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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further expansion of employment between 27th April and 25th May in nearly all the principal industries.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 25th May, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,831,000. This was 119,000 more than at 27th April, 1936, and 472,000 more than at 20th May, 1935. Agricultural workers became insured at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 25th May, 1936, there were 1,397,755 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 100,824 less than at 27th April, 1936, and 244,214 less than at 20th May, 1935. The total on 25th May, 1936, included 1,108,683 men, 47,641 boys, 196,272 women, and 45,159 girls. It was made up of 466,176 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 639,902 applicants for unemployment allowances, 168,319 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 123,358 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 25th May, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 160,291 men, 4,456 boys, 57,282 women, and 3,256 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 225,285 was 21,987 less than at 27th April, 1936, and 89,490 less than at 20th May, 1935. It included 200,644 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 8,910 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 15,731 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 25th May, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 79,912 men, 117 boys, 1,955 women, and 18 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 82,002 was 3,377 less than at 27th April, 1936, and 6,006 less than at 20th May, 1935. It included 63,127 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 18,279 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 596 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among workpeople, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13·0 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 13·8 at 27th April, 1936, and 15·5 at 20th May, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 25th May, 1936, was 14·7, and for females 8·5. At 27th April, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 15·6 and 9·1, and at 20th May, 1935, they were 17·8 and 9·5.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—The industries showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., tailoring, printing and bookbinding, the distributive and transport trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and the fishing industry. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

### 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 a decrease of about £6,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 92,500 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £2,000 in those of about 76,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by decreases in wage rates were coal miners in the Cannock Chase, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and the Forest of Dean districts, electrical cable makers, and brush and broom makers. The most important increases affected coal miners in the North Staffordshire and Warwickshire districts, tinplate workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £273,000 per week in the full-time rates of about 1,940,000 workpeople and a net decrease of about £2,600 in those of about 97,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 2nd 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 44 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st May, 1936, and 40 per cent. at 1st June, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 26, 25 and 20, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 54. In addition 14 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 22,400, and the aggregate duration in May of the disputes was about 163,000 working days.



## PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1935.

THE following article is based on enquiries made by the Department, in continuation of similar enquiries made in previous years, as to the operation in 1935 of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership. Statistics are also given for previous years, these having been revised, where necessary, in accordance with further 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 shareholders or management, 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.

## I.—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 1935 was 414. Six firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 420, as compared with 427 at the end of 1934. About 382,000 workpeople were employed in the 414 businesses concerned, of whom about 227,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the ten years 1926–35, 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.
1926	488	495	228,000	376	£ s. d. 8 16 10	4.4
1927	502	510	237,000	380	8 11 11	4.0
1928	498	507	253,000	414	8 17 9	4.4
1929	507	515	260,000	419	9 9 11	4.8
1930	497	505	240,000	427	10 2 11	5.7
1931	481	489	233,000	414	10 6 7	5.4
1932	460	467	220,000	390	9 10 5	5.2
1933	442	449	216,000	382	10 18 8	5.6
1934	421	427	217,000	367	10 12 3	5.7
1935	414	420	227,000	354	10 14 3	5.8

While the number of schemes in operation had increased from 495 at the end of 1926 to 515 at the end of 1929, there has been a continuous decline since the latter year, leaving the number of operative schemes considerably less at the end of 1935 than in 1926.

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.

## II.—SCHEMES OTHER THAN THOSE IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

## Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 263 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1935; six of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 269 (compared with 268 at the end of 1934). Included in the above are two schemes for which the Department was unable to obtain a return in respect of the year 1935, but which were 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 1935, the number which have been discontinued, and the number still operating at the end of 1935:—

Industry or Business.	Total number of schemes known to have been started up to end of 1935.	Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1935.	Number of schemes still in operation at end of 1935.
Agriculture ... ..	32	29	3
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	35	23	12
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ...	94	59	35
Textile ... ..	42	21	21
Food and Drink ...	61	34	27
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	69	44	25
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	93	22	71
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	111	76	35
Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	13	3	10
Other Businesses ...	115	85	30
Total ... ..	665	396	269

For those firms whose schemes were in operation at the end of 1935 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 two schemes for which returns were not received for 1935, 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 201).

Industry or Business.	Schemes in operation at end of 1935.			
	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	18,600	14,300
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	33	35	66,700	25,800
Textile ... ..	21	21	25,800	15,800
Food and Drink ... ..	26	27	39,400	24,600
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	24	25	15,100	7,100
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	71	71	61,600	52,900
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	34	35	50,800	13,100
Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	10	10	31,400	23,000
Other Businesses ... ..	29	30	32,900	13,700
Total ... ..	263	269	342,500	190,400

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 58 of the 71 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1935; 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 1935 was approximately 342,000, of whom about 190,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. At the end of the previous year (when there were 262 firms operating 268 schemes) the number of employees entitled to participate in the schemes then in operation was approximately 180,000, out of a total of about 326,000 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 are entitled to participation.

## Types of Schemes.

The following Table shows the number of schemes of various types in operation at the end of 1935, the number of employees covered by each type of scheme, and also the number of discontinued schemes of each type:—

Type of scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1935.			Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1935.
	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	50	115,300	21,800	46
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	18	32,500	6,000	18
Other schemes,† analysed by methods of paying bonus:				
(a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	100	92,300	76,000	238
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	12	11,000	10,500	15
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking†... ..	32	31,900	26,400	26
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown ...	57	59,500	49,700	53
Total ... ..	269	342,500	190,400	396

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

† For the majority of schemes in this group the bonus is a definite proportion of profits or a sum determined by the rate of dividend paid to shareholders.

‡ 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 1935 are shown below :—

Type of scheme.	Total number of schemes in operation at end of 1935.	Number of existing schemes which were started—					
		Before 1901.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1918.	1919 and 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1935.
"Share issue" schemes	50	2	5	8	16	19	...
"Deposit" schemes ...	18	2	1	4	4	7	...
Other schemes :—							
(a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	100	8	9	16	24	36	7
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund ...	12	1	...	...	5	6	...
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking ...	32	...	6	5	6	13	2
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown	57	6	9	8	8	25	1
Total ...	269	19	30	41	63	106	10

It may be noted that, of the 269 schemes in operation at the end of 1935, only 49 were started before the year 1911; and that 179 of the schemes are of post-war origin. On the other hand, of the 396 schemes which have been discontinued, 228, 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 68 of the existing schemes, included in the Table, and for 64 of the defunct schemes.

**Other Schemes.**—Of the remaining schemes the majority provide for the payment of bonuses in cash or in credits to a savings bank account from which the employee may freely withdraw; such schemes 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 either placed in a provident, superannuation, or similar fund, or, more frequently, is 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 269 schemes in operation there were 118 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees; while, of the 396 defunct schemes, 87 provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned, viz., that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. Ninety-six such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 50 were still in force at the end of 1935, 35 of these having been started since the war. Although the firms operating these 50 schemes have about 115,000 employees, only about 22,000 of the latter actually hold shares under the schemes. The smallness of the proportion of participants to all employees is mainly due to the fact that in many firms 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 58 are known to have been started, 32 of which were still in operation at the end of 1935, including 11 started before the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 26 out of the 32 schemes of this type in operation; practically all the earlier schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

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 had

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

been terminated and 36 were still in operation at the end of 1935; 27 of the 36 schemes are operated by gas companies.

#### Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 207 schemes in operation at the end of 1935, particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year, and are summarised in the following Tables. 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 the two Tables below, 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 1935.*	Average percentage addition to earnings in 1935.*
Agriculture ...	2	100	£ s. d. 2 7 7	Per cent. 4.0
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	9	13,600	14 14 6	9.9
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	21	17,300	3 11 5	3.3
Textile ...	18	15,500	3 3 8	3.2
Food and Drink ...	20	12,100	3 14 5	3.0
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	18	11,600	3 2 10	3.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	23	24,200	8 9 1	5.0
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	19	23,000	8 14 9	5.0
Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	19	5,000	8 19 5	5.6
Other Businesses ...	18	4,700	9 7 11	5.6
Total ...	68	51,800	9 4 1	4.7
...	21	8,700	11 3 2	7.2
...	6	15,300	45 3 6	13.4
...	18	12,500	5 13 8	4.2
...	16	11,900	5 19 8	4.4
Total ...	207	160,600	11 15 9	6.0
...	194	156,000	11 19 4	6.1

A further analysis of the extent to which earnings were supplemented by bonuses in 1935 is shown in the following Table :—

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 1935.
Nil ...	39	25,800	18,600	£
Under 2 per cent. ...	36	23,200	17,900	—
2 and under 4 per cent. ...	14	13,200	5,700	9,900
4 " " 6 " " ...	12	5,300	4,700	8,600
6 " " 8 " " ...	29	57,700	50,500	274,200
8 " " 10 " " ...	27	56,000	49,900	271,900
10 " " 12 " " ...	32	23,400	18,300	135,300
12 " " 16 " " ...	26	10,600	8,100	86,100
16 " " 20 " " ...	25	9,700	7,300	74,700
20 per cent. or over ...	20	23,100	17,900	261,400
Percentage not stated ...	12	5,500	4,600	96,000
...	4	21,200	20,000	799,800
...	6	1,600	1,400	48,700
...	7	2,800	2,400	111,200
...	18	25,100	13,100	69,800
...	13	14,400	11,600	58,900
Total ...	207	210,000	160,600	1,892,400
...	194	186,200	156,000	1,866,500

The average amount of bonus per head in 1935 was £11 15s. 9d., a slight increase over the corresponding figure for 1934. Expressed as a percentage addition to earnings, the average rate of bonus was 6.0 in 1935, as compared with 5.9 in 1934. Excluding "deposit" schemes, the percentages were 6.1 in 1935 and 6.0 in 1934. Owing to insufficient profits, nearly one-fifth of the schemes yielded no bonus in 1935.

As was the case in 1934, the highest amount of bonus per head in 1935 was in the relatively small group of banking, insurance and finance businesses, the bonuses averaging £45 3s. 6d. per head in 1935 and £45 17s. 10d. in 1934. A high rate of bonus was paid in the brick, chemical, etc., group, the average amount per head in 1935 being £14 14s. 6d. as compared with £14 17s. 10d. in 1934, and also in the merchants, warehousemen and retail traders group, for which the corresponding figures were £11 3s. 2d. and £12 4s. 3d. For gas, water and electricity supply undertakings the average fell from £9 16s. 11d. in 1934 to £9 4s. 1d. in 1935; while in the food and drink group the average rose from £6 11s. 9d. in 1934 to £8 9s. 1d. in 1935. A much lower rate of bonus was paid in the textile group, for which the average was £3 14s. 5d. per head in 1935, as compared with £3 8s. 11d. in 1934, and in the metal group, for which the figures were £3 11s. 5d. in 1935 and £3 2s. 2d. in 1934.

The average rate of bonus—taking all industries together, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—shows

\* 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.



comparatively little variation from year to year. In the twenty-six years from 1910 to 1935 inclusive, a period which covers years both of prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3·6 per cent. (1921) and has never risen above 6·7 per cent. (1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-six years the rate has varied only between 4·5 and 5·9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5·2 per cent.

#### New Schemes.

Three schemes, summarised below, have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1935 :—

Industry or Business.	Approximate total number of employees.	Brief outline of scheme.
Motor car manufacture.	7,000	After deducting 6 per cent. on capital, a fixed percentage of remaining net profits is distributed among employees as a cash bonus in proportion to earnings and length of service.
Gas and water supply.	420	Bonus is determined in relation to dividend paid to shareholders, having regard partly to profits and partly to current charges for gas and water; whole bonus is invested in Ordinary Stock of the Company.
House furnishing.	75	After payment of a fixed sum for Preference and Ordinary Dividends and usual payments to directors, 20 per cent. of remaining profits distributed to employees according to salary, length of service, whether married or single, and also according to special services, etc.

#### Discontinued Schemes.

Two schemes were reported to the Department as having been discontinued during 1935. Particulars are as follows :—

Industry or Business.	Scheme began.	Approximate total number of employees.	Cause of discontinuance.
Clothing ...	1892	380	Diminution of profits.
Chemical manufacture	1926	630	Substitution of pension scheme.

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 1935.
	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	18	25	12	15	1	99
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	16	8	2	5	...	43
Other causes; cause not known or indefinite ...	6	5	13	6	3	2	6	41
Total ...	35	91	95	76	38	50	11	396

#### Progress of Profit Sharing.

While during the years 1910 to 1929 the number of profit-sharing schemes operating at the end of each year showed an almost continuous increase, after 1929 the number of schemes in operation declined each year until 1935. 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 98 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 1935 :—

	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
Schemes in operation ...	123	273	330	269
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate ...	57,000	136,000	207,000	190,000
Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited* :—				
Number of schemes ...	76	158	256	207
Number of employees entitled to participate ...	52,000	112,000	176,000	161,000
Average amount of bonus per head ...	†	£9 18s. 3d.	£10 19s. 5d.	£11 15s. 9d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	5·0	6·4	6·0	6·0

\* See \* note in second column on previous page.

† Figures not available.

#### III.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE number of co-operative societies known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes at the end of 1935 was 151, as compared with 159 at the end of 1934. The employees of the above 151 societies totalled over 39,000, of whom 37,000 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 at the end of 1935, 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 1935 ...	58	46	47	151
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate	900	10,700	25,400	37,000
Bonuses paid or credited during 1935* :—				
Average amount of bonus per head ...	£7 7s. 8d.	£6 7s. 9d.	£5 16s. 10d.	£6 0s. 9d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	6·1	5·7	4·5	4·9

*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 1935 was 6·1 per cent. on earnings, as compared with 5·0 per cent. in 1934. 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 1926 to 1929; 2·1 in 1930; 2·3 in 1931; 3·2 in 1932; and 3·0 in 1933. Eight of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1935, compared with 14 in 1934; while in the case of two other schemes, one of which paid no bonus in 1934, information as to bonus was not available for 1935.

*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 46 schemes, five provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 25 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 46 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 at the end of 1935, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group during that year :—

Industry.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1935.*	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile ...	4	900	£ 4 10 11	4·0
Boot and Shoe ...	14	1,500	3 18 2	3·2
Other Clothing ...	4	4,700	4 9 3	5·8
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	15	1,100	2 15 2	1·7
Other Industries ...	9	2,500	13 15 1	9·2
Total ...	46	10,700	6 7 9	5·7

No bonuses were available under 21 of the 46 schemes in 1935; in 5 of these societies no bonus has been paid or credited during the period 1926 to 1935.

*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.

The average rate of bonus in this group increased each year between 1926 and 1928, but has shown little change since, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4·5 in 1932, 4·3 in 1933, 4·4 in 1934, and 4·5 in 1935. Only three of these societies are known to have paid no bonus in 1935.

\* 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.



*All Societies.*

Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes in operation with co-operative societies in each of the years 1926 to 1935 :—

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.
1926	179	25,500	157	25,000	£ 4 15 11	4.0
1927	180	26,500	155	26,200	4 16 9	4.2
1928	181	29,500	162	28,800	5 8 9	4.6
1929	180	30,800	164	30,600	5 10 3	4.4
1930	175	33,000	171	32,900	5 14 11	4.6
1931	174	34,000	169	34,000	5 11 5	4.7
1932	174	35,100	164	34,000	5 10 1	4.7
1933	168	34,800	161	34,700	5 14 11	4.6
1934	159	36,000	157	35,900	5 14 1	4.7
1935	151	37,000	147	36,800	6 0 9	4.9

## CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

THE Sixty-eighth Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June, 1936, and was attended by 1,772 delegates, representing 649 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organisations in Austria, France, Sweden and Russia. The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union, a federation of 1,177 societies, with an aggregate membership of 7½ millions. The President of the Congress was Mr. George Riddle, a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

The President, in his inaugural address, began by congratulating the delegates on the continued progress of the co-operative movement, but suggested that they should also be conscious of its weaknesses. In particular, he referred to the tendency, outside the co-operative movement, towards what he described as "the new individualism," under which competition was being reduced or eliminated, and many important industries now spoke with one voice; and urged the need for more unity and discipline within the movement, and a better recognition of the authority of the Congress. He also suggested that co-operation had an important part to play in establishing international peace. In conclusion, he called upon individual co-operators, and upon the various organs of the movement—the International Alliance, the co-operative press, the Co-operative Party, the federal organisations, and the 1,177 co-operative societies,—to bear their part in extending co-operation.

The Chairman of the National Co-operative Authority reviewed the work of the Authority since the last Congress. He referred to the activities of the Authority regarding the question of income tax as it now affected societies, and at the instance of the Authority Congress passed a resolution calling for a restoration of the position which existed previous to the Finance Act of 1933. The Authority's report deals with this question and, among other matters, with the Movement's relations with the National Council of Labour, the Movement's agricultural policy, and municipal trading.

The work of the Labour Department of the Union was reviewed by a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, who moved the adoption of the section of the Committee's Report dealing with that Department. He referred to the Department's efforts in advocating the extension of the Trade Board Acts to the distributive trades, and said that some progress had been made towards gaining the collaboration of the trade unions in the matter. He called attention to the extension of superannuation schemes and to the fact that 76 per cent. of co-operative workers were now covered by such schemes. The report shows that the number of cases dealt with during the past year by the National Conciliation Board was 36. It is stated that a good proportion of the cases were of a minor character, but two cases dealt with affected 28,000 workers and involved increases in wages totalling about £80,000 per annum. The Co-operative Hours and Wages Boards now embrace 663 retail societies with 155,528 employees, as compared with 447 societies with 43,301 workers not affiliated. A resolution was carried approving the principle of a six-day working week for all dairy workers, regretting that action to introduce this had not been taken by the Trade Boards concerned, and recommending all societies engaged in milk distribution to negotiate through the established wages machinery of the Movement for the operation of the principle by mutual agreement at an early date.

The Chairman of the National Education Council of the Union moved the adoption of the Council's report, which shows the progress of the class work organised by the Council. There are over 51,000 students enrolled in 2,156 classes.

The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was submitted for adoption by the Chairman of the Committee. The report gives particulars of the action taken by the Committee upon a number of questions during the past year, including the milk and other marketing schemes, import duties, income tax, trade boards, etc. A resolution promoted by the Committee was carried requesting the Government immediately to amend the Agricultural Marketing Acts, and similar legislation affecting commodity marketing, in

\* 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.

order to establish the principle and practice of representation and co-operation of all the interests concerned, including the consumers.

The Chairman of the Co-operative Party presented a report showing that the number of affiliated Societies now stands at 502, with an individual membership of over five millions. A resolution promoted by the Central Board of the Union was carried appointing a Committee to enquire into the constitution, powers, and duties of the Party and to report to the next Congress.

Other matters discussed by the Congress included the work of the finance, legal, agricultural, and publications departments of the Union, and the work of the co-operative press and the International Co-operative Alliance. Resolutions were also carried in support of the League of Nations and affirming the opinion that the school-leaving age should be raised, without exemptions, to fifteen years, with maintenance allowances for necessitous children.

## CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1935.

A CENSUS of seamen who were employed on 15th June, 1935, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the *Board of Trade Journal* for 28th May, 1936, 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, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of crews recorded at the date of the census (15th June) in the years 1934 and 1935.

"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, 1934 :				
British ... ..	39,663	32,173	28,423	100,259
Foreigners ... ..	2,598	3,644	1,478	7,720
Lascars ... ..	14,681	16,794	11,547	43,022
Total ... ..	56,942	52,611	41,448	151,001
Employed at 15th June, 1935 :				
British ... ..	40,365	33,196	29,762	103,323
Foreigners ... ..	2,077	2,925	1,343	6,345
Lascars ... ..	14,804	16,713	11,608	43,125
Total ... ..	57,246	52,834	42,713	152,793

It will be seen that there was an increase of nearly 1,800 seamen employed on the censal date in 1935, as compared with 1934; nearly the whole of this increase was in the stewards' department. British (other than lascars) accounted for 67.6 per cent. of the total number of seamen employed on sea-trading vessels on 15th June, 1935, as compared with 66.4 in 1934; while the proportion of foreigners (other than lascars) was 4.2 per cent., as compared with 5.1 per cent. in 1934. The proportion in 1935 of British seamen (other than lascars) was higher, and the proportion of foreign seamen lower, than in any year in which a census has been taken during the present century; the proportion of lascars was 28.2 per cent., as compared with 28.5 per cent. in 1934.

## DECK MANNING OF CARGO SHIPS.

THE President of the Board of Trade referred to the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee in July, 1935, questions relating to the deck manning of foreign-going cargo ships. The Report of the Committee was recently published.†

The Committee are of opinion that the principle laid down in 1908 of having available on board the numbers requisite to provide minimum effective watches is right. This principle is already embodied in the Board of Trade instructions to their officers, which are printed as an annex to the Report; but the Committee suggest a revision of the wording of the instructions, particularly with reference to the definition of the term "efficient deck hand." They found evidence that in the administration of the instructions different standards have frequently been adopted in different ports, largely as a result of the lack of specific definition of this term. The Committee therefore consider it essential that, in any revision of the manning instructions, the definition of efficiency should be precise; and they make certain recommendations to this end.

\* The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time during the year 1935, though not on 15th June, was 602; and the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1935 was 30,418. Corresponding particulars in respect of sea-trading vessels of under 100 tons gross, and of fishing vessels, have not been ascertained. On 15th June, only 820 seamen were employed on sea-trading vessels of less than 100 tons gross.

† Cmd. 5096. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).



## ATTENDANCE OF UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS AT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Under the provisions of sections 76 and 77 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, Education Authorities are required to submit proposals for the provision of such courses of instruction as may be necessary for persons over the school-leaving age and under the age of 18 in their area who are capable of and available for work, but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and to conduct courses in accordance with those proposals when approved by the Minister of Labour. Attendance at such courses by persons required by the Minister of Labour to attend may be enforced in the same way as attendance at school may be enforced under the Education Acts.

In areas where the numbers of unemployed boys and girls are substantial, separate provision is made for them at courses known as Junior Instruction Centres; in areas where the numbers, though not so large, are nevertheless sufficient to form a separate class, Junior Instruction Classes are established, normally in conjunction with some existing institution for education. The criterion for establishment of a Junior Instruction Centre is that there are (or are likely to be within a short time), within a radius of five miles of the proposed Centre, not less than fifty persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen who have been out of work for a period of twelve consecutive working days, and may be required to attend. The minimum number required for the setting up of a Junior Instruction Class is twenty-five.

Although all the accommodation needed has not yet been provided, a large number of Junior Instruction Centres and Classes are now in operation (see page 220 of this issue).

A requirement to attend a course may not be issued to, or in respect of, a person where it appears:—(a) That a period of four weeks has not elapsed since the person ceased to receive whole-time education; or (b) that the person is engaged in intermittent or part-time employment of a nature or to an extent that renders a requirement to attend at an authorised course undesirable in his case; or (c) that the person is attending an alternative course of such a nature that a requirement is undesirable in his case; or (d) that the person would not be able to attend at an authorised course without travelling more than four miles a day on foot to and from the course; nor may a requirement be issued unless it appears that the person has had no work or only part-time work (i) on at least six consecutive days (exclusive of Sundays) immediately preceding the date on which it is proposed to issue the requirement; or (ii) on at least six days (whether consecutive or not) during the three weeks immediately preceding such date.

Under existing regulations a large proportion of the juveniles registered as unemployed at any date could not be required to attend an authorised course. In order to obtain some indication of the proportion of the unemployed juveniles who might be required to attend Junior Instruction Centres and Classes when the scheme is fully operative, special analyses were made of the numbers of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 25th November, 1935, and 20th January and 24th February, 1936, showing the numbers who might have been required to attend at Centres and Classes had all the necessary Centres and Classes been in full operation. The analyses for the three dates shows only minor differences, and the following Table gives the result of the analysis for 24th February:—

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
I.—Number on registers in areas where amount of juvenile unemployment was insufficient to justify a Centre or Class ...	10,177	15.5	11,607	18.8	21,784	17.1
II.—Numbers on registers in other areas:—						
A.—In whole-time attendance at school ...	7,552	11.5	6,067	9.8	13,619	10.7
B.—Already required to attend an Authorised Course	28,069	42.8	18,349	29.7	46,418	36.4
C.—Others (not attending school or required to attend an Authorised Course):—						
(i) Numbers who had left school less than four weeks, or had not been unemployed for the prescribed number of days ...	4,639	7.1	4,089	6.6	8,728	6.9
(ii) Numbers in respect of whom a requirement to attend an Authorised Course could not be issued for other reasons (see text above) ...	4,017	6.1	4,927	8.0	8,944	7.0
(iii) Numbers in respect of whom it would appear from the available information, that a requirement to attend a Centre or Class might reasonably be issued	11,110	17.0	16,745	27.1	27,855	21.9
Total number on Register ...	65,564	100.0	61,784	100.0	127,348	100.0

This analysis shows that the total number who were either in attendance at an authorised course at 24th February, or who could reasonably be required to attend such a course, was 74,273, or 58 per cent. of the total of 127,348 unemployed juveniles on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain. It should be borne in mind, however, that the figures given in the Table as to the numbers of individual juveniles who could be required to attend were based on such documentary evidence regarding age, distance from course, etc., as was available at Employment Exchanges, and detailed *personal* enquiries might show that the number available for attendance at a course would be appreciably smaller, more especially in the case of girls.

At 24th February, 1936, the number of juveniles on the registers in respect of whom requirements to attend at existing courses were current was 46,418. The average number in attendance at Junior Instruction Centres and Classes during the week ended 19th February, 1936\* was 36,914, or about 80 per cent. of the total number in respect of whom requirements to attend were current on 24th February. On this basis, it would appear that, if the scheme of Junior Instruction Centres and Classes were fully operative, the average daily attendance in February, 1936, of the 74,273 unemployed boys and girls on the registers at 24th February who might have been required to attend would not have exceeded 60,000, or rather less than one-half of the total number of boys and girls registered as unemployed.

## THE HEADMASTERS' AND HEADMISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1935.

THE Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Employment Committees, which work in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, seek to provide advice on the choice of a career, and assistance in obtaining employment, to boys and girls of 16 years of age and upwards who have been educated at recognised public secondary schools in London and the Home Counties. Assistance is also given to a considerable number of boys and girls from provincial areas.

During 1935, the Headmasters' Employment Committee placed 1,534 boys in employment, as compared with 1,688 in 1934 and 1,532 in 1933. The reduction as compared with 1934 was due to the marked shortage of suitable candidates during the period from February to the middle of June, owing to the low birth-rates in 1918 and 1919, and to the cumulative effect of improving trade.

Of the 1,534 placings during the year, 343 were in banking, stock-broking, finance and insurance; 316 in manufacturing and engineering concerns; 225 in shipping and mercantile firms; 137 in science and engineering and other technical occupations; and smaller numbers in accountancy, in public utility undertakings and civil and municipal service, in distribution and transport, and in other occupations.

There was an improvement during the year in the quality of the vacancies notified by employers; and an increasing number of firms which in the past had relied upon other means of recruitment sought the assistance of the Committee, not only for their ordinary requirements, but also for boys of exceptional qualities whom they wished to train for executive posts.

The Headmistresses' Employment Committee placed 1,801 girls in employment during 1935, as compared with 2,052 in 1934, and 1,782 in 1933. As with the Headmasters' Committee, the decrease was due to a shortage of candidates. The majority of the posts filled (1,495 out of 1,801) were clerical posts, including book-keepers, cashiers, foreign correspondents, secretaries, shorthand typists, statistical and stockroom clerks, telephone operators, etc. Those placed in their first post numbered 1,186. Many were candidates of advanced education, or with special qualifications in languages, science, art, horticulture, etc.

Many girls come to the Committee seeking, not immediate employment, but advice as to choice of careers, or information as to training and prospects. These enquiries covered a wide range in 1935, including (in addition to clerical posts) domestic science, handicrafts, hairdressing, engineering, and many forms of social service, such as almoner's work, settlement work, house property management, police service, etc.; also dentistry and veterinary surgery, horticulture and agriculture, music, elocution, architecture, and other branches of the arts.

The offices of the two Committees, which make no charge for their services, either to employers or to candidates, are at 41, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone number, Whitehall 7010.)

### COMMITTEES IN OTHER AREAS.

The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Committees whose Reports are summarised above deal mainly, as stated, with boys and girls from public secondary schools in London and the Home Counties; but there are similar Committees in other areas. The addresses of these Committees may be obtained from the Divisional Controllers of the several Divisional Offices of the Ministry of Labour, as follows:—

*South-Western Division:* The Grange, Woodland Road, Bristol, 8.

*Midlands Division:* 281, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.

*North-Eastern Division:* Quebec Chambers, Quebec Street, Leeds, 1.

*North-Western Division:* Sunlight House, Quay Street, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

*Scotland Division:* 44, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.

*Wales Division:* Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff.

\* See page 99 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1936.



## UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS. SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR MARCH, 1936 AND PREVIOUS DATES.

IN previous issues of this GAZETTE\*, the total numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed in Great Britain at certain dates have been analysed under the following headings :—

(a) those still attending whole-time at a day school while registered as applicants for employment and actually available for employment;

(b) those not at school, who had not had any full-time employment since leaving school;

(c) those not at school, who had at some time since leaving school been in full-time employment.

Information was also obtained as to the numbers of wholly unemployed boys and girls on the registers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively.

A similar analysis has now been made in respect of 23rd March, 1936, the results of which, with corresponding figures for four previous dates, are given below.

### BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

At 23rd March, 1936, there were nearly 56,000 unemployed boys under 18 years of age on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; of this number over 26,000, or 47 per cent., were under 16 years of age. Of a total of over 53,000 unemployed girls under 18 years, about 30,000, or 56 per cent., were aged 14 and 15 years.

The numbers and proportions of unemployed juveniles under 16 years of age in the three categories mentioned above, at the five dates for which such figures are available, are given in the following Table :—

*Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age, registered as Unemployed.*

	19th March, 1934.	26th Nov., 1934.	24th June, 1935.	25th Nov., 1935.	23rd March, 1936.
<b>BOYS.</b>					
Still attending whole-time day school, while registered as applicants for employment :—					
Numbers ...	4,434	4,996	7,679	7,102	6,227
Per cent. ...	23	16	26	22	24
Not at school, but no full-time employment since leaving school :—					
Numbers ...	7,954	13,900	10,891	11,409	8,761
Per cent. ...	42	44	37	35	33
Others :—					
Numbers ...	6,741	12,853	10,672	14,184	11,351
Per cent. ...	35	40	37	43	43
Total ... { Numbers ...	19,129	31,749	29,242	32,695	26,339
Per cent. ...	100	100	100	100	100
<b>GIRLS.</b>					
Still attending whole-time day school, while registered as applicants for employment :—					
Numbers ...	3,008	3,286	5,513	5,385	5,550
Per cent. ...	17	12	20	17	19
Not at school, but no full-time employment since leaving school :—					
Numbers ...	7,803	13,153	11,500	11,990	10,870
Per cent. ...	44	46	41	38	36
Others :—					
Numbers ...	6,990	11,935	10,829	14,052	13,607
Per cent. ...	39	42	39	45	45
Total ... { Numbers ...	17,801	28,374	27,842	31,427	30,027
Per cent. ...	100	100	100	100	100

The marked increase, shown by these figures, in the numbers of unemployed juveniles between March, 1934, and March, 1936—a period in which there was a substantial improvement in the general state of employment in Great Britain—was due mainly to the greatly increased number of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, available for employment, as a result of the sharp rise in the birth-rate after the war. The extension of Unemployment Insurance to juveniles under 16 years of age, as from September, 1934, also had some effect in increasing the numbers of boys and girls registered as unemployed after that date.

Of the total number of juveniles registered as applicants for employment, the proportions still at school were only slightly higher, in March, 1936, than in March, 1934, though there was a considerable increase in the actual numbers in this category. On the other hand, the proportions who had left school but had had no full-time employment showed a marked fall between March, 1934, and March, 1936, and there was a corresponding increase in the proportions unemployed who had been in full-time employment at some date since leaving school.

It is notable that at the date of each analysis the proportion of girls registered for employment while still at school was smaller, and the proportions in both categories of those who had left school were larger, than was the case with boys.

The first Table in the next column gives, in continuation of similar Tables in previous articles, the numbers of unemployed boys and girls under 16 years of age in each Employment Exchange Adminis-

trative Division and the proportion in each category at 23rd March, 1936, and at 25th November, 1935 :—

*Boys and Girls under 16 years of age, registered as Unemployed.*

	23rd March, 1936.				25th November, 1935.			
	Number registered as unemployed.	Percentage still attending whole- time day school.	Percentage Not at School		Number registered as unemployed.	Percentage still attending whole- time day school.	Percentage Not at School	
			No employment since leaving school.	Others.			No employment since leaving school.	Others.
<b>BOYS:—</b>								
London ...	996	23	5	72	1,099	16	10	74
S.-Eastern ...	1,083	21	17	62	1,045	21	14	65
S.-Western ...	1,361	41	18	41	1,922	39	21	40
Midlands ...	1,176	17	29	54	1,641	13	38	49
N.-Eastern ...	6,404	17	44	39	8,671	17	42	41
N.-Western ...	4,052	17	25	58	6,442	19	33	48
Scotland ...	5,984	13	41	46	6,648	14	39	47
Wales and Mon.	5,283	47	32	21	5,227	40	35	25
Great Britain	26,339	24	33	43	32,695	22	35	43
<b>GIRLS:—</b>								
London ...	1,034	12	10	78	1,121	9	15	76
S.-Eastern ...	1,702	15	27	58	1,765	11	20	69
S.-Western ...	2,045	31	30	39	2,375	31	30	39
Midlands ...	1,341	14	36	50	1,519	9	41	50
N.-Eastern ...	8,096	11	48	41	8,594	11	49	40
N.-Western ...	4,282	13	27	60	5,271	17	31	52
Scotland ...	6,458	9	39	52	6,064	9	42	49
Wales and Mon.	5,069	45	33	22	4,718	38	37	25
Great Britain	30,027	19	36	45	31,427	17	38	45

In the case of boys the proportions who were still attending school at 23rd March, 1936, were lower than those at the earlier date in only two divisions, the North-West and Scotland; in London, the Midlands and Wales there were marked increases. With girls the proportion was lower in March, 1936, than in November, 1935, only in the North Western Division; in London, the South-Eastern Division, the Midlands, and Wales there were substantial increases.

The proportions of boys who had left school but had secured no full-time employment declined in five out of the eight areas, the most marked decreases occurring in the London, Midlands and North-Western Divisions; there were increases in the South-East, North-East and Scotland. The South-Eastern Division showed the only rise in the proportions of girls in this category.

Increases in the proportions of unemployed boys who had been in full-time employment at some time since leaving school occurred in the South-Western, Midlands and North-Western Divisions, the increase in the South-Western Division, however, being small. The only marked decline in this category occurred in Wales. The proportion of girls in the same category increased to the greatest extent in the North-Western Division; on the other hand, there were decreases in the South-East and in Wales.

### BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, registered as unemployed on 23rd March, 1936, was 52,737. Of this total, 8,325 were known to be on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 193 were normally in casual employment. As regards the remaining 44,219, particulars of the numbers who were 16 and 17 years of age respectively, together with corresponding figures for earlier dates, are given in the following Table :—

*Boys and Girls, aged 16 and 17 years, registered as Unemployed.*

	19th March, 1934.	26th Nov., 1934.	24th June, 1935.	25th Nov., 1935.	23rd March, 1936.
<b>* BOYS.</b>					
Aged 16 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	10,758	12,065	10,074	12,654	14,079
Per cent. ...	42	47	50	54	57
Aged 17 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	15,046	13,340	10,244	10,993	10,739
Per cent. ...	58	53	50	46	43
Aged 16 and 17 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	25,804	25,405	20,318	23,647	24,818
Per cent. ...	100	100	100	100	100
<b>GIRLS.</b>					
Aged 16 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	8,636	8,855	7,627	9,088	11,415
Per cent. ...	46	51	53	54	59
Aged 17 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	10,013	8,411	6,801	7,643	7,986
Per cent. ...	54	49	47	46	41
Aged 16 and 17 :—					
Numbers unemployed ...	18,649	17,266	14,428	16,731	19,401
Per cent. ...	100	100	100	100	100

In the cases of both boys and girls the proportion aged 16 has steadily increased, while the proportion aged 17 has shown a correspondingly progressive decline. The statistics of births in the years 1916 to 1920 indicate that an increase was to be expected between March, 1934, and March, 1936, in the total numbers of boys and girls aged 16 years (and in the totals aged 16 and 17 years), but that the numbers aged 17 years would show a slight decrease. The proportions at each age among those registered as wholly unemployed at the two dates reflect this variation.

\* viz., May, 1934 (page 158); February, 1935 (page 48); August, 1935, (page 290); and February, 1936 (page 44).



## AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th MAY.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture\* (including horticulture and forestry), contributions became payable in respect of agricultural workers as from 4th May, 1936. Unemployment benefit under the agricultural scheme will become payable as from 5th November next. As payment of contributions, under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, is effected by means of stamps affixed to (or impressed in) an unemployment book, it has been necessary, as from 4th May, for agricultural workers, engaged in those classes of employment to which the Act relates, to obtain unemployment books from the local offices of the Ministry of Labour. At 25th May (the date to which the latest statistics of employment and unemployment, among insured persons generally, relate) over half-a-million unemployment books had been issued, under these arrangements, to agricultural workers in Great Britain, and books were still being issued at the rate of approximately 10,000 a week.

Of those agricultural workers to whom books had been issued, 1,046 were registered at local offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain as unemployed at 25th May, and the unemployment books of a further 112 were lodged at local offices by persons who had registered as unemployed at some recent date and were not known to have obtained employment, though they were not maintaining registration at 25th May. The distribution of the total of 1,158 by sex and age was as follows:—men (aged 18–64) 884; boys (aged under 18) 155; women (aged 18–64) 87; girls (aged under 18) 32. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total was 1,192. It should be observed that these figures relate only to those agricultural workers who, having been in insurable employment in agriculture during May, had obtained unemployment books in respect of that employment and were unemployed on 25th May. Persons seeking employment as agricultural workers, who had not had any employment since 4th May, would not yet have become insured contributors under the agricultural scheme, and are not included in these figures, which do not, therefore, indicate the total amount of unemployment among *all* agricultural workers. For this reason statistics of unemployment among agricultural workers have not been included in the detailed Tables on pages 216 to 219, relating to unemployment in insured industries. The statistics relating to the total numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at 25th May, however, include all agricultural workers who were registered as unemployed at that date.

## THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held at the House of Commons on 19th May, 1936, under the chairmanship of Major-General Sir John Davidson.

The Council paid a tribute to the memory of their late President, Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, and resolved that a message of sympathy should be sent to Lady Allenby.

It was reported that the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 23,673, and that the number of disabled ex-servicemen employed by these firms was 316,752. The number of disabled ex-servicemen registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the beginning of April, 1936, was 33,497, representing 8.4 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions and allowances, as compared with a figure of 16.5 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally at approximately the same date.

The Council were gratified to note that there had been slight increases in the number of enrolled firms and in the number of disabled ex-servicemen employed by them, and felt that this should encourage local committees, whose invaluable work had been mainly responsible for the success of the King's Roll Scheme. The Council also expressed its warm appreciation of the continued support given to the scheme by so many employers.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### RATIFICATION OF SEVEN DRAFT CONVENTIONS BY H.M. GOVERNMENT.

THE *London Gazette* for 9th June, 1936, contains the text of seven notices relating to the proceedings of the Privy Council on 28th May, 1936. The Privy Council on that date ordered six draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1933, and one in 1935, to be confirmed and approved, viz., six draft Conventions (adopted in 1933) concerning compulsory old-age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance; and one draft Convention (adopted in 1935) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines.

The texts of these Conventions have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, as follows:—The Conventions adopted in 1933 in Cmd. 4429 (price 2s. 6d. net; 2s. 8d., post free); and that adopted in 1935 in Cmd. 5033 (price 1s. 3d. net.; 1s. 4d., post free).

\* See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (page 8), and April, 1936 (page 120).

## ENQUIRY INTO WORKING-CLASS EXPENDITURE.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

IN the House of Commons, on 7th April, the Minister of Labour announced\* that, in order to provide the data required for the purpose of a revision of the basis of the cost-of-living index number, an enquiry into the present distribution of working-class family expenditure would be necessary, and that as regards the methods to be adopted in this enquiry, he hoped to have the assistance of an Advisory Committee.

The members of this Committee, which has now been appointed, are as follow:—Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour (Chairman); Mr. J. N. Beckett, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health; Mr. F. J. Blakemore, O.B.E., J.P., Past President of the National Chamber of Trade; Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A., Professor of Statistics, University of London; Mr. H. Crow, O.B.E., Principal, Scottish Office; Mrs. W. Y. Darling, wife of Councillor W. Y. Darling, Edinburgh; Mrs. C. S. Ganley, J.P., L.C.C., a member of the Management Committee of the London Co-operative Society; Mr. J. Hallsworth, representing the Trades Union Congress General Council; Dr. J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health; Mr. C. T. Houghton, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland; Mr. D. Caradog Jones, M.A., Lecturer in Social Statistics, University of Liverpool, and Director of the Social Survey of Merseyside; Mr. Kenelm Kerr, O.B.E., representing the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour. The Secretary to the Committee is Mr. J. G. Cannell, Ministry of Labour, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

The terms of reference of the Committee are: "To advise the Minister of Labour as to the methods to be adopted in the collection of information, by means of family budgets, showing the approximate average weekly expenditure of working-class families on the items which should be taken into account in the construction of index numbers designed to measure the percentage changes, from month to month, in the cost of maintaining a present-day standard of living."

## THE SPECIAL AREAS RECONSTRUCTION (AGREEMENT) ACT, 1936.

THE Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales), in his first and second Reports,† recommended that a fund should be established for financing new industries in the Special Areas, particularly the smaller miscellaneous industries. Such industries, in his opinion, are especially needed in the Special Areas, whose misfortunes are largely due to their being too exclusively dependent on the heavy industries.

The Special Areas Reconstruction (Agreement) Act, 1936,‡ which received the Royal Assent on 29th May, is intended to give effect to this suggestion. It authorises the Treasury to make an agreement with a company which it is intended to incorporate under the name of the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Ltd. The company will, *inter alia*, afford financial facilities to persons setting up or carrying on businesses in the Special Areas, who satisfy the company that, whilst having reasonable expectation of ultimate success on an economic basis, they are not for the time being in a position to obtain financial facilities from banks or financial institutions. The Treasury will be authorised to pay the preliminary expenses of the company, and to make a contribution towards its administration expenses and towards building up its reserves; and to assist it financially in the event of the winding up of the company.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

*Antwerp Dock Workers.*—The work of the port of Antwerp was interrupted early in June by a sudden strike of about 10,000 dock workers, who demanded an advance in wages of 14 francs a day, an increase in the number of men to the gang, and other concessions. The strike began on the evening of 2nd June, when three gangs of dockers ceased work on a steamer, and, although the trade unions had advised the men to continue at work pending negotiations, the stoppage became general next morning. The working conditions of dock workers at Antwerp are regulated by a collective agreement, under which wages are adjusted in accordance with fluctuations in the cost of living.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1936, page 121.

† Cmd. 4957 and Cmd. 5090. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net each (2s. 2d. each, post-free). Summaries of these Reports appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1935 (pages 286–7) and March, 1936 (pages 82–3), respectively.

‡ 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 19. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).



**Other Industries.**—A strike involving about 125,000 miners in all Belgian coal-fields except those in the north began on 15th June. The strike was called by the miners' national organisation in support of demands which included an increase in wages of 10 per cent., minimum rates of wages, a working week of 40 hours, and holidays with pay. Large numbers of miners had already ceased work in the Mons, Liège and Borinage districts. The strike movement has extended to metal workers in Liège and the Province of Hainault and to munition workers and employees of public services at Liège.

## FRANCE.

**The "Stay-In" Strike Movement.**—Towards the end of May, stoppages of work occurred in a large number of metal-working and engineering establishments in the Paris area in support of demands by the workpeople for increases in wages, a working week of 40 hours, the abolition of overtime, holidays with pay, the granting of full trade union rights, and the conclusion of collective agreements to regulate working conditions. In general, the movement took the form of the "stay-in" strike, the workers ceasing work but remaining in occupation of the establishments. After Whitsuntide, the strike movement spread to a number of other industries in the Paris area, and stoppages of work of a similar character occurred in many industries in other industrial centres, large numbers of workers being involved.

On 6th June, M. Léon Blum, the Prime Minister, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a legislative programme which included provisions for a working week of 40 hours, collective agreements, holidays with pay, the raising of the school-leaving age, the nationalisation of the armaments industry, and the revision of certain wage reductions imposed by the Decree-Laws of the Laval Administration. In response to his appeal to the parties to effect a settlement of the disputed points which lay outside the scope of the Government's programme, negotiations between the Confédération Générale de la Production Française and the General Confederation of Labour were opened and resulted in the conclusion of an agreement on 8th June. By the terms of this agreement, the employers accept the immediate establishment of collective agreements and recognise the workers' right to trade union membership. The collective agreements are to provide for increases in wages, as from the date of resumption of work; for the fixing of minimum rates of pay; and for the appointment of workers' delegates (shop stewards). The workers' representatives instructed the strikers to resume work in the individual undertakings as soon as their respective employers had accepted the general agreement and steps had been taken to apply it. Work has since been resumed at most of the larger establishments involved in the Paris area, and there have also been widespread resumptions in the provinces, where, however, sporadic strikes continue to occur.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**Reduced Working Hours in Anthracite Mines.**—The terms of an agreement, which was recently concluded between representatives of employers and workers in the hard coal (anthracite) mining industry and submitted to the miners for ratification, provide for the introduction, as from 1st May, 1937, of a working day of 7 hours, with the same daily wage rate as is paid at present for 8 hours. The mines will be operated normally on five days a week only, but may be operated on 6 days a week for any 12 weeks throughout the year, or, in cases of emergency, for a longer period, subject to the approval of a Board to be established for the purpose. Other clauses of the agreement, which take effect immediately, provide for the more complete operation of the "check off" system, whereby trade union dues are collected by deductions from wages; for the assumption by trade union officers of full responsibility for the observance of the terms of the agreement; and for the introduction of a system of equalisation of work, designed to reduce the heavy unemployment prevailing among anthracite miners. The agreement, which will affect the working conditions of over 100,000 anthracite miners, will replace the agreement of 1st September, 1930, which has recently expired, and will operate for two years from 30th April, 1936.

## WAGES IN GERMANY IN DECEMBER, 1935.

In December, 1935, the German Federal Statistical Office made simultaneous enquiries into earnings in a number of industries, in most of which similar enquiries had already been made in various months of the same year. The undertakings brought within the scope of the enquiries were, it is stated, selected in such a way as to be representative of the distribution of each industry throughout Germany. The numbers of workers covered by the enquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (the organ of the Federal Statistical Office) for 17th April, 2nd May and 18th May, 1936, are given below:—

Industry.	No. of workers covered.	Industry.	No. of workers covered.
Iron and steel ...	151,158	Building ...	116,353
Metal and engineering ...	552,438	Builders' joinery, etc. ...	65,822
Chemicals, etc. ...	126,775	Clothing ...	60,061
Textiles ...	197,108	Paper goods ...	38,395
Baking, etc. ...	51,492	Paper making ...	51,513
Boot and shoe ...	69,789	Printing ...	55,695
Brewing ...	29,185	Sawmilling ...	27,090

From each undertaking particulars were obtained of the total earnings of each of the more important classes of workers employed in the undertaking, and the numbers of workers included in each group. The total earnings of each group, so ascertained, comprised

all forms of wage payments (hourly time rates, piece rates, overtime rates, etc.), and workers of all ages (other than apprentices) were included. The results of this enquiry are, accordingly, not comparable with those of some similar enquiries made prior to 1935 (summaries of which have appeared from time to time in previous issues of this GAZETTE), which, in general, were restricted to workers in certain age groups, and for which separate particulars relating to the different forms of wage payments were obtained.

The principal results of the enquiry, for some of the more important industries for which statistics have been published, are reproduced in the Table below. It should be noted that the gross earnings shown were subject to deductions for wage taxes and statutory social insurance contributions, the average amount of which ranged, according to industry, from 11·7 to 14·3 per cent. of the gross weekly earnings.

Industry.	Average gross hourly earnings.			Average gross weekly earnings.		
	First hands.	Third hands.	Unskilled workers.	First hands.	Third hands.	Unskilled workers.
Iron and Steel :	Rpf.	Rpf.	Rpf.	RM.	RM.	RM.
Blast furnaces ...	96·4	82·1	78·6	53·29	44·68	41·29
Steel works ...	120·3	93·7	81·8	65·67	49·41	41·73
Rolling mills and forges ...	126·2	101·4	82·3	63·76	50·69	41·60
Foundries ...	90·6	79·3	69·9	43·82	38·27	33·82
Auxiliary undertakings	84·0	78·0	69·9	44·73	42·24	35·37
	Males.		Fe-males.	Males.		Fe-males.
	Skilled.	Others.		Skilled.	Others.	
Metal and Engineering :						
Iron and steel goods	85·2	{ 77·3* 56·4†	43·4	42·29	{ 37·72* 27·76†	21·02
Other metal goods ...	87·6	{ 76·7* 59·1†	43·9	43·43	{ 38·50* 29·28†	21·29
General engineering	94·2	{ 85·8* 65·5†	51·8	47·31	{ 42·68* 32·83†	25·07
Boilermaking, etc. ...	87·2	{ 80·0* 58·0†	51·3	42·88	{ 38·91* 28·11†	23·68
Constructional engineering	84·9	{ 75·3* 62·0†	...	43·62	{ 38·60* 31·50†	...
Shipbuilding ...	92·8	{ 81·8* 61·4†	...	47·90	{ 42·11* 29·95†	...
Vehicle and aircraft building	102·5	{ 91·3* 73·3†	51·4	49·39	{ 43·49* 36·19†	22·87
Railway carriage and waggon building	87·3	{ 76·6* 54·6†	46·9	42·93	{ 37·54* 26·09†	21·81
Electrical engineering	105·5	{ 90·9* 73·9†	55·9	52·28	{ 44·04* 35·79†	26·27
Optical and scientific instruments	102·5	{ 86·2* 69·5†	50·6	51·70	{ 40·54* 34·47†	23·68
Chemicals, etc. :						
Drugs ...	100·5	81·2	52·7	48·78	38·58	23·88
Explosives, ammunition and matches	94·1	87·6	45·9	43·71	41·76	20·19
Paint and varnish ...	97·5	80·1	47·8	45·94	37·99	21·15
Chemical fertilisers	113·1	92·6	47·8	51·14	41·95	22·42
Artificial textile fibres	95·6	82·0	51·7	42·36	33·86	20·51
Soap and detergents	107·7	86·3	47·2	54·54	42·12	22·16
Rubber and tyres ...	103·8	93·3	55·4	50·18	39·96	22·84
Sulphuric acid, soda, etc. ...	99·0	90·5	49·7	43·41	39·71	21·83
Other heavy chemicals	103·5	87·8	50·2	47·10	39·79	21·72
Aniline dyes and by-products ...	103·8	94·7	52·4	52·69	44·02	24·45
	Males.		Fe-males.	Males.		Fe-males.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.		Skilled.	Unskilled.	
Textiles :						
Worsted spinning ...	67·5	58·1	{ 46·3* 37·4†	26·21	25·33	{ 18·17* 14·93†
Cloth and dress material	71·9	55·9	{ 53·0* 40·8†	25·76	21·88	{ 19·23* 16·28†
Cotton ...	65·8	52·0	{ 49·8* 36·5†	28·14	23·00	{ 21·13* 15·75†
Linen ...	58·8	47·6	{ 43·3* 35·7†	24·10	20·29	{ 17·43* 14·38†
Silk weaving ...	71·3	58·2	{ 55·7* 44·4†	28·92	26·20	{ 20·71* 17·88†
Velvet weaving ...	77·5	55·3	{ 55·4* 38·5†	29·65	22·46	{ 18·78* 16·55†
Ribbon weaving ...	75·4	49·9	{ 49·7* 39·7†	33·65	22·52	{ 21·50* 17·82†
Tulle, lace and curtains	77·3	51·8	{ 42·9* 33·6†	28·23	20·53	{ 15·43* 11·90†
Knitted goods ...	77·1	57·5	{ 44·8* 33·8†	29·47	24·62	{ 18·54* 15·82†
Baking, etc. ...	86·4	67·4	{ 50·2* 43·0†	43·46	33·69	{ 23·89* 21·00†
Boot and shoe manufacture	76·0	...	49·8	30·75	...	19·89
Brewing ...	104·8	91·0	...	43·99	38·03	...
Building :						
Bricklayers ...	84·7	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters, etc. ...	86·4	...	...	...	...	...
Builders' labourers, etc. ...	...	70·0	...	...	...	...
Excavators and navvies ...	...	61·3	...	...	...	...
Builders' joinery and furniture.	75·9	{ 63·4* 50·2†	...	36·17	{ 30·11* 23·79†	...
Clothing ...	79·3§	...	45·3	37·36§	...	20·88
Paper goods ...	97·5	64·4	{ 54·4* 40·2†	51·54	32·98	{ 27·27* 19·78†
Paper making ...	71·2§	64·2	41·7	35·38§	31·28	18·76
Printing :						
Book printing ...	120·2	98·8	51·5	56·94	47·31	24·52
Lithographic printing	112·9	78·0	44·3	53·94	37·92	21·16
Sawmilling ...	57·9§	50·9	...	27·57§	23·83	...

\* Semi-skilled workers.

† Unskilled workers.

‡ Skilled workers.

§ Skilled and semi-skilled workers.



## EMPLOYMENT IN MAY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further expansion of employment between 27th April and 25th May in nearly all the principal industries. Those showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., tailoring, printing and bookbinding, the distributive and transport trades, hotel and boarding house service, and the fishing industry. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that, at 25th May, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,831,000. This was 119,000 more than at 27th April, 1936, and 472,000 more than at 20th May, 1935. Agricultural workers became insured at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 25th May, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13.0, as compared with 13.8 at 27th April, 1936, and with 15.5 at 20th May, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 25th May was 12.8, compared with 13.7 at 27th April, and with 15.3 at 20th May, 1935.

At 25th May, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,397,755 wholly unemployed, 225,285 temporarily stopped, and 82,002 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,705,042. This was 126,188 less than a month before and 339,710 less than a year before. The total of 1,705,042 included 1,348,886 men, 52,214 boys, 255,509 women, and 48,433 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 729,947 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 221); 667,091 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 184,646 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 123,358 uninsured persons. For particulars of the numbers of insured agricultural workers who first became insurable, for the purposes of contributions, as from 4th May, 1936, see page 206.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th May, 1936, was 1,768,246, as compared with 1,895,122 at 27th April, 1936, and 2,113,996 at 20th May, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry employment during May showed little change as compared with April, and continued bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd May, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 25th April, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 25th May, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, was 4.85, a decrease of 0.29 of a day as compared with the week ended 25th April, 1936, but an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935.

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

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1936, was 112, the same as at the end of April, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of May, 1935. In iron and steel manufacture also employment showed an improvement as compared with April. In the tinplate industry, however, employment declined slightly and was very bad; in steel sheet manufacture also it showed a slight decline.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment improved generally. In some sections of the industry, including electrical engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, it was good, and in certain districts shortages of some classes of skilled men were reported. In marine, constructional and textile engineering, however, it continued slack.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change on the whole as compared with April, and remained very bad.

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

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight improvement in May, and was considerably better than a year ago.

Employment in the wool textile industry showed a slight decline, partly of a seasonal character, during May. It remained good, however, in most departments and in most districts. In the carpet section there was a slight improvement, and employment was good or fair at all the principal centres.

In the hosiery trade employment showed an improvement and was good on the whole. In the lace trade it continued good. Employment in the silk manufacturing industry showed little change, and remained fair; in artificial silk yarn manufacture some decline took place, but employment was fairly good on the whole. There was a slight decline in the linen and jute trades; employment was very slack in the former and bad in the latter. In the textile bleaching printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed an improvement, but was still slack, with much short-time working.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades continued to improve and was fairly good on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a further improvement and employment was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed an improvement and was fairly good generally. In the glove and corset trades there was a slight improvement, and employment remained good in the former and fairly good in the latter. There was little change in the hat trade, which continued fair to good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improvement at most centres and was fairly good generally.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in all sections of the leather trades showed an improvement; it was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fairly good on the whole in other sections.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—Employment in the building industry was good on the whole, and showed a further improvement in all divisions and occupations. In some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported. In brick manufacture, employment showed a further improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers and coach builders continued to improve and was fair generally.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making industry employment showed an improvement and was good. With printers it remained fairly good generally. Employment with bookbinders improved and was fairly good on the whole.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and remained slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fair. Employment in the bottle-making sections of the glass trades showed an improvement, but was slack; it improved also in other sections and continued fair.

**Fishing.**—With fishermen employment during May showed an improvement, but was still bad on the whole.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers was slack generally, but somewhat better than in April. Among seamen it showed an improvement, partly seasonal, but remained slack at most of the ports.

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,\* aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 25th May, 1936:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured* Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 25th May, 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th May, 1936.		
	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. a year before.
London ...	7.7	4.9	6.8	- 0.7	163,244	- 20,196 - 38,947
South-Eastern ...	6.8	5.1	6.4	- 1.1	71,982	- 13,884 - 14,949
South-Western ...	9.6	5.3	8.7	- 1.1	86,477	- 12,352 - 28,515
Midlands ...	9.6	6.9	8.8	- 0.5	170,909	- 10,182 - 51,145
North-Eastern ...	19.1	8.0	16.7	- 1.1	367,210	- 26,326 - 92,895
North-Western ...	18.7	12.7	16.8	- 0.7	373,555	- 19,637 - 65,895
Scotland ...	20.9	12.1	18.5	- 1.0	272,768	- 15,651 - 38,071
Wales ...	31.9	13.6	29.9	- 1.3	198,897	- 7,960 - 9,293
Northern Ireland ...	24.0	19.7	22.4	- 0.2	63,204	- 688 - 6,040
Special Schemes	2.5	0.4	1.8	- 0.2	—	—
Total ...	14.7	8.5	13.0	- 0.8	1,768,246	- 126,876 - 345,750

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from May, 1935, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons aged 14 years and upwards on

\* Excluding insured agricultural workers, for whom information as to the percentages unemployed is not yet available.



the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

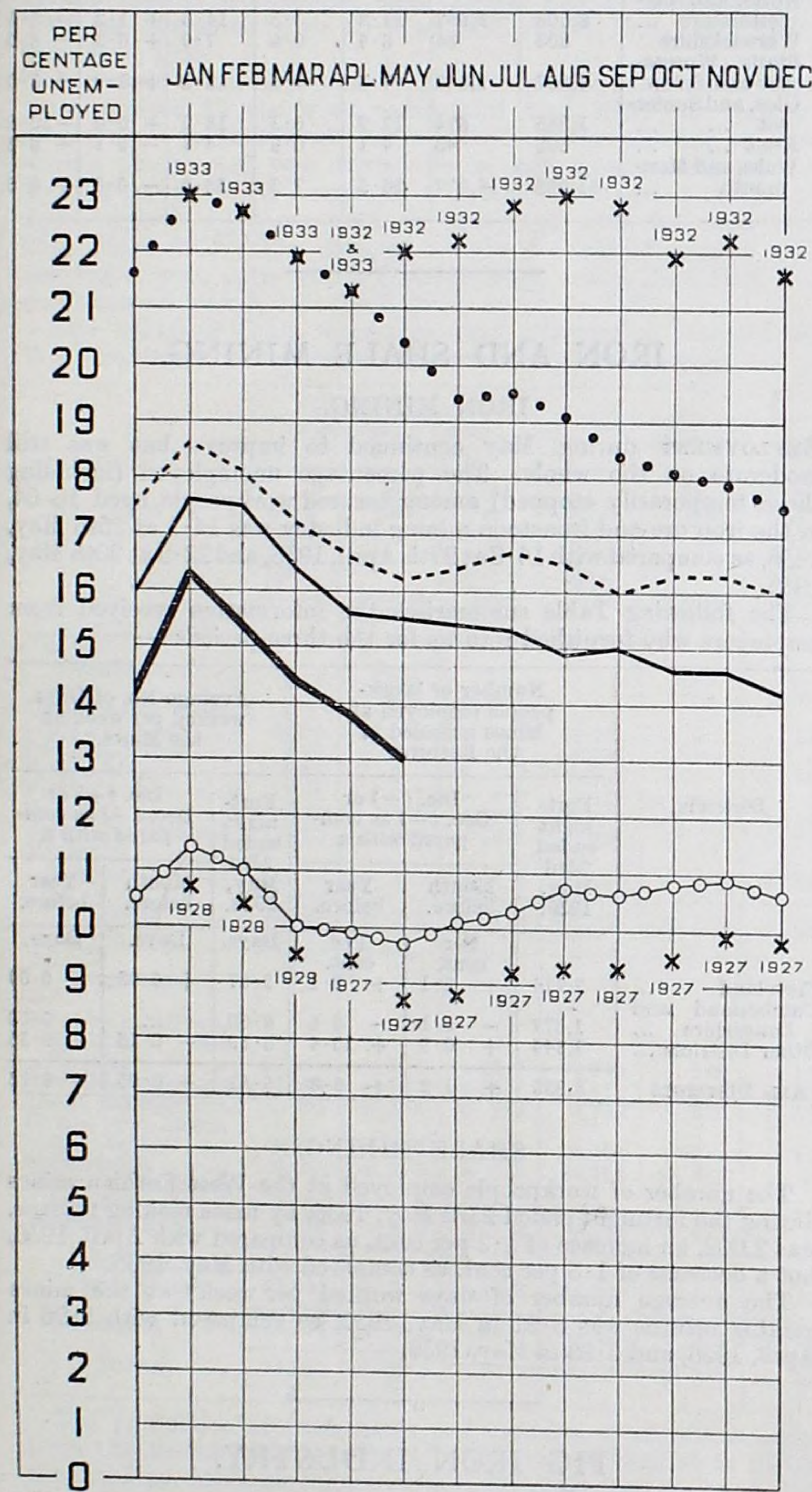
Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.						Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males and Females.			Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
			Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		
1935.							
20 May ...	17.8	9.5	13.1	2.4	15.5	2,113,996	2,044,752
24 June ...	17.6	9.2	12.5	2.9	15.4	2,068,152	2,000,110
22 July ...	17.4	9.5	12.2	3.1	15.3	2,045,383	1,972,941
26 August ...	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964
23 September	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610
21 October	16.6	9.0	12.7	1.9	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390
25 November	16.6	9.3	12.9	1.7	14.6	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December	16.3	8.7	12.6	1.6	14.2	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January...	18.5	10.5	13.6	2.7	16.3	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February...	17.3	10.3	13.4	2.0	15.4	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	16.2	9.6	12.5	1.9	14.4	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.6	9.1	11.9	1.9	13.8	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May ...	14.7	8.5	11.2	1.8	13.0	1,768,246	1,705,042

### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Thick Curve	- - - - -	= 1936.
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 1924-1935.



\* Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1936. See also footnote \* on previous page.

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

### COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 216 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis of the figures at 25th May, 1936 :—

	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)	Girls. (Under 18 years)	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,145,274	14,734	190,360	8,900	1,359,268
2. Claims under consider- ation ...	28,534	1,622	7,911	980	39,047
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	124,123	5,240	32,707	4,377	166,447
(b) „ 14 and 15 ...	—	8,682	—	8,240	16,922
4. Uninsured persons on register ...	50,955	21,936	24,531	25,936	123,358
5. Two months' file :—					
(a) persons aged 16-64 ...	32,649	2,390	30,392	3,026	68,457
(b) persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	2,757	—	4,241	6,998
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	2,527	4	203	3	2,737
Persons on Register (items 1-4) ...	1,348,886	52,214	255,509	48,433	1,705,042
Insured persons re- corded as unem- ployed (items 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6) :—					
Aged 16-64 ...	1,333,107	23,990	261,573	17,286	1,635,956
„ 14 and 15... ..	—	11,439	—	12,481	23,920

The figures relating to insured persons include those to whom agricultural workers' unemployment books had been issued, and who were registered as unemployed or whose books were in the two months' file, at 25th May, 1936. Prior to 4th May, 1936, agricultural workers were not insurable against unemployment. For particulars of the number of insured agricultural workers unemployed, see article on page 206.

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

ANALYSIS FOR 25TH MAY, 1936, AND 27TH APRIL, 1936.

	25th May, 1936.			Total.	27th April, 1936.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,108,683	160,291	79,912	1,348,886	1,435,045
Boys ...	47,641	4,456	117	52,214	63,496
Women ...	196,272	57,282	1,955	255,509	274,416
Girls ...	45,159	3,256	18	48,433	58,273
Total ...	1,397,755	225,285	82,002	1,705,042	1,831,230

#### Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men ...	1,146,055	161,600	82,456	1,390,111	1,477,072
Boys ...	49,428	4,493	119	54,040	65,394
Women ...	212,192	60,351	1,995	274,538	293,350
Girls ...	46,104	3,435	18	49,557	59,306
Total ...	1,453,779	229,879	84,588	1,768,246	1,895,122

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1936.		Period 21st May, 1935, to 25th May, 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.
Men ...	131,275	120,999	1,699,370	+ 218,205	1,584,384	+ 195,400
Boys ...	30,481	22,860	361,632	+ 59,998	282,882	+ 40,259
Women ...	56,611	42,147	724,086	+ 19,517	559,972	+ 3,661
Girls ...	26,483	19,757	323,093	+ 37,179	253,762	+ 24,181
Total	244,850	205,763	3,108,181	+ 334,899	2,681,000	+ 263,501

\* 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. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 25th May, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,330 per week.



## 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 216.

### COAL MINING

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change as compared with April, and continued bad.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.1 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 23.3 at 27th April, 1936, and 26.8 at 20th May, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed showed no change, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.2 (from 6.3 to 6.1).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd May, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 25th April, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 25th May, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, was 4.85, a decrease of 0.29 of a day as compared with the week ended 25th April, 1936, but an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd May, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.			
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	44,278	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	5.49	+ 0.08	+ 0.11
Durham ...	107,212	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	5.11	- 0.14	- 0.09
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,982	+ 0.4	- 28.2	5.64	- 0.04	+ 0.07
South Yorkshire ...	95,986	- 0.4	+ 0.3	4.27	- 0.32	+ 0.25
West Yorkshire ...	41,693	- 1.7	- 1.0	4.10	- 0.67	- 0.05
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,677	- 0.0	- 1.3	4.72	- 0.53	+ 0.06
Derbyshire ...	44,740	- 0.3	- 0.3	3.52	- 0.38	+ 0.21
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,504	- 1.5	- 0.6	3.87	- 0.59	- 0.01
Warwick ...	16,711	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	5.06	- 0.48	+ 0.22
North Staffordshire ...	22,921	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	5.17	- 0.31	+ 0.27
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	28,671	+ 0.0	- 1.5	4.70	- 0.86	+ 0.21
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,164	+ 0.1	- 0.6	5.21	- 0.36	+ 0.36
Kent ...	7,262	- 0.3	+ 1.0	5.56	...	...
North Wales ...	9,404	+ 0.6	+ 13.3	5.78	+ 0.10	+ 0.02
South Wales and Mon.	124,713	- 2.3	- 6.2	5.31	- 0.21	- 0.20
England and Wales	670,918	- 0.7	- 1.3	4.76	- 0.32	+ 0.04
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,755	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	5.72	+ 0.42	+ 0.50
Fife and Clackmannan	21,935	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	5.73	...	+ 0.22
Rest of Scotland ...	51,121	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	5.57	- 0.14	+ 0.14
Scotland ...	85,811	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	5.64	- 0.01	+ 0.22
GREAT BRITAIN ...	756,729	- 0.6	- 0.8	4.85	- 0.29	+ 0.06

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, was 0.94 of a day per week, of which 0.86 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the week ended 25th April, 1936, was 0.64 of a day per week, of which 0.60 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th May, 1935 were 1.00 day and 0.96 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd May, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,142,800 tons, as compared with 16,626,600 tons in the four weeks ended 25th April, 1936 (which included the Easter holidays), and 17,204,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th May, 1935 (which included the Jubilee holiday).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 25th May, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 27th April, 1936, and 20th May, 1935, 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 25th May, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	159,469	57,207	17.0	6.1	23.1	- 0.2	- 3.7
England and Wales ...	139,396	54,708	16.8	6.6	23.4	- 0.2	- 3.8
Scotland ...	20,073	2,499	18.2	2.3	20.5	- 0.1	- 2.9
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland	6,651	213	13.4	0.4	13.8	- 0.2	- 2.9
Durham ...	24,469	2,481	18.6	1.8	20.4	- 1.5	- 2.7
Cumberland and Westmorland	4,525	16	45.3	0.2	45.5	- 0.7	+ 14.8
Yorkshire ...	18,571	24,001	11.8	15.4	27.2	- 1.7	- 10.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,722	4,013	17.8	5.2	23.0	+ 1.8	- 1.6
Derbyshire ...	4,671	4,496	8.2	7.9	16.1	+ 2.9	- 2.8
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	6,608	1,957	11.2	3.3	14.5	+ 1.2	- 5.4
Warwickshire	803	84	6.4	0.6	7.0	+ 0.2	- 8.5
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	4,897	2,645	7.9	4.3	12.2	+ 2.0	- 6.0
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,285	674	11.9	6.3	18.2	+ 0.6	- 10.8
Kent ...	308	43	4.1	0.6	4.7	- 0.7	- 0.8
Wales and Monmouth ...	51,095	14,077	26.5	7.3	33.8	- 0.8	+ 0.3

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued to improve but was still moderate on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 14.1 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 14.8 at 27th April, 1936, and 22.5 at 20th May, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.			
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,714	+ 2.1	+ 9.1	5.87	+ 0.02	+ 0.04
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,377	- 0.1	- 6.6	6.00	...	+ 0.09
Other Districts ...	1,844	+ 0.9	+ 15.4	5.59	- 0.13	+ 0.35
ALL DISTRICTS	5,935	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	5.81	- 0.03	+ 0.13

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,002, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1936, but a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with May, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.91 in May, 1936, as compared with 5.96 in April, 1936, and 5.98 in May, 1935.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.7 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 15.3 at 27th April, 1936, and 22.2 at 20th May, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 15,107 workpeople at the end of May,

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



1936, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with April, 1936, and an increase of 10.1 per cent. as compared with May, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of May, 1936, was 112, the same as at the end of April, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of May, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		May, 1936.	April, 1936.	May, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	80	29	29	24	...	+ 5
Cumberland and W. Lancashire ...	21	9	9	7	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales ...	24	10	10	9	...	+ 1
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants ...	40	25	25	21	...	+ 4
Lincolnshire ...	20	13	12	10	+ 1	+ 3
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick ...	32	7	8	8	— 1	— 1
South Wales and Mon. ...	13	5	5	5	...	...
England and Wales ...	230	98	98	84	...	+ 14
Scotland ...	78	14	14	13	...	+ 1
Great Britain ...	308	112	112	97	...	+ 15

The production of pig iron in May, 1936, amounted to 661,000 tons, compared with 629,800 tons in April, 1936, and 558,900 tons in May, 1935.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 17.2 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 18.7 at 27th April, 1936, and 23.6 at 20th May, 1935.

At certain firms, employing 71,987 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd May, 1936, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1.2 per cent., as compared with the week ended 25th April, 1936, and by 12.9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 25th May, 1935. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 23rd May, 1936, as compared with 5.6 in April, 1936, and May, 1935.

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 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,078	— 2.5	+ 10.7	47,701	— 2.3	+ 10.6
Puddling Forges ...	882	+ 8.2	— 9.4	4,201	+ 14.8	+ 7.3
Rolling Mills ...	25,012	— 0.4	+ 7.4	137,816	+ 0.7	+ 10.0
Forging and Pressing	1,376	— 4.7	— 4.0	7,515	— 3.8	— 0.4
Founding ...	7,948	— 0.4	+ 17.1	45,770	+ 2.7	+ 18.1
Other Departments	13,383	+ 2.9	+ 12.2	76,384	+ 3.5	+ 12.4
Mechanics, Labourers ...	15,308	+ 1.1	+ 17.8	89,070	+ 1.3	+ 18.3
TOTAL ...	71,987	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	408,457	+ 1.2	+ 12.9

DISTRICTS.		Per cent.			Per cent.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	14,041	+ 1.1	+ 12.9	79,819	+ 1.9	+ 13.5
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	20,084	+ 0.2	+ 13.4	114,411	+ 1.4	+ 14.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	406	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	2,162	+ 2.0	+ 11.9
Staffordshire ...	5,576	— 0.2	+ 8.5	30,368	+ 0.7	+ 11.0
Other Midland Counties ...	5,691	+ 2.6	+ 6.6	32,756	+ 3.5	+ 8.0
Wales and Mon. ...	5,967	+ 1.2	+ 9.4	34,132	+ 5.0	+ 12.4
	9,638	— 2.6	+ 7.5	54,592	— 2.3	+ 8.4
Total, England and Wales ...	61,403	+ 0.3	+ 10.8	348,240	+ 1.4	+ 12.2
Scotland ...	10,584	+ 0.5	+ 14.1	60,217	+ 0.4	+ 16.9
TOTAL ...	71,987	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	408,457	+ 1.2	+ 12.9

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 963,000 tons in May, 1936, as compared with 984,200† tons in April, 1936, and 853,300 tons in May, 1935.

\* 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.  
† Revised figure.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinsplate industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 30.7 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 30.4 at 27th April, 1936, and 37.5 at 20th May, 1935. In steel sheet manufacture also employment showed a slight decline.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 23rd May, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinsplate ...	51	— 3	— 3	299	— 12	+ 3
Steel Sheet ...	8	— 1	— 1	83	— 2	+ 1
TOTAL ...	59	— 4	— 4	382	— 14	+ 4

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT improved generally during May. In some sections of the industry, including electrical engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, it was good, and in certain districts shortages of some classes of skilled men were reported. In marine, constructional and textile engineering it, however, continued slack.

Compared with a year ago employment was considerably better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th May, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, 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 25th May, 1936.						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 ...	3,129	492	155	236	1,708	5,720	— 544	— 2,958
South-Eastern	1,445	262	218	62	1,100	3,087	— 288	— 1,326
South-Western	1,179	133	411	94	1,282	3,099	— 1,031	— 3,541
Midlands ...	3,853	831	46	614	6,070	11,414	— 1,125	— 7,356
North-Eastern	10,757	719	3,035	1,206	1,237	16,954	— 1,711	— 10,486
North-Western	16,186	1,293	176	439	1,860	19,954	— 1,481	— 7,478
Scotland ...	8,252	327	2,303	1,239	1,055	13,176	— 1,093	— 6,734
Wales... ..	1,008	95	43	270	460	1,876	— 136	— 403
Northern Ireland	1,216	61	560	94	309	2,240	+ 153	— 1,339
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,025	4,213	6,947	4,254	15,081	77,520	— 7,256	— 41,621

Percentages Unemployed at 25th May, 1936.								
London ...	3.9	3.1	33.7	4.9	3.2	8.7	— 0.4	— 2.2
South-Eastern	3.6	2.9	6.8	7.4	2.9	3.4	— 0.3	— 1.8
South-Western	3.5	4.5	6.9	11.9	3.9	4.1	— 1.3	— 4.9
Midlands ...	4.5	2.8	38.3	7.1	5.6	4.9	— 0.5	— 3.2
North-Eastern	10.3	6.7	20.7	17.2	7.7	11.1	— 1.1	— 7.1
North-Western	14.8	6.3	24.1	13.5	8.7	12.9	— 0.9	— 4.9
Scotland ...	12.8	9.8	15.4	20.8	9.1	13.1	— 1.1	— 7.1
Wales... ..	22.8	11.7	11.9	13.8	17.7	18.5	— 1.3	— 7.2
Northern Ireland	18.7	14.2	10.9	72.3	11.8	15.1	+ 1.0	— 9.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8.9	4.5	15.2	12.7	5.3	7.9	— 0.7	— 4.5
Dicto, April, 1936	9.8	4.9	15.5	13.6	6.0	8.6	—	—
Dicto, May, 1935	13.2	6.9	27.6	18.8	9.2	12.4	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment improved in marine engineering but was still bad. It also improved in that district and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in general engineering, and was fair to moderate in both districts. Employment improved generally in Lancashire and Cheshire but continued slack in general and textile engineering; it was fair in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry there was a further improvement in employment in general and electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and it was good in each section; constructional engineering also showed an improvement and was fair to good. Employment continued fair in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district. In London and the Southern Counties it showed further improvement and was good; it continued to be very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment improved in all the principal sections of the industry; it was still slack, however, in marine engineering, while in general engineering it was moderate. In Wales, although there was some general improvement, it was still bad. Employment in Northern Ireland declined slightly and was slack generally.



## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change on the whole as compared with April, an improvement in the North-Western Division and in Scotland having been largely offset by a decline in the South-Western Division and in Wales. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all the principal areas except Wales, where there was a decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th May, 1936, among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 27th April, 1936 and 20th May, 1935:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 25th May, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th May, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,667	+ 92	- 446	21.7	+ 1.2	- 4.6
South-Eastern ...	664	+ 62	- 177	10.4	+ 0.9	- 3.1
South-Western ...	3,783	+ 665	- 496	16.0	+ 2.8	- 2.5
Midlands ...	64	+ 15	+ 10	35.6	+ 8.4	+ 8.6
North-Eastern ...	16,811	- 37	- 9,220	42.3	- 0.1	- 19.3
North-Western ...	7,870	- 824	- 1,621	32.3	- 3.4	- 8.1
Scotland ...	15,443	- 784	- 4,946	37.7	- 1.9	- 10.8
Wales ...	3,158	+ 529	+ 440	62.7	+ 10.5	+ 11.0
Northern Ireland	2,229	+ 79	- 1,776	24.1	+ 0.8	- 25.2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>51,689</b>	<b>- 203</b>	<b>- 18,232</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 11.1</b>

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in May, and was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 16.0 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 16.7 at 27th April, 1936, and with 20.9 at 20th May, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 15.6 and 16.4 and 20.8, and in the manufacturing department 16.5, 17.1 and 20.9.

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 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	11,734	+ 1.2	+ 2.4	18,648	+ 1.3	+ 5.0
Spinning ...	23,212	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	35,437	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Weaving ...	20,486	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	33,257	+ 2.0	+ 7.1
Other ...	6,599	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	14,318	+ 2.0	+ 5.6
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,031</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>101,660</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	4,714	+ 1.0	- 10.1	7,616	+ 5.2	- 3.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,064	- 3.9	- 1.2	9,799	- 3.4	+ 3.5
Oldham ...	11,429	- 1.3	+ 7.5	19,927	- 0.9	+ 10.8
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,281	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	16,286	- 0.3	+ 3.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,206	+ 0.4	+ 7.8	10,409	- 0.4	+ 8.3
Manchester ...	3,396	+ 6.3	+ 9.2	5,359	+ 8.0	+ 10.0
Preston and Chorley ...	3,521	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	5,772	+ 4.8	+ 5.8
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,831	- 2.1	- 0.5	6,235	- 0.5	+ 2.6
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,031	+ 2.4	+ 0.8	5,713	+ 5.7	+ 6.1
Colne and Nelson ...	2,151	+ 1.3	+ 6.9	4,253	+ 3.8	- 0.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,000	+ 1.9	+ 3.9	3,771	+ 1.0	+ 6.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,006	+ 12.1	- 4.2	2,972	+ 9.7	+ 2.4
Other Districts ...	2,401	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	3,548	+ 2.2	+ 7.3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,031</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>101,660</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>

Returns from firms employing about 61,100 workpeople in the week ended 23rd May, 1936, showed that about 4 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a further slight improvement; at Stanleybridge and at Stockport there was little change. Employment at Glossop was good.

In the Oldham district there was a slight improvement in the spinning department; employment was moderate, and better than a year ago. In the manufacturing department also there was a slight improvement, though there was still much under-employment, particularly in the velvet section.

At Bolton employment with spinners improved slightly but was still bad; with cardroom workers employment remained slack; with weavers, winders and warpers it was good, except in the quilt weaving section. At Leigh employment in the spinning department improved

slightly and was good. Employment in the weaving department showed some improvement at Bury; it was good at Rochdale and fair at Heywood. In the spinning department at Rochdale employment remained good in the medium and coarse sections; in the fine spinning section there was a slight decline.

At Preston there was little change; several firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. There was little change also at Blackburn, where employment remained bad. At Accrington there was an improvement with weavers. At Darwen employment declined slightly, but it remained considerably better than a year ago. At Great Harwood there was an improvement; at Burnley the improvement previously reported continued. At Padiham and at Colne there was a slight improvement; there was also an improvement at Nelson, where employment was good. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained moderate.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad with spinners and cardroom workers; there was much short time working. At Todmorden employment in the weaving department remained fair.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 25th May, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th May, 1936.					Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Card and Blowing Room ... ..	1,395	3,158	365	1,959	6,877	—	638
Spinning ... ..	8,664	2,691	3,215	1,896	16,466	—	890
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,362	4,619	885	4,363	11,229	—	174
Weaving ... ..	5,295	12,495	960	2,336	21,086	—	858
Other Processes ...	906	253	143	129	1,431	—	44
Total ... ..	17,622	23,216	5,568	10,683	57,089	—	2,604

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, partly of a seasonal character, during May. It remained good, however, in most departments and in most districts, and was appreciably better than a year earlier.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 9.9 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 9.7 at 27th April, 1936, and with 14.5 at 20th May, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 6.0, 6.8 and 7.5.

*Worsted Section.*—Employment showed a slight decline at some centres, but was still fairly good, and considerably better than in May of last year.

At Bradford there was a slight decline both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; the decline was largely seasonal, and employment generally remained fairly good. At Halifax employment improved slightly and was good. At Huddersfield and at Leeds there was little general change. At Keighley, Haworth, Silsden and Skipton there was a decline at some of the smaller spinning mills; but employment generally remained good, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments.

In the wool sorting department employment showed a further slight decline, but was still good, and better than in May of last year. In the wool combing department also there was a decline, affecting all sections; employment on the whole was at about the same level as in May, 1935. In the worsted spinning department there was a slight decline, more short time being worked; in worsted weaving there was little change; in both departments employment remained fairly good generally, and better than in May of last year.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd May showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 13½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time\* in that week, with an average loss of 10 hours each; during the same period, 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* department, 16 per cent. were on short time, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 17½ per cent. worked overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department 13 per cent. were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 22 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time\*, 12 per cent. and 6½ hours; overtime, 9½ per cent. and 5 hours.

*Woollen Section.*—There was a slight decline at most centres as compared with April, but the improvement over last year was generally maintained. Employment at Huddersfield was not quite so good as in April, but remained good, with some firms running night and day shifts. At Batley, employment improved and was good; some firms were on overtime or night work. Employment was good also at Dewsbury. In the rag and shoddy trade employment

\* 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.



showed a slight decline, but was good for the time of year. There was a slight decline in employment in the Leeds district, and at Otley and Guiseley. In the blanket trade employment was fairly good in Yorkshire; at Witney it remained good.

Employment in Lancashire showed little general change. In the West of England employment continued good.

In the South of Scotland, employment was fairly good and much better than a year ago; at Stornoway overtime continued to be worked.

Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd May showed that 16 per cent. of the workpeople in the woollen section as a whole were on short time\* in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department 16 per cent. were on short time, losing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time\*,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours; overtime, 10 per cent. and 5 hours.

*Carpet Section.*—Employment in the carpet trade showed a slight improvement, and was good or fair at all the principal centres.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments:</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,228	− 2.1	95.0	23,522	− 1.5	78.6
Spinning ...	37,331	− 1.0	91.2	53,875	− 1.7	83.4
Weaving ...	15,788	− 0.6	85.7	29,631	− 0.6	79.0
Other Depts. ...	9,421	+ 0.5	99.4	21,005	+ 1.6	82.8
Not specified ...	1,547	− 1.3	88.5	2,971	− 0.6	66.9
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,315</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>131,004</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,061	+ 1.0	79.4	2,357	− 2.0	84.6
Spinning ...	12,897	− 1.5	91.0	27,031	− 1.4	97.1
Weaving ...	22,489	+ 0.1	97.8	38,909	− 0.3	97.1
Other Depts. ...	15,844	− 1.1	91.1	33,439	− 1.9	89.1
Not specified ...	2,263	− 0.0	84.4	4,475	+ 2.4	85.8
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>54,554</b>	<b>− 0.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>106,211</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>141.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>141,398</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>261,193</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b>Districts:†</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	32,190	− 2.0	89.4	58,179	− 2.6	74.3
Huddersfield ...	7,654	+ 0.5	89.8	15,064	+ 1.8	81.6
Halifax ...	8,572	+ 0.0	81.2	13,962	+ 0.3	74.0
Leeds ...	7,974	− 0.4	96.4	13,557	− 1.6	91.6
Keighley ...	6,803	− 0.5	91.1	11,460	+ 0.5	90.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,530	− 0.1	107.2	4,859	− 2.3	96.7
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>66,723</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>117,081</b>	<b>− 1.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,704	+ 0.4	93.7	8,703	+ 6.5	89.1
Lancashire ...	345	− 2.0	119.9	562	− 8.5	107.7
Scotland ...	2,543	− 0.8	114.0	4,658	− 2.1	167.7
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,315</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>131,004</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,466	− 2.3	98.6	26,445	− 3.4	92.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,178	+ 1.0	84.7	19,218	+ 2.6	90.5
Leeds ...	8,158	− 1.6	102.7	16,485	− 2.7	103.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,558	+ 0.9	99.2	5,353	− 1.4	87.2
Bradford ...	1,199	− 2.7	95.4	2,385	− 5.4	80.1
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>34,559</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>69,886</b>	<b>− 1.6</b>	<b>95.9</b>
Lancashire ...	4,592	+ 0.0	91.4	9,133	− 0.0	91.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,381	− 1.7	84.8	6,260	− 0.5	98.5
Scotland ...	12,022	+ 0.4	89.6	20,932	+ 0.2	86.9
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>54,554</b>	<b>− 0.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>106,211</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>141.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>141,398</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>261,193</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>

\* See \* note in second column on page 212.

† 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 23rd May, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th April, 1936:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (−, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	− 2.6	− 2.2	− 1.2	+ 0.8	− 2.0
Rest of W. Riding ...	− 0.6	− 0.2	− 0.1	+ 0.2	− 0.1
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 0.6	− 0.8	− 0.4	+ 0.8	− 0.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>− 2.1</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>− 0.6</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>− 0.9</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ...	—	− 2.8	− 2.4	− 2.0	− 2.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	− 2.0	+ 1.0
Leeds ...	—	− 2.5	− 1.0	− 2.1	− 1.6
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	− 0.8	+ 0.5	− 1.4	− 0.3
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	− 1.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	− 0.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>− 1.5</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>− 1.1</b>	<b>− 0.6</b>

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 25th May, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th May, 1936.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	79	3	201	1	284	− 29
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	449	204	315	80	1,048	− 8
Wool Combing ...	249	79	582	260	1,170	− 432
Wool Carding ...	372	57	464	49	942	+ 15
Woollen Spinning ...	223	50	343	105	721	+ 13
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	301	549	218	954	2,022	+ 331
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	53	20	152	58	283	− 28
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	55	149	141	458	803	+ 40
Woollen Weaving ...	101	123	182	1,233	1,639	+ 194
Worsted Weaving ...	85	71	58	747	961	+ 170
Other Processes ...	718	62	516	166	1,462	− 199
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>+ 67</b>

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement at most centres in May; it was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11.5 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 12.1 at 27th April, 1936, and with 13.2 at 20th May, 1935.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	1,646	− 3.5	− 7.5	3,521	− 1.5	− 5.3
Leicester ...	9,057	...	− 6.7	22,137	+ 2.7	− 3.6
Leicester Country District ...	4,068	− 0.9	+ 7.6	8,552	− 1.7	+ 5.7
Northampton ...	5,879	− 0.4	+ 0.9	13,992	+ 3.6	+ 1.1
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,411	+ 1.2	+ 9.0	15,222	+ 0.9	+ 13.7
Kettering and District ...	4,576	− 0.2	+ 0.4	10,774	+ 1.1	− 0.5
Rest of Northants. ...	1,219	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	2,638	+ 3.0	− 5.2
Stafford and District ...	2,493	− 0.4	+ 3.4	5,512	− 2.1	+ 2.5
Norwich and District ...	5,947	− 1.0	− 6.2	10,974	− 2.1	− 11.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,230	+ 7.1	+ 4.9	2,251	+ 25.4	+ 17.2
Leeds and District ...	1,507	− 0.2	+ 1.0	3,458	+ 1.8	− 4.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,836	+ 1.7	+ 8.3	13,965	+ 2.8	+ 9.0
Birmingham and District ...	856	− 0.3	− 4.9	1,663	+ 5.3	− 10.2
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,657	− 0.4	+ 6.4	8,989	− 1.4	− 0.4
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>56,382</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>123,648</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>− 5.4</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>57,435</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>125,846</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>



Returns from firms employing about 57,100 workpeople in the week ended 23rd May, 1936, showed that about 26½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while 11½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average. The short time was fairly general; the overtime was worked principally in Lancashire (where more overtime than short time was worked), and in the Higham and Rushden district. At Leicester, short time was largely worked, but there was also a considerable amount of overtime.

Employment in North London was good; in East London it remained moderate; in both districts an unsatisfied demand was reported for certain grades of workers.

At Leicester employment continued fairly good generally, though it was described as slack with women workers. In the Leicestershire country district employment declined slightly and short time was largely worked; at some centres there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour.

Employment at Northampton showed a further slight improvement and was fair; there was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour. In the Higham and Rushden district employment continued good. Employment at Kettering improved slightly, and was fair. In the other principal Northamptonshire centres employment continued fairly good generally.

At Stafford employment showed little change and was fairly good; at Norwich it again declined, and short time was largely worked.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed an improvement, and some firms were working full time; at other firms however, short time continued to be largely worked. At Leeds employment continued fairly good, and there was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment again improved, and was good.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it again declined slightly at Edinburgh and was poor; at Maybole it continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th May, 1936 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th May, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept. ....	147	17	62	19	245	— 1
Rough Stuff Dept. ....	346	4	119	5	474	— 31
Clicking Dept. ...	681	6	783	1	1,471	— 112
Closing Dept. ...	29	464	17	794	1,304	+ 203
Making Dept. ...	1,882	30	940	87	2,939	— 113
Finishing Dept. ...	1,191	283	441	145	2,060	— 133
Slipper Making ...	254	132	312	301	999	— 362
Clog Making ...	19	—	8	2	29	+ 1
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	692	—	59	4	755	— 96
TOTAL ...	5,241	936	2,741	1,358	10,276	— 644

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and remained slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.3 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 19.1 at 27th April, 1936, and 19.3 at 20th May, 1935.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year* before.
China ...	2,065	— 1.8	+ 1.6	3,794	+ 0.3	+ 5.9
Barthenware ...	6,949	— 0.6	+ 0.6	12,722	+ 0.4	— 1.4
Other Branches ...	2,027	...	— 0.2	3,963	+ 2.4	+ 3.5
TOTAL ...	11,041	— 0.7	+ 0.6	20,479	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,576	— 1.2	+ 1.5	14,757	+ 0.6	+ 3.4
Other districts ...	2,465	+ 1.1	— 2.2	5,722	+ 1.2	— 5.2
TOTAL ...	11,041	— 0.7	+ 0.6	20,479	+ 0.8	+ 0.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,946 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,973, or about 27 per cent., were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd May, 1936; on the other hand, 488, or 4½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about 7 hours each on the average.

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

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during May, and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.2 at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 10.2 at 27th April, 1936, and 11.0 at 20th May, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,826	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	4,864	+ 1.1	+ 3.8
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,663	+ 1.7	+ 8.7	24,895	+ 3.8	+ 10.2
South and South-West Counties	1,914	+ 2.7	+ 2.9	5,071	+ 9.8	+ 8.3
and Wales ...	231	+ 0.9	— 2.1	627	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12,634	+ 1.6	+ 6.5	35,457	+ 4.2	+ 8.9

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,634 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 6½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during May, and showed a further improvement, compared both with the previous month and with a year ago, in all divisions and in all occupations.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, and good with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas a shortage of certain men was reported. With labourers, etc., employment was slack but showed some improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th May, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month, and with May, 1935 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 25th May, 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	139,970	6,329	196	4.5	— 1.8	— 3.2
Bricklayers ...	88,910	2,711	89	3.0	— 0.7	— 0.3
Masons ...	23,830	1,522	57	6.4	— 1.6	— 5.3
Slaters and Tilers	8,670	772	64	8.9	— 1.5	— 6.7
Plasterers ...	31,590	1,554	89	4.9	— 2.0	— 3.7
Painters ...	129,740	6,344	111	4.9	— 2.3	— 3.2
Plumbers ...	39,280	3,069	147	7.8	— 1.5	— 4.3
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	271,080	32,025	795	11.8	— 1.6	— 4.6
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	96,130	26,355	434	27.4	— 2.8	— 5.5
All other occupations ...	147,590	27,284	805	18.5	— 1.3	— 2.6
TOTAL ...	976,790	107,965	2,787	11.1	— 1.7	— 3.5
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	199,120	18,490	24	9.3	— 1.4	— 3.4
South-Eastern ...	156,340	7,466	74	4.8	— 1.4	— 1.7
South-Western ...	114,550	8,544	188	7.5	— 1.8	— 3.4
Midlands ...	117,270	9,960	428	8.5	— 1.7	— 3.4
North-Eastern ...	121,040	17,075	878	14.1	— 2.3	— 4.7
North-Western ...	123,970	18,791	580	15.2	— 2.0	— 4.5
Scotland ...	92,690	14,654	491	15.8	— 0.4	— 2.4
Wales ...	33,000	8,317	119	25.2	— 4.2	— 6.4
Northern Ireland	18,810	4,668	5	24.8	— 3.1	— 8.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	976,790	107,965	2,787	11.1	— 1.7	— 3.5

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 145 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,516,000 in 1931). These returns show that in May, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £12,492,900, as compared with £11,524,900 in May, 1935.

An analysis of these figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 230 of the present issue.



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement during May and was good generally; it was better than in May, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with April and was good on the whole. In some centres, however, including Bradford, Newcastle, Liverpool and Bristol, it was described as slack or bad; while at London, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff and Edinburgh (machine branch) it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued fairly good and was a little better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford, Edinburgh and Belfast, however, described employment as bad; whilst at London, Birmingham and Bristol it was described as fair. With lithographic artists it continued fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with April and was fairly good on the whole; it was also better than in May, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 5.3 on 25th May, 1936, as compared with 6.5 at 27th April, 1936 and 6.8 at 20th May, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.9, 8.6 and 8.3, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 5.9, 6.7 and 6.5.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		May, 1936.	April, 1936.	May, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ... ..	33,641	3.6	3.9	4.5	-0.3	-0.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,127	7.3	7.4	7.6	-0.1	-0.3
Midland and Eastern Counties ... ..	7,584	3.9	4.1	4.0	-0.2	-0.1
Scotland ... ..	5,342	7.2	7.0	8.0	+0.2	-0.8
Other Districts ...	9,798	3.8	4.5	4.4	-0.7	-0.6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70,492</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,763</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Bookbinding ... ..</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during May was slack generally, but somewhat better than in the previous month.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30.8 per cent. were unemployed at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 32.6 per cent. at 27th April, 1936, and with 32.7 per cent. at 20th May, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 25th May, 1936, was 15.0, as compared with 13.8 at 27th April, 1936; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding percentages were 33.7 and 35.9. Corresponding figures for a year ago are not available.

*London.*—Employment remained slack.

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.		
<b>Week ended—</b>					
2nd May, 1936 ...	3,306	1,764	5,070	6,036	11,106
9th " " ...	3,784	1,649	5,433	6,103	11,536
16th " " ...	3,573	2,066	5,639	5,944	11,583
23rd " " ...	3,089	1,971	5,060	5,961	11,021
30th " " ...	3,557	2,234	5,791	5,716	11,507
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 30th May, 1936 ... ..</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>5,952</b>	<b>11,351</b>
<b>Average for April, 1936</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>11,210</b>
<b>Average for May, 1935</b>	<b>3,917</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>12,081</b>

*Tilbury.*—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during May was 872, compared with 987 in April, and with 774 in May, 1935.

*East Coast.*—Employment was moderate on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields it showed a slight improvement; at the Hartlepoons it remained fair. At Middlesbrough

it remained good at the river wharves, but was slack at the docks. At Hull it continued bad with coal workers, but improved with dock workers. Employment at Grimsby and Boston remained fair; at Ipswich it improved and was good.

*Mersey.*—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston it remained slack. At Salford it was poor during the greater part of the month, but improved slightly towards the close.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th May, 1936, was 11,718, compared with 11,480 in April, 1936, and with 10,983 in May, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £29,230 in the four weeks ended 29th May, 1936, compared with £26,714 in April, 1936, and with £24,735 in May, 1935.

*Other Ports in England and Wales.*—Employment at Cardiff continued moderate; at Penarth it declined. At Swansea it fluctuated considerably, and declined with dock workers, but improved with coal trimmers. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth remained fairly good. At Southampton it improved slightly, and was moderate; at Plymouth it was fair.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—Employment at Glasgow continued fair. At Dundee it was rather worse than in the previous month. At Grangemouth it improved slightly; at Leith it declined but was fair. Employment at Greenock was good. At Belfast it continued good.

## SEAMEN.

DURING May employment among seamen showed an improvement, partly seasonal, but remained slack at most of the ports. There was, however, a shortage of certain classes of seamen at several ports. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th May, 1936, was 25.0, compared with 27.3 at 27th April, 1936, and with 29.6 at 20th May, 1935.

The demand for men on the Mersey was quiet, except in the first and the third weeks, when it was fairly good. At Manchester it declined to quiet in the second week, but improved thereafter and was fair.

On the Thames the demand was fair until the last week, when it became quiet. At Southampton there was a great improvement, and at the end of the month demand was good; a shortage of able-bodied seamen was reported.

The demand on the Tyne was very slack, more particularly in the second half of the month; on the Wear it was very quiet in the first fortnight, but improved slightly thereafter. On the Tees it was fairly good, except in the second week; at the Hartlepoons there was a fairly good demand at the beginning of the month, but it declined later, and was very poor. At Hull it was fairly good on the whole, with a period of good demand in the middle of the month; there was a scarcity of British carpenters and of seamen.

The demand for men at Bristol was very poor in the first half of the month but slightly better thereafter; at Avonmouth it declined in the first two weeks but improved later and was fair. At Newport it was quiet until the last week, when it was fair; at Cardiff it improved, and was good in the third week and fair during the remainder of the month; British carpenters and ordinary seamen were difficult to secure. At Swansea there was a very good demand; a shortage of deck ratings, particularly seamen and carpenters, was reported.

On the Clyde the demand was fair generally, and improved to good towards the end of the month; there was some difficulty in securing suitable ratings. At Leith it fluctuated between moderate and fair. At Belfast, the demand gradually declined during the first three weeks, but improved slightly in the last week, and at the end of the month was quiet.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	May, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Five Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	May, 1936.	May, 1935.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	8,530	+ 167	— 86	38,785	39,857
Manchester ... ..	655	— 19	— 31	2,771	2,897
London ... ..	7,264	— 264	— 1,462	38,025	38,591
Southampton... ..	6,864	+ 1,723	— 884	25,113	32,070
Tyne Ports ... ..	1,746	+ 31	+ 261	8,365	7,244
Sunderland ... ..	96	— 112	— 43	688	753
Middlesbrough ...	274	+ 9	+ 74	1,305	1,253
Hull ... ..	850	+ 211	— 73	3,625	3,579
Bristol‡ ... ..	717	+ 161	+ 146	3,078	3,242
Newport, Mon. ...	215	— 14	— 99	1,620	1,547
Cardiff§ ... ..	1,973	+ 198	+ 73	9,263	8,534
Swansea ... ..	1,094	— 291	+ 83	4,087	3,697
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ... ..	248	+ 68	+ 41	1,045	1,081
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	472	+ 46	— 235	1,922	1,831
Glasgow ... ..	3,008	+ 695	+ 106	11,592	10,712
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ... ..	202	— 24	+ 44	991	784
<b>Total for above Ports</b>	<b>34,208</b>	<b>+ 2,585</b>	<b>— 2,085</b>	<b>152,275</b>	<b>157,672</b>

\* 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, exclusive of agricultural workers,\* at July, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 25th May, 1936, together with separate figures for those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) and those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The increase or decrease in the total percentage unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively, is also shown.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted at 25th May, 1936, were 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, 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; particulars of the numbers of such juveniles recorded as unemployed at 25th May, 1936, are given, however, on page 220.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded 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 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 when 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 to have gone abroad, are excluded. 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 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 209 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 209.

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 April and May, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for May, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

## INSURED PERSONS\*, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th MAY, 1936.

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.
<b>Fishing ... ..</b>	7,892	119	8,011	118	49	167	8,010	168	8,178	7,957	168	8,125
<b>Mining :—</b>												
Coal Mining ... ..	158,855	645	159,500	57,143	64	57,207	215,998	709	216,707	215,968	708	216,676
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,418	—	1,418	91	—	91	1,509	—	1,509	1,498	—	1,498
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	945	1	946	25	—	25	970	1	971	966	1	967
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,529	11	5,540	1,359	—	1,359	6,888	11	6,899	6,112	10	6,122
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	623	4	627	19	—	19	642	4	646	642	4	646
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1,065	134	1,199	872	13	885	1,937	147	2,084	1,897	147	2,044
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,415	10	1,425	194	3	197	1,609	13	1,622	1,522	13	1,535
<i>Total, Mining ... ..</i>	<i>169,850</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>170,655</i>	<i>59,703</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>59,783</i>	<i>229,553</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>230,438</i>	<i>228,605</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>229,488</i>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,844	9	1,853	98	2	100	1,942	11	1,953	1,941	11	1,952
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,072	81	3,153	524	18	542	3,596	99	3,695	3,566	97	3,663
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,012	39	1,051	152	1	153	1,164	40	1,204	1,075	37	1,112
<i>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</i>	<i>5,928</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>6,057</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>6,702</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>6,852</i>	<i>6,582</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>6,727</i>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	7,561	587	8,148	1,080	82	1,162	8,641	669	9,310	8,387	668	9,055
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	3,791	2,862	6,653	2,509	4,223	6,732	6,300	7,085	13,385	6,288	7,081	13,369
<b>Glass :—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	2,048	336	2,384	576	111	687	2,624	447	3,071	2,611	447	3,058
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,585	173	2,758	796	29	825	3,381	202	3,583	3,381	202	3,583
<i>Total, Glass ... ..</i>	<i>4,633</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>1,372</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>1,512</i>	<i>6,005</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>6,654</i>	<i>5,992</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>6,641</i>
<b>Chemicals, etc. :—</b>												
Chemicals ... ..	7,346	1,082	8,428	524	65	589	7,870	1,147	9,017	7,803	1,145	8,948
Explosives ... ..	603	272	875	14	25	39	617	297	914	616	297	913
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,039	202	1,241	47	6	53	1,085	208	1,294	1,080	208	1,288
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	4,074	968	5,042	1,804	191	1,995	5,878	1,159	7,037	5,837	1,138	6,975
<i>Total, Chemicals, etc. ...</i>	<i>13,062</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>15,586</i>	<i>2,389</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>15,451</i>	<i>2,811</i>	<i>18,262</i>	<i>15,336</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>18,124</i>
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	2,072	5	2,077	302	—	302	2,374	5	2,379	2,373	5	2,378
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	16,114	129	16,243	11,607	17	11,624	27,721	146	27,867	27,720	146	27,866
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,737	165	2,902	626	20	646	3,363	185	3,548	3,340	184	3,524
Tin Plates ... ..	2,845	238	3,083	5,258	324	5,582	8,103	552	8,655	8,102	552	8,654
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	2,805	52	2,857	2,118	4	2,122	4,923	56	4,979	4,923	56	4,979
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,949	174	2,123	719	63	782	2,668	237	2,905	2,664	237	2,901
<i>Total, Metal Manufacture ...</i>	<i>28,522</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>29,285</i>	<i>20,630</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>21,058</i>	<i>49,152</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>50,343</i>	<i>49,122</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>50,312</i>
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	37,838	1,415	39,253	7,285	487	7,772	45,123	1,902	47,025	43,920	1,889	45,809
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,369	575	3,944	207	62	269	3,576	637	4,213	3,518	634	4,152
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	6,593	25	6,618	328	1	329	6,921	26	6,947	6,363	24	6,387
Constructional Engineering ... ..	3,681	51	3,732	518	4	522	4,199	55	4,254	4,105	55	4,160
<i>Total, Engineering ... ..</i>	<i>51,481</i>	<i>2,066</i>	<i>53,547</i>	<i>8,338</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>8,892</i>	<i>59,819</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>62,439</i>	<i>57,906</i>	<i>2,602</i>	<i>60,508</i>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	11,915	948	12,863	2,094	124	2,218	14,009	1,072	15,081	13,706	1,066	14,772
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,265	97	1,362	83	17	100	1,348	114	1,462	1,309	113	1,422
<i>Total, Vehicles ... ..</i>	<i>15,110</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>16,171</i>	<i>2,498</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>2,641</i>	<i>17,608</i>	<i>1,204</i>	<i>18,812</i>	<i>17,258</i>	<i>1,197</i>	<i>18,455</i>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	49,158	222	49,380	2,277	32	2,309	51,435	254	51,689	49,207	253	49,460

\* The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936. For particulars of the numbers of insured agricultural workers recorded as unemployed, who are excluded from this Table, see p. 206.

† See, however, footnote † on page 219 as to the general percentage 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.
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	6,138	399	6,537	2,032	90	2,122	8,170	489	8,659	8,128	489	8,617
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,122	66	4,188	241	3	244	4,363	69	4,432	4,057	67	4,124
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,970	4,254	9,224	498	619	1,117	5,468	4,873	10,341	5,395	4,873	10,268
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,694	805	3,499	1,196	212	1,408	3,890	1,017	4,907	3,881	1,013	4,894
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,131	619	1,750	246	116	362	1,377	735	2,112	1,377	735	2,112
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,069	560	1,629	198	87	285	1,267	647	1,914	1,263	647	1,910
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	868	27	895	109	—	109	977	27	1,004	953	27	980
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,454	989	2,443	374	227	601	1,828	1,216	3,044	1,806	1,215	3,021
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	11,094	4,328	15,422	1,982	1,066	3,048	13,076	5,394	18,470	12,884	5,386	18,270
<i>Total, Other Metals ...</i>	<i>33,540</i>	<i>12,047</i>	<i>45,587</i>	<i>6,876</i>	<i>2,420</i>	<i>9,296</i>	<i>40,416</i>	<i>14,467</i>	<i>54,883</i>	<i>39,744</i>	<i>14,452</i>	<i>54,196</i>
<b>Textiles :—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	12,400	10,539	22,939	4,474	7,114	11,588	16,874	17,653	34,527	16,874	17,652	34,526
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	8,630	19,349	27,979	2,345	6,090	8,435	10,975	25,439	36,414	10,970	25,434	36,404
<i>Total, Cotton ...</i>	<i>21,030</i>	<i>29,888</i>	<i>50,918</i>	<i>6,819</i>	<i>13,204</i>	<i>20,023</i>	<i>27,849</i>	<i>43,092</i>	<i>70,941</i>	<i>27,844</i>	<i>43,086</i>	<i>70,930</i>
Woolen and Worsted ...	5,249	3,967	9,216	5,728	6,992	12,720	10,977	10,959	21,936	10,914	10,914	21,828
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	1,042	1,197	2,239	1,096	1,982	3,078	2,138	3,179	5,317	2,137	3,169	5,306
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	923	524	1,452	723	495	1,218	1,651	1,019	2,670	1,650	1,019	2,669
Linen ...	4,615	8,414	13,029	681	1,942	2,623	5,296	10,356	15,652	728	1,899	2,627
Jute ...	2,786	5,115	7,901	277	798	1,075	3,063	5,913	8,976	3,063	5,913	8,976
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	898	1,394	2,292	218	378	596	1,116	1,772	2,888	951	1,320	2,271
Hosiery ...	1,119	3,753	4,872	1,062	4,538	5,600	2,181	8,291	10,472	2,150	8,210	10,360
Lace ...	321	253	574	398	321	719	719	574	1,293	719	573	1,292
Carpets ...	426	580	1,006	187	620	807	613	1,209	1,813	613	1,199	1,812
Other Textiles ...	1,218	2,636	3,854	252	1,291	1,543	1,470	3,927	5,397	1,321	2,765	4,086
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	6,948	2,719	9,667	7,692	2,268	9,960	14,640	4,987	19,627	13,555	3,797	17,352
<i>Total, Textiles ...</i>	<i>43,580</i>	<i>60,440</i>	<i>107,020</i>	<i>25,133</i>	<i>34,829</i>	<i>59,962</i>	<i>71,713</i>	<i>95,269</i>	<i>166,982</i>	<i>65,645</i>	<i>83,864</i>	<i>149,509</i>
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,228	857	4,085	845	194	1,039	4,073	1,051	5,124	4,067	1,051	5,118
Leather Goods ...	859	620	1,479	132	130	262	991	750	1,741	972	731	1,703
<i>Total, Leather ...</i>	<i>4,087</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>5,564</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>1,301</i>	<i>5,064</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>6,865</i>	<i>5,039</i>	<i>1,782</i>	<i>6,821</i>
<b>Clothing :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	6,995	4,310	11,305	431	1,405	1,836	7,426	5,715	13,141	7,095	5,390	12,485
Dress Making and Millinery...	662	2,435	3,097	14	434	448	676	2,869	3,545	674	2,816	3,490
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	756	653	1,409	332	556	888	1,088	1,209	2,297	1,087	1,207	2,294
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	691	5,466	6,157	88	2,135	2,223	779	7,601	8,380	593	3,292	3,885
Other Dress Industries ...	461	593	1,054	103	370	473	564	963	1,527	560	958	1,518
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,886	1,883	9,769	3,836	1,853	5,689	11,722	3,736	15,458	11,441	3,724	15,165
<i>Total, Clothing ...</i>	<i>17,451</i>	<i>15,340</i>	<i>32,791</i>	<i>4,804</i>	<i>6,753</i>	<i>11,557</i>	<i>22,255</i>	<i>22,093</i>	<i>44,348</i>	<i>21,450</i>	<i>17,387</i>	<i>38,837</i>
<b>Food Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	11,794	4,589	16,383	659	581	1,240	12,453	5,170	17,623	11,840	5,048	16,888
Grain Milling ...	2,223	277	2,500	513	40	553	2,736	317	3,053	2,551	230	2,781
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,497	4,112	6,609	364	1,868	2,232	2,861	5,980	8,841	2,845	5,952	8,797
Other Food Industries ...	7,836	8,449	16,285	415	970	1,385	8,251	9,419	17,670	8,080	9,244	17,324
Drink Industries ...	7,293	2,108	9,401	376	233	609	7,669	2,341	10,010	7,322	2,306	9,628
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	709	1,079	1,788	40	323	363	749	1,402	2,151	715	1,343	2,058
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</i>	<i>32,352</i>	<i>20,614</i>	<i>52,966</i>	<i>2,367</i>	<i>4,015</i>	<i>6,382</i>	<i>34,719</i>	<i>24,629</i>	<i>59,348</i>	<i>33,353</i>	<i>24,123</i>	<i>57,476</i>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	7,183	117	7,300	367	16	383	7,550	133	7,683	7,171	133	7,304
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,643	185	1,828	221	28	249	1,864	213	2,077	1,812	212	2,024
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11,445	1,427	12,872	1,007	188	1,195	12,452	1,615	14,067	12,233	1,597	13,830
Other Woodworking ...	2,084	390	2,474	397	186	583	2,481	576	3,057	2,355	557	2,912
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</i>	<i>22,355</i>	<i>2,119</i>	<i>24,474</i>	<i>1,992</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>24,347</i>	<i>2,537</i>	<i>26,884</i>	<i>23,571</i>	<i>2,499</i> </	



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 25TH MAY, 1936.*
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES* AT 25TH MAY, 1936.									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.	27TH APR., 1936.	20TH MAY, 1935.	14TH MAY, 1934.		
Fishing ... ..	31,890	940	32,830	24.7	12.7	24.4	0.4	5.2	0.5	25.1	17.9	24.9	- 4.7	- 1.0	...	24.9
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	934,420	4,190	938,610	17.0	15.4	17.0	6.1	1.5	6.1	23.1	16.9	23.1	- 0.2	- 3.7	- 5.5	23.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,730	10	10,740	13.2	—	13.2	0.9	—	0.9	14.1	—	14.1	- 0.7	- 8.4	- 12.6	14.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,420	20	4,440	21.4	5.0	21.3	0.5	—	0.6	21.9	5.0	21.9	- 1.2	- 5.6	- 6.8	21.8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,040	410	46,450	12.0	2.7	11.9	3.0	—	3.0	15.0	2.7	14.9	- 1.5	- 4.4	- 6.2	14.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	10,080	20	10,100	6.2	20.0	6.2	0.2	—	0.2	6.4	20.0	6.4	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 1.6	6.4
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10,920	1,300	12,220	9.8	10.3	9.8	7.9	1.0	7.3	17.7	11.3	17.1	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 3.1	16.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,480	170	17,650	8.1	5.9	8.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	9.2	7.6	9.2	- 1.3	- 4.8	- 5.8	8.8
Total, Mining ... ..	1,034,090	6,120	1,040,210	16.4	13.2	16.4	5.8	1.3	5.8	22.2	14.5	22.2	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 5.6	22.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,160	160	14,320	13.0	5.6	12.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	13.7	6.9	13.6	- 0.9	- 4.9	- 6.8	13.6
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	22,650	1,580	24,230	13.6	5.1	13.0	2.3	1.2	2.2	15.9	6.3	15.2	- 1.3	- 3.4	- 6.6	15.3
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,750	430	15,180	6.9	9.1	6.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	7.9	9.3	7.9	- 1.4	- 5.0	- 6.9	7.5
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	51,560	2,170	53,730	11.5	5.9	11.3	1.5	1.0	1.5	13.0	6.9	12.8	- 1.1	- 4.1	- 6.5	12.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,540	6,300	100,840	8.0	9.3	8.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	9.1	10.6	9.2	- 1.0	- 1.8	- 3.3	9.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	33,340	39,870	73,210	11.4	7.2	9.1	7.5	10.6	9.2	18.9	17.8	18.3	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 2.0	18.3
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	22,260	6,450	28,710	9.2	5.2	8.3	2.6	1.7	2.4	11.8	6.9	10.7	- 0.8	- 3.3	- 3.5	10.7
Glass Bottles ... ..	17,670	2,050	19,720	14.6	8.4	14.0	4.5	1.5	4.2	19.1	9.9	18.2	- 2.0	- 2.2	- 2.5	18.2
Total, Glass ... ..	39,930	8,500	48,430	11.6	6.0	10.6	3.4	1.6	3.1	15.0	7.6	13.7	- 1.3	- 2.9	- 3.1	13.7
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals ... ..	76,090	26,640	102,730	9.7	4.1	8.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	10.3	4.3	8.8	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 2.0	8.8
Explosives ... ..	11,790	4,910	16,700	5.1	5.5	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	5.2	6.0	5.5	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.5	5.5
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	17,480	6,300	23,780	5.9	3.2	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.2	3.3	5.4	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.7	5.4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	51,510	20,500	72,010	7.9	4.7	7.0	3.5	1.0	2.8	11.4	5.7	9.8	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 1.3	9.7
Total, Chemicals, etc. ... ..	156,870	58,350	215,220	8.3	4.3	7.2	1.5	0.5	1.3	9.8	4.8	8.5	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.8	8.5
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	16,030	100	16,130	12.9	5.0	12.9	1.9	—	1.8	14.8	5.0	14.7	- 0.6	- 7.5	- 10.7	14.7
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	157,760	4,110	161,870	10.2	3.1	10.0	7.4	0.5	7.2	17.6	3.6	17.2	- 1.5	- 6.4	- 8.8	17.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	36,420	3,190	39,610	7.5	5.2	7.3	1.7	0.6	1.7	9.2	5.8	9.0	- 0.1	- 3.6	- 4.0	9.0
Tin Plates ... ..	25,510	2,740	28,250	11.2	8.7	10.9	20.6	11.8	19.8	31.8	20.5	30.7	+ 0.3	- 6.8	- 2.1	30.7
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	28,600	1,990	30,590	9.8	2.6	9.3	7.4	0.2	7.0	17.2	2.8	16.3	+ 0.3	- 1.6	- 4.1	16.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	19,510	3,410	22,920	10.0	5.1	9.3	3.7	1.9	3.4	13.7	7.0	12.7	- 1.3	- 3.0	- 2.1	12.7
Total, Metal Manufacture ... ..	283,830	15,540	299,370	10.0	4.9	9.8	7.3	2.8	7.0	17.3	7.7	16.8	- 0.9	- 5.5	- 6.8	16.8
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	484,750	42,670	527,420	7.8	3.3	7.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	9.3	4.5	8.9	- 0.9	- 4.3	- 7.3	8.8
Electrical Engineering ... ..	73,260	20,150	93,410	4.6	2.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	3.2	4.5	- 0.4	- 2.4	- 4.5	4.5
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	44,950	700	45,650	14.7	3.6	14.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	15.4	3.7	15.2	- 0.3	- 12.4	- 17.7	15.8
Constructional Engineering ... ..	32,150	1,260	33,410	11.4	4.0	11.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	13.1	4.4	12.7	- 0.9	- 6.1	- 10.9	12.5
Total, Engineering ... ..	635,110	64,780	699,890	8.1	3.2	7.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	9.4	4.0	8.9	- 0.8	- 4.7	- 7.8	8.8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	258,160	27,670	285,830	4.6	3.4	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.4	3.9	5.3	- 0.7	- 3.9	- 3.4	5.2
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	12,480	1,710	14,190	10.1	5.7	9.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	10.8	6.7	10.3	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 2.4	10.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	45,420	1,370	46,790	4.2	1.2	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	5.0	1.3	4.8	- 0.8	- 3.4	- 7.4	4.9
Total, Vehicles ... ..	316,060	30,750	346,810	4.8	3.5	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	5.6	3.9	5.4	- 0.7	- 3.9	- 4.0	5.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	154,710	2,520	157,230	31.8	8.8	31.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	33.2	10.1	32.9	- 0.1	- 11.1	14.7	33.4
Other Metal Industries :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	85,060	8,370	93,430	7.2	4.8	7.0	2.4	1.0	2.3	9.6	5.8	9.3	- 1.3	- 4.6	- 4.6	9.2
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	33,140	2,220	35,360	12.4	3.0	11.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	13.2	3.1	12.5	- 0.1	- 2.2		



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES* AT 25TH MAY, 1936.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH MAY, 1936.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	27TH APR., 1936.	20TH MAY, 1935.	14TH MAY, 1934.	
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :-</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ...	46,160	15,250	61,410	4.4	3.4	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	5.6	4.6	5.3	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 2.0	5.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	23,260	42,770	66,030	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	5.4	6.1	5.9	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	5.6
Wall Paper Making ...	4,930	2,120	7,050	5.4	9.3	6.6	0.9	1.8	1.2	6.3	11.1	7.8	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 0.5	7.8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,720	4,810	8,530	5.7	5.4	5.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6	6.4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	186,210	91,210	277,420	8.0	6.1	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	8.4	6.9	7.9	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 0.7	7.8
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	264,280	156,160	420,440	7.0	5.6	6.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	7.5	6.5	7.2	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.8	7.1
<b>Building and Contracting :-</b>																
Building ...	965,810	10,980	976,790	10.9	2.7	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	11.1	2.8	11.1	- 1.7	- 3.5	- 4.4	10.8
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,090	1,290	277,380	40.8	2.6	40.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	41.4	3.0	41.2	- 2.4	- 3.7	- 1.6	41.1
Total, Building and Contracting ...	1,241,900	12,270	1,254,170	17.5	2.6	17.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	17.9	2.8	17.7	- 1.9	- 3.8	- 4.4	17.4
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :-</b>																
Rubber ...	38,800	23,670	62,470	9.5	7.5	8.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	11.2	9.3	10.5	+ 0.1	- 2.3	- 2.5	10.5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,400	1,810	13,210	10.9	3.7	9.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	12.4	4.3	11.3	- 3.1	- 1.2	- 2.8	11.3
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,520	5,960	12,480	11.7	5.2	8.6	2.9	2.1	2.5	14.6	7.3	11.1	- 1.2	- 2.1	- 1.3	10.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	20,600	10,480	31,080	3.8	2.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	3.1	3.7	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 2.0	3.7
Musical Instruments ...	16,180	7,480	23,660	8.3	7.2	7.9	2.0	1.0	1.7	10.3	8.2	9.6	- 0.2	- 15.0	- 3.1	9.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	8,160	9,020	17,180	6.6	6.9	6.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	- 1.4	- 1.5	- 1.5	7.7
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	101,660	58,420	160,080	8.2	6.2	7.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	9.7	7.4	8.9	- 0.5	- 3.9	- 2.5	8.8
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	191,510	8,090	199,600	8.7	2.2	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.0	2.3	8.7	- 0.4	- 1.3	- 0.7	8.7
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>																
Railway Service ...	131,750	7,870	139,620	7.4	2.4	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.8	2.6	7.5	- 1.0	- 2.0	- 3.9	7.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	178,920	9,110	188,030	3.6	5.1	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.8	5.6	3.9	- 0.5	- 1.1	- 1.7	3.9
Other Road Transport ...	207,740	9,130	216,870	15.1	4.1	14.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	15.9	4.3	15.4	- 0.9	- 3.2	- 3.9	15.1
Shipping Service ...	139,840	6,340	146,180	25.6	8.2	24.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	25.8	8.7	25.0	- 2.3	- 4.6	- 6.0	25.0
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :-																
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	138,570	1,340	139,910	33.1	8.5	32.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	33.9	8.6	33.7	- 2.2	†	†	33.1
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,280	630	24,910	13.8	4.6	13.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	15.2	7.0	15.0	+ 1.2	†	†	15.4
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	162,850	1,970	164,820	30.3	7.3	30.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	31.1	8.1	30.8	- 1.8	- 1.9	- 3.7	30.5
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	20,560	2,980	23,540	15.4	4.2	13.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	16.0	4.8	14.6	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 1.8	14.5
Total, Transport, etc. ...	841,660	37,400	879,060	16.1	4.9	15.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	16.6	5.2	16.2	- 1.2	- 2.6	- 4.0	16.0
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	11.7	6.2	9.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	12.2	6.5	10.1	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.7	9.9
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.2	1.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	1.3	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.5	4.0
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-</b>																
National Government Service ...	100,750	20,400	121,150	13.6	4.0	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	13.8	4.1	12.2	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 1.0	12.1
Local Government Service ...	341,760	22,380	364,140	18.1	3.6	17.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	18.5	3.8	17.6	- 1.6	- 2.4	- 1.4	17.5
Professional Services ...	88,050	64,650	152,700	5.8	2.6	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.0	2.7	4.6	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.4	4.5
Entertainments and Sports ...	80,190	41,750	121,940	21.6	14.4	19.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	22.1	15.1	19.7	- 0.2	- 1.2	...	19.6
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	165,230	260,820	426,050	17.1	12.3	14.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	17.4	12.7	14.5	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 0.3	14.3
Laundry Service ...	27,960	105,550	133,510	7.1	5.1	5.5	0.3	1.6	1.4	7.4	6.7	6.9	- 0.3	†	†	6.7
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	9,230	16,780	26,010	8.4	4.5	5.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	8.9	4.7	6.2	- 0.6	†	†	6.0
Other Industries and Services ...	113,760	51,480	165,240	30.6	5.6	22.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	31.6	6.6	23.8	- 2.0	- 5.9	- 7.3	23.3
Total, Miscellaneous ...	926,930	583,810	1,510,740	17.7	8.6	14.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	18.1	9.3	14.7	- 1.1	- 1.8	- 1.4	14.5
<b>TOTAL\$ ...</b>	9,531,000	3,527,000	13,058,000	12.9	6.7	11.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.7	8.5	13.0	- 0.8	- 2.5†	- 3.2†	12.8

\* See last paragraph of text on page 216

\* See last paragraph of text on page 216.

† For 20th May, 1935, and 14th May, 1934, separate figures are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for May, 1935, 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, 1935, page 414. The percentages given for April, and May, 1936, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1935.

§ See footnote \* on page 217.

## INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th MAY, 1936.

### 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 ...	7,892	0.6	118	0.1	119	0.1	49	0.1
Mining ...	169,850	13.8	59,703	36.0	805	0.3	80	0.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	5,928	0.5	774	0.5	129	0.1	21	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	7,561	0.6	1,080	0.7	587	0.2	82	0.1
Pottery ...	3,791	0.3	2,509	1.5	2,862	1.2	4,223	6.6
Glass Trades ...	4,633	0.4	1,372	0.8	509	0.2	140	0.2
Chemicals ...	13,062	1.1	2,389	1.4	2,524	1.1	287	0.5
Metal Manufacture ...	28,522	2.3	20,630	12.4	763	0.3	428	0.7
Engineering ...	51,481	4.2	8,338	5.0	2,066	0.9	554	0.9
Vehicles ...	15,110	1.2	2,498	1.5	1,061	0.5	143	0.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49,158	4.0	2,277	1.4	222	0.1	32	0.1
Metal Trades ...	33,540	2.7	6,876	4.1	12,047	5.1	2,420	3.8
Textile Trades ...	46,580	3.8	25,133	15.1	60,440	25.7	34,829	54.6
Leather ...	4,087	0.3	977	0.6	1,477	0.6	324	0.5
Boots, Shoes, etc. ...	7,886	0.6	3,836	2.3	1,883	0.8	1,853	2.9
Clothing Trades ...	9,565	0.8	968	0.6	13,457	5.7	4,900	7.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	32,352	2.6	2,367	1.4	20,614	8.8	4,015	6.3
Sawmilling, Furniture ...	22,355	1.8	1,992	1.2	2,119	0.9	418	0.7
Printing and Paper ...	18,570	1.5	1,342	0.8	8,689	3.7	1,478	2.3
Building and Contracting ...	217,534	17.7	4,468	2.7	325	0.1	21	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	8,349	0.7	1,499	0.9	3,629	1.5	703	1.1
Gas, Water and Electricity ...	16,746	1.4	472	0.3	174	0.1	10	0.0
Transport and Communication	135,754	11.0	4,295	2.6	1,821	0.8	141	0.2
Distributive Trades ...	148,472	12.0	5,894	3.6	45,628	19.4	2,716	4.3
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	9,305	0.8	200	0.1	1,040	0.4	19	0.0
Miscellaneous ...	163,757	13.3	4,058	2.4	50,267	21.4	3,872	6.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,231,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>166,065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235,257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 25th May, 1936, differed from the figures for 27th April, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th May, 1936, as compared with 27th April, 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	- 16,770	- 30	- 16,800
Distributive Trades ...	- 9,110	- 5,855	- 14,965
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	- 6,609	+	- 6,607
Local Government Service ...	- 5,436	- 181	- 5,617
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	- 2,065	- 3,201	- 5,266
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	- 4,246	- 195	- 4,441
Shipping Service ...	- 3,137	- 118	- 3,255
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	- 1,055	- 696	- 1,751
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	- 663	- 724	- 1,387
Total, Cotton ...	- 1,718	- 1,420	- 3,138
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	- 3,165	+	- 3,163
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	+	+	+
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	- 2,868	+	- 2,864
Hosiery ...	- 439	- 2,389	- 2,828
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	- 1,734	- 940	- 2,674
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	- 2,403	- 8	- 2,411
"Other" Road Transport ...	- 2,106	- 27	- 2,133
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 1,936	- 96	- 2,032
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	- 1,618	- 272	- 1,890
Tailoring ...	- 685	- 1,173	- 1,858
Coal Mining ...	- 1,821	+	- 1,804
Fishing ...	- 1,567	+	- 1,552
<b>Net variation for above Industries</b>	<b>- 66,268</b>	<b>- 15,867</b>	<b>- 82,135</b>
<b>Total variation for all Insured Industries</b>	<b>- 90,287</b>	<b>- 20,289</b>	<b>- 110,576</b>



## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 25th May, 1936. 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 25th May, 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	27th Apr., 1936.	20th May, 1935.
<b>London Division ...</b>	<b>126,216</b>	<b>33,103</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>163,244</b>	<b>- 20,196</b>	<b>- 38,947</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>55,789</b>	<b>11,771</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>71,982</b>	<b>- 13,884</b>	<b>- 14,949</b>
Brighton ...	2,409	803	120	3,332	- 580	- 445
Chatham ...	2,481	517	286	3,284	- 140	- 946
Ipswich ...	1,697	319	103	2,119	- 353	- 777
Norwich ...	4,960	649	89	5,698	+ 63	- 248
Rest of Division ...	44,242	9,483	3,824	57,549	- 12,874	- 12,533
<b>South-Western Division ...</b>	<b>70,110</b>	<b>10,806</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>86,477</b>	<b>- 12,352</b>	<b>- 28,515</b>
Bristol ...	12,950	2,100	1,380	16,430	- 1,464	- 4,898
Plymouth ...	6,354	975	485	7,814	- 470	- 690
Portsmouth ...	4,875	868	477	6,220	- 901	- 2,322
Reading ...	1,924	368	106	2,398	- 324	- 358
Southampton ...	6,872	507	234	7,613	- 437	- 2,020
Swindon ...	820	113	106	1,039	- 270	- 816
Rest of Division ...	36,315	5,875	2,773	44,963	- 8,486	- 17,411
<b>Midlands Division ...</b>	<b>132,159</b>	<b>33,684</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>170,909</b>	<b>- 10,182</b>	<b>- 51,145</b>
Birmingham ...	14,680	4,834	132	19,646	- 2,078	- 5,579
Coventry ...	3,098	648	51	3,797	- 180	- 2,301
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	1,665	384	15	2,064	- 24	- 823
Derby ...	2,363	456	143	2,962	- 152	- 175
Lelcester ...	5,264	3,512	51	8,827	- 857	- 3,625
Northampton ...	2,556	401	30	2,987	- 255	- 510
Nottingham ...	10,683	1,775	229	12,687	- 886	- 3,094
Smethwick ...	1,291	514	11	1,816	- 282	- 831
Stoke-on-Trent ...	13,502	6,312	389	20,203	- 943	- 3,062
Walsall ...	3,598	518	74	4,190	- 205	- 1,995
West Bromwich ...	1,454	234	26	1,714	- 291	- 1,066
Wolverhampton ...	4,732	1,194	195	6,121	- 781	- 1,917
Rest of Division ...	67,273	12,902	3,720	83,895	- 3,248	- 26,517
<b>North-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>309,167</b>	<b>33,110</b>	<b>24,933</b>	<b>367,210</b>	<b>- 26,326</b>	<b>- 92,895</b>
Barnsley ...	9,374	440	953	10,767	- 1,142	- 3,908
Bradford ...	9,004	2,669	135	11,808	- 820	- 847
Darlington ...	3,117	235	339	3,691	- 487	- 1,017
Dewsbury ...	2,044	573	32	2,649	- 540	- 1,934
Doncaster ...	7,794	531	1,086	9,411	+ 736	- 2,385
Gateshead ...	8,190	812	854	9,856	- 818	- 2,301
Grimsby ...	5,062	559	528	6,149	- 914	- 118
Halifax ...	1,840	581	6	2,427	- 354	- 568
Hartlepool ...	7,082	374	720	8,176	- 626	- 1,836
Huddersfield ...	2,488	1,048	83	3,619	- 201	- 1,987
Hull ...	12,885	1,487	869	15,241	- 971	- 1,166
Leeds ...	15,122	3,097	140	18,359	- 1,612	- 3,560
Lincoln ...	2,647	342	237	3,226	- 309	- 1,008
Middlesbrough ...	9,764	598	1,269	11,631	- 1,053	- 3,982
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	18,129	2,206	1,878	22,213	- 1,610	- 4,709
Rotherham ...	5,492	301	450	6,243	- 64	- 4,125
Sheffield ...	23,039	3,253	505	26,797	- 2,523	- 8,998
South Shields ...	10,983	502	1,213	12,698	- 311	- 1,313
Stockton-on-Tees ...	6,838	386	648	7,922	- 667	- 2,466
Sunderland ...	16,044	1,331	1,876	19,251	- 2,708	- 7,056
Wakefield ...	4,040	675	182	4,897	- 417	- 2,441
York ...	2,588	496	92	3,176	- 91	- 808
Rest of Division ...	125,551	10,614	10,838	147,003	- 9,786	- 34,598
<b>North-Western Division ...</b>	<b>272,142</b>	<b>82,695</b>	<b>18,718</b>	<b>373,555</b>	<b>- 19,637</b>	<b>- 65,895</b>
Accrington ...	3,444	2,080	317	5,841	- 527	- 620
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,456	1,342	141	4,939	- 306	- 520
Barrow ...	2,602	300	191	3,093	- 422	- 1,547
Birkenhead ...	6,130	898	605	7,633	- 807	- 1,247
Blackburn ...	7,213	7,698	648	15,559	- 99	- 1,911
Blackpool ...	4,057	2,237	198	6,492	- 889	- 6
Bolton ...	7,551	2,970	329	10,850	- 320	- 3,976
Burnley ...	4,475	3,783	361	8,619	- 332	- 953
Bury ...	1,817	1,183	79	3,079	- 101	- 778
Chorley ...	2,342	1,017	206	3,565	- 102	- 1,134
Liverpool ...	72,006	10,131	6,665	88,802	- 2,894	- 6,565
Manchester ...	29,389	9,366	771	39,526	- 2,434	- 7,830
Nelson ...	1,772	1,427	120	3,319	- 617	- 918
Oldham ...	11,468	3,573	217	15,258	- 1,232	- 4,523
Preston ...	4,894	2,396	196	7,486	- 595	- 2,399
Rochdale ...	3,991	1,102	141	5,234	- 177	- 2,488
St. Helens ...	6,305	515	745	7,565	- 156	- 1,143
Salford ...	9,269	2,755	272	12,296	- 1,161	- 2,282
Stockport ...	3,940	1,960	113	6,013	- 423	- 1,975
Warrington ...	3,236	504	237	3,977	- 685	- 1,455
Wigan ...	9,119	1,277	437	10,833	- 425	- 1,483
Rest of Division ...	73,666	24,181	5,729	103,576	- 5,137	- 20,142
<b>Scotland Division ...</b>	<b>209,847</b>	<b>42,210</b>	<b>20,711</b>	<b>272,768</b>	<b>- 15,651</b>	<b>- 38,071</b>
Aberdeen ...	6,398	1,110	220	7,728	- 691	- 1,206
Clydebank ...	3,540	493	501	4,534	- 604	- 1,766
Dundee ...	9,217	6,475	708	16,400	- 67	- 978
Edinburgh ...	15,973	3,359	844	20,176	- 888	- 1,481
Glasgow ...	72,644	13,283	6,212	92,139	- 5,384	- 11,921
Greenock ...	6,177	851	803	7,831	- 163	- 1,781
Motherwell ...	5,393	612	869	6,874	- 85	- 1,533
Paisley ...	4,004	747	441	5,192	- 229	- 1,134
Port Glasgow ...	1,756	300	177	2,233	- 215	- 800
Rest of Division ...	84,745	14,980	9,936	109,661	- 7,325	- 15,471
<b>Wales Division ...</b>	<b>173,456</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>17,311</b>	<b>198,897</b>	<b>- 7,960</b>	<b>- 9,293</b>
Cardiff ...	13,791	1,547	1,190	16,528	- 591	- 981
Llanelli ...	2,842	202	413	3,457	- 74	- 878
Newport ...	6,917	341	502	7,760	- 1,526	- 831
Swansea ...	12,067	877	1,632	14,576	- 390	- 1,090
Rest of Division ...	137,839	5,163	13,574	156,576	- 5,379	- 5,513
<b>Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>41,225</b>	<b>19,029</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>63,204</b>	<b>- 688</b>	<b>- 6,040</b>
Belfast ...	22,504	10,490	1,979	34,973	- 2	- 4,942
Londonderry ...	2,780	1,010	183	3,973	- 171	- 997
Lurgan ...	865	1,211	45	2,121	- 197	- 160
Lisburn ...	801	475	38	1,314	+ 21	- 325
Newry ...	1,523	308	38	1,869	+ 11	- 216
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	12,752	5,535	667	18,954	- 350	+ 600
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>1,390,111</b>	<b>274,538</b>	<b>103,597</b>	<b>1,768,246</b>	<b>- 126,876</b>	<b>- 345,750</b>

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 754 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH MAY, 1936.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,106	1,142	2,248	903	774	1,677
South-Eastern ...	832	987	1,819	1,413	1,190	2,603
South-Western ...	1,348	1,121	2,469	1,923	1,169	3,092
Midlands ...	1,167	1,266	2,433	1,440	1,193	2,633
North-Eastern ...	6,454	5,952	12,406	7,920	4,607	12,527
North-Western ...	4,683	5,339	10,022	4,629	4,067	8,696
Scotland ...	4,787	6,345	11,132	4,706	4,873	9,579
Wales ...	5,437	4,248	9,685	5,436	2,190	7,626
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>25,814</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>52,214</b>	<b>28,370</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>48,433</b>

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. Some particulars on this subject are given in an article on page 205 of this GAZETTE.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH MAY, 1936.

Divisions.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	
London ...	1,171	1,442	1,346	1,140	5,099
South-Eastern ...	646	1,059	974	1,191	3,870
South-Western ...	527	990	602	984	3,103
Midlands ...	648	1,343	875	1,222	4,088
North-Eastern ...	2,318	5,140	2,662	3,386	13,506
North-Western ...	2,646	5,202	2,887	4,174	14,909
Scotland ...	2,381	5,368	2,387	3,905	14,041
Wales ...	1,102	3,442	748	1,281	6,573
Special Schemes	—	4	—	3	7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>23,990</b>	<b>12,481</b>	<b>17,286</b>	<b>65,196</b>

Note.—The figures include not only boys and girls on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment and were not known to have found employment. Those juveniles (155 boys and 32 girls) to whom agricultural workers' unemployment books had been issued prior to 25th May, 1936, and who were recorded as unemployed at that date, are included in the figures (see article on page 206).

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 25TH MAY, 1936.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	8,155	6,576	14,731	1,489	1,463	2,952
South-Western ...	1,901	1,747	3,648	463	561	1,024
Midlands ...	2,990	2,466	5,456	1,192	1,226	2,418
North-Eastern ...	3,471	2,979	6,450	1,078	1,011	2,089
North-Western ...	3,612	3,222	6,834	1,264	1,116	2,380
Scotland ...	2,094	2,206	4,300	383	415	798
Wales ...	582	507	1,089	283	250	533
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>19,703</b>	<b>42,508</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>12,194</b>

Note.—The figures in the above Table relating to the South-Eastern Division include particulars of vacancies filled in the London Area.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Divisions.	Week ended 20th May, 1936.				Month ended 20th May, 1936.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1936.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London .....	4	—	204	101	2	6	2	1,414
S.-Eastern .....	10	3	241	321	16	1	—	1,240
S.-Western ...	12	4	484	508	5	20	25	2,577
Midlands.....	14	3	665	627	12	28	24	2,969
N.-Eastern ...	54	6	5,922	2,990	8	25	137	16,967
N.-Western...	47	2	3,763	2,703	4	14	51	13,244
Scotland .....	30	4	4,438	2,818	—	—	—	14,005
Wales .....	26	1	3,060	1,143	4	4	—	7,340
Great Britain ...	197	23	18,777	11,211	51	98	239	59,756



**INSURED UNEMPLOYED.  
POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO  
BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
ALLOWANCES.**

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons\*, aged 16-64, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th May, 1936, relative to their position with regard to benefit and unemployment allowances:—

	Adults aged 18 to 64 inclusive.		Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>1. Claimants for benefit :—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	347,142	101,921	10,933	6,180
Temporarily stopped... ..	141,003	52,967	3,856	2,818
Casuals ... ..	61,201	1,794	115	17
Total ... ..	549,346	156,682	14,904	9,015
<b>2. Applicants for allowances :—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	599,627	40,275	} †	†
Temporarily stopped... ..	7,902	1,008		
Casuals ... ..	18,142	137		
Total ... ..	625,671	41,420		
<b>3. Insured non-claimants*† :—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	93,542	24,890	5,027	4,251
<b>4. Position not determined :—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	16,579	4,580	1,020	541
Temporarily stopped... ..	11,386	3,307	600	438
Casuals ... ..	569	24	2	1
Total ... ..	28,534	7,911	1,622	980
<b>5. Total insured on register* :—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	1,056,890	171,666	16,980	10,972
Temporarily stopped... ..	160,291	57,282	4,456	3,256
Casuals ... ..	79,912	1,955	117	18
Total ... ..	1,297,093	230,903	21,553	14,246

The figures in item 1 of the Table above include 7,710 claimants who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding 6 weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g. under Sections 27 and 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges; and the figures in item 2 include 30,060 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of allowances but were continuing to register. The Table below shows the numbers of persons on the registers in Great Britain at 25th May, 1936, with claims *admitted* for insurance benefit and with applications *authorised* for unemployment allowances respectively.

Division.	Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit.				Applications authorised for Unemployment Allowances.	
	Men, aged 18-64.	Boys, aged 16 & 17.	Women, aged 18-64.	Girls, aged 16 & 17.	Men, aged 18-64.	Women, aged 18-64.
London ...	75,089	490	23,318	313	30,189	2,279
South-Eastern	31,460	580	6,795	523	12,875	652
South-Western	37,988	627	6,168	522	21,923	872
Midlands ...	62,920	858	25,648	679	55,013	2,160
North-Eastern	112,507	3,570	21,245	1,592	156,179	3,699
North-Western	103,626	3,263	46,424	2,438	122,473	14,845
Scotland ...	64,563	3,023	20,615	2,252	99,878	9,823
Wales ...	56,255	2,323	3,982	581	102,336	1,835
Great Britain	544,408	14,734	154,195	8,900	600,866	36,165

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the registers at 25th May, 1936, who, for various reasons (*e.g.* owing to their waiting period not being completed), would not receive payment in respect of that day.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.  
MAY, 1936.

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 ...	3,001	933	5,639	2,853	1,006	4,657	18,089
South-Eastern ...	2,560	580	3,341	1,321	653	2,581	11,036
South-Western ...	1,475	550	3,034	921	641	2,233	8,854
Midlands ...	1,574	538	5,462	1,039	438	4,754	13,805
North-Eastern ...	1,500	708	5,610	1,290	953	4,093	14,154
North-Western ...	1,396	533	5,215	1,000	610	4,890	13,644
Scotland ...	1,368	558	3,024	832	518	2,195	8,495
Wales ...	694	419	1,825	497	347	707	4,489
Great Britain ...	13,568	4,819	33,150	9,753	5,166	26,110	92,566

NOTE.—The figures are exclusive of new entrants under the agricultural scheme—see article on page 206.

\* Exclusive of persons insured under the agricultural scheme; an agricultural contributor is not entitled to make application for agricultural benefit before 29th October, 1936.

‡ These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment.

† These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

**THE** Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th May, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

### A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.\*

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed :—</b>				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,850	1,069	206	5,125
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,165	11,733	1,565	23,463
<b>Claims disallowed :—</b>				
Contributions conditions† ...	177	34	165	376
Not unemployed ...	2,206	682	240	3,128
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	2,633	1,091	188	3,912
<b>Total Claims disallowed ...</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>7,416</b>

*B.*—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.\*

(1) *Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.*

Claims allowed ... ..	143	29	2	174
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions† ... ..	33	2	6	41
Not unemployed ... ..	212	65	5	282
Other grounds ... ..	494	100	12	606
Total Claims disallowed ...	739	167	23	929

(2) *Other Cases.*

Claims allowed ... ..	4,103	3,910	638	8,651
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions† ... ..	19	7	1	27
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	1,139	315	—	1,454
Anomalies Regulations :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers... ..	100	207	40	347
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ... ..	40	58	1	99
Class (d)—married women ... ..	—	3,800	—	3,800
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	4,944	3,174	1,518	9,636
Employment lost through misconduct	2,652	873	723	4,248
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... ..	712	2,037	286	3,035
Not unemployed ... ..	268	45	16	329
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	409	1,127	88	1,624
Other grounds ... ..	327	55	226	608
Total Claims disallowed ...	10,610	11,698	2,899	25,207

## C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	849	2,769	3,618
Appeals against disallowances by { Men ...	9	50	59
Insurance Officers dealt with by { Women ...	2	2	4
Courts of Referees... { Juveniles	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	11	52	63

*D.*—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	8,654	2,934	11,588
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ... ..	89	346	435
(2) Other cases ... ..	57	172	229

### E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer—						
(1) Against allowances...	...	...	...	15	103	118
(2) Against disallowances	...	...	...	48	45	93
Appeals by Associations ...	...	...	...	67	85	152
Appeals by Claimants ...	...	...	...	65	125	190
Total				...	...	...
				195	358	553

\* Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts C and D).

† For juveniles the condition was the full first statutory condition, viz., payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For adults 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.

† The figures may include test cases, and the total number of individuals concerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.



## PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th May, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
NUMBERS.						
Men, 18-64	581,940	133,748	92,612	63,764	331,487	1,203,551
Boys, 16-17	14,113	2,154	259	—	—	16,526
Women, 18-64	134,469	31,658	13,455	6,891	19,540	206,013
Girls, 16-17	8,662	1,236	97	—	—	9,995
Total ...	739,184	168,796	106,423	70,655	351,027	1,436,085
PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	48.4	11.1	7.7	5.3	27.5	100.0
Boys, 16-17	85.4	13.0	1.6	—	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	65.3	15.4	6.5	3.3	9.5	100.0
Girls, 16-17	86.6	12.4	1.0	—	—	100.0
Total ...	51.5	11.8	7.4	4.9	24.4	100.0

Of the 739,184 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 576,000, or 40.1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund\* for the periods of five weeks ended 30th May, 1936, four weeks ended 25th April, 1936, and four weeks ended 25th May, 1935:—

	Five weeks ended 30th May, 1936.	Four weeks ended 25th April, 1936.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1935.
<b>I. Insurance Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	†2,029,000	1,671,000	1,609,000
Employed persons ...	†1,989,000	1,640,000	1,579,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	†2,000,000	1,652,000	1,601,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,000	6,000	38,000
Total Income ...	6,019,000	4,969,000	4,827,000
Benefit ...	3,490,000	2,987,000	3,466,000
Cost of Administration ...	†442,000	344,000	332,000
Accrued Charges for Debt Service†	481,000	384,000	385,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	45,000	36,000	4,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,458,000	3,751,000	4,187,000
Debt Outstanding ...	105,227,000	105,227,000	105,660,000
<b>II. Transitional Payments Account.</b>			
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration§ ...	4,080,000	3,388,000	3,568,000

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper, No. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935.)

† Subject to apportionment between the General Account and the Agricultural Account in respect of the period commencing 4th May, 1936.

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

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

## 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 795,613, or 3.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.3 per cent. less than in May, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 481, 496 and 505 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 600,531, a decrease of 3.7 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 5.5 per cent. as compared with May, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 195,082, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.6 per cent. less than in May, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in May numbered 77,690, or 1.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 717,923, or 3.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.2 per cent. less than in May, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, all but two showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in May as compared with April; the decreases were mostly slight, the largest being at Kingston-upon-Hull (52 per 10,000). Compared with May, 1935, thirty-six areas showed decreases, of which the most marked was at Glasgow (100 per 10,000), and eleven areas showed increases.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in May, 1936.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	27,000	92,552	119,552	283	— 11	— 28
Birkenhead ...	828	8,288	9,116	607	— 8	— 6
Birmingham ...	4,291	15,293	19,584	193	— 6	— 17
Blackburn ...	753	3,702	4,455	372	— 9	— 13
Bolton ...	812	4,849	5,661	321	— 13	— 15
Bradford ...	1,069	8,193	9,262	315	— 31	— 54
Brighton ...	644	2,247	2,891	197	— 5	— 29
Bristol ...	2,016	7,532	9,548	233	— 8	— 9
Burnley ...	355	3,788	4,143	439	— 15	— 17
Cardiff ...	1,156	10,247	11,403	516	— 7	+ 15
Coventry ...	390	1,768	2,158	117	— 3	— 9
Croydon ...	704	4,716	5,420	225	— 12	+ 9
Derby ...	581	2,967	3,548	252	— 9	— 21
East Ham ...	671	4,164	4,835	353	— 10	— 8
Gateshead ...	606	8,968	9,574	778	— 24	+ 6
Huddersfield ...	477	1,914	2,391	209	— 10	— 16
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,602	19,929	21,531	674	— 52	— 20
Leeds ...	1,301	19,058	20,359	419	— 17	— 34
Leicester ...	833	4,833	5,666	235	— 8	— 15
Liverpool ...	4,534	87,775	92,309	1,077	— 27	— 4
Manchester ...	3,037	40,720	43,757	580	— 30	— 38
Middlesbrough ...	361	5,250	5,611	402	— 2	— 24
Newcastle-on-Tyne	823	19,749	20,572	717	— 21	— 37
Norwich ...	755	8,005	8,760	697	— 29	— 66
Nottingham ...	1,142	10,069	11,211	398	— 23	— 31
Oldham ...	885	4,544	5,429	402	— 36	— 3
Plymouth ...	520	5,935	6,455	317	— 17	— 20
Portsmouth ...	990	2,986	3,976	160	— 9	— 13
Preston ...	533	2,509	3,042	259	— 8	+ 26
St. Helens ...	399	5,717	6,116	565	— 20	— 27
Salford ...	570	9,497	10,067	471	— 21	— 42
Sheffield ...	1,635	34,283	35,918	689	— 27	— 52
Southampton ...	1,235	4,540	5,775	326	— 11	— 1
Southend-on-Sea ...	321	2,667	2,988	224	— 16	— 38
South Shields ...	680	4,113	4,793	425	— 10	+ 17
Stockport ...	609	1,869	2,478	194	— 7	+ 6
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,795	8,525	10,320	376	— 12	— 4
Sunderland ...	770	15,039	15,809	847	— 17	+ 26
Swansea ...	471	8,026	8,497	513	— 11	+ 14
Wallasey ...	286	2,174	2,460	254	— 1	+ 12
Walsall ...	273	3,040	3,313	314	— 11	— 59
West Ham ...	2,066	14,532	16,598	601	— 21	— 43
Wolverhampton ...	549	2,631	3,180	227	— 12	— 9
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	44,328	436,651	480,979	462	— 18	— 19
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	71,328	529,203	600,531	410	— 16	— 22
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,917	149,128	154,045	1,383	— 18	— 100
Edinburgh ...	605	21,138	21,743	475	+ 3	— 24
Dundee ...	408	8,892	9,300	524	+ 3	+ 43
Aberdeen ...	432	9,562	9,994	580	— 17	+ 3
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,362	188,720	195,082	1,015	— 11	— 62
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	77,690	717,923	795,613	481	— 15	— 24

\* 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.

† 23rd May in Salford, 30th May in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th May in Scotland.



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other 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 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. 208–209 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.†

A FURTHER substantial reduction in unemployment was recorded during May. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st May, 1936, was 1,491,201\*, as compared with 1,762,774† at the end of April, 1936, and 2,019,293 at the end of May, 1935.

At 31st May, 1936, 202,290\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 640,129\* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 842,419\*, as compared with 990,360† at the end of April, 1936, and 1,015,663 at the end of May, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 246,133\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st May, 1936, as compared with 282,476† at the end of April, 1936, and 465,919 at the end of May, 1935.

## FRANCE.§

The employment situation showed a further improvement in May. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 465,089, as compared with 488,178 at the end of April, 1936, and 459,155 at the end of May, 1935.

At the beginning of May, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.06 per cent. as compared with May, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 35.42, as compared with 44.36 at the beginning of May, 1935. At 1st May, 1936, 23.26 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12.16 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## SWITZERLAND.||

A further seasonal decline in unemployment occurred in April. At the end of that month, 89,370 applications for employment (62.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 98,362 (68.5 per thousand) at the end of March, 1936, and 72,444 (50.6 per thousand) at the end of April, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,093, 2,195 and 3,276, respectively.

Returns from 203 unemployment funds show that, of a total membership of 554,737 persons, 15.3 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 6.7 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of March, 1936, as compared with corresponding figures of 17.0 per cent. and 6.7 per cent., respectively, at the end of December, 1935, and 13.4 per cent. and 6.7 per cent., respectively, at the end of March, 1935.

## AUSTRIA.†

There was a further appreciable fall in unemployment during April. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 267,047 (111,001 in Vienna), a decrease of 10.6 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with April, 1935.

## HUNGARY.\*\*

Unemployment increased somewhat during March. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 58,177, as compared with 57,199 at the end of February, 1936, and 58,008 at the end of March, 1935.

## POLAND.††

There was a small decrease in unemployment during March. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 475,498, as compared with 488,576 at the end of February, 1936, and 506,241 at the end of March, 1935.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.††

Unemployment continued to decline rapidly during May. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 633,900\*, as compared with 719,166† at the end of April, 1936, and 666,433 at the end of May, 1935.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

*Denmark.*§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 404,000, 13.3\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1936, as compared with 19.3† per cent. at the end of April, 1936, and 14.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1935.

*Norway.*||—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 66,783 show that 24.6 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1936, as compared with 26.7 per cent. a month earlier; in March and February, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 31.3 and 32.6. The foregoing figures cannot be compared with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, which were based on returns from only nine trade unions, the membership of which in March, 1936, totalled less than 30,000.

*Sweden.*¶—Of a total of approximately 498,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 13.7\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1936, as compared with 16.1† per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 16.0 per cent. at the end of April, 1935.

## JAPAN.\*\*

Unemployment showed a tendency to increase at the beginning of January, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 359,636 workpeople (4.64 per cent. of the total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of January, 1936, as compared with 351,469 (4.52 per cent.) at the beginning of December, 1935, and 365,788 (4.87 per cent.) at the beginning of January, 1935.

## UNITED STATES.††

Unemployment declined slightly during April. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that 20\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed in that month, as compared with 21† per cent. both in March, 1936, and in April, 1935.

## IRISH FREE STATE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 116,621 at 27th April, 1936, to 109,185 at 25th May. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 4th March to 27th October, 1936, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 27th May, 1935, when no such Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 124,920.

## CANADA.§§

The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1936, by 9,544 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 939,409, as compared with 918,983 at the beginning of April, 1936. 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, 1936, was 99.5, as compared with 97.4 at 1st April, 1936, and 95.2 at 1st May, 1935.

At the end of April, 1936, 15.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 170,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 14.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1936, and 17.0 per cent. at the end of April, 1935.

## NEW ZEALAND.||||

Unemployment continued to decline in February. The total number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 15th February, 1936, was 32,384, as compared with 34,777 at 18th January, 1936, and 35,071 at 16th February, 1935. Owing to the exclusion from these statistics of men, originally dependent on relief payments, who have been re-established in full-time industrial employment with the assistance of the Unemployment Fund, the foregoing figures cannot be compared with those published in this GAZETTE prior to February, 1936, which included such men as unemployed.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th June, 1936. Copenhagen.

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

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

\*\* *The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions*, May, 1936. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo.

†† *American Federationist*, May, 1936. Washington.

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

§§ *The May Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

|||| *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, 26th March, 1936. Wellington.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

‡ *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 11th June, 1936. Berlin.

§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 6th June, 1936. Paris.

|| *La Vie Economique*, May, 1936. Berne.

¶ *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th May, 1936. Vienna.

\*\* *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, April, 1936. Budapest.

†† *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th May, 1936. Warsaw.

‡‡ *Prager Tagblatt*, 6th June, 1936. Prague.



## 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 decrease of about £6,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 92,500 workpeople and in an increase of £1,950 in those of 76,400 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	40,450	66,050	£ 950	£ 3,800
Metal ... ..	34,475	16,000	850	1,300
Other ... ..	1,475	10,450	150	900
TOTAL ... ..	76,400	92,500	1,950	6,000

The principal decreases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Forest of Dean districts, for whom there were reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates. In the case of coal miners in the North Staffordshire and Warwickshire districts, the percentage additions to basis rates were increased. Other increases affected cokemen and by-product workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and slate quarryworkers in the Festiniog district of North Wales.

In the metal group the principal decreases affected workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry, and chain makers employed in Great Britain whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board; the reductions in each case being due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. The principal increases in this group affected workpeople (except maintenance craftsmen) employed in the tinplate industry in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, for whom the addition to basis rates was increased under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale from  $4\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

In the other industrial groups the principal decreases affected brush and broom workers in Great Britain, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced, hosiery workers at Hawick, and machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the reductions in each case being due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate in accordance with changes in the cost of living.

Of the estimated total decrease of £6,000, about £3,800 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry, and the remaining £2,200 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living (including £1,760 which took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies).

Of the total increase of £1,950 about £950 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices; £820 to sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £145 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, and the remainder to arbitration preceded by a stoppage of work.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1936.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rate of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1936, 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 ... ..	764,650	—	£ 168,000	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	17,350	1,350	1,460	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... ..	50,700	50	1,900	5
Iron and Steel ... ..	18,000	1,150	800	20
Engineering ... ..	59,825	—	3,550	—
Shipbuilding ... ..	79,450	—	8,750	—
Other Metal ... ..	65,850	9,500	4,100	600
Textile ... ..	7,400	78,075	535	1,400
Clothing ... ..	5,400	—	900	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	650	1,100	75	80
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	51,550	—	5,950	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	25	—	5	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	557,925	—	48,000	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	1,225	—	100	—
Transport ... ..	232,450	25	25,825	5
Public Administration Services ... ..	20,775	150	1,800	10
Other ... ..	7,375	6,100	1,150	475
TOTAL ... ..	1,940,600	97,500	272,900	2,600

In the corresponding five months of 1935, there were net increases of £59,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,276,500 workpeople, and net decreases of £11,350 in those of 164,500 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour

The only important change reported in May affected agricultural workers in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Agriculture	Cumberland and Westmorland	31 May	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers hired by the month or longer period, 18s. at 14 years increasing to 40s. at 21 years and over; other male workers—in winter, for a week of 48 hours, 16s. at 14 years increasing to 32s. at 21 years and over; in summer, for a week of 54 hours, 17s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 33s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Durham ... ..	14 May	Male workers (except those employed wholly or mainly as horse-men, stockmen or shepherds, and casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 2s. per week for those 21 years and over and of 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21, the rates for those under 18 years remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 12s. at 14 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.†
	Lancashire:— Southern Area ...	1 May	Male workers ... ..	Increases in minimum rates varying from 6d. to 1s. per week for stockmen or teamsmen, and from 3d. to 9d. per week for other workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: stockmen or teamsmen—17s. at 16 years increasing to 37s. at 21 years and over; other workers—11s. at 14 years increasing to 33s. 6d. 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 weekly rates after change: stockmen or teamsmen—19 years and under 21, 35s.; 21 years and over, 40s.; other workers—12s. at 14 years increasing to 37s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Herefordshire ...	1 May	Male workers (except those employed wholly or mainly as bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen or shepherds).	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, the rate for those under 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Radnor and Brecon	1 May	Male workers ... ..	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. per week for those under 21 years and 1s. per week for those 21 years and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 11d. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.†
Coal Mining	Durham ... ..	1 Jan.§	Colliery mechanics ... ..	Increase of 3d. in the basis rate for adults whose basis rate is 4s. or over per shift.§
	Cannock Chase ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 2·11 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 50·55 above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and 48·55 for all other workers.  </i>

\* 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 12,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ This increase took place under the terms of an agreement, dated 27th May, 1936, between the Durham Coal Owners' Association and the Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association, with retrospective effect from the date shown. The basis rates are subject to the addition of the county percentage of 65.

|| Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to 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. Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining—contd.	North Staffordshire	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 42 for workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive and 44 for other workers.*
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 3·66 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 56·87 above basis rates.†</i>
	South Derbyshire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than boys under 17½ years of age, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 1·39 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 34·84 above basis rates, except for enginemen, firemen and youths 17½ to 21 years of age, for whom the decrease was 1·23 per cent. (36·23 to 35).‡</i>
	Warwickshire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making the percentage 55 above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ½d. per shift to 7s. 4d. and 8s. 4d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively.§
	Forest of Dean ...	1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 5·47 in the percentage addition to basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 4·05 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), making the percentage 74·22 above basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 29·05 per cent. above standard rates of 1921).   <i>Decrease of 2·95 in the percentage addition to basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 2·18 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), leaving the percentage 71·27 above basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 26·87 per cent. above standard rates of 1921).  </i> <i>Decrease of 1·90 in the percentage addition to basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 1·41 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), leaving the percentage 69·37 above basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 25·46 per cent. above standard rates of 1921).  </i>
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Increase¶ of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 39 above basis rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire...	3 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase¶ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24½ per cent. above the standard.
	North Wales (certain firms in the Festiniog Districts).	16 May	Slate quarryworkers ...	Increases** in the day wage of 1d. for quarrymen and of ½d. for labourers. Standard day wage after change: quarrymen, 8s. 10d.; labourers, 8s. 0½d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire...	3 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ...	3 May††	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 1 per cent. above the standard.
	South-West Wales ...	3 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged in maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers on basis rates of over 52s. per week. Adult workers on basis rates of 52s. and under per week.	Increase¶ of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 1½ per cent. above basis rates. Increase¶ of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making the percentages 51½ for those on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over 29s. and up to 52s. percentages diminishing with each 1s. of basis rate and ranging from 48·75 per cent. on basis rate of 30s. to 2·75 per cent. on basis rate of 52s.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years of age. Boys under 18 years of age ...	Increase¶ of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42½ per cent. above basis rates. Increase¶ of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 6½ per cent. above basis rates, plus 3d. per shift.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	3 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture:— 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 0·875 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 5·25 per cent. above the standard. Increase¶ of 0·875 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 5·25 per cent. above the standard, plus the <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 7·5 per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers: 6s. 10½d. per shift, plus 12·75 per cent., or 46s. 6d. per week.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc).	<i>Decrease†† of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, of 5½d. per week for boys 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls; pieceworkers' wages to be reduced proportionately. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 50s. 11d. to 56s. 9½d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 33s. 9½d. to 41s. 7½d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 2½d. to 23s.; women 18 years and over 25s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).</i>
	Great Britain, other than the above counties.			<i>Decrease†† of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be reduced proportionately. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 45s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 31s. 6d. to 38s.; boys 14 to 17 years, 12s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 25s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).</i>

\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

† The reduction is not being applied to the lower-paid workers, whose wages are not to fall below those operating immediately after the granting of the flat-rate additions in January, 1936. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).

‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift to those 21 years of age and over and 6d. per shift to others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift to those 21 years and over and of 3d. per shift to others, whilst a subsistence wage is payable of 7s. 9d. and 7s. 5d. per day to adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively. The percentage addition to basis rates remained unaltered at 40 for boys 17 years of age and at 45 for boys 14 and under 17 years of age.

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage was increased by 2 per cent. to 40, 42 and 50 per cent. at the three collieries respectively.

|| Subject to the proviso that the wages of adult able-bodied day-wage workers shall not fall below 6s. 1½d. per shift. Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 18 years of age and over of 6d. per shift for continuous shift men and of 9d. per shift for other workers, the additions for workers under 18 years are half these amounts.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* These increases are granted under the terms of an Award, dated 9th June, 1936, of a Court of Arbitration appointed pursuant to the Arbitration Constitutions of the Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry, and are to be followed by increases of similar amounts on 1st July, 1936. The increases will complete the restoration of reductions made in November, 1932.

†† The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 3rd May.

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



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1936—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making drolled and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G., up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron $\frac{3}{8}$ in. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.	<i>Decrease* in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 20 per cent. below the basic rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5.3d. per hour.</i> <i>Decrease* in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 20 per cent. below the basic rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1d. per hour.</i>
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick ...	1st full pay in May.	Men and women ... Apprentices ...	<i>Flat rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. per week for men and 5s. per week for women reduced* to 3s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.</i> <i>Flat rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week reduced* to 1s. 1½d. per week, the bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.</i>
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in June.	Machine calico printers ...	<i>Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced* from 21.15 per cent. to 19.80 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.</i>
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 9 May.	Male workers ... Female workers ...	<i>Decreases* varying from 3d. to 10d. per week, except for those 21 years and over for whom there was no change. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. 5d. at 14 years increasing to 47s. 3d. at 21 years and over.</i> <i>Decreases* varying from 3d. to 7d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 28s. 10d. at 18 years and over.</i>
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	South Wales† ...	25 May	Journemen tailors remunerated on the "log" system of payment.	Increases in the minimum rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, varying from ½d. to ¾d. per "log" hour. Minimum rates, after change: 8d. to 11d. per "log" hour according to Area and class of garment.†
Baking	Essex and Suffolk Districts.	1st pay day in week commencing 4 May.	Bakers employed by co-operative societies.‡	Adoption of minimum weekly rates for the various classes of workers. Rates after change for Group A and B societies‡ respectively: foremen, 75s., 67s. 6d.; second hands, single-hands, doughmakers and ovenmen, 63s., 58s.; tablehands (23 years and over), 60s., 55s.; male allied workers (21 years and over), 52s., 50s.; improvers—21 years, 47s. 6d., 41s. 9d.; 22 years—52s. 6d., 47s. 6d.; juniors, 11s. 3d. and 9s. at 14 years increasing to 38s. 6d. and 34s. at 20 years.
Mill Sawing	Various towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire.§	1st full pay after 13 May.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: foreign timber section, 1s. 6½d.; home grown section, 1s. 5½d.
Packing Case Making.	Scotland (except Aberdeen).	Full pay week ending 30 May.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 5½d. per hour.
Furniture Manufacture.	Liverpool and District.	1 May	Upholstresses and carpet sewers (women).	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: upholstresses, 10½d.; carpet sewers, 10d.
Building	Inverness ...	1 Apr.	Carpenters and masons ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.).
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	River Tees ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed by River Commission:— Dredging and navigating masters. Workmen not covered by agreements with the Engineering and Allied Trades Unions.	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Increase of 2s. per week for adults 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for youths under 18 years of age.¶
	Belfast ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by Harbour Board (other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week for men in receipt of 50s. per week and under, and of 3s. per week for those in receipt of over 50s. per week. Rates after change for labourers, 43s. to 45s. per week.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in May.	Manual workers employed by Rural District Council.	<i>Cost-of-living bonus reduced* from 47 per cent. to 44 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 49 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 60s. 9d. inclusive of bonus.</i>
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations. Other male workers ...	<i>Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of ½d. per hour in the minimum time rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d.), and of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¼d.).</i> <i>Decreases of ½d. per hour for those 20 years and over, ¾d. per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of ½d. per hour for those 16½ and under 17 and those 17½ and under 19 years, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum hourly rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 10½d. at 21 years and over.</i>
			Female pan hands ...	<i>Decreases in time rates of ½d. or ¾d. per hour and in piecework basis time rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change, according to occupation: time—6½d., 9½d., or 1s. 1d.; piecework basis time rates, 7d. or 10½d.</i>
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour for those 16½ and under 17 years and for those over 17½, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged, and decrease in the piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: time, 2½d. at under 14½ increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over; piecework basis time rate, 7d.</i>
			Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices ...	<i>Decrease in minimum piece rates from 22½ per cent. below the list to 25 per cent. below the list.</i> <i>Decreases proportionate to the above.</i>
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 May	Skip and basket makers ...	<i>Decrease* of 2 per cent. on list prices making wages 71½ per cent. and 61½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.</i>

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

† Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke and Radnor. The Order also provides for the re-classification of the Urban District of Porthcawl from Area C to Area B.

‡ The societies for the purposes of the minimum rates are grouped as follows:—Group A: Colchester and Ipswich. Group B: Braintree, Halstead, Stowmarket and Witham.

§ Excluding Sheffield and Rotherham but including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are 2d. or 3d. less per hour than those quoted above. A further increase of ½d. per hour is to be made on the first pay day in September, 1936.

|| A further increase of ½d. per hour is to be made on the full pay week ending 26th September, 1936.

¶ A further increase of 1s. per week for males 18 years of age and over and of 6d. per week for youths under 18 years is to be made on 1st November, 1936.



### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Agriculture	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	1 May	Male agricultural workers ...	<i>Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 60 to 58 for teamsters, carters and shepherds and all workers under 21 years of age, and from 54 to 52 for other workers 21 years and over.</i>

## RATES OF WAGES IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

An agreement of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board provides that works of civil engineering construction shall be grouped into classes for the purpose of wage rates, according to the general economic conditions applicable to the district in which the work is situated.

The Board has recently allocated classes to all Local Government Districts within the seven Counties which contain "Special Areas" scheduled under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934. This classification, which is to come into operation from the beginning of the first full pay week following 1st July, 1936, is as follows:—

CUMBERLAND. *Boroughs*:—Carlisle 1A, Whitehaven 2, Workington 2. *Urban Districts*:—Cockermouth 2A, Keswick 2A, Maryport 2, Penrith 2A. *Rural Districts*:—Alston with Garrigill 3A, Border 3A, Cockermouth 3A, Ennerdale 3A, Millom 3A, Penrith 3A, Wigton 3A.

**DURHAM.** *Boroughs*.:—Darlington 1, Durham 1A, Gateshead 1, Hartlepool 1, Jarrow 1, South Shields 1, Stockton-on-Tees 1, Sunderland 1, West Hartlepool 1. *Urban Districts*.:—Anfield Plain 2, Barnard Castle 2A, Benfieldside 2, Billingham 1, Bishop Auckland 2, Boldon 1A, Blaydon 1A, Brandon and Byshottles 2, Chester-le-Street 1A, Consett 2, Crook 2, Felling 1, Hebburn 1, Hetton 2, Houghton-le-Spring 2, Leadgate 2, Ryton 2, Seaham Harbour 1A, Shildon 2, Spennymoor 2, Stanhope 3, Stanley 2, Tanfield 2, Tow Law 2A, Washington 2, Whickham 1A, Willington 2. *Rural Districts*.:—Auckland 2A, Barnard Castle 3A, Chester-le-Street 2, Darlington 2, Durham 2, Easington 2A, Hartlepool 2, Houghton-le-Spring 2, Lanchester 2, Sedgfield 2A, Stockton 2, Sunderland 1A, Weardale 3A.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.** *Boroughs*:—Berwick-on-Tweed 2, Blyth 1, Morpeth 2, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1, Tynemouth 1, Wallsend 1. *Urban Districts*:—Alnwick 2A, Amble 3, Ashington 2A, Bedlingtonshire 2, Gosforth 1A, Hexham 2A, Longbenton 2, Newbiggin-by-Sea 2A, Newburn 2, Prudhoe 2, Seaton Valley 2, Whitley and Monkseaton 1A. *Rural Districts*:—Alnwick 3A, Belford 3A, Bellingham 3A, Castle Ward 2A, Glendale 3A, Haltwhistle 3A, Hexham 3, Morpeth 3, Norham and Islandshires 3A, Rothbury 3A.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. *Boroughs*.—Abergavenny 2, Monmouth 3, Newport 1. *Urban Districts*.—Abercarn 1A, Abertillery 1A, Bedwas and Machen 1A, Bedwellty 1A, Blaenavon 1A, Caerleon 1A, Chepstow 2, Cwmbran 1A, Ebbw Vale 1A, Myniddislwyn 1A, Nantyglo and Blaina 1A, Pontypool 1A, Rhymney 1A, Risca 1A, Tredegar 1A, Usk 3. *Rural Districts*.—Abergavenny 3, Chepstow 3, Magor and St. Mellons 2A, Monmouth 3, Pontypool 3.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. *Boroughs*.—Brecknock 3. *Urban Districts*.—Brynmawr 1A, Builth Wells 3, Hay 3, Llanwrtyd Wells 3. *Rural Districts*.—Brecknock 3A, Builth 3A, Crickhowell 3, Hay 3A, Vaynor and Penderyn 3, Ystradgynlais 3.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. *Boroughs* :—Cardiff 1, Cowbridge 2, Merthyr Tydfil 1A, Neath 1, Port Talbot 1A, Swansea 1. *Urban Districts* :—Aberdare 1A, Barry 1A, Bridgend 2, Caerphilly 1A, Gelligaer 1A, Glyncorwg 1A, Llydchwr 1A, Maesteg 1A, Mountain Ash 1A, Ogmore and Garw 1A, Penarth 1A, Pontypridd 1A, Porthcawl 2, Rhondda 1A. *Rural Districts* :—Cardiff 2, Cowbridge 2, Gower 2, Llantrisant and Llanwitfardre 2, Neath 2, Penybont 2, Pontardawe 2.

PEMBROKESHIRE. *Boroughs*:—Haverfordwest 3A, Pembroke 3A, Tenby 3A. *Urban Districts*:—Fishguard and Goodwick 3A, Milford Haven 2A, Narberth 3A, Neyland 3A. *Rural Districts*:—Cemaes 4, Haverfordwest 4, Narberth 4, Pembroke 4.

The rates of wages fixed by the Board for navvies and labourers in the above classes of areas are as follows :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	1s.	2d.	per hour.	Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	1s.	per hour.
" 1A	...	...	...	...	1s.	1½d.	"	" 3A	...	...	...	...	...	1½d.	"
" 2	...	...	...	...	1s.	1d.	"	" 4	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	"
" 2A	...	...	...	...	1s.	0½d.	"								

## 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 175, as compared with 129\* in the previous month, and with 163\* in May, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May numbered 20, as compared with 19 in the previous month, and with 18 in May, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS <i>—continued.</i>	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	3	Shipbuilding	6
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Other Metal Trades	1
Firemen	1	Cotton	2
Guards (Passenger)	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	2
Permanent Way Men	6	Other Textile Manufacture	...
Porters	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching	...
Shunters	2	and Dyeing	1
Mechanics	3	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Labourers	1	Food and Drink	3
Other Grades	3	General Woodwork and	...
Contractors' Servants	1	Furniture	4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	21	Paper, Printing, etc.	1
	—	Rubber Trades	...
MINES.		Gas Works	2
Underground	67	Electric Generating Stations	1
Surface	5	Other Industries	1
TOTAL, MINES	72		
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	8	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Docks, Wharves, etc.	3
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass	3	Buildings	17
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	10	Warehouses and Railway	...
Metal Extracting and Re- fining	1	Sidings	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Roll- ing Mills and Tube Making)	5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	74
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	8	Total (excluding Seamen)	175
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air- craft Manufacture	2	SEAMEN.	
		Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor	13
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor	7
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	20
		Total (including Seamen)	195

\* Revised figure.

## 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 30; the total number of *deaths\** reported was 3.

<b>I. Cases.</b>		<b>I. Cases—continued.</b>	
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>		<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b> (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch	4
Smelting of Metals	1	Tar	1
Plumbing and Soldering...	...	Oil	6
Shipbreaking	...		
Printing	...		
Tinning of Metals	...		
Other Contact with		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>
Molten Lead	2		
White and Red Lead		<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>	
Works	1	Manufacture of Bichro-	
Pottery	1	mates	...
Vitreous Enamelling	...	Dyeing and Finishing	...
Electric Accumulator	...	Chrome Tanning	1
Works	1	Chromium Plating	5
Paint and Colour Works	...	Other Industries	...
Indiarubber Works	...		
Coach and Car Painting	...	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>
Shipbuilding	...		
Paint used in Other In-		<b>Total, Cases</b>	<b>30</b>
dustries	...		
Other Industries	1	<b>II. Deaths.</b>	
Painting of Buildings	3	<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	
		Painting of Buildings	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>		
<b>OTHER POISONING.</b>		<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b> (SKIN CANCER).	
Aniline	1	Oil	1
<b>ANTHRAX.</b>		<b>Total, Deaths</b>	<b>3</b>
Handling and Sorting of			
Hides and Skins	2		

\* 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.



## 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 54, as compared with 53 in the previous month, and 47 in May, 1935. In these 54 new disputes about 12,000 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 6,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 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 68, involving 22,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at 163,000 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 ...	5	17	22	11,200	110,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	18	19	5,600	20,000
Other ...	8	19	27	5,600	33,000
<b>Total, May, 1936</b> ...	<b>14</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>163,000</b>
<i>Total, April, 1936</i> ...	<i>22</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>141,000</i>
<i>Total, May, 1935</i> ...	<i>9</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>88,000</i>

*Causes.*—Of the 54 disputes beginning in May, 12, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 13, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 15, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 31 new disputes, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 3,200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 12, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.†

Industry Group.	January to May, 1936.			January to May, 1935.		
	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 ...	94	53,800	320,000	85	56,100	330,000
Coal Mining ...	9	2,900	109,000	5	400	9,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	15	5,000	27,000	10	2,600	26,000
Engineering ...	13	3,700	11,000	5	200	4,000
Shipbuilding ...	27	7,800	36,000	20	3,500	26,000
Other Metal ...	30	6,700	40,000	26	4,100	36,000
Textile ...	10	10,700	149,000	15	1,800	34,000
Clothing ...	16	2,300	15,000	13	900	11,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	19	1,500	7,000	16	2,200	15,000
Building, etc. ...	18	4,000	16,000	11	2,600	7,000
Transport ...	5	8,500	69,000	...	...	...
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	22	3,200	16,000	13	3,900	88,000
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>278</b>	<b>110,100</b>	<b>815,000</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>649,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY, 1936.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Underground and surface workpeople—near Pontefract (one firm).	1,200	200	1936. 11 Mar.	1936. 28 May	Against the engagement of five contractors from other pits, workpeople claiming that the vacancies should be filled by the promotion of hauliers already employed.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Coalface workers on machine conveyors, and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one firm).	705	1,319	27 April	12 June	For a guaranteed datal rate, following substitution of tonnage rates for datal rates on machine conveyors.	Work resumed following workpeople's acceptance of terms offered by employers.
<b>SLATE QUARRYING:—</b> Slate quarrymen, labourers, etc.—Blaenau Festiniog.	2,000	...	16 Mar.	13 May	For an advance in wages of 2d. per day to quarrymen and 1d. per day to labourers, such amounts being the unrestored balances of reductions made in 1932.	Question in dispute referred to arbitrators, who decided that the balances of the reductions should be restored in two equal instalments, the first to take effect as from 16th May and the second from 1st July.
<b>STEEL MANUFACTURE:—</b> Masons, steel smelters, bar mill workers, etc.—Risca, Mon. (one firm).	11	400	5 May	15 May	Alleged non-observance of seniority rule in dismissal of a mason.	Seniority rule to be observed in future dismissals, and man in question reinstated on this understanding.
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—London, N.W. (one firm).	722	...	6 May	11 May	Objection to the manning of certain machines by semi-skilled operators.	Work resumed on terms existing prior to stoppage pending negotiations.
Rivet heaters, rivetters, and holders-on in shipyards—Sunderland.	450	...	6–8 May	7–9 May	For restoration of a bonus of 7s. per week which was withdrawn in 1931.	Work resumed on terms existing prior to stoppage.
Electricians, cranemen and other electrical workers, fitters, moulders, platers and helpers, labourers, etc., in shipyard—Belfast (one firm).	604	1,000	18 May	21 May	Against the employment of welders on work previously performed by electricians.	Work in question to be performed by electricians pending negotiations.
<b>TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Assorters and other workpeople—Port Talbot (one firm).	60	770	21 May§	25 May	Objection to the appointment of a female supervisor.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
<b>FOOD:—</b> Workpeople employed in chocolate making, packing, etc.—London, S.E. (one firm).	629	27	18 May	20 May	Alleged victimisation of four employees (including three shop stewards) who had been dismissed.	Dismissed employees reinstated pending discussions between the firm and the employees' trade union.
<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Furniture trade operatives—Various towns in Scotland (including Glasgow, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Kirkcaldy, Dundee).	2,000	...	25 May	...	For advance of 1d. per hour on time rates of wages of men and women, and of 5 per cent. on piece-work rates.	No settlement reported.
<b>TRANSPORT:—</b> Omnibus drivers, conductors, cleaners, etc.—Oxford and District.	459	61	2 May	6 May	Against dismissal of a conductor for alleged insolence to a passenger.	Work resumed pending further consideration of conductor's case; machinery established for dealing with alleged defaulters in future, by mutual discussions between firm and employees' trade union.

\* 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.

The assorters stopped work on 21st May, but resumed on 22nd May; a further stoppage occurred on 25th May, when the works were closed down.



## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 2nd JUNE.\*

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	44%
Food only	...	...	26%

## FOOD.

At 2nd June the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st May. This upward movement was chiefly due to increases in the prices of tea, following the recent increase in the duty, together with slight increases in the average prices of butter and of eggs. On the other hand there were seasonal reductions in the price of milk in a number of towns.

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 26 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st May, 1936, and 20 per cent. at 1st June, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st May, 1936, and 2nd June, 1936:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 2nd June, 1936, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st May, 1936.	2nd June, 1936.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1936.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 7	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 3	+ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Breast ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 3	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Tea ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 7	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Salt ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese† ...	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 8	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 2nd June, 1936, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st May, 1936.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	33	34	34	34
Thin Flank ...	4	9	7	6
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	17	22	19	19
Thin Flank ...	—13	—5	—9	—9
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	44	46	45	44
Breast ...	13	13	13	13
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	42	39	41	41
Breast ...	—11	—2	—6	—6
Bacon (streaky)†	24	24	24	24
Fish ...	116	89	103	107
Flour ...	24	25	25	25
Bread ...	43	40	42	42
Tea ...	33	42	38	31
Sugar (granulated) ...	15	9	12	12
Milk ...	64	76	70	73
Butter—				
Fresh ...	—5	...	—3	—2
Salt ...	—10	—8	—9	—12
Cheese† ...	—2	1	—1	—1
Margarine ...	—15	—18	—17	—17
Eggs (fresh) ...	4	—3	...	—4
Potatoes ...	77	49	63	65
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	26	25	26	25

\* As 1st June fell on Whit Monday, the statistics relate to the following day.

† 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*, enquiries 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 2nd June, 1936, was approximately 51 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 59 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 the 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. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 2nd June, 1936, was approximately 90 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were reduced in a number of towns, and on the average were between 80 and 85 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 2nd June as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 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 2nd June, 1936, is approximately **44 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st May, 1936, and 40 per cent. at 1st June, 1935.

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 1936.

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 1936:—

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	44
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44						

## NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1936.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	25	18	22	26	26	2 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ...	10	4	0	2	-1**	May
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	567	562	553	585	574	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	8	1	18	19	19	Oct., '35
Finland ...	756	777	726	779	762	Apr.
France (Paris) ...	449	408	391	325	363	May
„ (other towns) ...	431¶	392¶	370¶	305¶	322	Feb.
Germany ...	16	14	20	23	22	May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	19†	17†	23†	18†	19	Dec., '35
Italy ...	318	293	264	282	290	Sept., '35
Norway ...	34	32	33	40	45	Apr.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	79	79	81	76	78	Nov., '35
„ (Barcelona)† ...	71	65	68	72	77	Nov., '35
Sweden† ...	28	23	25	32	35	Mar.
Switzerland ...	24	16	15	15	19	Apr.
United States†† ...	8	13	17	27	28	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	23	16	19	25	25	Apr.
Canada ...	-8**	-5**	1	3	6	May
India (Bombay):						
Native families ...	2	-5**	-13**	-7**	-8**	May
Irish Free State ...	34¶	29¶	34¶	40¶	45	Feb.
New Zealand ...	8	4	11	18	20	Apr.
South Africa ...	-6**	-2**	3	2	2	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, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1936.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	38	41	43	44	2 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	8	5	4	5	4	May
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	608	595	554	554	574	May
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	597	596	593	610	607	Apr.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	60	66	73	73	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	24	27	30	32	Mar.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	894	883	850	878	871	Apr.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	417¶	416¶	411¶	369¶	386	1st Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	21	18	22	24	24	May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	41†	37†	40†	36†	37	Dec., '35
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	265††	250††	229††	...	235	Jan.-June, '35
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	365	347	320	330	334	Sept., '35
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	336	314	283	300	296	Sept., '35
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	48	48	51	55	Apr.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	53	55	56	58	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	38	31	29	28	30	Apr.
United States†† ...	A,B,C,D,E	39†	30†	37†	40	42	Jan.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	20¶	18¶	19¶	22¶	22	1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	25	20	22	23	25	May
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	9	3	-3**	1	0	May
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	53¶	49¶	52¶	56¶	57	May
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	31¶	27	29	33	35	Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	17	14	16	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, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for June.

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

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

¶ Figure for August.

\*\* Decrease.

†† Figure for July to December.

‡‡ Revised series.

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

MAY, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 145\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 145 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,516,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with May, 1935, in respect of the same 145 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, 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties*	327,400	19,000	16,000	87,800	32,300	482,500 +279.9
Yorkshire ...	790,200	101,600	97,600	43,500	111,900	1,144,800 -22.6
Lancs. & Cheshire	784,100	629,200	105,700	245,700	135,200	1,899,900 +69.2
North and West-Midland Counties	1,876,700	495,100	190,900	245,300	250,400	3,058,400 -7.7
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	411,400	13,600	45,700	124,800	49,800	645,300 +46.9
Outer London†	2,318,900	261,700	188,000	175,800	239,600	3,184,000 +13.4
South-Eastern Counties	629,500	33,100	80,100	200,100	100,500	1,043,300 +3.7
South-Western Counties	199,100	2,000	12,200	—	36,300	249,600 +0.4
Wales and Mon.	108,800	2,400	34,000	7,200	14,900	167,300 -10.9
SCOTLAND ...	203,900	53,900	25,600	180,800	153,600	617,800 -21.8
TOTAL, May, 1936	7,650,000	1,611,600	795,800	1,311,000	1,124,500	12,492,900 +8.4
Total, May, 1935	7,646,400	728,000	900,400	1,111,700	1,138,400	11,524,900

APRIL, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 143 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during April, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,558,200, compared with £9,358,100 in March, 1936, and £9,959,400 in April, 1935. Of the total for April, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for £6,272,300; factories and workshops, £682,700; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £691,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £819,500; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,092,300. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in April was 13,120, as compared with 11,940 in March, 1936, and 14,871 in April, 1935.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

## Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B. (E. & W.) 11, dated 13th May, 1936, confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain other classes of male and female workers in the South Wales area, and specifying 25th May, 1936, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order I (21), dated 4th June, 1936, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying 15th June, 1936, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

## Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R. (N. 24), dated 3rd June, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and to fix general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for certain additional female workers.

The objection period in respect of the proposal to vary minimum rates expired on 17th June, 1936; and that in respect of the proposal to fix minimum rates expires on 3rd July, 1936.

## TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE.

The following amendment is required in the list of addresses of the Trade Board Divisional Offices which was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 194):—

Scotland Division (comprising the whole of Scotland):—

14, Cockburn Street, Edinburgh, 1. (Tel. No.: Edinburgh 21477.)

\* The outstanding return was in the Northern Counties.

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## 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 section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, viz. :—

*Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in agriculture and otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936.*

*Unemployment Insurance (Post Office Claimants) Regulations, 1936.*

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 26th June, 1936. 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.

12th June, 1936.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME.

## Notice of proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Insurance Industry.

THE Minister of Labour gave notice on 27th May, 1936, that he proposes, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 73 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and all powers in that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Insurance Industry Special Scheme.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Unemployment Insurance Department (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1). Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within 21 days from 29th May, 1936. Every objection must be in writing, and must state: (a) the draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

## 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 recent decision is of general interest :—

## Case No. 2786/36 (Amended) (5.5.36).

SECTION 35, SUB-SECTION (5), OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—WHETHER UNEMPLOYED—FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION—METHOD OF DETERMINING DAILY REMUNERATION WHERE PAYMENT IS RECEIVED FOR EMPLOYMENT WHICH CONTINUES FOR PERIOD LONGER THAN A DAY.

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

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

"The position of part-time telephonists in the employment of the Postmaster General, such as is the claimant, was considered in Decision 16722/31.† It was found that their employment was a continuous employment throughout a week, which was generally one of six days though it might extend to seven days. Even when the week consisted of six days, Sunday might be and often was one of those days.

"It was held in that case that the remuneration received at the end of the week for that employment was payable or earned in respect of a period longer than a day and, therefore, was to be

averaged over the period in order to determine whether the remuneration exceeded a daily average of 3s. 4d. (section 7(2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, now section 35(5) of the Act of 1935).

"That decision was in accordance with the previous practice of averaging the remuneration when it was found that the employment was for a period longer than a day, without having regard to the manner in which the remuneration was assessed, as for example, whether it was based upon an hourly rate, or by attendance at performances, or whether it included payment for overtime or the like, and irrespective of the number of hours worked on the various days.

"To this practice there was an exception when there was evidence that the parties to the contract of employment had made what was, in effect, a separate agreement as to the remuneration in respect of one of the days of the period, or in respect of some portion of the period. In such a case the remuneration for that day or portion of the period was treated separately, and was not averaged over the whole period of employment (see, for example, Decisions 7666\*, 447/25†, 392/26).‡

"Decision 9101/30§ introduced a further exception. The decision shows in its statement of the facts that the claimant was employed for Friday and Saturday and for that employment was paid 6s. The employer stated, however, that if the claimant had been employed only for the Saturday she would have received 4s. 6d. Although there was no evidence that the claimant was employed on this basis, the statement of the employer was accepted as showing that the remuneration received by the claimant in respect of that Saturday exceeded 3s. 4d., and, consequently, the claimant was disallowed benefit in respect of that day under the provision which is now found in the first part of sub-paragraph (b) of section 35(5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"This decision was followed in a case in which a claimant received 10s. for his period of employment which comprised a Saturday and Sunday, because his remuneration was calculated at the rate of 7d. an hour. As he had worked only five hours on the Saturday, he was held to be entitled to benefit for that day (Decision 20978/31, not printed).

"Again, in another case, a claimant was employed as a library assistant for three evenings in the week, for which he received a weekly sum calculated at the rate of 1s. 2d. an hour. The hours of attendance on each of the first two evenings of the week were such as to bring his remuneration for each of those days beyond the sum of 3s. 4d. It was held, applying the first part of subparagraph (b) of section 35 (5) of the Act of 1935, that the claimant was not unemployed on those two days (Decision 730/36).||

"The principle of the above decisions is that if a claimant receives a lump sum payment for employment which in fact continues for a period longer than a day, but there is material from which it can be found that a portion of the remuneration is earmarked as applicable to a particular day of that period, it should be held that such portion of remuneration is payable or is earned in respect of that day within the meaning of the first part of the said subparagraph (b), and that it should not be included in any average over the days of employment.

"The case now under appeal differs in one material fact from Case 16722/31, namely, in the fact that there is a special and higher rate fixed for Sunday employment. That brings the case within the above stated principle, and the remuneration earned on the Sunday cannot be averaged over the period of employment whether that period consists of six or seven days.

"No question has been raised about the amounts earned by the claimant on the weekdays. Assuming that the weekly amount has to be averaged, the effect of excluding the Sunday remuneration from that average is that the weekly remuneration does not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average.

"As the claimant could ordinarily have followed the employment as a part-time telephonist in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment and the statutory amount of remuneration has not been exceeded, there is no reason for disallowing benefit under section 35 (5) of the Act of 1935.

"Although this decision deals only with the additional employment of a Post Office telephonist upon the facts as presented, it will be seen that the principles upon which it is based are of general application, whenever a claimant's additional employment under a contract of service has to be considered under subparagraph (b) of section 35 (5) of the Act of 1935.

"Apart from special circumstances or evidence to the contrary, the general effect of applying the principles of Decisions 9101/30, 20978/31, 730/36 and the present decision will be as follows: If the claimant is remunerated at an hourly rate of pay (as in Decisions 20978/31 and 730/36), or at a rate of pay for each attendance (as is common in the case of theatre attendants), or at a fixed rate for definite days (as in Decision 9101/30), or at a special rate applicable only to one day (as in the present case), the remuneration will be deemed to be 'received . . . in respect of that day,' or in respect of each individual day, within the meaning of the first part of the said subparagraph (b), and will not be the subject of average under the latter part of the subparagraph, even though the actual employment lasts longer than a day."

\* See Vol. III. Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 43).

† See Vol. IV. " " " p. 75 (Pamphlet No. 4/1925).

‡ See Vol. V. " " " p. 42 (Pamphlet No. 2/1926).

§ See Vol. IX. " " " p. 116 (Pamphlet 8/1930).

|| See page 10. Pamphlet No. 1/1936.

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for April, 1936, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1935, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). An analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7) has also been published, but this guide is under revision. Part IV (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net), and Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net).

† See Vol. X. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 168 (Pamphlet No. 8/1931).



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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN—OUTSTATION WAGON REPAIRERS, SALFORD : LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.**—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to decide, as a question of interpretation of Award No. 728, the rate of pay proper to be paid to two outstation wagon repairers in respect of time worked on August bank holiday, 1934. The union contended that the men were entitled to the time-and-a-half rate laid down in condition 7 of schedule F to Award No. 728, by reason of the fact that the Hope Street depot, Salford, where the men normally signed on, was closed on the bank holiday in question and the normal work of the men thereby suspended. The Court ruled that the normal work of the men in question is not suspended on bank or public holidays.—*Award No. 1648; dated 4th May, 1936.*

**COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—WEAVERS.**—A claim was submitted by the Amalgamated Weavers' Association that the deductions from wages for local disadvantages allowed under the Court's Award No. 281, of 28th April, 1920, in respect of certain mills situated in parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire should cease, or such further award be made as the present circumstances justify. In support of the claim, evidence was submitted as to the changes which had taken place in the industry since 1920, and the development in road transport which provided greater facilities for traders at reduced rates. On behalf of the employers it was contended that they were still placed at a disadvantage, and it was submitted that if the deductions were abolished many mills in country districts would close. The Court awarded that the earnings of weavers employed by the firms named in schedule C to their Award should be subject to the deductions for local disadvantages laid down therein, such Award to have effect as from the date on which any agreement embodying its provisions is brought into force by Order of the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934.—*Award No. 1649; dated 7th May, 1936.*

**SUPERVISORY DEPOT CLERKS AND DEPOT CLERKS : H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.**—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an increase in the salaries of the officers concerned, an increase in the supervisory allowance of the supervisory depot clerks, and that the annual leave should be 18 days per annum for the first five years of service and 24 days thereafter. The Court awarded that the scale of pay should be £145 by £7 10s. to £220, with a supervisory allowance of £30 per annum in the case of supervisory depot clerks, and that the annual leave should be 18 days per annum for the first five years of service and 21 days thereafter.—*Award No. 1650; dated 16th May, 1936.*

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS : LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.**—A difference having arisen between the parties to Award No. 1611, as to whether the increase in wages of 4s. a week given under that Award was intended by the Court to apply to sub-station assistants at Ravenscourt Park sub-station as well as to sub-station attendants, the matter was referred to the Court for determination as a matter of interpretation of that Award. The Court ruled that the increase of 4s. applies to sub-station attendants only.—*Award No. 1651; dated 22nd May, 1936.*

**DEPARTMENTAL THIRD CLASS OFFICERS : MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**—The staff side and the official side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council applied to the Court for a decision, as a matter of interpretation, as to the appropriate increments for women third class officers under the Court's Award No. 1647. The Court ruled that under Award No. 1647, no application was made for an increase in the increments of men third class officers and no increase was granted. The women's scale falls to be adjusted in accordance with the men's scale, and accordingly no increase in the increment of women third class officers was granted under that Award.—*Award No. 1652; dated 25th May, 1936.*

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS : MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**—The staff side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council submitted a claim for class B (ii) subsistence rates for employment officers, in place of class C rates. The Court awarded that as from 1st June, 1936, class B (ii) rates shall be applicable.—*Award No. 1653; dated 27th May, 1936.*

#### CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR

**BUILDING TRADE : INVERNESS.**—Mr. J. P. Grant was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with differences existing between the Inverness Carpenters' Association and the Inverness Master Masons' Association on the one hand, and the respective local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and the Building and Monumental Workers' Union on the other. His Award, deciding certain points at issue and making recommendations on others, was issued to the parties on 29th May.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office), do not include postage.]

**NUTRITION.**—*Workers' nutrition and social policy.* 1936. Studies and Reports, Series B (Social and Economic Conditions) No. 23. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s. 6d.)

**POOR RELIEF.**—*Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1936, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

**SAFETY MEASURES.**—*Factory form 1704. Memorandum on safety measures required in the use of acetylene gas and in oxy-acetylene processes in factories.* May, 1936. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—*Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. (i) Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 8 B. Vol. XIV. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1935, with index.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3s.] (ii) *Selected decisions given during April, 1936.* Pamphlet No. 4, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1936.

#### ADMIRALTY.

**Accessories for W/T Receiving Apparatus :** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Gambrells Rowse Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Accumulators :** Alkum Storage Batteries, Ltd., Halifax.—**Aggregate and Sand :** A. F. Wilding, Ipswich.—**Alternators Motor for W/T :** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Ambulances Motor :** Clement Talbot, Ltd., London, W.—**Ammeters and Voltmeters :** Everett Edgcombe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Nalder Bros. & Thomson, Ltd., London, N.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Amplifiers Tuner :** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Anchors, Stockless :** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Badges, Embroidered :** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Edward Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.—**Barges, Motor, 25 ft. :** Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Battery, Electric :** Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.—**Bedsteads :** H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Benches, Cast-Iron Vice :** Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Blocks, Geared :** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel :** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boxes and Chests :** T. H. Adamson & Sons, London, S.W.; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow; Castle's Shipbreaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Electric Cable and Joint :** Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bricks and Tiles :** S.G.B. (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Buoys, Cylindrical Mooring :** W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Cable, Electric :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico :** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Hyde; Rigg Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Stewart, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Bury; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Burnley; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft.—**Canvas Hose Tubing :** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Caps, White Duck :** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Capstan Gear :** Stothort & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality :** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain Cable, Merchant Quality :** Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Steel :** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Chests of Drawers, Aluminium :** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coils, etc., for W/T :** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrells Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coils, Evaporator :** Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Condenser Units :** Sparklets, Ltd., London, N.—**Condensers for W/T :** Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Gambrells Rowse and Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Containers, Cardboard and**



**Paper :** H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Copper, New, in Ingot Bars :** Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Corrugated Sheets :** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—**Couplings, Hose :** Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Crane, Steam Travelling :** Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Boiler, Clayton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Wire Ropes, British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.** Sub-Contractors for Boilers, Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan. Sub-Contractors for Injectors, Gresham & Craven, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Wire Ropes, British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Crankshafts :** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Drying and Cooling Plant, Air :** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Electrical Installation :** W. Watson & Dundas, Glasgow.—**Electric Light Fittings :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Fan Units and Spares :** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fencing and Gates :** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Field Regulators, etc., for W/T :** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton. **Filter Set, Oil Fuel :** Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Fireclay :** J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry, Ayrshire.—**Fittings for W/T Apparatus :** Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Floats :** J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.; Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Floats, Life :** C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome.—**Framework, etc., for W/T :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuseboard, Junction Boxes, etc. :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Gauges, Tools, Adaptors, etc. :** Birmingham Tool & Gauge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., London, S.E.; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Generating Machinery, Electric :** J. & H. MacLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Generators, Oil-Driven :** J. & H. MacLaren, Ltd., Leeds; Ferry Engine Co. Ltd., Woolston; Davey, Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester.—**Generators, Turbo :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.; W. H. Allen, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Gratings, Armour :** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Gunmetal, etc., Articles :** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Carron Co., Carron; Dod & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Thos. Hickin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; E. Shoell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Handles, Holders, etc., for W/T :** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Hoses, Oil Fuel, Bronze :** Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**India Rubber Gear :** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Iron, Bar :** Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Jetty Extension at Shotley :** Chas. A. Green & Son, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Keys, Magnetic, etc., for W/T :** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lamps, Electric Incandescent :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley, Lemington, and Chesterfield.—**Lamps, Searchlight :** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Laps, Holders and Bushes :** Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Lathes, Capstan :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Launches, Motor, 35 ft. :** Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Leather Equipment, Buff :** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Leather for Boots :** J. Conyers & Co., Raunds; J. & W. N. Hutchings, Warrington; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; H. Densham & Son, Ltd., Bristol; Henry Jeffery & Bros., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Nickols & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Linen Goods :** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; John Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar.—**Milling Machine, Motor-Driven :** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mincing Machines, Potato Peelers :** Hobart Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Minelaying Equipment :** Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for V.S.G. Units, Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Brake Solenoid, Laurence Scott & Electro-Motors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil Paste, White Lead :** Champion, Druce, & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. Grace & Co., London, E.; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Oil Paste, White Oxide of Zinc :** R. Ingham Clark & Co., & R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Dixons, White, Ltd., London, E.; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Oil, Rapeseed :** J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Overcoats, Seamens :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Packing, Cotton and Hemp :** Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henry Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Bolton.—**Paint, Black :** A. G. Soutter & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paints, Dry Colours for :** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.;

Binney, Smith & Ashby, Ltd., London, S.E.; Docker Bros., Birmingham; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; W. Hawley & Son, Ltd., Derby; I.C.I., Derby; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Peas, Marrowfat :** Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne.—**Pepper :** Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Pickles :** Crosbies Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; John Stephens, Son, & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Pier Extension and Reconstruction, Milford Haven :** Horseley Bridge & Thos. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Presses, Motor-Driven :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Presses, Motor-Driven :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear and Control Gear, Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Projectors, Signalling :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Propellers :** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumping Machinery, Fuel Oil :** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Main Pumps, Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Pumps, Electrically-Driven :** Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Electro Dynamic Construction Co., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Starters, Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Railway Materials :** T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**Red Lead :** Alex. Ferguson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Gravesend; London Lead Oxide Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—**Removal of Earthworks, etc., at Shotley :** Exors. of E. J. Edwards, Norwich.—**Resistances, W/T :** Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Electric Resistance Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Rivets, M.S. :** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Gadd, Rowley Regis; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Roller, Road :** Marshall, Sons, & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Sausages, Tinned :** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Seaplane Tenders, 35 ft. :** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—**Soda Crystals :** Hope Chemical Works, London, E.—**Slippers, Leather :** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Starters, etc., Automatic, for W/T Motors :** E. N. Bray, London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steel Plates :** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Ship Sheets :** Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman, Long, & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; South Durham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steering Gear :** Brown Bros., & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Switchboards :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switches, Contacts, etc. :** Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Switchgear :** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tape :** Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne, Derbyshire.—**Ties, Black Silk :** Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Testing Machine, Alternating Stress :** Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tin in Block :** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tin and Japanned Wares :** Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Chatham & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Transformers :** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Transmitters, Panels, etc., W/T :** Gambrell, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tubing, Flexible Metallic :** Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Twist Silk :** Brunt, Fynney & Co., Leek; Thos. Whittles, Ltd., Leek.—**Varnishes, Electrical :** Gittings & Hills, Ltd., Birmingham; Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Jenson & Nicholson Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E. T. & R. Williamson, Ltd., Ripon.—**Varnishes, Polishes, Lacquers; etc. :** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; R. Ingham, Clark & Co., and R. Gay & Co., London, E.; J. S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Hanger, Watson & Harris, Ltd., Hull; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Whalers, 27 ft. :** E. Cove, Salcombe; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; K. R. Skentelbury, Plymouth.—**Winches :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Windlasses :** Thos. Reed & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Worsted Tape, Lace and Cord :** Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Acids :** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Cable Laying :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E.—**Batteries, Secondary, Portable :**



Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bedsteads, Folding**: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Belts, Waist**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Bogie, Wheels**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bolsters and Mattresses**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Boxes**: Huntley Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Wrinch & Sons, Ipswich.—**Brake Drums**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Cable, Electric**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Derby.—**Canisters**: Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Cans, Oil**: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Bearskin, Bodies**: L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Cases, Paillasse, Tent**: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Chassis, Tractor**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis and Cabs**: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Cold Storage Plant**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Copper Ingot**: L. Lazarus, Ltd., London.—**Curtains, Sandfly**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cylinders, Varnished**: E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dressings, Field**: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—**Drill**: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Engines, Spares**: H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Epidiascopes**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Extinguishers, Refills**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fishplates and Bearing Plates**: W. Jones, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flannelette**: J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Manchester and Nelson.—**Generating Sets and Spares**: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Goods, Lifts**: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Grinding Machine**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Knives, Clasp**: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes**: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lead**: Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson, London, E.—**Lint, Cotton, Absorbent**: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Machines, Facing**: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Magnesium Powder**: Magnesium Castings & Products, Ltd., Slough.—**Magnetos**: Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, W.—**Manhole Covers and Frames**: Dover Engineering Works, Ltd., Dover.—**Mattresses**: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Davis's Feather Mills, Ltd., London, E.—**Metal Racking**: Waddells, Ltd., London, E.—**Metal Rod**: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Mirrors, Driving**: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Vans**: Rootes, Ltd., Luton; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Oil**: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.—**Paint**: Morris & West, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Piping for Pumping Set**: Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., London.—**Pipes and Fittings**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen and Glasgow.—**Pliers**: H. Brindley, Birmingham.—**Polas, Telegraph, Wood**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Precision Slotting Machine**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Halifax.—**Precision Boring and Screwcutting Machine**: G. Richards & Co., Broadheath.—**Press, Drop Stamp Trimming**: B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Rags, Cotton, Coloured**: S. D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—**Road, Rollers**: Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke; Marshall, Sons & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Rope, Wire**: British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Rope, Steel**: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Frew Bros. & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Safes, Paymasters**: S. Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley.—**Silk, Parachute**: Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., Halstead, Braintree and Barking; A. J. Macpherson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Slates, Roofing**: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sleepers and Timbers**: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Nuneaton.—**Steel, Mild, Flat**: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Rod, Round**: Kayser, Ellison & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Round**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Stretchers, Ambulance**: Star Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Surgical Dressings**: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Switch Cubicles**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Table Tops**: Thomson & Balfour, Bo'ness; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Tanks, Waterproof**: Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Teak Scantling**: E. Sherry, London, E.—**Telescopes**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tents, Marquee, Hospital, Extending**: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Timber Tractor and Trailer**: Auto Mower Engineering Co., Ltd., Norton St. Philip.—**Trousers and Jackets, Cloth, Magazine**: A. Miller, London.—**Trucks, Chassis**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Twine**: W. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Belfast Ropeworks Co., Belfast.—**Webbing, Cotton**: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**W.T. Sets (Redesign of)**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Winches**: Trehwella Bros. (Proprietary), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Building Works and Services, etc.**: Arundel Park Camp, Installation of Semi-permanent Water Supply System: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Woolwich, Various Barracks, Repairs to Brickwork: A. King & Co. (Brixton) Ltd., London, S.E. Woolwich, Various Barracks, Repairs and Renewals of Wooden Floors: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Orpington. Woolwich, Various Barracks, Repairs to Slated Roofs: J. Williams & Co., Rotherhithe, Ltd., London, S.E. Territorial Army Camps in Kent and Sussex, Erect, Hire, Maintain and Remove at end of Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Lydd Periodical Painting Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Woolwich and Biggin Hill, Repairs to Roads, Parades, paths, etc.: W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Catterick, Central Heating for Double Storey Store Block for Royal Army Ordnance Department: Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Catterick, External Treatment of Ruberoid

Roofs: S. Lupton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Haltwhistle, Extension of Camp Structure: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Chilwell, Provision of Rolling Shutters to Buildings: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. Chilwell, Installation of Unscreened sewage ejectors: W. C. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Seaton Barracks, Crownhill, Plymouth, Three Double-storied Barrack Blocks, ten "B" Type Married Soldiers' Quarters, Miniature Rifle Range, etc.: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Catterick Camp, Repair and Reconstruction of roads: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Aldershot, Extension to Royal Army Ordnance Corps Workshops: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Longmoor, Lady-smith Barracks, Cookhouse and Dining Room Block, Bath House, Bread and Meat Store: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aero Engines and Spares**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines Repairs**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Tests, etc.**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft and Spares**: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Aircraft Spares**: Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, N.; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Tests, etc.**: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Repairs**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft Modification**: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft Reconditioning**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Alclad Sheets**: Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Altimeters**: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Anchorage, Observers'**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Aviation Fuel**: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Balloons**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Belows**: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brackets, Flare**: British Anzani Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Brize Norton, Foundations for 300 ft. C Type Sheds: T. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Digby, Clothing and Annexes to 2 Sheds: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Dishforth and Leconfield, Finishings to Hutting: Markwell Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull. Driffild, External Services, Hutted Camp: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Hemswell, Finishings to Hutting: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Hornchurch, Various Buildings and External Services: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. Linton, Foundations for 300 ft. C Type Sheds: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Peterborough, Maintenance Contract: J. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough. Scampton, External Services, Hutted Camp: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Shawbury, Foundations for 300 ft. C Type Sheds: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. S. Cerney, Foundations for 300 ft. C Type Sheds: Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.C. Tangmere, Heating and H.W. Supply: Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Tangmere, Erection of Married Airmen's Quarters: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Ternhill, Artificers' Works: W. E. Deakin, Shrewsbury. Ternhill, Foundations for C Type Sheds: H. Boot & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Thetford, 5 C Type Hangars: Redpath Brown & Co., Glasgow. Thistleton, 4 C Type Hangars: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Upwood, Reconditioning Sewage Disposal Works: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Upwood, Cables and Wiring: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Finningley, Erection and completion of Pump House: H. Arnold, Doncaster. Finningley, External Services: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Resident Engineers' Offices at Linton, Shawbury, S. Cerney and Brize Norton: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cameras and Spares**: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Thornton Pickard, Ltd., Altrincham.—**Caps, O.A.**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Caps, Field Service**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Flying**: F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriers, Petrol Can**: Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., Bolton.—**Chairs, Dental**: Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Chargers, Extinguisher**: General Fire Appl. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coke**: Peake Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bruce Lindsay Bros., Leith.—**Control Generator, Repairs**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cranes, Gantry**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Crankshaft Regrinder**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cutlery**: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cylinders, C.O.**: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dinghies**: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Enamels**: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gauntlets, Flying**: F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Grass Seed**: E. Webb (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Grinder**: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Grinder, Hydraulic**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Insulators**: James A. Jobling, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Lamps, Landing**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Lamps, Signalling**: Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—**Lathes**: Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—**Magnetos**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Masts and Spares**: Accles & Pollock, Birmingham.—**Mast Spares**: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Microphones**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Padlocks**: H. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Palisading and Gates**: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Paraffin**: Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pickets, Screw**: Johnson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Primers**: A.B.C. Motors



Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Radiators, Aircraft**: Excelsior Motor Rad. Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Receivers, Telephone**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Relay Sets, etc.**: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sanitary Fittings**: W. B. Morrison & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Sewage Disposal Works Material**: Ames Crosta Mills & Co., Ltd., Heywood.—**Sewage Ejector Plant**: Adams' Hydraulics, Ltd., York.—**Sheets, Steel**: Baldwins, Ltd., Dudley; J. Summers & Son, Ltd., Chester.—**Spanners**: Abingdon Works, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Starters**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Structural Steelwork**: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Suits, Flying**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds; D. Moseley & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Switchboards**: Artic Fuse & Electric Manfg. Co., Ltd., Birtley; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Timber**: M.L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telegraph Apparatus**: Siemens-Schuckert (G.B.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tractors**: Straussler Mechanization, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Testers, Sparking Plug**: Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Transmitter Spares**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Teleprinters**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Transmitter-Receiver Spares**: Gambrells Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Transformers**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Trays, Drip**: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Transmitters and Spares**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Trolleys, Barrel**: A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Wheels, Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Aerial**: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; Morgan Rees & Son, Ltd., Cardiff; Glaholm & Robson, Sunderland; British Ropes, Ltd., Cardiff; Glover Bros., Mossley; Webster Bros., Sunderland.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bodies, Motor**: T. Harrington, Ltd., Hove.—**Bolts**: Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Packing**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bulbs, Electric**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Casing and Cover**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Casks**: I. J. Bayley, Wednesbury; Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—**Castings, Joint Box**: Carron Co., Carron; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thomas Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—**Catchpans for Manhole Covers**: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cloth for Uniform Clothing**: John D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds.—**Clothing, Leather**: H. Bednall, Walsall; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing Materials**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Uniform**: John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Combiners, Steel**: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Compound**: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Cords, Telephone**: 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 & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; James Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdales; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Film Unit Services**: George Humphries & Co., London, W.—**Gloves**: A. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Head-dresses**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Irons, Terminal**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Jars, Leclanche**: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby.—**Lamps, Electric**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Line, Sash**: Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds.—**Linings, Brake**: Brake Linings, Ltd., Buxton.—**Motor Vans**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Panels, Charging**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pipes, Steel**: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Plugs, Sparking**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ratchets and Tongs**: Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree; Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—**Rectifiers**: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Scales**: De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sleeves, Lead**: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Solder**: Du Bois Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ormiston's Alumina, Ltd., Brentford.—**Spindles**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Spirit, Motor**: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Springs, Door Closing**: Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall, Staffs.—**Tents, Jointers**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Wallboards**: Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Ferranti,

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Rossendale-Bacup, Gloucester-Stroud (No. 2), Caernarvon-Portmadoc-Pwllheli: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Rossendale-Bacup, Gloucester-Stroud, and Caernarvon-Pwllheli: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Plymouth-Liskeard (No. 2), Coventry-Leicester (No. 2): Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Plymouth-Liskeard, and Coventry-Leicester: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Oxford-Swindon: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Guildford-Dorking: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations**: Birmingham-Kidderminster (No. 2): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Derby-Nottingham (No. 2): Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. 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