37,629	2,601	28,401	2,898	71,529
(b) persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	3,611	—	4,685	8,296
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,207	10	270	6	3,493
Persons on Register (items 1-4) ...	1,630,572	65,120	293,662	55,398	2,044,752
Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed (items 1-3(a), 5 (a) and 6) ...	1,619,020	22,574	298,679	15,903	1,956,176

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 20TH MAY, 1935, AND 15TH APRIL, 1935.

—	20th May, 1935.				15th Apr., 1935.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			

Great Britain.

Men ...	1,319,584	224,901	86,087	1,630,572	1,633,302
Boys ...	60,477	4,575	68	65,120	57,989
Women ...	209,869	81,981	1,812	293,662	300,943
Girls ...	52,039	3,318	41	55,398	52,226
Total ...	1,641,969	314,775	88,008	2,044,752	2,044,460

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men ...	1,362,992	226,386	88,460	1,677,838	1,680,910
Boys ...	61,964	4,597	69	66,630	59,611
Women ...	225,190	86,248	1,844	313,282	320,219
Girls ...	52,777	3,428	41	56,246	53,111
Total ...	1,702,923	320,659	90,414	2,113,996	2,113,851

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 20th May, 1935.		Period 15th May, 1934, to 20th May, 1935.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.
Men ...	136,263	125,149	1,481,165	+ 135,956	1,388,984	+ 108,236
Boys ...	33,263	28,574	301,634	+ 47,929	242,623	+ 32,150
Women ...	67,525	52,829	704,569	+ 70,229	556,311	+ 36,043
Girls ...	32,442	27,862	285,914	+ 38,397	229,581	+ 30,430
TOTAL	269,493	234,414	2,773,282	+ 292,511	2,417,499	+ 206,859

* 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 five weeks ended 20th May, 1935, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,303 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 20th May, 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 20th May, 1935.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	15th Apr., 1935.	14th May, 1934.
London Division ...	156,972	38,571	6,648	202,191	—	813 — 3,190
South-Eastern Division ...	69,369	11,610	5,952	86,931	—	5,830 + 1,624
Brighton ...	2,696	831	250	3,777	—	397 + 326
Chatham ...	3,301	500	429	4,230	—	248 + 184
Ipswich ...	2,526	254	116	2,896	—	63 + 179
Norwich ...	5,428	419	99	5,946	—	165 + 1,050
Rest of Division ...	55,418	9,606	5,058	70,082	—	5,287 + 611
South-Western Division ...	94,167	12,640	8,185	114,992	—	2,179 — 7,158
Bristol ...	16,395	2,601	2,332	21,328	—	61 — 3,313
Plymouth ...	7,019	1,024	461	8,504	—	76 — 626
Portsmouth ...	6,944	871	727	8,542	—	502 — 61
Reading ...	2,233	328	195	2,756	—	19 + 103
Southampton ...	8,449	745	439	9,633	—	249 — 2,151
Swindon ...	1,448	158	249	1,855	—	56 — 413
Rest of Division ...	51,679	6,913	3,782	62,374	—	1,986 — 697
Midlands Division ...	174,970	39,178	7,906	222,054	—	7,507 — 8,696
Birmingham ...	19,491	5,325	409	25,225	—	83 — 2,262
Coventry ...	5,219	707	172	6,098	—	1,290 + 1,392
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	2,415	441	31	2,887	—	113 — 800
Derby ...	2,276	335	176	2,787	—	350 — 899
Leicester ...	7,165	5,105	182	12,452	—	338 + 991
Northampton ...	3,121	340	36	3,497	—	421 — 1,252
Nottingham ...	12,649	2,673	459	15,781	—	632 + 188
Smethwick ...	2,090	523	34	2,647	—	35 — 469
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16,244	6,554	467	23,265	—	672 — 912
Walsall ...	5,287	766	132	6,185	—	12 — 546
West Bromwich ...	2,409	320	51	2,780	—	107 + 246
Wolverhampton ...	6,351	1,158	529	8,038	—	259 — 191
Rest of Division ...	90,253	14,931	5,228	110,412	—	6,911 — 4,182
North-Eastern Division ...	390,378	40,226	29,501	460,105	—	14,757 — 11,065
Barnsley ...	13,056	478	1,141	14,675	—	4,068 + 3,239
Bradford ...	10,087	2,431	137	12,655	—	578 — 4,613
Darlington ...	3,958	340	410	4,708	—	188 — 434
Dewsbury ...	2,896	1,466	221	4,583	—	43 + 590
Doncaster ...	10,191	517	1,088	11,796	—	3,658 — 4,652
Gateshead ...	10,103	981	1,073	12,157	—	596 — 110
Grimsby ...	4,788	601	642	6,031	—	314 — 135
Halifax ...	2,209	769	17	2,995	—	234 — 1,582
Hartlepool ...	8,663	427	922	10,012	—	740 — 729
Huddersfield ...	3,598	1,782	225	5,606	—	287 — 232
Hull ...	13,924	1,570	913	16,407	—	378 — 1,255
Leeds ...	18,315	3,431	173	21,919	—	404 — 874
Lincoln ...	3,461	360	413	4,234	—	167 — 1,028
Middlesbrough ...	13,612	642	1,359	15,613	—	387 — 981
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	22,820	2,305	1,797	26,922	—	1,362 — 1,527
Rotherham ...	9,508	346	514	10,368	—	4,024 + 2,610
Sheffield ...	30,783	3,790	1,222	35,795	—	1,337 — 286
South Shields ...	12,159	493	1,359	14,011	—	78 + 296
Stockton-on-Tees ...	9,226	435	727	10,388	—	337 + 562
Sunderland ...	22,461	1,528	2,318	26,307	—	85 — 3,087
Wakefield ...	6,264	749	325	7,338	—	2,044 + 1,303
York ...	3,368	490	126	3,984	—	94 — 569
Rest of Division ...	154,928	14,295	12,378	181,601	—	3,740 + 2,429
North-Western Division ...	316,162	98,837	24,451	439,450	—	813 — 7,562
Accrington ...	3,899	2,247	315	6,461	—	1,144 — 62
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,775	1,472	212	5,459	—	500 — 1,084
Barrow ...	3,780	351	509	4,640	—	51 — 970
Birkenhead ...	7,086	993	801	8,880	—	69 + 143
Blackburn ...	8,495	8,200	775	17,470	—	59 + 24
Blackpool ...	4,186	2,054	258	6,498	—	647 + 1,167
Bolton ...	9,635	4,549	642	14,826	—	802 — 420
Burnley ...	4,933	4,287	352	9,572	—	112 — 703
Bury ...	2,184	1,493	180	3,857	—	233 — 613
Chorley ...	3,069	1,379	251	4,699	—	253 + 81
Liverpool ...	78,108	10,033	7,226	95,367	—	4,391 + 3,492
Manchester ...	35,201	10,541	1,614	47,356	—	1,125 — 73
Nelson ...	2,328	1,767	142	4,237	—	42 + 187
Oldham ...	14,419	4,887	475	19,781	—	1,934 + 142
Preston ...	6,421	2,971	493	9,885	—	23 + 425
Rochdale ...	5,076	2,383	263	7,722	—	175 + 374
St. Helens ...	7,423	635	650	8,708	—	952 — 400
Salford ...	10,556	3,425	597	14,578	—	670 — 410
Stockport ...	4,985	2,789	214	7,988	—	525 — 86
Warrington ...	4,420	671	341	5,432	—	168 + 877
Wigan ...	9,817	1,840	659	12,316	—	1,443 — 392
Rest of Division ...	86,366	29,870	7,482	123,718	—	831 — 9,261
Scotland Division ...	243,941	44,263	22,635	310,839	—	10,115 — 15,133
Aberdeen ...	7,033	1,610	291	8,934	—	492 — 445
Clydebank ...	5,057	587	656	6,300	—	83 — 433
Dundee ...	10,491	6,161	726	17,378	—	724 — 2,480
Edinburgh ...	17,768	2,974	915	21,657	—	1,283 + 157
Glasgow ...	83,490	13,851	6,719	104,060	—	3,908 — 7,020
Greenock ...	7,934	782	896	9,612	—	154 + 227
Motherwell ...	6,821	645	941	8,407	—	205 — 42
Paisley ...	4,937	841	548	6,326	—	44 — 267
Port Glasgow ...	2,467	348	218	3,033	—	2 — 686
Rest of Division ...	97,943	16,464	10,725	125,132	—	3,938 — 4,144
Wales Division ...	184,613	8,337	15,240	208,190	—	3,848 + 5,551
Cardiff ...	14,574	1,585	1,350	17,509	—	483 — 352
Llanelli ...	3,612	272	451	4,335	—	138 + 755
Newport ...	7,824	349	418	8,591	—	295 + 450
Swansea ...	13,116	917	1,633	15,666	—	449 + 2,704
Rest of Division ...	145,487	5,214	11,388	162,089	—	4,247 + 1,994
Northern Ireland ...	27,266	19,620	2,358	69,244	—	147 + 11,137
Belfast ...	27,883	10,450	1,582	39,915	—	961 + 3,943
Londonderry ...	3,126	1,616	228	4,970	—	190 + 1,725
Lurgan ...	880	1,368	33	2,281	—	33 + 256
Lisburn ...	1,019	576	44	1,639	—	51 + 349
Newry ...	1,716	334	35	2,085	—	75 + 725
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	12,642	5,276	436	18,354	—	927 + 4,139
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,677,838	313,282	122,876	2,113,996	—	145 — 34,492

[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 20TH MAY, 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 ...	2,292	1,489	3,781	1,857	1,010	2,867
South-Eastern ...	1,628	1,032	2,660	2,210	1,082	3,292
South-Western ...	2,547	1,455	4,002	3,033	1,150	4,183
Midlands ...	2,253	1,843	4,096	2,298	1,512	3,810
North-Eastern ...	9,650	6,664	16,314	8,941	4,246	13,187
North-Western ...	8,382	4,858	13,240	7,002	4,209	11,211
Scotland ...	6,311	5,967	12,278	5,787	4,570	10,357
Wales ...	5,025	3,724	8,749	4,563	1,928	6,491
Great Britain ...	38,088	27,032	65,120	35,691	19,707	55,398

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 20TH MAY, 1935.

Division.	Numbers of Vacancies Filled.			Juvéniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	11,922	10,287	22,209	5,710	5,337	11,047
South-Western ...	2,153	2,015	4,168	1,010	785	1,795
Midlands ...	4,009	3,910	7,919	2,402	2,732	5,134
North-Eastern ...	4,159	4,435	8,594	2,207	2,535	4,742
North-Western ...	3,787	4,323	8,110	1,903	2,274	4,177
Scotland ...	1,935	2,380	4,315	496	532	1,028
Wales ...	551	472	1,023	260	206	466
Great Britain ...	28,516	27,822	56,338	13,988	14,401	28,389

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1934.		Percentages Unemployed at 20th May, 1935.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	90,450	80,100	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.1	1.4
South-Eastern ...	40,900	29,520	2.5	0.1	2.6	3.6	0.2	3.8
South-Western ...	35,380	25,110	2.9	0.5	3.4	3.0	0.7	3.7
Midlands ...	74,220	65,010	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.3
North-Eastern ...	81,270	52,350	4.5	1.9	6.4	4.5	1.1	5.6
North-Western ...	69,290	64,570	5.5	1.0	6.5	4.3	1.7	6.0
Scotland ...	49,810	42,370	8.2	0.6	8.8	6.3	1.4	7.7
Wales ...	26,680	8,970	7.0	3.4	10.4	11.1	1.4	12.5
Special Schemes ...	2,600	2,300	0.4	—	0.4	0.3	—	0.3
Great Britain ...	470,600	370,300	3.8	1.0	4.8	3.4	0.9	4.3

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

Divisions.	Week ended 22nd May, 1935.				Month ended 22nd May, 1935.			Total number of individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1935.	
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.				
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.		J.I. Centres and Classes	Other Educational Institutions.
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.			
London ...	8	1	382	165	—	—	—	2,422	51
S.-Eastern	†9	†3	327	280	2	1	9	1,771	74
S.-Western	10	3	511	491	4	2	7	2,234	19
Midlands...	8	2	440	289	5	17	28	2,235	96
N.-Eastern	39	3	5,526	2,183	4	6	3	14,134	206
N.-Western	35	1	2,762	1,666	—	—	—	10,418	—
Scotland ...	26	1	4,408	2,564	—	—	—	12,741	—
Wales ...	21	2	2,941	731	—	—	—	6,247	23
Great Britain	156	16	17,297	8,369	15	26	47	52,202	469

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.
† Including four Centres and Classes (at Folkestone, Hastings and Ramsgate), situated in resorts subject to a seasonal improvement in employment, which are temporarily closed.

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 20th May, 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.

—	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.	Total.
Men, 18-64	714,470	178,603	120,134	80,964	368,534	1,462,705
Boys, 16-17	11,641	1,277	183	3	—	13,104
Women, 18-64	165,013	36,448	15,964	7,935	19,276	244,636
Girls, 16-17	7,149	812	75	2	—	8,038
Total ...	898,273	217,140	136,356	88,904	387,810	1,728,483

NUMBERS.

PERCENTAGES.

Men, 18-64	48.9	12.2	8.2	5.5	25.2	100.0
Boys, 16-17	88.9	9.7	1.4	0.0	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	67.5	14.9	6.5	3.2	7.9	100.0
Girls, 16-17	89.0	10.1	0.9	0.0	—	100.0
Total ...	52.0	12.6	7.9	5.1	22.4	100.0

Of the 898,273 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 697,700, or 40.4 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

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 20th May, 1935, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances.

Unemployment benefit is payable only in respect of periods of unemployment within a benefit year. To be entitled to begin a benefit year after 25th July, 1934, an insured person must fulfil the First Statutory Condition (which requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the previous two years, subject to modification in certain cases), and, if he exhausted his benefit rights in his previous benefit year, not less than ten contributions must have been paid in respect of him for the period since his benefit rights were exhausted. In cases where a benefit year had not expired at 26th July, 1934, it was treated as a current benefit year for the purpose of the payment of benefit on and after that date, if the two contribution conditions referred to above had been fulfilled during the year, and before 26th July. During a benefit year an insured contributor may receive benefit, subject to the statutory conditions and disqualifications, for a period up to 156 days (26 weeks) in all cases; and if, at the beginning of a benefit year, five insurance years have elapsed since the beginning of the insurance year in which the claimant first became insured, he may be entitled to additional days of benefit. These are calculated at the rate of three days for every five contributions paid in respect of the last five complete insurance years, less one day for every five days of benefit received in respect of benefit years which ended in the same period. If five insurance years elapse without payment of contributions the contributor is treated for the purpose of this rule as first becoming insured when contributions again begin to be paid. For the purpose of computing additional days of benefit, every two contributions paid in respect of a person as an insured contributor under the age of 18 years are reckoned as one.

In cases where benefit rights have been exhausted in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases where the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, and the applicant would have been entitled to transitional payments if a determination that he was in need had been in force, insured persons aged 18 or over, but not boys and girls, may, under the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, make application on and from "the first appointed day," i.e., 7th January, 1935, for unemployment allowances. The officers of the Unemployment Assistance Board are responsible, subject to certain rights of appeal, for deciding whether the applicant is within the scope of the scheme, and for determining the amount required to meet the needs of the

applicant and of those of his household who are dependent on or ordinarily supported by him.

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	446,611	113,232
	Temporarily Stopped	201,285	77,098
	Casuals	64,719	1,633
	Total	712,615	191,963
2. Applications for Unemployment Allowances.	Wholly Unemployed	686,485	41,993
	Temporarily Stopped	10,051	1,590
	Casuals	20,780	162
	Total	717,316	43,745
3. Total applications for Unemployment Allowances:— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held not to justify payment...	—	685,684	37,492
	—	31,632	6,253
	—	717,316	43,745
	Total	717,316	43,745
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	115,479	25,372
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	18,621	5,618
	Temporarily Stopped	13,565	3,293
	Casuals	588	17
	Total	32,774	8,928
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,267,196	186,215
	Temporarily Stopped	224,901	81,981
	Casuals	86,087	1,812
	Total	1,578,184	270,008

JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS).*

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	7,672	4,124
	Temporarily Stopped	3,903	2,883
	Casuals	67	4
	Total	11,642	7,011
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:— (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied (b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	—	6,433	4,807
	—	426	154
	—	6,859	4,961
	Total	6,859	4,961
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	789	555
	Temporarily Stopped	672	435
	Casuals	1	37
	Total	1,462	1,027
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	15,320	9,640
	Temporarily Stopped	4,575	3,318
	Casuals	68	41
	Total	19,963	12,999

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

IMPORTANT changes came into effect as from 1st February, 1935, in the procedure for determining claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances. The main change consists in the restoration to the Insurance Officer of the power to disallow claims for benefit except in certain specified cases which are referred to below. All doubtful claims for benefit and all questions in connection with such claims are examined in the first instance by Insurance Officers. Similarly until the second appointed day, if on an application for an allowance under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, any dispute or doubt arises as to the question whether an applicant would have been entitled to Transitional Payments if a determination that he is in need had been in force, the question is referred to the Insurance Officer.

If the Insurance Officer is not satisfied that the case ought to be decided in the claimant's favour, he may either refer it for decision

* 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.

to a Court of Referees, or himself disallow the claim; but he may not himself decide against the claimant on any of the following grounds:

(i) that the claimant is not capable of and available for work;
(ii) that the claimant is disqualified through having lost his employment as a result of misconduct, or through having left his employment voluntarily without just cause;

(iii) that the claimant is disqualified because he has, without good cause, refused or failed to apply for, or refused to accept a suitable situation notified to him by an Employment Exchange (or other recognised agency or by or on behalf of an employer) as vacant or about to become vacant;

(iv) that the claimant has without good cause refused or failed to carry out written directions given to him by an officer of an Employment Exchange with a view to assisting him to find suitable employment, or that the claimant has neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment;
(v) that the claimant does not fulfil the special conditions or is subject to restrictions imposed by the Anomalies Regulations in the case of seasonal workers, married women, etc.;

(vi) that the claimant has not duly attended an approved course of instruction after being required to do so (except that the Insurance Officer may himself disallow in the case of a person under the age of eighteen years who has been required to discontinue his attendance at an authorised course for one day, because of his misbehaviour while attending the course).

He must also refer for decision to the Court of Referees:

(vii) any question whether the claimant is liable to have deductions made from future benefit.

Where a claim has been disallowed by the Insurance Officer, the claimant has a right of appeal to a Court of Referees. There is also a right of appeal to the Umpire from the decisions of Courts of Referees in certain cases. The decision of the Umpire is final.

The following Table gives, for the period 1st to 31st May, 1935, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Insurance Officers, Courts of Referees and the Umpire 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 disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute qualification, the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees, the number of questions regarding Dependants Benefit decided by Insurance Officers and the number of appeals against such decisions dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Decisions of Insurance Officers.*

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions† { Men ... Women Juveniles	368 81 34	246 61 150	614 142 184
Not unemployed { Men ... Women Juveniles	2,192 316 42	2,320 823 133	4,512 1,139 175
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ... { Men ... Women Juveniles	2,119 775 65	2,429 927 109	4,548 1,702 174
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ... { Men ... Women Juveniles	9,213 13,948 828	— — —	9,213 13,948 828
Total { Men ... Women Juveniles	13,892 15,120 969	4,995 1,811 392	18,887 16,931 1,361
Grand Total	29,981	7,198	37,179

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.*

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.	
(1) APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES BY INSURANCE OFFICERS.				
Contributions conditions†	Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	5 — —	16 2 2	21 2 2
Not unemployed	Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	47 7 —	187 51 2	234 58 2
Other grounds... ..	Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	39 11 1	340 70 7	379 81 8
Total	Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	91 18 1	543 123 11	634 141 12
Grand Total		110	677	787

* 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.

(2) OTHER CASES.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	28 1 1	54 8 9	82 9 10
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	438 112	1,507 326	1,945 438
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b)—seasonal workers ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	131 128 19	448 657 109	579 785 128
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	30 18 1	57 77 1	87 95 2
Class (d)—married women ...	1,395	3,788	5,183
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,790 1,379 234	3,635 3,172 864	5,425 4,551 1,098
Employment lost through misconduct { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,260 554 187	2,357 855 540	3,617 1,409 727
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	214 515 39	519 1,753 197	733 2,268 236
Not unemployed ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	78 15 2	309 79 14	387 94 16
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	180 210 3	493 1,072 65	673 1,282 68
Other grounds ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	91 21 11	339 58 158	430 79 169
Total ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	4,240 4,348 497	9,718 11,845 1,957	13,958 16,193 2,454
Grand Total ...	9,085	23,520	32,605

C.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,799	1,560	3,359
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	9 5 1	55 18 2	64 23 3
Total Appeals ...	15	75	90

D.—Dependants Benefit Cases.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	9,926	3,169	13,095
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	101	367	468
(2) Other cases ...	209	376	585

E.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer			
(1) Against allowances ...	18	140	158
(2) Against disallowances ...	98	74	172
Appeals by Associations ...	43	96	139
Appeals by Claimants ...	80	170	250
Total ...	239	480	719

* See footnote † in second column on page 230.

† 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.

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

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Insurance Officers.			
Contributions conditions* ...	2,008	2,250	4,258
Not unemployed ...	8,885	10,611	19,496
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	11,842	11,054	22,896
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	88,917	—	88,917
Total ...	111,652	23,915	135,567
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers			
Contributions conditions* ...	28	98	126
Not unemployed ...	155	643	798
Other grounds ...	168	1,174	1,342
Total ...	351	1,915	2,266
(2) Other Cases			
Contributions conditions* ...	200	490	690
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	2,532	7,972	10,504
Anomalies regulations† ... { Class (b) ... Class (c) ... Class (d) ...	778 222 5,606	3,233 438 14,104	4,011 660 19,710
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	12,877	27,137	40,014
Employment lost through misconduct ...	7,925	14,384	22,309
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions ...	3,137	9,411	12,548
Not unemployed ...	686	2,422	3,108
Not capable of work or not available for work ...	1,546	6,353	7,899
Other grounds ...	570	3,612	4,182
Total ...	36,079	89,556	125,635
Trade Dispute Cases ‡			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	4,627	9,644	14,271
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	259	1,417	1,676
Dependants Benefit Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	35,760	11,692	47,452
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	300	1,254	1,554
(2) Other cases ...	1,186	2,837	4,023
Decisions by Umpire ‡			
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer			
(1) Against Allowances ...	131	576	707
(2) Against Disallowances ...	471	332	803
Appeals by Associations ...	189	367	556
Appeals by Claimants ...	393	909	1,302
Total ...	1,184	2,184	3,368

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.
GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund§ for the periods of four weeks ended 25th May, 1935, 27th April, 1935, and 26th May, 1934, respectively:—

	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1935.	Four weeks ended 27th April, 1935.	Four weeks ended 26th May, 1934.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	1,609,000	1,634,000	1,627,000
Employed persons ...	1,579,000	1,591,000	1,603,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,601,000	1,609,000	1,614,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	38,000	16,000	2,000
Total Income ...	4,827,000	4,850,000	4,846,000
Insurance Benefit ...	3,466,000	3,442,000	2,600,000
Cost of Administration ...	332,000	332,000	280,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service|| ...	385,000	384,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	4,000	40,000	8,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,187,000	4,198,000	3,272,000
Debt Outstanding|| ...	105,660,000	105,660,000	105,840,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration¶ ...	3,568,000	3,568,000	3,630,000

* See footnote † in second column on page 230.

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ See footnote † in previous column.

§ 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 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. 215–216 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.†

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline during May. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st May, 1935, was 2,019,887,* as compared with 2,233,255† at the end of April, 1935, and 2,528,960 at the end of May, 1934.

At 31st May, 1935, 277,177* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 739,098* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,016,275,* as compared with 1,124,231† at the end of April, 1935, and 1,053,751 at the end of May, 1934.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 465,268* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st May, 1935; at the end of the previous month the corresponding figure was 516,089,† and at the end of May, 1934, 831,791.

The figures given above for May, 1934, are not strictly comparable with those for April and May, 1935, owing to the inclusion in the latter figures of persons residing in the Saarland. The number of unemployed persons in the Saarland, included in the total for the end of April, 1935, was 52,867; corresponding figures are not yet available for the end of May.

FRANCE.§

The decrease in unemployment continued unchecked during May. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 459,155. At the end of the previous month the corresponding total was 491,802, and at the end of May, 1934, 352,322.

At the beginning of May, 1935, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 5.66 per cent. as compared with May, 1934. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 45.55, as compared with 41.69 per cent. at the beginning of May, 1934. At 1st May, 1935, 21.50 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 24.05 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.||

Unemployment showed little change during February. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 939,814, showed that 23.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of February, 1935, as compared with 23.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1935, and 20.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1934. In addition, 16.7 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16.7 per cent. also during January, 1935, and 18.6 per cent. during February, 1934. In February, 1935, 28.4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 28.8 and in February, 1934, 25.4.

SWITZERLAND.¶

A further seasonal reduction in unemployment occurred during April. At the end of that month, 72,444 applications for employment (50.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 82,214 (57.5 per thousand) at the end of March, 1935, and 54,210 (37.8 per thousand) at the end of April, 1934. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,276, 2,863 and 4,049, respectively.

Returns from 201 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of a total of 541,805 members, 13.4 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 6.7 per cent. partially so at the end of March, 1935, as compared with 13.3 per cent. and 6.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1934, and 10.6 per cent. and 6.4 per cent. at the end of March, 1934.

ITALY.**

There was a further reduction in the number of persons unemployed during April. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 803,054 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 853,189 at the end of March, 1935, and 995,548 at the end of April, 1934.

AUSTRIA.††

Unemployment showed a seasonal decline during April. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 286,748 (119,081 in Vienna), a decrease of 8.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 3.1 per cent. as compared with April, 1934.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
† Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, June, 1935. Berlin.
§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st and 7th June, 1935. Paris.
|| Revue du Travail, April, 1935. Brussels.
¶ La Vie Economique, May, 1935. Berne.
** Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, May, 1935. Rome.
†† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th May, 1935. Vienna.

POLAND.‡

A reduction in unemployment occurred during March. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 506,241 as compared with 515,555 at the end of February, 1935, and 388,297 at the end of March, 1934.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Seasonal factors were again responsible for the further pronounced decline in unemployment which occurred during May. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 662,735,* as compared with 736,188 at the end of the previous month and 624,850 at the end of May, 1934.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during May, in Norway during March, and in Sweden during April.

Denmark.||—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 379,000, 14.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1935, as compared with 18.6* per cent. at the end of April, 1935, and 16.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1934.

Norway.¶—Out of 25,857 members of trade unions making returns, 27.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1935, as compared with 28.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1935, and 30.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1934.

*Sweden.***—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of April, 1935, was 15.6* as compared with 18.5† per cent. at the end of March, 1935, and 19.6 per cent. at the end of April, 1934.

UNITED STATES.††

A further slight increase in the volume of employment and total wages paid occurred during March. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their payrolls at the middle of March, 1935, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1935, was 82.4* as compared with 81.2 for the previous month and 80.8 for March, 1934.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities show that, in April, 1935, 21* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 22 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 24 per cent. at the end of April, 1934.

IRISH FREE STATE.‡‡

The number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 125,847 at 29th April, 1935, to 124,920 at 27th May. The decrease would have been larger but for the lapse on 21st May of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which had been temporarily to restrict eligibility for unemployment assistance in the case of certain persons living in rural areas. For reasons stated in an article which appeared on page 136 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1935, figures for May, 1934, comparable with those given above are not available.

CANADA.§§

There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of May. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1935, by 9,203 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 892,506, as compared with 875,149 at the beginning of April, 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 May, 1935, was 95.2, as compared with 93.4 at 1st April, 1935, and 92.0 at 1st May, 1934.

At the end of April, 1935, 17 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 16.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1935, and 19.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1934.

NEW ZEALAND.||||

An increase in unemployment was recorded during April. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 27th April, 1935, was 44,672, as compared with 43,654 at the end of the previous month and 45,052 at the end of April, 1934.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th May, 1935. Warsaw.
§ Prager Tagblatt, 8th June, 1935. Prague.
|| Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th June, 1935. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
** Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
†† Survey of Current Business, May, 1935, and American Federationist, May, 1935. Washington.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
§§ The May Employment Situation, 1935, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th April, 1935. Wellington.

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

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 May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £23,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 452,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £1,025 in those of 37,500 workpeople. The particulars for the industry groups affected by the changes were as shown below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	—	33,275	£ —	£ 675
Engineering and other Metal ...	444,300	25	22,650	10
Other ...	8,400	4,200	450	340
Total ...	452,700	37,500	23,100	1,025

The decreases in the mining and quarrying group principally affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase and Warwickshire districts. The changes represented a reduction of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages in the former district and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the latter district, except for lower-paid day-wage workers in receipt of subsistence wages.

The principal increase in the metal group affected male workers of 21 years of age and over employed in the engineering and certain metal trades by members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and consisted of an increase of 1s. per week in the war bonus. Other increases in this group affected workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire, who received an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard basis rates under the operation of a selling-price sliding-scale.

Among the other industry groups, the principal increases affected mechanics employed on maintenance work in various industries whose wages usually follow those arranged for the engineering industry, and the principal decrease affected machine calico printers in various districts.

Of the total increase of £23,100 per week, about £21,300 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople; £1,725 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices, and £75 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople.

Of the total decrease of £1,025 per week, about £680 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £310 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living, and £35 under arrangements made by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—MAY, 1935.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1935, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes†:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	25,700	12,800	£ 1,000	£ 425
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	6,450	—	185	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	90,550	100	7,825	5
Iron and Steel ...	35,650	—	1,575	—
Engineering§ ...	484,400	—	21,900	—
Shipbuilding ...	9,800	25	600	5
Other Metal ...	69,000	150	4,150	35
Textile ...	39,800	144,775	2,775	10,360
Clothing ...	5,450	350	460	40
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,300	2,750	1,415	200
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	900	—	100	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	27,500	100	2,325	10
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	4,650	—	425	—
Transport§ ...	460,400	250	13,850	65
Public Administration Services ...	6,450	175	640	5
Other ...	500	3,025	75	200
Total ...	1,276,500	164,500	59,300	11,350

In the corresponding five months of 1934, there were net increases of £23,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 325,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £11,475 in those of 185,750 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in May.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Durham ...	14 May	Horsemen 21 years and over ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders, 33s. plus 7s. for time in excess of 50 hours per week spent in attention to horses; those receiving board and lodging, 32s.;|| others, 32s., plus 3s. 6d. for time in excess of 50 hours per week spent in attention to horses.¶
			Stockmen and shepherds 21 years and over.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders, 44s.; those receiving board and lodging, 36s.;|| others, 37s. 10d.¶
			Other male workers (except casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 19 and under 21 years, the rates for those 18 and under and 21 years and over remaining unchanged.¶
	Northumberland ...	13 May	Stewards, horsemen, cattlemen, stockmen and shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: householders—14s. 6d. at under 15, increasing to 38s. 6d. at 21 years and over; other workers—10s. 6d. at under 15, increasing to 35s. 6d. at 21 years and over.¶
			Other male workers (except casual workers).	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 6d. at under 15 years, increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.¶
	Lancashire:— Southern area ...	1 May	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. per week for stockmen or teamsmen and 3d. to 9d. per week for other workers. Minimum rates after change: stockmen or teamsmen—16s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over; other workers—10s. 9d. at 14 years, increasing to 32s. 9d. at 21 years and over.¶
	Other areas ...	1 May	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. per week for stockmen or teamsmen and 6d. to 1s. per week for other workers. Minimum rates after change: stockmen or teamsmen—19 years and under 21, 34s.; 21 years and over, 39s.; other workers—11s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 36s. 6d. at 21 years and over.¶
	Herefordshire ...	1 May	Male workers 21 years and over employed as bailiffs, wagoners, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 36s.¶
			Other male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 6d. at under 15 years, increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.¶
	Merioneth and Montgomery.	1 May	Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4d. per hour at 15 years and under 18, and 5d. per hour at 18 years and over.¶

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

† The figures are exclusive of the effect of increases in the rates of wages of drivers and assistants in the road 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 24,000 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.

|| This rate is subject to a deduction of 15s. per week for board and lodging.

¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>italics</i> .)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, (except engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	<i>Decrease of 0.73 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 42 per cent. above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal, and at the minimum of 40 per cent. above basis rates for all other workers.*</i>
	Warwickshire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 2.0 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 44 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ½d. per shift (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries).†</i>
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Mar.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 13 per cent. above the standard.§
		2nd full pay in May.		Increase‡ of ½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.§
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast ...	27 May	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase‡ of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14½ and 12 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	Sheffield ...	13 May	Daymen 21 years of age and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering industry conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills and certain hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	13 May	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	6 May	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (except Siemens steel works in South-West Wales).	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement. Rates after change for journeymen: Dowlais—Cardiff, works, 64s. per week; other works, 62. 6d.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	13 May	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied¶ industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steel-work erecting, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.**
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Portsmouth ...	13 May	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry and those employed in H.M. Dock-yards).	Increase of 1s. per week.|| Rates after change: moulders, 58s. per week; other mechanics, 61s.; labourers, 41s.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Southampton, East Cowes, Thames, Falmouth, Bristol Channel and Mersey).	13 May	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
Railway Workshops.	Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway, and the Cheshire Lines.	13 May	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
	Northern Ireland ...	13 May	Skilled†† railway shopmen ...	Increase of 1s. per week.||
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	13 May	Hand grinders employed only in glazing palette blades, or putty blades, or scrapers	<i>Decrease in the general minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1d.).</i>
Constructional Engineering.	Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	13 May	Adult male workpeople employed in engineering, boiler-making, bridge building, etc., shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	5 May	Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding maintenance craftsmen):— Men on basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per shift, also youths and boys. Men on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift.	Increase‡ of 2.625 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 2.625 per cent. above the standard.
				Increase‡ of 2.625 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 2.625 per cent. above the standard; plus the <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 7½ per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers: 6s. 10½d. per shift, plus 10.125 per cent., or 45s. 5d. per week.
Tube Manufacture.	Sheffield and Chesterfield.	13 May	Adult male workers ...	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
	West of Scotland ...	13 May	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.)	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||
Spring Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	13 May	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. per week.||
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	13 May	Adult male workers ...	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.||

* Adult able-bodied day-wage men whose total wages are less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to make their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

† At three collieries, where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was reduced by 2 per cent. to 39 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 per cent. and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries. 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.

§ The wages of workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus flat-rate additions up to 1s. per shift.

|| A further increase of 1s. per week is due to operate on 15th July, 1935.

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

** This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and is to be followed on 1st July, 1935, by an increase of a similar amount. The special bonus of 2s. per week granted to adult plain-time workers in August, 1927, remains unaltered.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Linen Manufacture.	Belfast	13 May	Mechanics and hacklesetters ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: mechanics, 64s. 9d.; hacklesetters, 60s. 9d.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee	13 May	Skilled mechanics, joiners and other tradesmen and labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: fitters and turners, 1s. 2½d.; blacksmiths, 1s. 3½d.; joiners and patternmakers, 1s. 3d.; tinsmiths and coppermiths, 1s. 3½d.; moulders, 1s. 4½d.; shop labourers, 10½d. to 11½d.
Textile Dyeing, Printing and Finishing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in June. 20 May	Machine calico printers	<i>Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced* from 18·90 per cent. to 17·55 on basis wages, and the flat rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices, reduced to 16s. and 10s. respectively.</i>
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Belfast and districts not more than 30 miles by rail therefrom.		Male workers (except those employed in the Swiss embroidery branch).	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland) 1923, of ½d. per hour in time rates for lappers, measurers and sample-makers and of ¼d. or ½d. per hour for other workers, and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate for workers other than lappers, measurers and sample-makers. Minimum time rates after change: lappers, 1s. 2½d.; measurers and sample-makers, 1s. 3d.; other workers (except apprentices) with not less than two years employment, 4½d. at 16 years, increasing to 10d. at 21 years and over. Piecework basis time rate for those other than lappers, measurers, sample-makers and machine operators in the Swiss embroidery branch, 10½d. per hour.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Bexhill, Brighton, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Hastings, Hove and Worthing.	6 May	Journeymen tailors remunerated on the "log" system of payment.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per "log" hour. Minimum rates after change: 9½d. or 10½d. per "log" hour according to class of garment.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	20 May	Female workers (other than learners) employed in the factory branch in drawn thread work, thread drawing or sparring on silk or artificial silk goods (by hand). Female workers under 21 years who have completed 4 years learnership in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch.	<i>Decreases in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland) 1923, of from 1d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates after change: drawn threadwork, 3½d.; thread drawing, 4½d.; sparring, 5d. per hour.</i> <i>Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland) 1923, of 1½d. per hour for class "A" workers, ½d. per hour for class "B" and of ¼d. per hour for class "C." Minimum hourly rates after change: class A, B and C respectively, 5½d., 4½d., 4½d.†</i>
Building	Belfast	1 May	Plumbers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Electricity Supply	Certain undertakings in West of England.	1st full pay day following 17 May.	Manual workers	Adoption of new schedules of standard rates‡ for undertakings in Zones B, C and D, Zone A rates remaining unchanged. Rates after change for labourers: Zone A, 14·48d. per hour; Zone B, 13·75d.; Zone C, 13·03d.; Zone D, 12·30d.
	Dundee	16 May	Workpeople employed in the electricity department of the Corporation.	Increases varying from ½d. to ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: turbine or engine drivers, 65s. per week; stokers, 64s.; labourers (indoor), 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. per hour; electrical fitters and wiremen, 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 6½d.; mechanical fitters, 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 7d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Edinburgh	29 May	Manual workers	Increases of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum and maximum rates for road paviers and masons, and of 6d. in the minimum rate and 9d. in the maximum rate for the other classes. Rates after change: road paviers and masons, 69s. (minimum) to 73s. (maximum); general yard labourers, road scavengers and labourers and refuse collectors, 51s. to 55s., new entrants, 50s. to 51s. per week.
	Roxburgh	16 May	General yard and road labourers employed by County Council.	Increase of 2d. per day (6s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 May	Skip and basket makers	<i>Decrease* of 2 per cent. on list prices making wages 66½ per cent. and 56½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.</i>
Retail Distribution.	Various districts in Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.	1st pay day after 27 May.	Workpeople employed by retail co-operative societies:— Branch managers (excluding grocery and butchery). Butchery branch managers ...	Minimum rate adopted of 67s. per week for weekly sales under £40, with increased rates for higher weekly sales. Minimum rate adopted of 64s. per week for weekly sales under £20, with increased rates for higher weekly sales.
			Grocery branch managers ... Manageresses (all departments)	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s. Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change, 43s. 6d. (buyers, 49s. 6d.).
			Clerks and charge clerks ...	Increases of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: male clerks—53s. 6d. at 21 years, 58s. 6d. at 22 and 66s. 6d. at 23 years and over; charge clerks, 70s. 3d.; female clerks—36s. at 21, and 39s. 6d. at 22 years and over.
			Assistants:— Adults Juniors	Increase of 9d., 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: male workers—53s. 6d. at 21 years, 58s. 6d. at 22 and 62s. 6d. at 23 years and over; female workers 21 years and over, 34s. 9d.
			Warehousemen, porters, etc....	Increases of from 6d. to 1s. per week for those 18 years and over, the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Rates after change: male workers—11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 40s. per week at 20 years; female workers—10s. 3d. at 14 years increasing to 32s. 3d. at 20 years.
			Dressmakers and milliners ...	Increases of from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Rates after change: head-warehousemen, 69s. 9d., 72s. 9d. or 75s. 9d.; other warehousemen, 53s. 6d. at 21 years and 58s. 6d. at 22 years and over; porters, etc., male workers, 53s. 9d., female workers, 34s. 9d.
				Increase of 9d. per week for those 18 years and over, the rates for those under 18 years remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 10s. 3d. at 14 years increasing to 34s. 9d. at 21 and over.

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

† Class A includes workers employed within the areas of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry, class B includes workers in areas with a population of 2,000 or over administered by Urban District or Borough Councils but excludes workers specified in class A, and Class C includes workers other than those specified in classes A and B.

‡ This change took effect in accordance with a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council (Electricity Supply Industry).

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 47, as compared with 34 in the previous month and 44 in May, 1934. In these new disputes about 7,800 workpeople were directly involved and 3,600 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 56, involving about 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at about 88,000 working days.

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

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 ...	4	20	24	9,600	69,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2	4	6	1,500	4,000
Textile ...	1	4	5	900	7,000
Clothing ...	1	4	5	500	4,000
Transport ...	...	4	4	1,000	1,000
Other ...	1	11	12	500	3,000
Total, May, 1935 ...	9	47	56	14,000	88,000
Total, April, 1935 ...	21	34	55	21,800	204,000
Total, May, 1934 ...	17	44	61	18,700	133,000

Causes.—Of the 47 disputes beginning in May, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 9, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 16, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 7, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions of trade union recognition.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 33 new disputes, directly involving 5,900 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1935 AND 1934.†

Industry Group.	January to May, 1935.			January to May, 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 ...	2	4,800	63,000	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	85	56,100	330,000	65	25,700	118,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	400	9,000	4	400	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	6	700	5,000	9	900	10,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	15	2,800	30,000	24	4,700	13,000
Other Metal ...	20	3,500	26,000	14	1,800	12,000
Textile ...	26	4,100	36,000	28	7,100	52,000
Clothing ...	15	1,800	34,000	6	400	4,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	13	900	11,000	17	600	6,000
Building, etc. ...	16	2,200	15,000	20	3,100	108,000
Transport ...	11	2,600	7,000	19	6,500	32,000
Other ...	7	3,200	83,000	11	2,200	35,000
Total ...	221	83,100	649,000	217	53,400	395,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Blaenavon, Mon. (one firm).	2,000	...	1935. 25 Mar.	1935. ...	Against dismissal of certain of the older workmen (65 years of age or over).	No settlement reported.
TILE MAKING:— Tile makers, labourers, etc.—near Sevenoaks, Kent (one firm).	150	25	2 May	2 May	Against reductions in wages (principally through the substitution of time-work for piece-work).	Work resumed on employer's terms.
ENGINEERING:— Labourers and other classes of workpeople in engineering works—Belfast (one firm).	700	1,300§	30 May	1 June	For reinstatement of a worker who had been suspended for disciplinary reasons.	Suspended man to be re-engaged as soon as possible.
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Range fitters, moulders, enamellers, labourers, etc. (stove grate manufacture)—Leeds (one firm).	60	540	1 May	3 May	Objection to the introduction of a work-timing system and alleged speeding-up of production.	Work resumed, and agreement subsequently reached respecting the scope and limitation of time studies.
ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY:— Spinners, etc. employed in artificial silk manufacture—Flint (one firm).	384	33	30 May	31 May||	Objection to the promotion of a certain workman who had been employed for a comparatively short period, workpeople contending that the promotion should have been made according to seniority.	Work resumed.
CLOTHING, ETC. TRADES:— Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and district (certain firms).	600¶	...	8 Oct., 1934, and later.**	...	Demand by the workpeople's organisation for trade union rates and conditions.	See note **.
Laundry workers—London, S.E. (one firm).	160	...	17 May	17 May	For a guaranteed working week of 48 hours, and a daily schedule of hours, in excess of which overtime should be paid.	Guaranteed week of 48 hours conceded.
TRANSPORT:— Dock labourers (casuals)—Belfast.	316	...	7 May	8 May	For payment for the Jubilee holiday.	Amicable settlement effected.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.

‡ 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.

§ These workpeople (representing the remainder of the employees at the same establishment) were involved only on 1st June.

|| Work was resumed in the early morning of 31st May.

¶ Estimated maximum number involved.

** The stoppage began on 8th October at certain establishments, and extended to other establishments at various later dates in 1934. In most cases work was resumed before the end of 1934 on the workpeople's terms, but according to the latest information available, about 140 employees remain on strike at establishments where no settlement has been reached.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	40%
Food only	...	...	20%

FOOD.

At 1st June the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat higher than at 1st May. This change was mainly due to upward movements in the prices of potatoes and of eggs; bacon also was, on average, a little dearer than a month earlier.

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 20 per cent. at 1st June, 1935, as compared with 18 per cent. at 1st May, 1935, and 17 per cent. at 1st June, 1934.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st June, 1935, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st May, 1935.	1st June, 1935.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1935.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3½	...
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 3½	1 3½	+ 5	...
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	— 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 2	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 2	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6	0 6	+ 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	— 1½	— 0½
Salt	1 2½	0 11½	0 11½	— 2½	...
Cheese†	0 8½	0 8½	0 8	— 0½	— 0½
Margarine	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	— 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	...	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	+ 1½	+ 0½

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 June, 1935, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st May, 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	35	35	35	35
Thin Flank	8	10	9	9
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	19	22	21	20
Thin Flank	—13	—4	—8	—8
Mutton, British—				
Legs	49	47	48	49
Breast	17	16	16	18
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	42	37	39	40
Breast	—11	—3	—7	—7
Bacon (streaky)*	24	23	24	20
Fish	106	84	95	99
Flour	18	19	19	17
Bread	33	32	32	32
Tea	23	34	28	28
Sugar (granulated)	16	10	13	11
Milk	64	75	69	71
Butter—				
Fresh	—15	—7	—11	—9
Salt	—21	—19	—20	—20
Cheese†	—8	—6	—7	—6
Margarine	—25	—27	—26	—26
Eggs (fresh)	3	—3	...	—16
Potatoes	41	22	31	13
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	20	20	20	18

* 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 June, 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 June 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 between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st June were occasionally lower than at 1st May and were on the average about 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st June as compared with July, 1914, was nearly 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 June, 1935, is approximately **40 per cent.** over the level, of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st May, 1935, and 38 per cent. at 1st June, 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						

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, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	30	25	18	22	20		1935 1 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	10	10	4	0	-2††		May
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	638	567	562	553	529		Mar.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	16	8	1	18	15		Mar.
Finland ...	718	756	777	726	757		Apr.
France (Paris) ...	525	449	408	391	336		May
" (other towns) ...	508**	431**	392**	370**	336		Feb.
Germany† ...	33	16	14	20	20		May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	41§	19§	17§	23§	18		Mar.
Italy ...	342	318	293	264	276		May
Norway ...	40	34	32	33	36		May
Spain (Madrid)† ...	93	79	79	81	84		Jan.
" (Barcelona)† ...	77	71	65	68	69		Jan.
Sweden† ...	30	28	23	25	27		Apr.
Switzerland ...	40	24	16	15	11		Apr.
United States ...	19	1	5	10	24		Apr.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	25	23	16	19	22		Apr.
Canada ...	10	-8††	-5††	1	2		May
India (Bombay): Native families ...	0	2	-5††	-13††	-10††		May
Irish Free State ...	43**	34**	29**	34**	36		Feb.
New Zealand ...	18	8	4	11	18		May
South Africa ...	4	-6††	-2††	3	3		Apr.

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, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	47	43	38	41	40		1935 1 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	7	8	5	4	4		May
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	689	608	595	554	538		May
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	629	597	596	593	584		Mar.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	54	60	66	70		Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	34	28	24	27	29		Mar.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	904	894	883	850	863		Apr.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	465¶	417¶	416¶	411¶	394		1st Qr.
Germany† ...	A,B,C,D,E	37	21	18	22	23		May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	54§	41§	37§	40§	37		Mar.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	282††	265††	250††	229††	229		July-Dec., '34.
" (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	386	365	347	320	325		Apr.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	352	336	314	283	284		Mar.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	52	49	48	48	50		May
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	56	53	55	55		Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	50	38	31	29	27		Apr.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	50§	36§	28§	36§	39		Nov., '34.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	25¶	20¶	18¶	19¶	20		1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	37	25	20	22	23		May
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	8	9	3	-3††	0		May
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	57**	53**	49**	52**	51		May
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	45	31**	27	29	33		May
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	17	14	16	16		Apr.

* 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, France (Paris, all items), 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.

‡ New series. The percentages now given for Germany are not strictly comparable with those published in this GAZETTE prior to November, 1934.

§ 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 MAY.

(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 May, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 839,825, or 1.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 8.8 per cent. less than in May, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 505, 513 and 553 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in May was 635,397, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as compared with May, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 204,428, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 19.1 per cent. less than in May, 1934.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in May numbered 82,501, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 757,324, or 1.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 8.9 per cent. less than in May, 1934.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-four showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in May, as compared with April, of which the largest was at Kingston-upon-Hull (88 per 10,000); ten areas showed increases, while in three there was no change. Compared with May, 1934, twenty-four areas showed increases, the most marked being at Sunderland (110 per 10,000); twenty-two showed decreases, of which the largest were at Glasgow (474 per 10,000), Sheffield (342 per 10,000), Manchester (153 per 10,000), Blackburn (149 per 10,000), Nottingham (146 per 10,000), and Derby (136 per 10,000); the remaining area showed no change.

County of London ...	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in May, 1935.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London ...	28,716	104,777	133,493	311	- 5	+ 4
Birkenhead ...	825	8,435	9,260	613	- 8	+ 38
Birmingham ...	4,430	16,832	21,262	210	...	- 7
Blackburn ...	784	3,885	4,669	385	- 32	- 149
Bolton ...	835	5,116	5,951	336	...	- 10
Bradford ...	1,105	9,797	10,902	369	- 3	- 9
Brighton ...	1,055	2,256	3,311	226	+ 2	- 2
Bristol ...	2,041	7,910	9,951	242	- 4	- 92
Burnley ...	380	3,993	4,373	456	- 35	+ 54
Cardiff ...	1,183	9,950	11,133	501	- 9	- 34
Coventry ...	404	1,897	2,301	126	+ 1	- 2
Croydon ...	731	4,443	5,174	216	- 3	+ 24
Derby ...	586	3,286	3,872	273	- 16	- 136
East Ham ...	623	4,411	5,034	361	- 2	+ 32
Gateshead ...	637	8,960	9,597	772	- 4	- 78
Huddersfield ...	515	2,055	2,570	225	- 8	...
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,723	20,486	22,209	694	- 88	+ 40
Leeds ...	1,310	20,682	21,992	453	- 6	- 8
Leicester ...	919	5,126	6,045	250	+ 3	+ 10
Liverpool ...	4,491	88,393	92,884	1,081	- 10	+ 61
Manchester ...	3,279	43,539	46,818	618	- 20	- 153
Middlesbrough ...	391	5,555	5,946	426	+ 2	+ 22
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	854	20,757	21,611	754	- 11	- 39
Norwich ...	833	8,794	9,627	763	- 11	- 106
Nottingham ...	1,115	11,037	12,152	429	- 35	- 146
Oldham ...	874	4,664	5,538	405	- 6	+ 25
Plymouth ...	519	6,422	6,941	337	- 13	- 2
Portsmouth ...	1,203	3,133	4,336	173	- 10	+ 5
Preston ...	533	2,210	2,743	233	...	+ 36
St. Helens ...	439	5,936	6,375	592	+ 3	+ 10
Salford ...	1,476	9,656	11,132	513	- 20	+ 76
Sheffield ...	1,706	36,208	37,914	741	+ 4	- 342
Southampton ...	1,276	4,540	5,816	327	- 14	+ 12
Southend-on-Sea ...	286	3,187	3,473	262	- 3	- 15
South Shields ...	731	3,921	4,652	408	+ 7	+ 20
Stockport ...	628	1,763	2,391	188	- 3	+ 5
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,773	8,694	10,467	380	- 7	- 2
Sunderland ...	790	14,604	15,394	821	- 5	+ 110
Swansea ...	486	7,770	8,256	499	+ 1	+ 35
Wallasey ...	267	2,097	2,364	242	+ 2	+ 37
Walsall ...	520	3,411	3,931	373	- 21	- 39
West Ham ...	2,234	15,998	18,232	644	- 6	- 36
Wolverhampton ...	576	2,729	3,305	236	- 6	+ 1
Total for the above County Boroughs	47,366	454,538	501,904	481	- 10	- 33
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	76,082	559,315	635,397	432	- 8	- 21
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,023	158,803	163,826	1,483	- 8	- 474
Edinburgh ...	570	21,756	22,326	499	+ 25	+ 45
Dundee ...	378	8,129	8,507	481	- 4	+ 37
Aberdeen ...	448	9,321	9,769	577	- 26	+ 96
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,419	198,009	204,428	1,077	- 1	- 255
Total for above 47 areas	82,501	757,324	839,825	505	- 8	- 48

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

† 18th May in London, 25th May in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th May in Scotland.

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 May, was 162, as compared with 135* in the previous month, and with 152* in May, 1934. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May numbered 18, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and with 36 in May, 1934.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	
		(continued).	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Shipbuilding ...	4
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Other Metal Trades ...	1
Firemen ...	...	Cotton ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	3
Permanent Way Men ...	1	Other Textile Manufacture ...	...
Porters ...	2	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	4
Shunters ...	...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Mechanics ...	1	Food and Drink ...	1
Labourers ...	4	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	5
Other Grades ...	2	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	—	Rubber Trades ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	Gas Works ...	...
		Electric Generating Stations ...	3
		Other Industries ...	2
		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
		Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	5
		Buildings ...	7
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	3
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	70
		Total (excluding Seamen)	162
		SEAMEN.	
		Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	9
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	9
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	18
		Total (including Seamen)	180

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 32; the total number of deaths† reported was 4.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(c) ANTHRAX.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Wool ...	1
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	1	TOTAL ...	3
Shipbreaking ...	...	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Printing ...	...	Pitch ...	4
Tinning of Metals ...	...	Tar ...	3
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1	Oil ...	5
White and Red Lead Works ...	...	TOTAL ...	12
Pottery ...	1	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1	Chromium Plating ...	3
Paint and Colour Works	1	TOTAL ...	4
Indiarubber Works ...	...	Total, Cases ...	32
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	II. Deaths.	
Shipbuilding ...	...	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1	Oil... ..	—
Other Industries ...	2	Total, Deaths ...	4
Painting of Buildings ...	3		
TOTAL ...	12		
(b) OTHER POISONING.			
Aniline ...	1		

* Revised number.

† 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

MAY, 1935.

RETURNS have been received from 139* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May.

The returns received from these 139 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,835,000 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 139 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with May, 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties*	109,700	800	...	...	16,500	127,000 — 59.4
Yorkshire*	1,067,100	94,300	55,400	172,400	74,900	1,464,100 + 27.3
Lancs & Cheshire*	775,300	47,600	40,900	132,800	118,600	1,115,200 — 7.2
North and West-Midland Counties*	1,872,300	315,700	491,200	257,900	310,000	3,247,100 + 75.2
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	349,200	27,100	23,200	15,800	24,100	439,400 + 5.9
Outer London*†	1,979,700	161,900	201,100	181,100	280,200	2,804,000 + 72.8
South-Eastern Counties*	602,900	38,000	54,900	60,800	69,300	825,900 + 19.9
South-Western Counties	216,400	...	4,300	4,000	23,900	248,600 + 84.1
Wales and Mon.	149,200	600	4,800	8,000	25,200	187,800 + 67.7
SCOTLAND	334,500	38,500	17,800	249,900	149,500	790,200 — 15.3
TOTAL, May, 1935	7,456,300	724,500	893,600	1,082,700	1,092,200	11,249,300 + 33.5
Total, May, 1934	6,017,400	384,900	414,300	813,600	793,600	8,423,800

APRIL, 1935.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during April, 1935. Returns for the latter month are now available for all 146 of the Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,761,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,959,400, compared with £9,969,000 in March, 1935, and £8,080,800 in April, 1934. Of the total for April, 1935, dwelling houses accounted for £7,239,700; factories and workshops, £597,100; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £491,700; churches, schools and public buildings, £752,700; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £878,200. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 authorities in April was 14,871, as compared with 14,227 in March, 1935, and 11,405 in April, 1934.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

UNFENCED MILL GEARING: SHAFTING WITH COUPLING.

In this case the defendants, manufacturers of sheet steel, were charged under sections 10 and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in respect of a fatal accident at a low unfenced shaft and coupling in a narrow space between the fencing of an electric motor and the framework of the driven machine. As regards this part of the machinery, all that had been done was to warn workmen not to approach it when running; but after the accident fencing was at once provided.

In the lower Court the chairman and another member of the firm's Safety Committee were called by the defendants. The former agreed that the fencing provided after the accident would have prevented it, but said that there had been no complaints to the Committee regarding these parts. The other member gave it as his view that the parts were not dangerous. The defence argued strongly that no worker had any right to go near the machinery while it was running. This was also deposed to by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who stated that stoppage always preceded any necessary attention. These contentions influenced the Bench, who, by a majority, dismissed the cases on the ground that the parts were "equally safe by position." Notices of appeal were lodged.

At the hearing of the case on appeal Mr. Justice Avory ruled that there was no distinction between this case and the case of *Atkinson v. the London and North Eastern Railway Company* (1926, 1 K.B., 313), and that there was no evidence upon which it was open to the justices to find that the coupling in question was in such a position as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it

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

would be if it were securely fenced. Further, that it was no answer in such a case to say that the workman was negligent or was doing something which he was prohibited by his employers from doing.

Mr. Justice Hawke said:—"Two grounds seem to have presented themselves to the minds of the justices. One was that this man was in an unauthorised position: clearly that is not a sufficient ground. The other appears to be that there is a Committee, to the members of which it has never occurred that this particular place was dangerous. It is for the magistrates to decide and not for any Committee."

The Court therefore reversed the magistrates' decisions, and remitted the cases for conviction.

The cases were re-heard at the Newport County Borough Police Court on 10th May, 1935, when conviction was recorded in both cases. A penalty of ten guineas, with five guineas special costs, confined to the section 136 case, was imposed.—*Poore v. John Lysaght, Ltd. King's Bench Division [Divisional Court]. 26th March, 1935.*

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

BRUSH AND BROOM TRADE.

An employer pleaded "guilty" to charges of underpaying seven female workers, producing false records of wages, and furnishing false information to a Trade Board inspector. He was fined £5 in respect of each charge of underpayment, and £10 in respect of each of the two remaining charges. An order was made for the payment of arrears of wages relating to the weeks of charges. *Rex v. Harry Barham. Cambridge Borough Police Court. 31st May, 1935.*

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with (i) underpaying a male worker, and (ii) furnishing false information. The first charge, to which he pleaded "guilty," was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of two guineas special costs, and 4s. Court fees. He pleaded "not guilty" to the second charge, but was fined £5. Arrears of wages amounting to £5 10s. 3d. were paid before the hearing.—*Rex v. Thomas Griffiths. Swansea Police Court. 10th May 1935.*

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (SCOTLAND).

An employer, charged with underpaying two male workers, and failing to keep adequate records, pleaded "guilty" to all three charges and was fined £3 (or 10 days imprisonment) in respect of each charge of underpayment, and £2 (or 30 days imprisonment) in respect of the charge of failing to keep adequate records.—*Rex v. Kate Brisbane. Sheriff Court, Glasgow. 7th May, 1935.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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. 4120/35. (7.5.35).

SECTION 55 (2) (d) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—MARRIED WOMEN—HUSBAND IN RECEIPT OF BENEFIT—"BENEFIT" DOES NOT INCLUDE AN ALLOWANCE UNDER PART II OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1934—REGULATION 4 IS NOT APPLICABLE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818 (as amended) has no application to this claim.

"The Insurance Officer in his appeal in this case has raised a question which was not raised specifically before the Court of Referees, but the fact on which the appeal is based is disclosed in paragraph 15 of form U.I. 624 M.W.

"At the date on which the claim of this married woman was made her husband was unemployed, and in receipt of an allowance under Part II of the Unemployment Act 1934.

"Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1931 No. 818 does not apply in the case of a married woman 'whose husband . . . is unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.'

"'Benefit' is defined in Regulation 5 of the aforesaid Order as meaning 'unemployment benefit,' and by paragraph 14 (a) of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 875, and the second schedule to that Order, the reference to 'benefit' in Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818 shall be deemed to include a reference to 'transitional payments.'

* 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 1933 (price 6s. 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). 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 April, 1935.

"I know of no statutory provision which entitles me to read the word 'benefit' in Regulation 4 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818, as including 'an allowance under Part II of the Unemployment Act 1934,' and if I cannot do so I must say that the claimant's husband, at the date of her claim for benefit, was unemployed and not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and in these circumstances the Regulation had no application to her claim."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that the following draft Regulations have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely:—(i) The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) Regulations; (ii) The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) Regulations.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Any objection by, or on behalf of, persons affected by the first-mentioned draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 4th July, 1935, and to the other draft Regulations on or before 11th July, 1935. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RUBBER WORKERS.—A difference between the North British Rubber Company, Limited, Edinburgh, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers as to the method of remuneration of the company's workpeople was referred to the Industrial Court. Prior to the disputes which gave rise to the reference, about 42 per cent. of the firm's 3,000 employees were on time work and 58 per cent. on piece work. In 1932, the company introduced into the works a "time and bonus" system, under which a bonus beyond the hourly day-work rate is provided by means of a "minute value," being the number of minutes estimated to be required to produce the article. The system was applied in some of the departments, but difficulties arose in connection with its introduction in certain piece-work departments. Eventually in August, 1933, an agreement as to the application of the "time and bonus" system was reached between the company and the union; but on the agreement being submitted to a ballot vote of the workers, it was rejected. The extension of the "time and bonus" system to other departments was thereupon deferred.

In December, 1934, as a result of further negotiations between the company and the union, an agreement was reached for a "time-studied" piece-work system. The agreement, however, was also rejected on a ballot vote of the workpeople. The management thereupon gave notice of their intention to apply the "time and bonus" system to certain departments; a stoppage of work which ultimately affected all the workpeople commenced on 7th March, 1935, and work was resumed on 12th April, 1935, under an agreement which provided for a reference to arbitration.

The company submitted that the workpeople were bound by their previous acceptance to work under the "time and bonus" system with proper safeguards. The union contended that friction having arisen which resulted in repeated partial stoppages of work and a complete cessation of work in March, 1935, as a result of the introduction and proposed extension of the system, it would be unwise to endeavour to enforce its extension, but that the piecework agreement of December, 1934, with suitable adjustments, might provide a basis of compromise.

In their Award, the Court stated that they were satisfied that the workpeople are not in principle opposed to working upon a system of payment by results. They took the view that as regards time workers, the "time and bonus" system should be extended throughout the factory as far as practicable; and that as regards piece-workers, there is no essential difference between the method of assessing "minute values" for the purposes of the "time and bonus" system, and the method of assessing piece prices under the agreement of December, 1934; and the adoption of the one system or the other is a matter to be determined between the management and the workers in the various piece-work departments concerned.

The December, 1934, agreement had proposed the setting up of a Labour Rates Committee with an independent chairman, and the Court make certain amendments enlarging the functions and as to procedure of this committee, including a provision that, in the event of disagreement between the management and the workers concerned in any department as to whether the "time and bonus" system under the August, 1933, agreement or the piece-work system under the December, 1934, agreement should be put into operation the question should be referred to the Labour Rates Committee for settlement.—*Award No. 1610; dated 10th May, 1935.*

ELECTRICAL WORKERS: LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.—The Electrical Trades Union and the National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine a claim of the sub-station operative staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in the Ravenscourt Park sub-station, that the sub-station should be

reclassified as a control room. It was submitted that, as a result of the reconstruction of the Ravenscourt Park sub-station, the duties and responsibilities of the sub-station attendants and assistants employed in operating the plant had been increased, and were properly comparable with those of the operators employed at Alperton and Wood Green control rooms, who were in receipt of higher rates of pay. On behalf of the management, it was submitted that the staffs employed at Ravenscourt Park sub-station and the control rooms at Alperton and Wood Green are not comparable as regards their responsibilities or qualifications. The Court decided that the degree of similarity between the work was not such as to warrant the sub-station being classified as a control room, but that the basic rates of pay of the sub-station attendants should be increased by 4s. a week in view of their extra responsibilities, as from 1st May, 1935, and that otherwise no change should be made.—*Award No. 1611; dated 21st May, 1935.*

MAPPING ASSISTANTS: H.M. LAND REGISTRY.—The Civil Service Clerical Association submitted a claim for improved scales of pay for probationer mapping assistants (male and female) and established mapping assistants employed in H.M. Land Registry. Evidence of the work done by mapping assistants was presented to the Court in great detail, and the Association contended that the duties performed were at least equivalent to those of the general clerical class in the Civil Service, and that the present salary scales did not represent adequate remuneration for the work done. The claim was opposed by H.M. Land Registry. The Court decided that male probationer mapping assistants shall be paid: at age 16, 28s. a week; at age 17, 31s. 6d. a week; and at age 18, 35s. a week; and that male mapping assistants shall be paid, at age 19, £118 per annum, rising by annual increments of £8 to £166, and thence by annual increments of £12 to a maximum of £286. Corresponding scales were fixed for women.—*Award No. 1612; dated 3rd June, 1935.*

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

QUARRYING INDUSTRY: SOMERSET.—A stoppage of work took place on 1st April involving members of the Transport and General Workers Union employed at the Westleigh Stone and Lime Co., Ltd., Burescombe. The strike was in support of a claim for the observance of the rates and conditions agreed upon the appropriate Joint Industrial Council and certain differences on the question of non-unionists. As a result of a conference held on 8th May, over which an officer of the Department presided, agreement was reached for the observance of the Joint Industrial Council agreement, and an amicable settlement was effected on the questions of non-union labour and the return to work.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y. (13), dated 31st May, 1935, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1935.

Objection period expires 28th July, 1935.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal, N.I.H.H.G. (N. 51), dated 28th May, 1935, to fix certain additional general minimum piece rates, and to vary certain other general minimum piece rates, general minimum time rates, and general overtime rates for female workers.

Objection period expires on 28th June, 1935.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B. (22), dated 4th June, 1935, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 10th June, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.D. (25), dated 1st May, 1935, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for certain female workers in the retail bespoke branch of the trade, and the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rate, and general overtime rates for certain female workers in the factory branch of the trade, and specifying 20th May, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, N.I.H.H.G. (50), dated 10th May, 1935, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rate, and general overtime rates for certain male workers, and specifying 20th May, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—*Building societies, statistical summary, 1925-34.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

FISHING INDUSTRY.—*Hull fishing industry. Report, dated May 28, 1935, by a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, concerning the dispute in the Hull fishing industry, 1935.* [Cmd. 4917; price 2d.]; see page 211 of this GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1933, Part 3. Industrial and provident societies.* [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

HOUSING.—*House production, slum clearance, etc., England and Wales. Statement for the period up to 31st March, 1935.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

MEAT.—*A summary of figures of production and trade relating to beef, mutton and lamb, bacon and hams, pork, cattle, sheep, pigs and canned meat.* (I.E.C/C/1) May, 1935. Imperial Economic Committee. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

SAFETY IN MINES.—*The deterioration of haulage ropes in service.* Safety in Mines Research Board: Paper No. 92. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM.—*Employment of women and young persons on the two shift system. Report of the Departmental Committee.* May 16, 1935. [Cmd. 4914; price 1s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of March and April, 1935.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 3 and 4, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. Memorandum on the question of excepting certain employments as inconsiderable under Section 3 (3) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.* May 7, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]; see page 212 of this GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1935.

ADMIRALTY.

Amplifiers, etc.: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Barge, Motor:** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—**Bars, Acid Steel:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Bins, Steel:** Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—**Boards, Power:** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Boats, (Cutters, Whalers, etc.):**—K. L. Skentelbury, Plymouth; Clare Lallow, Cowes; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool; Risdon Beezley Marine Trading Co., Ltd., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; W. Cook, Maldon; Ferris & Blank, Dartmouth.—**Boots, Ankle:** O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Brackets, Forged Steel Shaft:** Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Branch Breakers:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Brushes, Shaving:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thornton Williams & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Turner, Hemel Hempstead.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypidd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley; J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Electric:** Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Greenwich.—**Capstans, Electric:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Capstans, Forward:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Castings, Cast Steel Stern:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Chloride of Lime, Stabilised:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington.—**Cloth, Coal Bag and Coal Sack:** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Cloth, White Leather:** Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—**Coffee:** Samuel Hanson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coils, W/T, etc.:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coolers, Oil:** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Condensers:** Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Crane, 5 ton, Electric Jib:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cupboard, Units, Steel:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Dowlas:** D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—**Drums, Mild Steel:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Electrical Equipment for Steam Driven Generators:** James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Floats, Life:** Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; H. McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Generators, Oil Driven:** P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Generators, Steam Driven:** James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd., Manchester; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Greenwood & Battley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Gloves, Leather:** G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull; A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury; J. S. Deed & Sons,

Ltd., Mitcham; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade.—**Gowns, Operating and Ward :** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wescot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Hides and Leather :** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Hoists and Fittings, Telemotor Operated :** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Hose Couplings :** Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Hose Tubing, Canvas :** Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham, Yorks; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ingots, Aluminium :** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton, Staffs; Wolverhampton Metal Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Iron Bar :** Butterley Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Thomas Walmsley & Sons, Bolton; Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne.—**Jigs, Gauges, etc. :** Birmingham Tool & Gauge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry; Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., London, S.E.; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—**Lathes :** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling. Sub-contractors for motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for starters: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Lamps for Searchlight Projectors :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Lockers, Ammunition :** Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Bacon and Meat Slicing :** Automatic Scale Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Machinery, Distilling :** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machinery, Pumping :** Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford. Sub-contractors for Overhead Travelling Crane: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machinery for Motor Boats :** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Machinery, Refrigerating :** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Packing, Cotton and Hemp :** Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henry Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Bolton.—**Paints, Dry Colours for :** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Binney & Smith & Ashby, Ltd., Birmingham and Greenock; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; W. Hawley & Son, Ltd., Derby; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Oliver Wilkins & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Pepper :** Evans Gray & Hood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plates, M.S. :** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pickles, Onions :** Crosbie's Pure Food, Ltd., Southall.—**Rails and Fishplates :** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Railway Material :** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Railway Sleepers and Crossing Timbers :** Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Reactors for Welding :** Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Resistances :** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cressall Manufacturing Co., Birmingham; Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Rivets, Mild Steel :** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Gadd, Rowley Regis; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Monks Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Coatbridge or Gateshead.—**Rubber Goods :** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; Ioco Rubber, etc., Co., Ltd., Manchester and Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—**Rudder Frame, Cast Steel :** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Scuttles, Flasketight :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Seaplane Tender :** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—**Shoes, Black Leather :** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas :** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Soups and Broths :** Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, W.—**Steering Gear :** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Switches :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Wandsworth Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Switches, Change-over :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Tower, Water Cooling :** Premier Cooler & Engineering Co., Ltd., Shalford, Surrey.—**Trays, Aluminium :** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Brass :** Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Copper and Brass :** Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakmoor; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Earle, Bourne & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tuners, Amplifiers, Note Magnifiers, etc. :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Winches, Steam Towing :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**W/T Panels and Tuning Units :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**W/T Valves (Silica) :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley. Sub-contractors: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.

WAR OFFICE.

Barrels : Oldham Bros., Burton-on-Trent.—**Batteries and Cells :** Pritchett Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—

Binoculars, Repair : Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Boxes, Steel :** J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Wooden :** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brass Foundry :** Sanbra Engineering Co., Birmingham.—**Bronze Rod :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bulbs, Electric :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cable, Electric :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Cable, Submarine :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carts, Hand :** Webbs Truck Co., Ltd., Bradford.—**Cases, Wood :** Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; John Tomlinson, Ltd., Leyland; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cells, le Glanche, Parts :** Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chassis and Cabs :** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cisterns and Tanks :** Robert Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Cloth, Box, Drab :** P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting :** W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden.—**Clothing for Messengers and W.D. Constabulary :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Compasses, Prismatic :** Dobbie, McInnes & Clyde, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Copper Ingot :** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Sheet :** Enfield Rolling Mill, Ltd., Brimsdown.—**Cylinders, Tinned Plate :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Discs, Eyepiece :** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drilling Machines :** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Duck, Linen :** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—**Film Production :** G.B. Instructional, Ltd., London, W.—**Flannelette :** Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson; J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson and Manchester.—**Generating Sets and Spares :** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Iron, Pig :** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Manhole Covers :** Dover Engineering Works, Ltd., Dover.—**Metal Rod :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cars :** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motors for Projectors :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel :** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Oil, Lubricating, etc. :** Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Oxygen Gas :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Paint :** Brandram Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pipes and Fittings :** Mucklow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—**Rails :** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; British (Guest, Keen & Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—**Receivers, Headgear :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon.—**Refills, Fire Extinguisher :** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Screws, Wood :** British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Shirting, Angola :** J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirts, Angola :** McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Slates, Roofing :** J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh; John Williams & Co. (Rotherhithe), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel, Round, etc. :** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Surgical Dressings :** R. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport; Geo. Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport.—**Tents :** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Towing Ropes, Steel :** D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Trestles, Bridging :** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tyres :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T. :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wood Preservative :** South Western Tar Distilleries, Totton.—**W.T. Components :** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Works Services : (Building) —**Aldershot—Officers' Mess: James G. Tuxford, London, S.E.; Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading; Alterations to Sheds: W. Loughton, Bedford. Alnwick—Camp Structure: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Beverley—Road Repairs: Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Wolverhampton. Colchester, Weedon and Bedford—Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Dover—Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Derby. Girvan T.A. Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Halifax, Strensall & York—Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons Ltd., Bradford. Irvine—Steel Fencing: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Melton Mowbray—Artificers' Works: F. D. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray. Norwich and Bury St. Edmunds—Periodical Services: E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Perham Down—Additional Accommodation: W. E. Chivers & Son, Ltd., Devizes. Tain—T.A. Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Woolwich—Married Soldiers' Quarters: Anglo Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

AIR MINISTRY.

Acetylene, Dissolved : British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Aircraft, Complete :** Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. 69 *Demon*: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Norwich. 114 *Harts (T)*: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge. *To Spec. 4/34*: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. *Audax*: Westland Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil. *Audax-India*: Westland Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Aircraft Modifications :** Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft Radiators and Cases :** Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Aircraft, Repairs to :** Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft, Spares for :** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircrews, "Gauntlet" :** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Aircrews, "Heyford," Wooden :** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Artificer's Works —**Leuchars: H. M. Askew, Crossford, Dunfermline.—**Balloons :** Rubber Novelities, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Fuse :** Phoenix Telephone & Eng. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Oliver Pell Control Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buildings —**Mildenhall: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Work on Clothing "C" Type Shed, Aldergrove: J. Miskimmins & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Work on Clothing "C" Type Shed, Gosport: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Barrack Block Pembroke Dock: S. G. Thomas & Sons, Pembroke. Depot Offices, Henlow: M. &

F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Steel Framework Sheds : Croggan & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. R.A.F. Station, Feltwell : Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. R.A.F. Station, Marham : Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. R.A.F. Station, Harwell : J. Laing & Sons, London, N.W. Various : M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Clothing "C" Type Shed : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Reconstruction of Pier, Calshot : Christiani & Nielson, Ltd., London, S.W. R.A.F. Station, Waddington : Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. R.A.F. Station, Ternhill : Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. R.A.F. Station, Odiham : Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Lee-on-Solent (Additional Accommodation) : John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Cranwell (Heating and Hot Water Supply) : Brightside Engineering Co., Birmingham. Catterick (Reconstruction of Station) : G. Duugill & Son, Darlington. Halton (Barrack Block) : G. H. Miller & Co., Ltd., London, E. Bircham Newton (Temporary Accommodation) : Fisher & Sons, Fakenham. Hornechurch : Perry's (Ealing), Ltd. London, W. Old Sarum. T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Sealand : T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Tangmere : E. J. Logan : London, W.C.—**Belts, Safety, Standard Type** : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Boots, Flying** : J. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Cable, Tele, and Boxes** : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Camera, Cine** : Houghton Butcher Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cases, Transit** : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers Armstrongs, London, S.W.—**Casing, Flexible** : M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.—**Caps, Blue Grey** : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Suits, Flying** : Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing Suits (White Drill)** : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Suits (Khaki Drill)** : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Corrugated Iron Sheets** : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dinghies, Collapsible** : R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Engines, Kestrel V (Five)** : Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines and Spares** : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engine Spares** : *Jupiter* : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. *Pegasus* : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. *Jaguar* : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. *Kestrel* : Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Repairs to Conn. Rods** : D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Exhaust Manifolds** : *Kestrel* : Hawker Aircraft Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. **Fabric, Linen Strip** : Falls Flax Spinning Co., Belfast.—**Films, Camera, G.3.** : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Gauges, Oil Pressure** : Short & Mason, London, E.; Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—**Magnetos** : *Types A.S.1. and S.S. 2* : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. 338 : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. 746 : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**M/T Equipment, Crossley Spares** : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**M/T Vehicles, Hillman 20/70 Saloons** : Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Miscellaneous Work on Aircraft (Singapore III)** : Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Miscellaneous Work on Gordon Aircraft** : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middx.—**Oxygen Breathing Apparatus** : Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Plugs, Sparking** : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Portland Cement** : Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Radio Beacon Modification** : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Receiving Equipment, H/Speed** : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Relay Sets and Spares** : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Receivers, W/T** : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Smoothing Units** : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shafting, Flexible** : M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.L.—**Shoes, Canvas** : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stannic Chloride** : W. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church.—**Steel Doors and Windows** : Williams & Williams, Chester.—**Stockings, Khaki** : M.C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Leicester.—**Suits, Flying** : A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tanks, Fuel, Experimental** : Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Titanium Tetrachloride** : Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tools, Riveting** : H. Williams & Sons, London, E.—**Tractors and Trailers** : Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Tripods and Cases for S.4 Cameras** : Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Valves, W/T** : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. *Type V.R.28* : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. *Type V.T.25* : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. *Type V.R.21 and 27* : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Voltmeters and Ammeters** : Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Water Treatment Plant** : Paterson Eng. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wharf Crane** : Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Winch, Electric** : Sheldon & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic** : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective** : Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Balances, Spring** : George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Bodies, Motor** : Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boots** : R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; Stephen Walker, Northampton.—**Boxes, Packing** : Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Braces, Arm** : David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable** : Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Cable Bearers** : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cases, Packing** : W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham.—**Casks** : I. J. Bayley, Wednesbury.—**Castings, Joint Box** : United Steel Companies, Ltd. Thomas Butlin & Co. Branch, Wellingborough.—**Cells, Secondary** : Accumulators of Woking, Ltd., Woking; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Chassis** : Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Cloth for Uniform Clothing** : James Casson,

Ltd., Elland; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Joseph Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Coal** : Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., South Wales.—**Coils, Loading** : General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Concrete Breakers** : George Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Cords, Telephone** : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ducts** : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fittings, Electric Light** : Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gloves, Leather** : A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Handcarts, Trucks, etc.** : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; W. B. Stubbs & Son, Hawksworth; John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Jacks, Pole** : Richard C. Gibbons & Co., Birmingham.—**Machines, Stamping** : Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Materials for P.O. Clothing** : Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Oil, Cylinder** : Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paper, Printing** : John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Pipes, Steel** : British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Plants, Electric, Washing** : R. Cadisch & Sons, Sheffield.—**Plant, Ventilating** : Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rectifiers** : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Repair, etc. of Spring Balances** : George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Rope, Hemp** : British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—**Sacking, Jute** : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Spindles** : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Tarpaulins** : James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—**Tents, Jointers'** : Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Trucks, Electric** : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Twine, Lacing** : John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Wallboards** : H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.—**Weights, Iron** : De Grave, Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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