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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was some improvement, during August, in employment among insured workpeople; but the total numbers unemployed, insured and uninsured, showed a slight increase at 20th August, 1934, as compared with a month earlier owing to the registration for employ-ment of juveniles who had left school at the end of

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 16.6 at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 16.8 at 23rd July, 1934, and 19.1 at 21st August, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 20th August, 1934, was 18.9, and for females 10.4. At 23rd July, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19·2 and 10·4, and at 21st August, 1933, they were 22·4 and 10·5.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 20th August, 1934, there were approximately 10,170,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 34,000 more than at 23rd July, 1934, and 376,000 more than at 21st August, 1933.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th August, 1934, there were 1,598,338 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 44,591 more than at 23rd July, 1934, but 245,179 less than at 21st August, 1933. The total on 20th August, 1934, included 1,301,971 men, 62,126 boys, 185,704 women and 48,537 girls. It was made up of 500,214 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 753,364 applicants for transitional payments, 189,437 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 155,323 uninsured persons.

There was an increase of 32,824, between 23rd July and 20th August, in the number of boys and girls registered as wholly unemployed. A temporary increase, due to children reaching the school-leaving age, normally occurs after the end of each school term.

 $Numbers\ Temporarily\ Stopped. — At\ 20th\ August,\ 1934,$ there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 310,754 men, 6,517 boys, 134,170 women and 5,400 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 456,841 was 36,031 less than at 23rd July, 1934, and 26,591 less than at 21st August, 1933. It included 408,649 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 21,006 applicants for transitional payments, and 27,186 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 20th August, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 79,594 men, 72 boys, 1,729 women and more than at 23rd July, 1934, but 2,789 less than at 21st August, 1933. It included 58,428 insured persons disputes in August was about 65,000 working days.

with claims for insurance benefit, 21,804 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,167 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred .-The industries in which the improvement in employment was most marked included coal mining, building, shipbuilding and ship repairing, tube manufacture, and cocoa, chocolate, etc. manufacture. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in the jute industry, following upon the termination of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the boot and shoe industry and most of the clothing trades, in the motor vehicle industry, and in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry; a slight set-back also occurred in iron and steel manufacture, the hosiery industry, and the distributive

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 August resulted in a decrease of over £2,000 in the weekly full time wages of about 69,000 workpeople and in an increase of about £1,650 in those of over 35,000

Almost all the workpeople affected by decreases in wages were employed in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills in various districts of England and Scotland, their wages being reduced in correspondence with a fall in selling prices.

The increases in wages mainly affected coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, machine calico printers in Lancashire, silk dyers at Macclesfield, and certain passenger road transport workers in Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1934 have resulted in a net increase of over £33,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 357,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of nearly £2,800 in those of about 36,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September 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 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 42 per cent. at 1st August, 1934, and 41 per cent. at 1st September, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 26, 23 and 22 respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 34. In addition, 12 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in 4 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 81,399 was 1,758 occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

In 1932, the then Minister of Labour, Sir Henry Betterton, asked the two National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment for England and Wales and for Scotland to review, in the light of experience in this country and abroad, the national scheme of vocational guidance which had been in operation in this country for rather more than 21 years; and to make suggestions, as necessary, for its amendment or development. At the Minister's suggestion, the Councils co-operated in conducting their enquiry. Their Report has now been issued.*

History of the National Choice of Employment Scheme.—The report begins with a summary of the history of the national scheme for advising boys and girls on choice of employment. It explains how, on the basis of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Choice of Employment Act, 1910 (since consolidated with the Education Act, 1921), a system of dual responsibility for the local administration of choice of employment duties arose, and has continued, virtually unchanged, until the present day. It also shows how the various local vocational guidance authorities are linked together through formal and informal systems of clearing houses and the like, the whole being under the general oversight of the Minister of Labour since 1927, when the Ministry of Labour (Transfer of Powers) Order was issued.

In view of their terms of reference, the Councils decided, as the most economical method of enquiry, that the investigation should be divided into two parts: (i) a survey of the existing practice and potentialities of development of the national service through its local application, and (ii) the investigation of special matters related to the advancement of the technique of choice of employment work. To assist them in the former case, the Councils, as on earlier occasions, sought the help of the individual Local Committees for Juvenile Employment; and a comprehensive questionnaire, to which over 300 replies were received, both dealing with existing methods of organisation and inviting suggestions as to future development, was issued to the Committees in this connection. The opinions of the Head Masters' and Head Mistresses' Employment Committees in London, which deal with secondary school pupils only, and of the Central Schools Employment Committee attached to the City of London Exchange, which advises pupils from the central schools within the London County Council area, were also sought. The Councils therefore had before them, when considering this aspect of their terms of reference, considered statements on the various methods of organising choice of employment work in all areas in the country in which Juvenile Committee organisations exist. The special subjects of enquiry undertaken by the Councils are referred to in

Methods of Giving Advice.-Possibly one in four of the total number of engagements of juvenile staff is effected through the official organisation of the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment, and many others come to the Juvenile Employment Offices in need of advice rather than of assistance in obtaining situations. Methods of advising may be divided into two broad categories, collective and individual. Under the former are included literature on careers in various forms; lectures and addresses by representatives of the Committee, industrial experts, etc.; visual methods, comprising visits to factories and works; and the use of the cinema and lantern slides. The Councils recommend that the system of lectures should be extended, not only so as to afford a pupil in his last year at school some knowledge of the general structure of local industry and the opportunities of further education in relation to any particular trade which will be available to him, but also to give to older boys and girls, who have passed the school-leaving age and are mainly unemployed, details of the industrial opportunities which are available to them in the area. They also recommend a considerable extension of the system of printed leaflets on careers, drafted from a national or a regional standpoint; together with, in suitable cases, handbooks descriptive of the varied trades of extensive industrial regions. The possibility of wide distribution of such leaflets gratis, or of their sale at nominal prices, is strongly urged. The Councils gratefully acknowledge the readiness with which manufacturers possessing films of their industrial processes have been ready to place them at the disposal of the Ministry and of the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment. It is, however, generally agreed that the greatest value cannot be obtained from films as a medium of advice unless the films are definitely produced with a vocational bias. The Report therefore recommends that the Ministry should, at an early date, commence experiments with different forms of projector and various types of films and lantern slides, to ascertain which, in different sets of circumstances, is the most satisfactory method of presentation. Ultimately, it is hoped that a permanent library of vocational guidance films will be available in the Ministry for the use of such Local Committees as may require them.

The Giving of Individual Advice.—Individual advice on the selection of a career is given to boys and girls either by conferences at the schools, at which representatives of the Committee, the head teacher, the boy or girl and the parent are present; or by interviews between members of the Committee, the boy or girl and the parent, held on Exchange or Juvenile Employment Bureau premises, generally during evening hours. In the Report the

Councils endeavour to assess the relevant merits of these two systems, and declare a general preference for the former. The grounds of their choice are that the conference is held on ground with which the boy or girl is familiar; the presence of the head teacher, sometimes of the class teacher, can generally be assured; and parents, who often make a point of attending on important school occasions, are able to contribute to the discussion much of value regarding the child's preferences and any circumstances of family life which may have a limiting effect upon the choice of work. The principal advantage of the conference system, the Councils consider, however, is its comprehensiveness, in that practically every child of the school-leaving age is enabled to be brought under the advisory system, and attendance is so general as to be almost universal. They realise, however, that, as the conferences are generally held within school hours, in some cases, especially where the mother is working, the attendance of one or both parents may be difficult, and evening hours seem more convenient to Committee members also. The Report therefore tempers its preference for the school conference system by a recognition that, for local reasons, the system of individual interviews at the Juvenile Employment Office may, in some areas, be preferable.

In no less than 244 out of 302 areas under enquiry, the individual advising of pupils was found, in fact, to be done in the schools themselves. In not a few cases, the Juvenile Employment Officer was empowered to give such advice single-handed; and in every area there is always a large number of applicants, or of parents, calling at the Juvenile Employment Office, quite apart from any conference system or formal invitation, for advice on some point connected with employment. At a rough calculation it has been estimated that well over a quarter of a million boys and girls receive individual advice on choice of employment each year through the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment.

Having regard to the necessities for local differentiation in the administration of choice of employment work, by reason of the variant conditions of local industry, the Councils, having considered the Committees' replies to their questionnaire, do not find it necessary to make any detailed criticism of the system as locally applied. As indicated above, they make certain suggestions to help the Committees in organising the informatory side of their work; and, so far as the more individual advisory aspect of their duties is concerned, the Report merely lays emphasis upon the importance of the proper completion by the head teachers, for the information of the Committees, of the school-leaving reports, or cards, and suggests that the Ministry and the Local Education Authorities should continue to experiment until the ideal form of card-report is devised.

Industrial Psychology as an Aid to Vocational Guidance.—The Councils gave considerable attention to the possible value of extending the application of psychological method to the work of vocational guidance, and had careful regard to the methods adopted in other countries. They also carefully reviewed the experiments which had been undertaken, largely by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and by the Industrial Health Research Board, in this sphere; and the Report contains a brief analysis of the principal experiments conducted up to date in Great Britain. On the whole, the Councils incline to the view that psychology, in its application to industrial matters, is still in an experimental stage, though they regard the results already obtained as sufficiently encouraging to justify the continuance of experiments on a limited scale for a further period. If such experiments prove successful, the Councils foresee that it will be desirable for close co-operation to be maintained between the psychologist and the vocational guidance officer, whereby the psychologist will be responsible for the testing, at agreed periods, of the pupil during his school period, and for the completion, in conjunction with the head teacher, of his school record card. At the time of leaving school, consultations will take place between the psychologist, the head teacher and the vocational guidance officer, whose industrial knowledge will be brought to bear in deciding upon the choice of employment. The Councils are emphatic in stating that final advice must be given by the person who is in touch with industrial conditions, and that no system under which the psychologist would be responsible for giving advice, and the Exchange or Bureau would be charged solely with obtaining employment in accordance with the advice, could produce satisfactory

Co-ordination of the School and Factory Medical Services with the Work of the Vocational Guidance Authorities.—Considerable attention is also devoted in the Report to the possibilities of improving the co-operation between the school medical services, the factory medical services, and the vocational guidance authorities. To a greater or lesser degree reports from the school doctors are made available, at any rate in cases of disability, to the vocational guidance officer; and Report suggests certain methods by which the system could be both regularised and simplified. On the other hand, there exists as yet no statutory authority for an independent and authoritative medical opinion on disabilities which may limit the choice of work in the case of a pupil who has already left school; but, pending any amendment of the Education Acts in this respect, the Report recommends informal co-operation, without cost to public funds, between the vocational guidance and the school medical staffs in cases of doubt. Suggestions are also offered as to the close co-ordination of the work of the school doctors, the vocational guidance officers and the certifying factory surgeons, it being left to the Government Departments concerned to work out the details.

Vocational Guidance of Pupils Continuing Education beyond the Statutory School-Leaving Age.—The Councils also considered whether any special organisation was requisite for advising pupils who continued education beyond the statutory school-leaving age. This

would comprise pupils principally from the secondary schools, the central schools and the junior technical and art schools, in the case of England and Wales; and pupils mainly from the secondary schools and from the advanced divisions (higher), in Scotland. In the case of the elementary schools, for various reasons, local employment is generally sought. In the case of the "post-elementary" schools, employment compatible with the education received may often only be obtained by a search over a wider area. On the other hand, over 73 per cent. of the pupils in the English and Welsh secondary schools are of elementary school origin, and the position is not dissimilar in Scotland. In the view of the Councils, therefore, any ovision for advising sceondary school, etc., pupils should be closely inked with the organisation of the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment; but there also seemed scope for some bodies of more regional competence to assist where long distance placings were under contemplation. Geographical and industrial conditions vary considerably from one part of the country to another, and the Councils therefore preferred to recommend a scheme of several parts, any or all of which could be applied according to local circumstances. In some Divisions, a divisional council would be appointed to act as a common meeting ground between representatives of the vocational guidance authorities, the teachers, and employment interests generally, to romote the circulation of information on careers suited to pupils under their care, and to facilitate the placing of such pupils, whether in their own or in any other Division. In certain well-defined industrial areas, whether as an alternative or additionally, regional committees of somewhat similar scope might be appointed: while, where neither of these organisations was appropriate, informal conferences, representative of similar interests, might be held to discuss common matters from time to time. The Report lays down the classes of juveniles who should be regarded as within the scope of such organisation, but makes clear that no pupil of purely elementary school education, who, by subsequent study or otherwise, has qualified himself for special treatment, shall, because of his origin, be debarred

Vocational Guidance in Rural Areas.—The Minister's letter to the Councils asked them specially to consider whether the method of organisation adopted by the Committees, which are appointed mainly in urban or semi-urban districts, could be held to be appropriate to the more rural areas. The Councils considered details of various "county schemes," operated both by the Ministry and by the Local Education Authorities, and came to the conclusion that the ideal solution of dealing with the rural areas has not yet been devised. They thought that some simple system was required under which any pupil from a rural school who desired advice on choice of employment could be assured of it. The unit of organisation should be the school, and some person of standing in the locality should be appointed to give such advice as was necessary, or to keep in touch with the nearest Local Committee on the juvenile's behalf. As an alternative, if the size of the area demanded it, small informal committees could be substituted for the "corresponding associate." As regards Scotland, it was thought that probably certain Juvenile Advisory Committees might well extend the area of their operations to cover rural areas.

Staff and Accommodation.—Finally, the Report makes certain recommendations on staff and premises. The Councils consider vocational guidance duties so important that officers should be specially chosen for the work because of their inherent capabilities and their personal interest in it. Recommendations are made as to possible additional methods of professional training. The Councils note with approval that the Ministry of Labour and the Local Education Authorities have, in recent years, done much to improve the quality of the premises of their Juvenile Employment Offices. They lay down certain desiderata as regards accommodation, and recommend that the premises should be kept bright and attractive.

REPORT OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.

The twelfth annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, dealing with the proceedings of the Board during the year 1933, has been published.* The Board directs the work of research of the Mines Department into the causes of mining dangers and the means for preventing such dangers. The work is financed mainly by grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund.

The greater part of the Report is occupied with an account of the various safety researches carried on by the officers of the Board, arranged under the headings of coal-dust explosions, firedamp explosions, spontaneous combustion of coal, electrical researches, mining explosives, falls of ground, haulage, wire ropes, mine rescue and mine ventilation. Some account is also given of the measures taken to give instruction with a view to increasing the safety of mine workers and mine officials, by means of lectures, exhibitions and conferences, etc., and by arranging visits of miners and mine officials to the Research Station at Buxton.

It is stated in the Report that the value of protective equipment or clothing (such as hard hats, gloves or mitts, specially strengthened boots, goggles, etc.), is being increasingly appreciated, and that there is an encouraging tendency for mine managers to experiment with articles having special application to their own mining conditions.

A report by the Health Advisory Committee of the Mines Department on health researches is also included. The Report deals with mine temperatures, medical treatment of burns, physiological researches, and dusts.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1934.

THE sixty-sixth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Weymouth on 3rd September and the four following days. The President was Mr. A. Conley, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown on the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 575; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 63,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 165,* with a membership of approximately 3,295,000.

In the following Table figures relating to the present Congress are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1933:—

oil of alless of		1934.			1933.	
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organi- sations.		Number of Members.	Number of Organi- sations.	Number of Dele- gates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying	1 6	6 100	30,000 517,313	1 7	6 100	30,000 523,620
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc Textile Clothing	48 28* 7	68 97 29	422,827 336,187 145,429	47 28* 7	65 99 29	429,597 369,288 145,188
Woodworking and Fur niture Manufacture Paper, Printing, etc.	14	8 30	43,495 152,636	8 14	8 31	48,570 152,396
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Food, Pottery and other Manufacturing	8	26	234,237	9	23	254,732
Industries Railway Service Other Transport and	15 3	14 25	43,409 376,676	14 3	12 23	44,020 391,623
General Labour Commerce, Distribu- tion and Finance	6 8	130	724,313	6 8	128	715,064
National and Local Government Entertainments, Spor	t 5	9	30,293	5	9	30,423
and Miscellaneous Totals	165	575	23,384	165*	566	3,367,911
				-	Line	

The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decline of 73,000 (rather over 2 per cent.) on those of the previous Congress, nearly one half of this decrease occurring in the textile group.

The President, Mr. A. Conley, in his opening address, after referring to the suppression of working class organisations in Germany and Austria, spoke of the dangers which democracy faced to-day, not only in avowed political dictatorship, but in the reactionary temper abroad in countries where democratic forms were still nominally respected. He proceeded to criticise the National Government's policy in regard to State subsidies and trade restrictions, and he advocated closer economic relations with the Soviet Government as a more direct means of improving employment; and the raising of the school-leaving age, both on educational grounds and as a means of easing the employment situation. He urged the necessity for demanding a shorter working week, and suggested that continued opposition to this and other reforms might force the trade unions to consider more drastic means of action. He further suggested for consideration the simultaneous presentation to employers in all industries of a united and co-ordinated programme for wage increases and standardised working hours. He claimed that this would be "the logical next step in the development of the powers of this Congress.'

At the afternoon session a resolution was moved which proposed that consideration should be given to methods of raising funds to finance national disputes, and that, during the progress of any dispute sponsored by the General Council, a weekly levy should be made on members of all affiliated organisations. After discussion the matter was referred to the General Council for enquiry and report.

Another resolution expressed concern at the growth of unaffiliated associations of local government officials. It was stated that the General Council was enquiring into the strength and activities of these associations, and the resolution was referred to the appropriate committee.

During the consideration of the General Council's Report reference was made to the association of certain trades councils with organisations having communistic tendencies, and the Council's decision, that such affiliation should not be allowed, was endorsed.

Trades councils again came under consideration when a resolution was moved to give them a larger representation on the Congress. It was argued, however, that such an increase would be purely in the nature of duplication, and the proposal was defeated.

The second day's proceedings of the Congress opened with the moving of a resolution which requested the General Council to co-operate with the Labour Party in efforts to raise the school-leaving age to 16 years, with adequate maintenance allowances, and to raise correspondingly the minimum age in all employment. After a discussion, in which it was alleged that child labour was ousting that of adults in the distributive trades, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The General Council submitted a report of its work in opposition to the passing of the Unemployment Act, 1934. A motion to refer back the report on the grounds that the Council had failed to organise adequate opposition was negatived. A composite

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

^{*} Report on the Organisation and Development of the Vocational Guidance Service in Great Britain. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., postfree),

^{*} Twelfth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 4d., post-free).

resolution was moved, which called for the amendment of the Act, and the full restoration of the economy "cuts" of 1931, and criticised the training schemes provided for in the Act as being a menace to the standards of employment. The resolution was adopted.

The principal subject of the day's debate was then introduced by Mr. Citrine, the Secretary of the Congress, who moved a composite resolution condemning Fascism, urging the united opposition of the trade unions, the Labour Party, and the co-operative movement, and calling upon the General Council to use all possible means to combat Fascism and to continue unyielding opposition to any form of dictatorship. The speaker referred to the report on the subject which had been adopted at the previous Congress, and emphasised that Congress was as much opposed to dictatorships from the Left as from the Right. He described the political and economic conditions under the Fascist regimes abroad. To avoid the possibility of such conditions in this country, there must be not only an increased vigilance against all efforts to militarise civilian sections of the community, but also progressive action by the labour movement and its sympathisers for raising the standard of life. Following a discussion the resolution was carried with practical

An emergency resolution was moved and carried calling upon the Government to publish in full the reports of the Commissioners who had recently visited the distressed areas. Resolutions were also adopted demanding amendments in the National Health Insurance Act, in favour of unemployed contributors, and in the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, in order to secure pensions at 55 years of age for wives of men already in receipt of a pension.

A resolution proposing that the General Council should prepare a scheme to enable unemployed workpeople to continue within their trade unions was defeated, it being claimed that unions generally made adequate provision for their unemployed.

The third day of the Congress proceedings was mainly occupied with addresses by Mr. H. B. Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, and by fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the National Trades Union Federation of India, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union.

Preceding these addresses the General Council's report on the International Labour Conference held at Geneva last June was considered, and a composite resolution on the subject of a shorter working week was moved and carried unanimously. This declared that a shorter working week was essential as a means of eliminating unemployment, protested against the British Government's opposition to an international Convention limiting hours of employment, and urged that every effort should be made in this country and others to secure a 40-hour week without reduction in wages or earnings.

Mr. Butler, in his address, described the economic position as being considerably better in many countries to-day than it was in 1932, when he last spoke to the Congress, particularly in Great Britain and in the United States. He gave his opinion that the large sums expended on unemployment insurance and on public works in this and in certain other countries had been an important factor in stabilising trade and arresting the depression. The world was still far from solving the problem of rational distribution of its products, Mr. Butler said, and economic warfare would not help to remove the difficulty, which was of international dimensions. Sooner or later, he thought, there must be a return to normality in trade relations and currency matters. Mr. Butler said that his Office was again taking up the question of a shorter working week, and, he hoped, would open the way towards substantial progress at next year's Conference.

The American delegates gave an account of the administration of the National Recovery Act, and of some of the results so far achieved. Following their addresses it was announced that a message of sympathy and encouragement was being sent from the Congress through the American Federation of Labour to the textile and other workers engaged in industrial struggle.

A large part of the fourth day of the Congress was devoted to the discussion of a report which had been prepared by the National Joint Council of the Congress and the Labour Party on War and Peace. A motion calling for opposition to all war was before the last Congress; also a report from the International Federation of Trade Unions recommending a boycott of war and the use of the general strike as a means of preventing it. Subsequently the Labour Party at their Hastings Conference had passed a resolution similar to that proposed at the last Congress. The whole matter had been referred to the General Council for consideration, and the present document was the outcome. It stated that the responsibility for preventing war should not be placed on the trade union movement alone, but rested on every peace-loving citizen. Distinction had to be made between a war of aggression and one undertaken in defence of the collective peace system. The General Council considered that, while there was no question of abandoning the possibility of a general strike, the provision in the standing orders of the Congress which required the calling of a special congress to decide as to industrial action in the event of a threat of war was sufficient to guarantee expedient action by the Congress. After considerable discussion the debate was wound up by the Congress Secretary, who said that the policy set out stood for a renunciation of force for national defence and for world patriotism rather than national patriotism. A motion to refer back the report having been defeated, the report was approved by a large majority.

Mr. Lansbury, M.P., addressed the Congress as the fraternal delegate of the Labour Party. In the course of his address, he expressed a hope for the association of the co-operative movement with the National Joint Council

Among the resolutions brought forward this day was one urging Among the resolutions brought forward this day was one urging * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934; No. 708/L. 17. H.M. Stationery the licensing of shops to prevent redundancy and to safeguard the Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

economic position of distributive workers. This was referred to the General Council for investigation and report. A resolution was approved which urged that the income limit under the Unemployment and Health Insurance Acts should be raised to at least £500 a year. on the ground that the present limits did not meet the needs of large numbers of non-manual workers.

 $\check{\mathbf{A}}$ Fair Wages resolution was passed which urged the General Council to approach the Government and all municipalities with a view to ensuring that contracts by such bodies should be let to contractors who not only pay fair wages on Government and municipal contracts, but as a general practice throughout their establishments.

Other questions discussed were proposed amendments to the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act; the Coal Hours Convention of 1931; and the undermanning of electricity

The principal business of the fifth and last day of the Congress was the discussion of a plan, prepared by the General Council, for the socialisation of the iron and steel industry. Mr. Arthur Pugh, in submitting the report, said that it had been drawn up on the basis that, for the present at any rate, the industry would require to be organised as a distinct economic unit, with the maximum of selfgovernment. The Council's plan provided for an Act of Parliament which would set up a central corporation, to which would be transferred the ownership and control of existing undertakings, subject to compensation to the previous owners. While sectional boards would look after the management of each important branch of the industry, the corporation would be responsible for the general direction of the industry, and would fix prices in conjunction with a body representing the consumers. The precise policy to be followed with regard to prices, as between home and foreign markets, the report left for future consideration. The trade unions would exercise their functions in the appointment of works councils, and in negotiating conditions of employment with the directing personnel provision being made for adequate conciliation machinery. Works councils would nominate members for the sectional boards, and the trade unions would be consulted in regard to appointments to these boards and to the central corporation. After a short discussion the

report was unanimously approved.

A discussion took place on the subject of workers' control in industry, and a resolution was carried asking the General Council to consider the matter further, with a view to taking united action with

the Labour Party. The reorganisation of the economic structure of the cotton industry was discussed, and a resolution passed urging that a Cotton Control Board, having statutory powers, should be set up. It was stated on behalf of the General Council that, while supporting this plan, they would also proceed with the preparation of a scheme for the socialisa-

tion of the industry.

The coal mining industry was also reviewed, and a resolution passed asking the National Joint Council to prepare plans to ensure the efficient production and sale of coal, a large development of the treatment and utilisation of coal, and their integration with coal production into a single industry, having a common wage, and under public ownership and control.

Mr. Ernest Bevin moved a resolution on the subject of rationalisation, and the poverty and distress caused to districts by the closing down of large industries. He proposed that the Government should appoint a survey board to report to Parliament on the liabilities incurred by local authorities through this cause, and that the latter should be given legal powers to trade, in order to assist in finding employment for the workpeople displaced. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A resolution was also passed demanding a more intensive housing campaign, with provision of adequate accommodation for each family; and another, which asked for the legal protection of house purchasers against "shoddy" building work.

Among other resolutions passed was one which declared that capitalism as a system of life had failed; and another, which urged the importance of keeping in the forefront of labour's demands the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act.

The results of the election of the new General Council were announced. The only changes involved were in the mining and quarrying group, where Mr. Joseph Jones took the place of Mr. P. Lee, and in the general workers' group, where, following the retirement of Mr. W. Thorne and Mr. J. Davenport, their places were taken by Mr. C. Dukes and Mr. W. Sherwood.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (TRANSFER OF FUNDS).

The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Rules, 1934 which have recently been issued,* and came into force on 1st August, provide that, with certain exceptions, money paid into a county court in England and Wales as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927, for the benefit of any workman or dependants resident or about to reside in Southern Rhodesia, Victoria, or New South Wales, may be transferred to Southern Rhodesia, Victoria, or New South Wales, as the case may be, for the benefit of the workman or dependants.

The new Rules also make reciprocal provision for the transfer of sums awarded under the law relating to workmen's compensation in Southern Rhodesia, Victoria, or New South Wales to a county court in England and Wales, for the benefit of a workman or dependants residing within the jurisdiction of that court.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1933.

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1933 has been issued.*

A large part of the Chief Inspector's introductory note is occupied with the question of industrial accidents and industrial diseases, and with the constructive work of the Factory Department in matters of safety and health. Referring to the large number of industrial accidents that are avoidable, he says: "The contempt for transmission machinery, for instance, which is responsible for a wholly unnecessary toll of death and disablement, is almost incredible, considering that its dangerous character has been continuously emphasised from the very start of factory inspection. The present position cannot be accepted as satisfactory, and the possibility of mprovement remains one of the most pressing problems now before the Department." There has been a great advance in the technique of safeguarding, giving, in certain cases, almost complete security; but such immunity is exceptional, and there is still great scope for educative work in bringing home to those exposed to risk that all power-driven machinery in motion is potentially dangero

Industrial disease is in some ways an even more difficult problem than industrial accidents, inasmuch as it is not a definite event but a condition, of which the symptoms may not be immediately apparent, and the primary cause may remain long unsuspected. The existence of asbestosis, for instance, was for many years unrealised, and the present cases of disablement through its agency are due to long past exposure to unfavourable conditions.

Epitheliomatous ulceration (a form of skin cancer) is now the most menacing of all the industrial diseases that are notifiable, and its incidence shows few signs of diminution. The Chief Inspector suggests that little hope of this can be entertained until employers and workers will co-operate more fully in establishing schemes for periodical medical examination. While the prejudice against this is being slowly overcome, there is still a large number of workers exposed to risk who are not examined; meanwhile, it is somewhat significant that the highest incidence occurs in cotton mule spinning, in which no arrangements for such examinations exist.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1933.

At the end of the year 1933 there were 160,185 factories and 86,851 workshops on the registers of the Factory Department, as compared with 157,891 factories ad 90,859 workshops at the end of 1932. There has thus been, as for many years past, an increase in the number of "factories" (equipped with mechanical power), and a decline in the number of "workshops" (without mechanical power). The total number of premises of all kinds subject to inspection by officers of the Factory Department at the end of 1933 (including docks, wharves, warehouses, and firms registered under the Lead Paint Act, 1926) was 285,284.

The Report refers to the increase of factories in the "Central Metropolitan "division (covering north, east and central London, and the factory inspectors' districts of south Essex and Ipswich) and in the "Southern" division (covering west and north-west London, and the factory inspectors' districts of Reading, Southampton, and Portsmouth). In some areas, on the other hand, there has been little or no increase, or even a slight decrease, in the number of factories.

The growth of industry, however, shows itself in an increase in the size of the units of manufacture, even more than in an increase in their numbers. Work previously done in small country factories is now done in large central factories, and distributed over a wide area by motor transport; small country bake-houses are fast disappearing, and giving place to large bake-houses in the towns; country flour mills are giving place to large new flour mills at the ports, and so on. It is stated that the new factories are good on the whole from the standpoint of factory administration-well constructed, with adequate air space, good lighting, heating and ventilation, etc. But their concentration in new factory districts often involves the travelling of long distances by many of the workers, in getting to and from their work.

The Report refers to progress in a number of industries, including the beet sugar industry, the canning industry, and the clothing trade. In the last-named trade there was an increasing shortage of skilled workers in 1933; manufacturers were encouraging their older trained workers to return to the factory, and a number of women who had not been in industrial employment for years were finding work in the trade. There was renewed activity in the iron and steel industry and in the wool textile industry, but little or no improvement in cotton. There was an increased use of electricity in factories, for power, for heating furnaces, etc. Electric arc welding has made great progress in recent years, both in shipbuilding and in constructional engineering; mention is made in the Report of a ship and of a bridge built entirely without rivets, electrically welded throughout.

The lighting of factories again received much attention. A special investigation made in Sheffield showed much defective lighting, particularly in the tenement and other small factories engaged in the silversmiths', cutlery, and allied trades which are characteristic of the city's industry. As a result of recommendations made as the outcome of this investigation, more than a quarter of the factories have already improved their lighting, and other improvements are

Hours of Labour, Two-shift System, Etc.

It is stated in the Report that, owing to the revival of trade in 1933, together with the fine summer, which brought a large influx of visitors, the employment of women and young persons was in

some cases extended, from the normal hours (usually 47 or 48) to the full legal limits. This tendency to revert to longer hours was also noticeable in the light metal and bakelite trades in the Midlands, in the cutlery trade in Sheffield, and in a wide variety of miscellaneous industries in and around London. The need for longer hours was in some instances attributed to the shortage of women and young persons available for factory employment. This was specially the case in some of the new industrial areas.

The revival of industry not only led to a tendency to work up to the full legal hours, but caused a marked increase in prosecutions for employment beyond the legal hours. Several cases of excessive illegal overtime are mentioned in the Report.

Two-Shift System.—Increased use was made in 1933 of the system by which, under section 2 of the Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, women and young persons over 16 years of age can be employed in two separate shifts between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. A joint application from the employers and from the workers affected has to be made in each case, and careful enquiry is made into each application before an Order is issued by the Home Secretary.

It is stated in the Report that the introduction of the shift system is often an alternative to exceedingly long hours for individual workers. It may also provide just that elasticity which is essential in some industries. The shift system has proved its value in cases of mergency, and in a few industries has been adopted as a more or less permanent method of work.

The number of Orders made in 1933 was 318, as compared with 293 in 1932. The greatest number of Orders was in the textile group: such Orders are particularly common in the hosiery trade.

In a considerable number of cases applications for permission to work a double shift were not forwarded because of objections on the part of the workers, showing that the requirement of a joint application, from the employers and from the workers, is a real protection to the latter. Two applications were refused by the Home Secretary, because enquiry showed that the consent of the workers had been twice refused, and had eventually been obtained only under threat of dismissal.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of accidents reported in 1933 was 113,260, as compared with 106,164 in 1932; and the number of fatal accidents was 688, as compared with 602. The increase was no doubt largely due to the greater number of workers employed, owing to the improve ment in industrial conditions; but it is suggested in the Report that the increase may have been partly due also to other exceptional factors operating at the present time. Workers are returning to employment often after long periods of enforced unemployment. Many of them are suffering from lack of nourishment, and physically and mentally are less alert and more liable to mishap than in normal times. Again, there is evidence that on restarting work after a long spell of idleness some workers tend to over-exert their strength and energy, while others take some time to get accustomed to working conditions again.

The following Table shows the number of accidents in the various industries or employments reported in 1933, with corresponding figures for 1932. Only fatal accidents, and accidents which disabled the workman for more than three days from earning full wages, are included.

	All Ac	cidents.	Fatal A	ccidents.
Industry.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Cotton	5,958	5,567	21	17
Wool, worsted, shoddy Other textile	3,008 2,019	2,834 1,878	17	13 7
Clay, stone and cement	3,493	2,904	25	22
Metal extracting and refining	1,513	1,270	18	9
Metal conversion, including rolling mills and tube making Metal founding	11,230 6,347	10,104 5,662	60 10	47 13
Boiler making, constructional engineering Electrical engineering	2,084 3,351	2,323 3,569 2,348	10 6 9	12 12 3
Locomotive building Railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicles Shipbuilding	2,152 8,651 3,599	8,141 3,634	28	22 25
Other engineering and machine making; manufacture of ordnance and munitions of war; aircraft	0,000	0,001	20	
manufacture Other metal trades	8,855 7,387	7,887 6,719	38 25	13
General woodwork; furniture and cabinet making Pottery and glass	5,776 1,945	5,412 1,705	34 9	20
Chemicals, etc Textile printing, bleaching and dyeing	3,146 1,527	3,193 1,503	37 18 12	30 10 1
Wearing apparel Paper making, etc., printing and photography	2,593 4,519	2,343 4,184	14	22
Food and drink gasworks, electricity generating stations	7,552 2,566	7,038	39	34
Other non-textile industries	5,371	4,774	26	21
Docks and warehouses, buildings and railways, under sections 104-6 of the Factory Act, 1901	8,618	8,664	165	192
TOTAL	113,260	106,164	688	602

The Report refers, in some detail, to various classes of accidents which are of frequent occurrence (including both those in factories and workshops and those at buildings under construction or repair), and suggests means of preventing them.

^{*} Cmd. 4657. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

Safety Organisations.—Safety Committees or other forms of safety organisation have been formed at the great majority of iron and steel, heavy engineering, iron founding, and shipbuilding works; but many of these were inactive in 1933. In many works there is a growing tendency to replace Safety Committees by a full-time safety officer, and this has led to a decided improvement in some cases.

In other industries there has been an increase in the number of Safety Committees set up; and good results are reported, particularly in some of the larger works. The National Federation of Building Trades Employers have made an effort to organise a national scheme of voluntary safety arrangements, with a central Safety Committee working in conjunction with regional and local associations in the building industry. The Port of London Authority and the (London) Ocean Shipowners have each formed joint "Safety First" Committees; and Safety Committees continue in operation at Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, the South Wales ports, Leith and Dundee.

INDUSTRIAL POISONING AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease reported in 1933 under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and under section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, with comparative figures for 1932:-

		Ca	Cases.		Deaths.	
Disease.		1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	
Lead poisoning:— In factories, etc In painting of buildings Mercurial poisoning Arsenical poisoning Carbon bisulphide poisoning Aniline poisoning Chronic benzene poisoning Toxic jaundice Anthrax Epitheliomatous ulceration Chrome ulceration		134 34 1 1 12 2 2 21 143 73	139 43 2 1 2 2 24 — 3 16 131 77	12 7 — — — — 2 40	15 8 1 44	
TOTAL		423	438	61	68	

The figures in the Table are exclusive of cases of lead poisoning (and deaths) among house plumbers, not reportable under either of the Acts mentioned above; also of cases of anthrax among dock labourers, not reportable under those Acts. There were no cases of

phosphorus poisoning in either year.

Of the 143 cases of epitheliomatous ulceration in 1933, 32 were in patent fuel works, 39 in tar distilling works, and 39 in cotton mule spinning; of the 40 fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration, 23 were

in cotton mule spinning.

A section of the Report is devoted to an examination of the statistics of silicosis and asbestosis, both of which diseases are often found combined with tuberculosis. The largest number of deaths from silicosis (or of silicosis combined with tuberculosis) were reported in the pottery industry; and other large numbers in the sandstone and in the metal-grinding industries. An investigation carried out in 1933 showed that sand-blasting (a method of cleaning surfaces by the forcible application of a stream of sand or other abrasive material) is at present the most serious, though not the most extensive, silicosisproducing risk in the country. Substitutes for the siliceous material, however, e.g., steel grit, can often be used.

WELFARE WORK.

It is stated in the Report that more attention is being paid to this subject, especially as regards canteens and mess rooms. In the layout of new factories around London some provision for the taking of meals is generally made. Complaints are often received as to the absence of welfare accommodation, particularly of mess rooms, in industries where not legally required. In some areas workers are so used to finding such provision that they think the absence of it is necessarily illegal.

The Clay Works Welfare Order came into force on 1st January, 1933, though some extension of time was allowed where structural alterations were necessary. It is stated in the Report that there is already fairly substantial compliance with the Order, particularly in the larger works; though more difficulty is experienced in some of the small works.

ACCIDENT RATES IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FIGURES FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES.

An attempt is made, in one chapter of the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1933,* to estimate the differing extent to which particular industries are subject to accidents. Statistics are given for 1928 and also (for certain industries) for 1932, showing the accident rates per 100,000 persons employed in the various industries. The figures for accidents are based, in both years, on the accidents reported to the factory inspectors; the numbers employed are based, for 1928, on a special summary of returns made for that year under the Workmen's Compensation Act. No corresponding figures are available for 1932, and the employment figures for that year have been estimated, on the basis of figures published by the Ministry of Labour. Comparisons between the figures for 1928 and for 1932 must therefore be made with caution.

It is also pointed out in the Report that the figures take no account of hours of employment, and especially of short time or of overtime which is worked to different extents in different industries; also that the rate can only be given for a whole industry, which is a complex composed of numerous operations with varying degrees of risk, from comparative safety to notable danger; and that no account is taken of the large number of accidents which do not involve three days' absence from work.

Subject to these qualifications, the figures show that the accident rate for all industries covered by the statistics fell from 2,780 per 100,000 persons employed in 1928 to 2,090 per 100,000 in 1932; or, roughly, from 1 in every 36 to 1 in every 48. The fatality rate similarly fell, from 1 in every 7,700 workers in 1928 to 1 in 11,100 in 1932. The same tendency to diminution in the accident and in the fatal accident rates was shown in most of the individual industries fatal accident rates was shown in most of the individual industries.

The different industries show very wide variations in risk. The following Table shows the rates stated, for the industries with the largest numbers employed, where figures for 1932 are available:—

	Accider		er 100,000 oyed.	persons
Industry.		ported lents.	Fatal A	ccidents.
Total Commence of the Commence	1932.	1928.	1932.	1928.
Textile.				
Cotton	1,416	1,653	4	4
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1,318	1,115	6	
Flax, Hemp, Jute	1,507	1,697	8	9 2 3
Other Textile	640	758	2	3
Non-textile.				
Clay, Stone, Cement	2,977	3,440	23	41
Metal Extracting and Refining, Metal	,			
Conversion, including Rolling Mills				
and Tube Making	7,560	8,984	40	40
Electrical Engineering	2,027	2,670	7	5
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor	-,0-	2,0.0		A STATE OF THE STA
and other Vehicles	2,817	3,348	8	7
Light Metal Trades	3,141	3,202	8	7
Shipbuilding	5,814	8,108	40	63
Furniture; Cabinet Making	1,470	1,543	4	10
Chemicals, Paints, Colours and Varnish;	1,110	1,515		
Animal Charcoal and Glue Making	3.193	4,013	30	51
Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing	1,405	1,393	9	ii
Laundries	418	424	4	2
Wearing Apparel	525	516	0	2
Letterpress, Litho Printing, Photo-	323	310		
graphy	781	957	2	4
Palromias	816	831	6	10
Dakeries	010	002		
All Factory Industries	2,090	2,780	9	13
	_,,,,,,	-,		-

Among industries for which separate figures are not given above for 1932, the following had especially high or especially low accident

rates III 1920 :—	Rate in 1 100,000 empl All	
	Reported Accidents.	
Exceptionally High Rates :		
Ordnance and Munitions of War	11,393	27
Boiler Making, Constructional Engineering	9,596	33
Locomotive Building	8,278	15
Engine (not Loco.) Building, Transmission		
Machinery	8,254	25
Exceptionally Low Rates :-		
Non-alcoholic Drinks	203	0
Brush Making	964	0
Pottery	1,056	9
Tobacco and Matches	1,097	2

The returns also show the ratio of fatalities to total accidents, under the various causes, and in connection with the several kinds of

QUARRIES AND METALLIFEROUS MINES.

EMPLOYMENT, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

A REPORT has been issued by the Mines Department, embodying the Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, for the year 1933.*

The number of persons employed at quarries under the Quarries Act (i.e., quarries over 20 ft. deep) in 1933 was 65,967, as compared with 67,143 in 1932. The total quantity of minerals got from these quarries in 1933 was 67,489,000 tons; this was nearly 7 million tons more than in 1932, and was, in fact, the largest quantity ever recorded. The aggregate net selling value, however, at £12,800,000, was only slightly greater than in 1932.

The number of persons employed at mines under the Metallifere Mines Regulation Acts in 1933 was 9,807, as compared with 9,305 in 1932. The aggregate net selling value of the minerals produced was £2,391,000 in 1933, as against £2,118,000 in 1932.

The Report also gives detailed statistics of accidents at quarries and metalliferous mines, comments on the chief causes of accidents, and offers advice as to the ways and means of preventing them.

POOR RELIEF: GREAT BRITAIN. SECOND QUARTER OF 1934.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1934, was 1,325,307. This compares with 1,409,089 at the end of March, 1934, and with 1,272,058 at the end of June, 1933.

The statement gives figures for the various administrative ounties and county boroughs. Forty of the administrative counties, and 60 of the county boroughs, showed increases between the end of June, 1933, and the corresponding date in 1934; the greatest increases were in Liverpool (13,744, or 18.6 per cent.), in the administrative county of Lancaster (5,408, or 14.9 per cent.), and in Leeds (3,128, or 16.1 per cent.). On the other hand, 21 administrative counties, and 23 county boroughs, showed reductions; of these the greatest were in Sheffield (5,579, or 9.4 per cent.), and in Middlesex (3,499,

or 10.4 per cent.). The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales at the end of June, 1934, with comparative totals for March, 1934, and for June, 1933; these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Witer and dependent shill from of a house	83,542	21
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	188,460	47
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	43,867	11
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	69,723	17
 Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants 	180,921	45
4. Totals of above three classes :-		
June, 1934	566,513	141
March, 1934	631,360	157
June, 1933	520,574	129
5. All other persons :		
June, 1934	588,692	146
March, 1934	590,169	147
June, 1933	570,885	143
6. Totals (all persons) :—		
June, 1934	1,155,205	287
March, 1934	1,221,529	304
June, 1933	1,091,459	272

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the second quarter of 1934. The corresponding total figures for each month in the first quarter of 1934 and the second quarter of 1933 are also

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the			
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent children	57,635 113,730	49,154 116,155	47,147 106,936
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	11,396	18,556	18,222
(b) Wives and dependent children 3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	11,183	19,985	25,039
regular occupation:— I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed	4,482	4,131	3,759
(b) Wives and dependent children II. (a) Other persons	6,826 19,050	6,110 19,214	5,525 19,570
(b) Wives and dependent children	45,844	45,958	44,795
4. Totals of above three classes:— Second quarter, 1934	270,146	279,263	270,993
First quarter, 1934 Second quarter, 1933	197,802 169,166	200,364 169,928	245,848 167,048
5. All other persons :—			
Second quarter, 1934 First quarter, 1934	107,557 105,171	107,734 106,333	107,109 107,370
Second quarter, 1933	101,106	101,399	101,539
6. Totals (all persons):— Second quarter, 1934	377,703	386,997	378,102
First quarter, 1934 Second quarter, 1933	302,973	306,697 271,327	353,218 268,587

^{*} Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending June, 1934. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5d. net (7d. post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 17,502 and 10,756, respectively, at the end of June, 1934. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

POOR RELIEF: ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ANALYSIS FOR 1ST JANUARY, 1934.

According to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women, and children) in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1934, was 1,402,725, as compared with 1,375,645 on 1st January, 1933, and with 1,143,025 on 1st January, 1932. These totals (which are exclusive, in all cases, of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) correspond to 348, 342 and 286 respectively,

per 10,000 of the estimated population.

The total numbers were higher in 1934 than in 1933 in 40 administrative counties and 66 county boroughs, and lower than in 1933 in 22 administrative counties (including London) and 17 county boroughs.

The increases (in total numbers) were greatest in the administrative county of Lancaster (5,467); and in the county boroughs of Liverpool (5,525), Cardiff (3,262), and Rotherham (3,206). The decreases (in total numbers) were greatest in London (16,705) and in the administrative county of Middlesex (3,840). Expressed as percentages of the numbers in receipt of relief a year earlier, the increases were greatest in the county boroughs of Rotherham (69 per cent.), Great Yarmouth (42 per cent.), Wallasey (38 per cent.) and Oldham (36 per cent.); and the decreases, in the administrative county of Fast Suffelix (21 per cent.) and the county borough of Smethwick of East Suffolk (21 per cent.) and the county borough of Smethwick

The highest county rates per 10,000 of the population on 1st January, 1934, were 706 in Durham, 651 in Glamorgan, and 594 in Monmouthshire. The highest rates for county boroughs were: Lincoln (1,326); Cardiff (1,171); Sheffield (1,168); Rotherham (1,136); Merthyr Tydfil (1,106); Barnsley (1,046); Liverpool (1,000); Bootle (946); Norwich (935); Newcastle-upon-Tyne (802); Manchester (795); and Gateshead (791). West Ham, Sunderland, Kingston-upon-Hull and Great Yarmouth also had very high rates—ranging between 720 and 606 per 10,000

—ranging between 720 and 606 per 10,000.

At the other end of the scale, 34 administrative counties and 24 county boroughs had rates of less than 250 per 10,000; and a further twelve counties and eleven county boroughs had rates between 250 and 300 per 10,000. Among the county boroughs in this group (i.e., with rates of less than 300 per 10,000) there were a fair number of large industrial towns, notably Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton; Bolton, Preston, Stockport, and Warrington; Halifax and Huddersfield; and Leicester. The rate for London was 293 per 10,000, as compared with 327 a year

In contrast with the figures for January, 1933 (when the main increase as compared with the previous year occurred among those in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemployment), the main increase in the numbers on 1st January, 1934, as compared with 1.933, occurred among those in receipt of domiciliary relief for reasons other than unemployment, as will be seen from the following Table :-

_	1st January, 1934.	1st January, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1934 as compared with 1933.
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:—			
On account of unemployment	424,946	418,172	+ 6,774
Not on account of unemployment Persons in receipt of institutional	777,966	747,861	+ 30,105
relief	199,813	209,612	- 9,799
Total	1,402,725	1,375,645	+ 27,080

The total of 1,402,725 included 15,166 casuals, and comprised 420,686 men, 481,605 women, and 500,434 children.

The following Table classifies those in receipt of relief on 1st

January, 1933 and 1934, according to the reported causes of relief. It should be noted that those receiving *institutional* relief on account of unemployment are not separately distinguished in the returns :-

Cause of Relief.	1st January, 1934.	1st January, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1934 as compared with 1933.
Sickness, accident, or bodily infirmity Mental infirmity	404,416 33,791 9,401 424,946 530,171	395,430 34,438 10,332 418,172 517,273	+ 8,986 - 647 - 931 + 6,774 + 12,898 + 27,080

Of those suffering from sickness, etc., 68,126 were in institutions and 362,023 were in receipt of domiciliary relief. The total of 430,149 included 25,733 wives, suffering from sickness, etc, whose husbands were in receipt of relief; these are included under "other causes" in the Table.

^{*} Cmd. 4657. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

^{*} House of Commons Paper No. 95 of Session 1934. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

TRADE BOARD MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

In 42 trades for which Trade Boards have been established under In 42 trades for which Trade Boards have been established under the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, general minimum time rates of wages have been fixed by the Trade Boards and confirmed by Orders made by the Minister of Labour. The rates are legally binding on all employers affected. In the majority of the trades the rates are applicable to the whole of Great Britain; but in some trades different rates are operative for England and Wales and for Scotland, and in a few cases different rates have been fixed for certain specified areas, such as London, Cornwall and the North of Scotland, on according to the recording of the second of the certain specified areas, such as London, Cornwall and the North of Scotland, or according to the population of the area in which the employer is situated. In five trades, viz., brush and broom, chain, coffin furniture making (men only), hair, bass, and fibre, and perambulator and invalid carriage, changes in the minimum rates are related, to some extent, to changes in the cost of living.

The general minimum time rates fixed by the Trade Boards and in operation at 1st September, 1934, for the lowest grades of experienced adult male and female workers, together with the hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable, are shown in the following Table. Except where otherwise stated, the rates quoted are operative, throughout Great Britain, at the age of 21 in the case of males and 18 in the case of females.

It will be seen from the Table that the general minimum time rates for men range usually from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per hour, and those for women from 5\frac{3}{4}d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; while the weekly hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable are usually 48, though in a few cases they are 46 or 47, and, in one case, 44.

		PROPERTY OF STREET	Decree of the Control
Trade.		Minimum ime Rates.	Weekly Hour of labour in re pect of which the rates quote
	Males.	Females.	are normally payable.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aerated waters (England and Wales) Aerated waters (Scotland):—	8. d. 1 1	d. 7	48
	0 101	51	48
Rest of Scotland Boot and floor polish Boot and shoe repairing	0 11½ 1 1½ 1 2¼	61 71	48
Brush and broom	1 21	101*	48 48
Brush and broom Button manufacturing Chain†	1 11	61/2	48
Coffin furniture and cerement mak-	1 17	5 3 10 7	124 K 114 194
ing:— Coffin furniture section Cerement making section Corset	1 042	635* 74§	47 47
	1 1	7 7 3	48
England and wales	0 101	61	48
Scotland Cutlery Dressmaking and women's light	0 10½ 0 11	6*	48 48
	1000 MIN		10
Retail bespoke dressmaking Other branches Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Scotland) :— Retail branch	1 0	61, 7, 7½,¶‡ 7‡	48
Other branches Dressmaking and women's light	1 0	7‡	48
clothing (Scotland) :—	7 011		
Retail branch Other branches Drift nets mending Flax and hemp Fur	1 0	7, 7½¶‡ 6½	46 46
Flax and hemp	0 95	61	44 48
Fur	1 1 0 10	71**	48
General waste materials reclamation	0 10	5 1 5 1 5 1	48 48
Hair, bass and fibre Hat, cap and millinery (England and	0 103	61	48
Wales) Hat, cap and millinery (Scotland) :—	1 0	7‡	48
Wholesale cloth hat and cap branch	1 2	71	46
Other branches Jute	1 2 0 11½	7½ 7, 7½¶ 6¾	46 47
Keg and drum	0 9\frac{3}{8}	6 6§	48 47
Lace finishing†		617	
Cornwall and N. of Scotland	1 11	61	48
Rest of Great Britain Linen and cotton handkerchief and	1 11/2	7	48
household goods and linen piece	0 111	61	40
goods	0 94	61 51	48 48
distributivo.	(0 10½)		
England and Wales	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right\} \P$	65, 7½, 85*¶	48
Ostrich and fancy foother and	0 1181	61*	48
arunciai nower	1 0	7	48
Paper bag Paper box	1 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7章 7音	48 48
Pin, hook and eve and span fastener	0 11½ 0 10¾	63* 62*	48
Ready-make and wholesale bespoke tailoring			
Retail bespoke tailoring:	0 11	7‡	48
England and Wales	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ \text{to} \\ 1 & 4 \$ \ddagger \end{array} \right\}$	7½d. to 9½¶‡	48
Scotland	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ \text{and} \end{array}\right\}$	7, 7½¶‡	48
Rope, twine and net	0 10	61	48
Sack and bag	0 10 2 1 1	6 g 7	48
Stamped or pressed metal wares	0 11	61	48 47
Sugar confectionery and food pre- serving	1 0§	63	48
Tin box	1 1 1 1 3 3	71 95*	48 48
Toy manufacturing	1 01	63*	48

Wholesale mantle and costume $\frac{1}{100} \frac{100}{100} \frac{100}{100}$ * At 21 years.

† The minimum rates in the chain and in the lace finishing trades are not fixed by reference to sex. The rates shown are those applicable to work normally performed by men and by women respectively.

‡ Payable after a specified period of employment in the trade.

§ At 24 years.

¶ At 22 years.

¶ Dependent on area as graded by the Trade Board.

** At 19 years

The Boards have fixed lower rates, based on age or experience, or a combination of age and experience, for juvenile workers; and in many cases it has been made a condition of the application of these lower rates that the juvenile shall hold a certificate issued by the Trade Board and be provided with reasonable facilities for learning the trade. Special rates for indentured apprentices have been fixed by seven Boards.

Many of the Boards have fixed minimum rates for special classes of qualified workers. Pieceworkers have also been specially provided for by some of the Boards, either by general minimum piece rates or by basis time rates fixed at a slightly higher level than the general minimum time rates. Where no special provision has been made the basis rate for pieceworkers is the general minimum time rate.

Column (4) of the above Table shows the normal weekly hours of work as declared by the Boards. When these hours are exceeded overtime rates, which are higher than the minimum time rates, are payable. In addition to the normal weekly hours, most of the Boards have declared the normal daily hours and have provided for the payment of overtime rates when the normal day is exceeded, notwithstanding that the normal week is not exceeded. rates have been fixed by the Chain Board or by the Lace Finishing

It should be added that the Boards have power to issue permits exempting infirm workers from the operation of minimum time

The rates, together with any conditions and qualifications attached to them, are set out in detail in the Minister's Confirming Orders, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

The following Table shows the minimum rates of wages fixed and in operation at 1st September, 1934, for ordinary adult male workers and for adult female workers in England and Wales, under Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, established under the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. The Act applies only to England and Wales, and no statutory minimum rates of wages have been fixed for agricultural workers in Scotland. Unless otherwise indicated, the rates shown apply at 21 years of age in the case of men and at 18 years of age in the case of women. The hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable and beyond which overtime rates are payable are also shown in the Table.

It will be seen that in 39 areas the minimum rates for men are between 30s, and 32s, 6d, a week, and that in three cases they are

between 30s. and 32s. 6d. a week, and that in three cases they are below and in seven cases above this range. The most usual minimum rates for women are 5d. and 6d. per hour.

	Ordinary (21 year	Male W		Female Work over, unless of		
Area.	Minimum Rate.			Hours in respect of which mini- mum rate is payable (when specified).		
		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.
England: Beds and	Per week. s. d.			Per hour.	Per week	Per week
Hunts Berkshire	30 6 30 0	50 50	48 50	6 5*	50	48
Buckingham- shire	31 0	50	48	6	50	48
Cambs. and Isle of Ely Cheshire Cornwall Cumberland	30 6 31 0 31 0 (summer)	50 54 51	48 54 51	5½ 6 5†	Per day 8 	Per day 8
and West- morland	31 6 (winter) 30 0	54	48	51/2		
Derbyshire Devonshire	7½d.perhour 31 0	54 52	54 50	5 6‡		
Dorset	30 0	531	48	24s. per week‡	Per week	Per week
Durham Essex Gloucester-	29 0 30 0	50 50	50 48	2s. 6d. per day 5½‡	Per day	Per day 8
shire Hants and	30 0	50		5		
IsleofWight Herefordshire Hertfordshire	30 6 30 0 31 0	53½ 54 48	48 48 48	5 4½ 24s. per week*	46½ 48	46½ 48
Kent Lancashire :	32 6	52	48	6	Per day	Per day
South Remainder	32 0	50	50	6		2
of Area Leicester Lincs :	35 6 33 0	60 54	60 54	6 5		
Holland Kesteven &	33 0	50		6		
Lindsey Middlesex	$ \begin{cases} 30 & 0 \\ \text{(summer)} \\ 34 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} $	51	48	(summer)	 Per week	Por week
and diesea	(winter) 33 0	50	405	25s. per week (winter) (24s. per week)	Per week 50	Per week 48
Monmouth	31 0	54		6		

* 19 years and over. † 20 years and over. † 21 years and over.

			Tale Wo		Female Wor		
Area.	Minimum Rate.		Hours per week in re- spect of which minimum rate is payable.		Minimum Rate.	Hours in of which mum pays (when sp	h mini- rate is
			Sum- mer.	Win- ter.		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.
	Per v	veek.			Per hour.	Per week	Per week
Norfolk Northants & Soke of Pe-	30	0	50	48	d. 5	50	48
terborough Northumber-	30	0	50		6	50	
land Nottingham-	30	6	521	48	5	521	48
shire Oxfordshire	32 30	0	52½ 50	50 48	5	50	48
Rutland Shropshire	31	6	54 54	54 54	5 5		
Somerset	31 30	6	52	50	6*		
Staffordshire Suffolk	30	0	54 50	54 48	5 5*	54	54
Surrey	30	9	50	50	51	50	50
Sussex Warwickshire	31	0	52 52	48	5	52 52	48
Wiltshire	30	Ö	50	50	5		
Worcester- shire Yorkshire:	30	0	531	48	5		
E. Riding	32	0	521	48	6	44	44
N. Riding W. Riding	31	6 9	52½ 52½	50 48	6 48	44	44
Wales: Angleseyand	33		322	40	41	77	11
Caernarvon	30	6	50	50	6		
Carmarthen	31	0	54	54	5	Per day	Per day
Denbigh and							
Flint Glamorgan	30	6	54 52	50	5	8½ 8½	8½ 8½
Merioneth &			Different State of the Land			0.5	02
Montgomery Pembroke &	27	0	54	54	5	***	***
Cardigan	30	0	54	52	5	8	8
Radnor and Brecon	29	6	54	50	5	Per week	Per week
_100011	25000000	22502-31	1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2				THE REAL PROPERTY.

The Orders of the Board and of the Agricultural Wages Committees also specify minimum rates for juvenile workers, overtime rates, special rates for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in certain areas, and the allowances in kind which may be granted in lieu of payments in cash.

In the majority of the areas a flat minimum weekly rate of wages has been fixed for all classes of adult male workers, including horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds, as well as ordinary labourers, the additional time worked by the men in charge of animals being paid for at overtime rates. In some of the remaining areas special weekly minimum wages have been fixed to cover the longer hours worked by the men in charge of animals, while in a few cases such workers receive fixed weekly sums, in addition to the minima for ordinary labourers, to cover time in excess of the normal hours customarily spent on duties in connection with the care of animals.

The Orders also specify the allowances in kind which the Committees allow to be reckoned in part payment of wages, and the value at which they are to be so reckoned. The main allowance recognised is the provision of a cottage, which is usually valued at 3s. a week. Board and lodging are referred to in most of the Orders, and the values fixed, for adult male workers, vary from 14s. to 18s. 6d. a week. Other allowances provided for in most of the areas are milk and notatoes or notate ground. potatoes, or potato ground.

Copies of the Orders in full are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, King's Buildings, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-1934.

The statistics which are published each month in this GAZETTE as to changes in the cost of living of working-class families include figures relating to the retail prices of clothing.

Forms of inquiry, distributed and collected through the post, are completed each month by a large number of representative outfitters, drapers and boot retailers in the principal towns. The descriptions of articles for which the quotations are given vary with different retailers, but before the form is dispatched to a retailer the retail prices quoted by him a month earlier are entered on it, and he is asked to quote the current retail prices for the same articles and qualities as before, or for the most nearly corresponding articles and qualities presponding articles and qualities.

The articles of clothing which are taken into account in the compilation of the statistics include suits and overcoats (ready-made and bespoke), woollen and cotton materials, articles of underclothing and hosiery, and boots and shoes. The prices quoted in the returns relate to those qualities or descriptions of each article which are most generally bought by working-class purchasers.

* 21 years and over.

In order to arrive at the general percentage increases in prices, the method adopted is to compute separately the percentage change during the month shown by each quotation, to average these percentages, and thence to calculate the average percentage increase since July, 1914, by linking-up these figures with those obtained for earlier dates. The figures thus obtained are combined into six groups, for which the average percentage increases at 1st September, 1934, as compared with July, 1914, were approximately as under:—

	(50///00/01/0	Percenta Increase
(1) Men's Suits and Overcoats		65
(2) Woollen Material for Women's Outer Garment	s	120
(3) Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery		105
(4) Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments		130
(5) Cotton Underclothing Material and Hosiery		95
(6) Boots and Shoes		75

The final percentage, representing the general increase in the retail prices of clothing, is then computed by averaging the figures for these six groups, those for groups (2) and (4) being first modified to take account of the cost of making up materials (which inquiries have shown to be about one-third higher than in 1914). The relatively greater importance of group (1) and the smaller importance relatively greater importance of group (1) and the smaller importance of group (4) are recognised by giving a "weight" of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to group (1) and $\frac{1}{2}$ to group (4), compared with 1 to each of the other four groups. Thus calculated, the general average increase in the retail prices of working-class clothing at 1st September, 1934, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent.

This average increase of between 85 and 90 per cent. at 1st September was slightly above the average at 1st September, 1933, when it was between 80 and 85 per cent.—the lowest level reached since the War—and about the same as two years ago.

The percentage increases quoted are, necessarily, only of the The percentage increases quoted are, necessarily, only of the nature of approximations, since, owing to the wide range of prices, 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 impracticable to make an exact calculation of the average percentage change in the prices of clothing. Subject, however, to this general qualification, the results of the investigations may be taken to be broadly representative of the general course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing.

The general percentage increases quoted are, as explained above, The general percentage increases quoted are, as explained above, arrived at by averaging the percentage changes in the prices quoted by individual retailers from month to month and not by averaging the actual prices quoted. The following figures, however, provide an indication of the predominant ranges of the prices quoted in the returns received. The quotations for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each." As the object of the statistics is to show the changes in the prices of articles largely used by working-class families before the war, the list of articles is necessarily restricted to a selection of those for which information as to pre-war prices is available. as to pre-war prices is available.

Article.		ges of Retail Prices nased by Working- Families.		
	July, 1914.	1st September, 1934		
Men's Suits and Overcoats: Ready-made Suits Overcoats Bespoke Suits Overcoats Woollen Material for Women's Outer Garments:	21s.—30s. 21s.—30s. 30s.—42s. 30s.—35s.	35s.—50s 35s.—45s, 50s.—70s, 50s.—70s.		
Costume Cloth Tweed Serge Frieze Cashmere Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery:	1s. 6d.—3s. 1s.—2s 1s.—2s. 1s. 6d.—3s. 1s. 6d.—2s.	2s. 11d.—4s. 11d. 1s. 11d.—3s. 11d. 1s. 11d.—3s 11d. 2s. 11d.—3s. 11d. 2s. 11d.—3s. 11d.		
Men's Vests and Pants Men's Merino Socks Women's Vests Women's Vests Women's Woollen Stockings	2s. 6d.—2s. 11d. 6½d.—1s. 1s.—1s. 6½d. 9¾d.—1s. 0¾d. 8½d.—1s. 0¾d.	4s. 6d.—6s. 6d. 1s.—1s. 6d. 1s. 11d.—3s. 1s. 6d.—2s. 1s. 6d.—2s. 6d.		
Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments: Print Zephyr Sateen Drill Galatea Cotton Underclothing Material and Hosiery:	3월d.—4월d. 3월d.—4월d. 3월d.—4월d. 4월d.—6월d. 4월d.—6월d.	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}10\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d},\\ 6\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}10\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d},\\ 8\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d}1\mathrm{s},\;0\mathrm{d},\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}1\mathrm{s},\;3\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d},\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d},-1\mathrm{s},\;3\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{d},\\ \end{array}$		
Men's Cotton Socks Women's Cotton Stockings Calico, White Longeloth Shirting Flannelette	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d},7\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}, \\ 4\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d},1\mathrm{s}, 0\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}, \\ 2\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d},4\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}, \\ 3\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d},4\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}, \\ 3\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d},4\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}, \\ 3\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d},4\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}, \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{2}dls.\\ 9dls.\ 6\frac{1}{2}d.\\ 6\frac{1}{2}d8\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 6\frac{1}{2}d8\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 8\frac{3}{4}dl0\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 6\frac{1}{2}d8\frac{3}{4}d.\\ \end{array}$		
Boots and Shoes: Men's Heavy Boots Men's Light Boots Boys' Boots Women's Boots and Shoes Girls' Boots and Shoes	5s. 11d.—8s. 11d. 6s. 11d.—10s. 6d. 3s. 11d.—5s. 11d. 4s. 11d.—8s. 11d. 3s. 6d.—5s. 11d.	10s. 6d.—14s. 11d. 10s. 6d.—14s. 11d. 5s. 11d.—9s. 11d. 6s. 11d.—12s. 11d. 5s. 6d.—8s. 11d.		

It should be observed that while the figures given include the majority of the quotations, prices outside the limits of the ranges given were quoted in some cases.

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The German Minister of Economic Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministers of Labour and of Food and Agriculture, has issued a Textile Fibres Order, dated 19th July, 1934, laying down special regulations designed to adapt productive activity and employment in certain branches of the German textile industry to the special circumstances arising out of the financial difficulties affecting the import into Germany of textile raw materials. To this end, the Order imposes limitations upon the duration of working hours in the undertakings concerned, prohibits the extension of the existing productive machinery or capacity, and regulates prices. The principal provisions of the Order, in so far as it affects labour conditions, are summarised below. The Order is to be operative for an unspecified period and took effect on 23rd July, 1934, so far as its labour provisions are concerned, and on 20th July, 1934, as regards other provisions

Restriction of Working Hours.—The provisions of the Order relating to the restriction of working hours apply to all undertakings in the fibre-working industries in which, exclusively or in part, wool, cotton, hemp or jute is manufactured up to and including weaving, hosiery making, knitting, net-making and the production of felt. Undertakings engaged in cotton, hemp and jute spinning, the manufacture of textile small-wares, the weaving of elastic, the production of curtains, lace and tulle, hat making and all textile nishing processes are excluded. In the undertakings covered by the Order, the normal weekly working hours of workers employed at the chief productive machines (Haupt produktions maschinen), i.e., scouring and washing plant, combing machines, fine spinning and twisting machines, looms and hosiery, knitting, and felt machines, must:— (1) be reduced to a number of hours which is 30 per cent. less than the average number of hours regularly worked on all working days in the first half of the year 1934 in the undertakings or departments of undertakings concerned, or if the application of the above percentage reduction brings the weekly working time below 36 hours, then the regular weekly working hours may amount to 36; or (2) be limited to the average number of hours regularly worked on all working days in the first half of the year 1934, if this average is less than 36

The prescribed working hours are deemed to be observed if they are not exceeded on an average over two consecutive weeks. The working of overtime in excess of these hours is subject to certain conditions, and must be specifically authorised by the Factory Inspectorate in all cases. The normal provisions with regard to the payment of overtime supplements do not apply to overtime which, but for the present Order, would fall to be regarded as normal hours of work. Two or three shifts working is permissible only in cases where two or three shifts were worked for at least 13 weeks during the first six months of the year 1934, or, in other cases, only under special conditions and subject to the authorisation of the Factory Inspector.

In the case of workpeople employed at looms producing samples of [new season's goods, the normal date of application of the reduction of working hours was postponed to the end of August, 1934, if the workers concerned were engaged exclusively on the production of samples up to not more than 20 metres in length.

Reduction of wages.—In so far as the regular working hours are reduced directly or indirectly as a result of the Order, the employer is authorised to effect a proportionate reduction in the remuneration of the workers affected. In this connection, the Order contains provisions which ensure that the worker's position with regard to liability for unemployment insurance, to unemployment benefit, and to benefit during temporary dismissal or suspension from work is not prejudiced by the prescribed reduction of working hours and wages.

Protection against Dismissal.—By reason of the reduction of working hours or the abolition of overtime as the result of the present Order, the employer may not decrease or increase his staff within a period of four weeks after the Order took effect, unless a shift has been abolished. When the number of shifts is reduced, additional workers may not be employed in the remaining shifts nor may the working hours be extended. For the dismissal of workers in consequence of the abandonment of shifts, the sanction of the Labour Executor is necessary in accordance with existing legislative provisions with regard to collective dismissals of workers. This sanction may be made conditional upon the institution of a rota system of temporary dismissals or suspensions which permits of the payment of unemployment benefit under the special arrangements already existing (Krümpersystem).

General Provisions.—A number of provisions are embodied in the Order which are designed to safeguard its fundamental purpose. Thus, the establishment of new undertakings or the extension of existing undertakings or of their productive capacity is made conditional upon specific authorisation by the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs. This condition applies not only to the branches of the textile industry above specified as being subject to the Order, but also to cotton spinning. Other provisions are designed to protect the home market against exploitation through unjustifiable price increases. Contraventions of thelabour provisions of the Order are subject to penalties in the form of fines and/or imprisonment; while contraventions of the provisions regulating prices may involve, in addition to these penalties, the closing of the employer's works or forfeiture for a period of his right to act

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN BELGIUM.

A ROYAL DECREE dated 27th July, 1934, makes certain amendments in the system of voluntary unemployment insurance in Belgium. This system provided for the establishment by the local authorities of Unemployment Funds, whose functions and activities have hitherto been concerned with the supervisory control of approved unemployment societies and their unemployed members and the distribution of unemployment relief funds provided by the State. The intention of the present Decree, as stated in the prefatory declaration, is to supersede the Unemployment Funds by machinery with wider functions, which will include responsibility for placing work. The Decree, accordingly, abolishes the Unemployment Funds and replaces them by Placing and Unemployment Offices, directly dependent on the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the expenses of which will be defrayed entirely by the State.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will establish at least one and not more than three of these Placing and Unemployment Offices, with specified areas of competence, in each province, and may also authorise these Offices to establish not more than six sub-offices in the computers in their area.

sub-offices, in the communes in their area.

The functions of the Placing and Unemployment Offices will include:—

(1) The exercise of supervisory control over matters affecting the insurability of members of approved societies, the verification of unemployment among members of approved unemployment societies drawing benefit, the determination of need for the purposes of unemployment relief, the willingness of an unemployed person to accept proferred employment, and the finances of the approved societies

(2) The distribution of the money received from the National Emergency Fund to the approved unemployment societies.

(3) The placing of unemployed workers, either directly, or through the employment exchanges established or approved by the Government; for this purpose each exchange will be placed under the authority of the Placing and Unemployment Office covering the area in which it is established. The transfer of labour from one place to another will be carried out by the competent service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare or by a central unemployment office which may be established by Royal Decree.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will establish an Appeals Committee at each Placing and Unemployment Office, consisting of three employers, three workers, and one official representative, who will act as Chairman. Each Appeals Committee must meet regularly at least once a month and will settle disputes relating to eligibility for insurance or the right to benefit.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The fourteenth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance was held in London on September 4th to 7th, 1934, and was attended by about 500 delegates from 35 countries. The President of the Congress was Mr. Vaino Tanner, of Finland, President of the Alliance.

After addresses of welcome to the delegates from the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Minister of Labour, Lord Snell, Chairman of the London County Council, and Alderman Sir Fred Hayward, J.P., Chairman of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, an inaugural address was given by the President. At a later session the Congress was also addressed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., President of the International Disarmament Conference, and by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

A report by the Central Committee of the Alliance on the work of the Alliance since the date of the preceding Congress (held at Vienna in 1930) was presented and discussed. The report states that the membership of the Alliance now comprises the consumers' co-operative movements of 39 countries, and also includes a considerable number of other forms of co-operative organisation—production, credit, agricultural, banking, assurance societies, etc. An account is given of the circumstances in which the German Co-operative Union, which was affiliated to the Alliance, has been dissolved and four organisations of co-operative consumers in Germany have been compulsorily amalgamated into a new organisation, which has not been admitted as a member of the Alliance.

The Congress also considered the report of a Committee set up by the Vienna Congress of 1930 to enquire into the conditions under which the "Rochdale principles" of co-operation are applied to various countries, and, if necessary, to define them. After discussion the report was referred back for further consideration.

Following a discussion on the subject of the use of leisure, a resolution was adopted asking the Alliance to make an enquiry of all its affiliated organisations as to the means they have employed and the results they have obtained in the organisation of the leisure of consumers and producers, either by special societies for that purpose or by auxiliary institutions, and what are their proposals and plans for the future. The resolution also authorised the Alliance to organise regular International Co-operative Conferences on the subject.

A discussion dealing with the rôle of international co-operation in present day economic development resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions with regard to the future development of the activities of the co-operative movement and the International Co-operative Alliance.

A resolution was also carried affirming the adherence of the Alliance to the cause of peace and disarmament, and exhorting co-operators in all countries to use every means to obtain and safeguard universal peace.

WAGES IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

At the request of the Indian Government, the Bombay Labour Office conducted an inquiry in the early months of 1934 into wages, cost of living, real wages, rationalisation and unemployment in the cotton textile industry in the Bombay Presidency, with the object of ascertaining the changes which had taken place since July, 1926, the date of the previous inquiry into wages in this industry.

Officials from the Labour Office visited 159 mills, employing some 200,000 workers in the Presidency, and extracted information regarding earnings, etc., from the muster and pay rolls for December, 1933, in respect of a "sample" varying, according to the numbers employed, from 10 to 100 per cent. of the workers in ten occupations in the six most important departments of the mills. In the case of the earlier inquiry, information was obtained from a limited number of mills and for all workers employed therein. The results of the inquiry are contained in a Report, entitled Wages and Unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry, obtainable from the High Commissioner for India (India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2), at the price of 2s.

Rationalisation.—It is stated that the method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly has made the greatest progress in Bombay City; but, even there, less than one-third of the mills have attempted rationalisation in this form. In Ahmedabad, rationalisation has been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In a few mills in Bombay where rationalisation has not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were earning substantially more than they did before rationalisation was introduced. In other cases, the workers are not earning any more, the effect of the extra rates given for minding more machines having been neutralised by general reductions in wages, usually in the form of cuts in the cost-of-living allowance. The general effect of rationalisation on the conditions of work is stated to have been beneficial, either because the operatives are working a shorter day or because their work has been rendered easier. In Bombay, one of the methods of rationalisation has been to give a weaver four looms instead of two. In Ahmedabad, this system has not been adopted, but double-side working in the frame department is developing, and better mixings and the production of finer cloth have progressed rapidly; where operatives are attending more machines than formerly, the workers have usually been given more wages—35 to 60 per cent. in ring spinning and 50 to 75 per cent. on the speed frame. Some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant has been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on the machines concerned. At almost all the mills in Bombay which have introduced rationalised methods, the labour so displaced has been re-absorbed by the introduction of night-shift working. In centres other than Bombay and Ahmedabad, there have been few changes in machinery or methods.

Unemployment.—Owing to the fact that the cotton operatives were in many cases not permanent inhabitants of the localities in which they were working, but were drawn from agricultural districts, it was difficult to ascertain the exact amount by which unemployment had increased in the cotton industry between 1926

and 1933. In Bombay City, about 28,000 persons lost their employment between 1926 and 1933 owing to the closing down, either totally or partially, of certain cotton mills. In Ahmedabad, 26,551 persons more and in Sholapur 389 persons less were employed in the cotton industry in 1933 than in 1926.

Wages.—The cotton industry in Bombay consists of various units, which have no common labour, wages or sales policies, and there are wide variations in the conditions prevailing in the different centres. It was therefore found desirable to consider the three main centres, Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, separately. For other districts, information regarding earnings was obtained, but no corresponding data for 1926 are available for these districts, for purposes of comparison.

For the three main centres of the industry in the Bombay Presidency, the following Table summarises the results of the inquiry in the form of index numbers, by which the level of the average earnings of all workers covered, of the cost of living, and of real wages at various dates in 1933 and 1934, is compared with the level in 1926 or 1927.

The standard (= 100) is July, 1926, for all three sets of figures in Bombay, and for average earnings at Sholapur; May, 1926, for average earnings, and August, 1926, for cost of living and real wages, at Ahmedabad; and February, 1927, for cost of living and real wages at Sholapur.

ter full moderate of the	Bombay City.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Average earnings at— December, 1933 January, 1934 April, 1934	. 70	105–106	92 83 —
February, 1934 .	72	69	71 72 —
December, 1933 . February, 1934	131 115 111	154	130 115

So far as wages and the cost of living are concerned, this Table shows that, taking into consideration the decrease in the cost of living, the real wages of cotton operatives in Bombay City were 15 per cent. in December, 1933, and 11 per cent. in April, 1934, above their level at July, 1926; in Ahmedabad, in December, 1933, they were 54 per cent. above their level at August, 1926; and in Sholapur, they were 30 per cent. in December, 1933, and 15 per cent. in February, 1934, above their level at February, 1927. The reductions in real wages, in 1934, at Bombay City were wholly due, and at Sholapur were mainly due, to reductions in average money earnings.

The following Table shows, for a number of the more important occupations, the average daily earnings in the three main centres of the cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency at December, 1933, with corresponding information extracted from the results of the inquiry of 1926. In both inquiries, earnings included basic pay plus allowances and less deductions for disciplinary fines.

							a de con					A	vera	ge daily	earnin	gs in							300	
Occ	upation						Bomba	y City.	• 2 6					Ahme	dabad.			Sholapur.						
insplayment in					July	, 19	26.	Dece	mber	, 1933.		Ma	y, 1	926.	Dece	mber	, 1933.	;	July	, 19	26.	Decer	nber	1933.
Allowsky that	BATE OF			H	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	s. a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	. a.	p.	В	ts.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Drawing tenters, male female	/		(piece)		1	4	8	1	2	8		1 0	1 15	3 8	1 1	3 2	11 4		0	12	4	0	12	11
Slubbing tenters, male female		:::	(piece) (piece)		1	6	3	1	3	10		1	4 4	3 1	1 1	5 5	11		0	13	3	- 0	14	8
Inter tenters, male female			(piece) (piece)		1	4	6	1	3	2		1 0	2 15	0* 10*	1 1	5	11* 6*		0	12	9	0	13	2
Roving tenters, male female			(piece) (piece)		1	3	8	1	2	4		1 0	0 15	4† 10†	1 1	3 3	1† 10†		0	11	4	0	12	3
Ring siders, male female			(time) (time)		1 0	0	3 }	0	14	10	{	0	15 6	2‡ 10	1 1	0 8	10‡ 0		0	11	5§	0	10	7§
Tarawallas,¶ male female			(time) (time)		0	15 14	5 }	0	13	2	{		=			=			0	9	2	0	8	0
Doffers, male female			(time) (time)	}	0.	12	1	0	10	10		0	10	6**	0	11	7**		0	8	2**	0	7	3**
Weavers, male, 1 loom 2 looms			(piece) (piece)		1	13	4	1	8	10	100	1	13	5	1	14	11		0	14 9	6 9	0 1	12 8	5 0
Winders, grey, male female			(piece) (piece)	-6	0	11	9††	0	11	9††		0	14 11	10 9	0 0	12 10	11		0	6	2	0	4	11
Winders, colour male female			(piece) (piece)		0	14	11	0	11	9††		1 0	2 14	3 6	0 0	13 12	11 11		0	6	6	0	6	4
Reelers, male female			(piece) (piece)		0	10	11	0	11	0		0	15 14	0 5	0 0	14 12	11 2		0	6	9	0	5	6
All workers					1	4	8	1	1	2		1.	4	10	1	6	0	l en	0	13	1	0	12	0

^{*} Double side.

† Two sides, time and piece workers.
and female.

† Two sides, time and piece workers.

† Single side, male and female.

† Single side, male and female.

† Combined earnings of grey and colour winders.

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EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was some improvement, during August, in employment among insured workpeople; but the total numbers unemployed, insured and uninsured, showed a slight increase at 20th August, 1934, as compared with a month earlier owing to the registration for employment of juveniles who had left school at the end of July.

The industries in which the improvement was most marked included coal mining, building, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, tube manufacture, and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in the jute industry, following the termination of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the boot and shoe industry and most of the clothing trades, in the motor vehicle industry, and in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry; a slight set-back also occurred in iron and steel manufacture, the hosiery industry and the distributive

The improvement in employment was most marked in Wales, but there was also a substantial reduction, following the termination of local holidays, in the numbers registered as unemployed in Scotland. There was little change in other areas, apart from a slight decline in the North-Western Division. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good, and in the South-West it was fair. In the Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England and in Scotland it continued bad, while in Wales it was still very bad. In Northern Ireland it remained bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th August, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.6, *as compared with 16.8* at 23rd July, 1934, and with 19.1 at 21st August, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th August, 1934, was 13.0*, as compared with 12.9* at 23rd July, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.6*, as compared with 3.9*. For males alone, the percentage at 20th August, 1934, was 18.9* and for females, 10.4*; at 23rd July the corresponding percentages were 19.2* and 10.4*.

At 20th August, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,598,338 wholly unemployed, 456,841 temporarily stopped, and 81,399 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,136,578. This was 10,318 more than a month before, but 274,559 less than a year before. The total included 1,692,319 men, 68,715 boys, 321,603 women and

The persons on the Registers included 967,291 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 332); 796,174 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 217,741 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 155,372 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th August, 1934, was 2,195,212.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed some improvement. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th August, 1934, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 21st July, 1934, but an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 26th August, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, was 4.61, an increase of 0.60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st July, 1934, and of 0.38 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight decline. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of August was 97, compared with 99 at the end of July, and 73 at the end of August, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry there was also a decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 27·3 at 20th August, 1934, compared with 25·4 at 23rd July, 1934, and 37·0

In the tinplate industry employment remained bad. It continued bad also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering engineering there was some further improvement, but employment was still very bad in that section. In motor vehicle manufacture there was a further seasonal decline, but employment continued fair on the whole. In other sections the general level of employment remained approximately the same as in the previous month.

In the shipbuilding industry there was a further improvement, particularly in Scotland, but employment was still very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was much affected by holiday stoppages, which were extended in some cases. As compared with the previous month, there was some decline in employment in the Egyptian section of the spinning department, and there was also a slight decline in the weaving department. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 24·3 at 20th August, 1934, compared with 24·0 at 23rd July, 1934, and 25·4 at 21st August, 1933.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further decline in some sections and districts, but some improvement in others; in several districts it was affected by local holidays. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 23.4 at 20th August, 1934, compared with 24.1 at 23rd July, 1934, and 12.5 at 21st August, 1933. 1933. In the carpet section employment continued good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further decline and was moderate on the whole. In the lace industry it improved slightly and was fair. In silk manufacture employment showed a slight decline and was moderate. In artificial silk manufacture it continued fair. In the linen trade employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack. In the jute industry it continued bad, although there was a considerable reduction, following the termination of local holidays, in the numbers of insured persons registered as temporarily stopped. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed little change and remained very slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade continued to decline, and remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a decline, but employ-ment generally was still fair. There was also a decline in the shirt and collar trade, where employment was only moderate. In the glove and corset trade employment continued good. In felt hat manufacture it showed an improvement and was fair on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment during the first part of the month was still much affected by seasonal slackness, but towards the end of the month there was some recovery. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 25·1 at 20th August, 1934, compared with 22·9 at 23rd July, 1934, and 19·0 at 21st August, 1933.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight improvement. As regards individual occupations, employment remained good with bricklayers and plasterers, fair with carpenters, and moderate or slack with most other branches of the industry. In brick manufacture there was little change, and employment continued fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers showed little change and continued moderate. With coachbuilders it showed a slight decline and was moderate on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-Employment in the paper-making industry showed little variation and continued good on the whole. With letterpress printers it was fair generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good. With lithographic printers, employment continued fair. With lithographic artists it was fairly good. With bookbinders employment was still

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole, and in some cases the August holidays were extended. At Bristol employment continued good. At Worcester it was fairly good. At Derby it

In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement; it remained slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment remained slack generally. With seamen also it was slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

various other industries :-

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

September, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for August, 1934.	August, 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	760,472 6,122 2,090	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·61 5·35 5·86	Days. + 0.60 - 0.03 - 0.14	Days. + 0.38 + 0.28 - 0.14		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	50,280	Furnaces in Blast. 97 Mills working. 439 Shifts Worked (one week). 277,700	Number. —2 +11 Per cent. — 1·0	Number. +24 +13 Per cent. +16·9		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.				
Industry.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th August, 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th August, 1934.	Month Yea before.			
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	50,108 68,603 10,590 54,249	Per cent. + 2·3 - 1·4 - 0·8 + 0·8 + 1·1 + 4·2 + 0·4	Per cent 5.8 - 2.9 - 5.9 + 8.9 - 4.3 + 9.8 + 2.3	£ 93,696 89,283 103,308 20,442 109,960 17,951 30,236	Per cent. + 3·3 - 2·9 - 3·0 + 0·4 + 5·8 + 4·9 - 1·0	Per cent. - 5·6 -10·2 -16·6 +10·2 - 6·9 +14·2 + 7·6		

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each of the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc.:—

	1400	sured	inemployed igst kpeople at ., 1934.†	Regist	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th Aug., 1934.				
Divisions.		es.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Number.		(+) or use (-) ared with		
.59	Males.	Females.	Total.	with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	26·2 23·1 25·0 33·1 25·6	4.1	23 · 2 21 · 0 21 · 5 30 · 8 22 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.6 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.5 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$	195,958 76,260 113,423 272,030 501,683 470,290 309,478 197,456 58,634	+ 2,936 + 1,464 + 7,121 + 5,618 + 17,365 - 16,572 - 8,061	- 16,144 - 16,185 - 57,015 - 54,120 - 39,000 - 33,448 - 14,515		
Total	18.9	10.4	16.6	- 0.2	2,195,212	+ 10,116	- 278,850		

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The following Table shows, month by month from August, 1933,

the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

			Males	and Fem	Unemployed Persons (Insured and	
Date. Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
1933. 21 August 25 September 23 October 20 November 18 December	22·4 21·6 21·4 21·1 20·8	10·5 10·0 9·5 9·4 9·0	15·3 15·3 15·3 15·3 15·1	3·8 3·1 2·8 2·6 2·5	19·1 18·4 18·1 17·9 17·6	2,474,062 2,398,718 2,359,763 2,341,693 2,287,466
1934. 22 January 19 February 19 March 23 April 14 May 25 June 23 July 20 August	21.6 21.0 20.1 19.3 19.0 19.2 19.2 18.9	11·0 10·7 9·8 9·6 9·2 9·5 10·4 10·4	15·9 15·5 14·8 14·1 13·6 13·0 12·9 13·0	2·8 2·7 2·5 2·6 2·7 3·5 3·9 3·6	18·7 18·2 17·3 16·7 16·3 16·5 16·8 16·6	2,457,207 2,383,663 2,263,807 2,208,667 2,148,488 2,149,632 2,185,096 2,195,212

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† The percentages for August, 1933, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1933, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date.

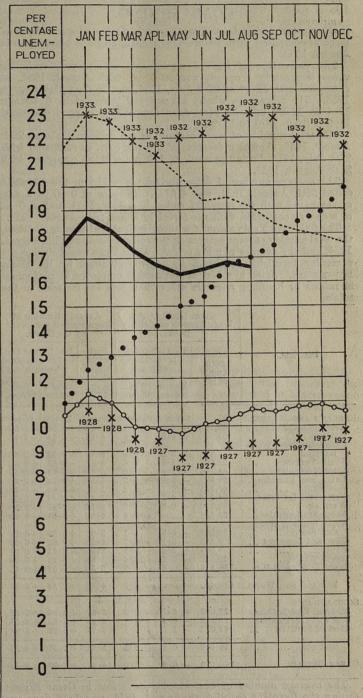
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

Broken Curve - = 1933. Dotted Curve - $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet = 1930.$

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

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924–1933†.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.‡

AUGUST TOM

		nodot	, , ,	54.		
a do Alexandra		1]	Total.
Area.	Men	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,28 1,49 97 1,07 1,15 1,21	1 1,969 4 1,694 2 2,964 8 3,552 3 2,997 7 2,663	2,741 1,357 949 870 972 1,009 855 512	3,300 1,580 1,354 2,666 2,702 2,894 2,229 589	11,837 6,397 4,971 7,452 8,304 8,053 6,964 2,831	0·49 0·63 0·54 0·39 0·40 0·37 0·52 0·46
GREAT BRITAIN	9,64	2 20,588	9,265	17,314	56,809	0.46

• See footnote † in previous column.
† Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.
‡ The figures now include men to whom unemployment books have been issued on discharge from H.M. Forces, who were excluded from the figures published for dates prior to January, 1934

^{*} Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

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 328.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August, while still bad, showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, and was better than in

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.0* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 32.4* at 23rd July, 1934, and 38.0 at 21st August, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.4 (from 18.4 to 18.8), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 2.8 (from 14.0 to 11.2).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th August, 1934, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 21st July, 1934, but an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 26th August, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, was 4·61, an increase of 0·60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st July, 1934, and of 0·38 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933. The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th August, 1934, 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

	Tota Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.				
Districts.	25th Aug.,	(-)asco	or Dec. ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a			
	1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.			
England and Wales: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffst, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	42,708 105,516 6,572 93,696 41,143 58,809 45,135 54,835 16,738 22,820 29,254 9,393 7,037 10,832 136,114	$\begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ +0.0 \\ +0.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.6 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ \cdots \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.5 \end{array}$	Per cent + 6·1 + 7·6 + 6·8 - 0·4 - 3·6 - 5·2 - 0·1 + 0·7 + 3·4 + 0·1 + 0·7 + 10·4 - 2·0	Days. 5.36 4.95 5.46 3.57 3.80 3.99 5.13 4.49 3.98 4.19 5.55 5.53 5.36	Days. +0·30 +0·24 +0·13 -0·32 +0·55 +0·76 +0·44 +0·57 +0·59 +0·22 -0·01 +0·22 +0·55	Days. +0·59 +0·28 +0·33 +0·52 +0·35 +0·35 +0·31 +0·25 +0·69 +0·14 +0·39 -0·01 +0·08 +0·45		
England and Wales	680,602	- 0.4	+ 0.7	4 · 48	+0.38	+0.38		
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,208 20,619 47,043	+ 0·1 - 0·3 - 1·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	5·67 5·69 5·73	+0.84 +2.93 +2.69	+0.07 +0.33 +0.47		
Scotland	79,870	- 0.8	+ 3.3	5.71	+2.47	+0.37		
GREAT BRITAIN	760,472	- 0.5	+ 1.0	4.61	+0.60	+0.38		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, was 1·18 days per week, of which 1·07 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 21st July, 1934, was 1·78 days per week, of which 1·42 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, were 1·57 and 1·43 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1934, was reported to the Mines Department as 15,195,200 tons, as compared with 14,987,100 tons in the four weeks ended 21st July, 1934, and 13,783,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1933.

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 20th August, 1934, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd July, 1934, and 21st August, 1933, are shown in the following Table:-

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th August, 1934, and 23rd July, 1934, quoted in this issue of the GAZETTE, have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1933. Revised percentages, based on the total numbers insured at July, 1934, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

† 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 call

(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. not working are omitted in com

1 Including Cannock Chase.

		nsured Pe				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages			
	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	8.*		npared th a		
Area.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.*	Year before.*		
Great Britain England and	192,927	114,506	18.8	11.2	30.0	- 2.4	- 8.0		
Wales	166,354	111,004	18.4	12.2	30.6	- 2.1	- 8.0		
Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales: Northumber-	26,573	3,502	22.7	2.9	25.6	- 4.2	- 7.1		
land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	8,432 31,850	504 2,227	16·5 22·1	1·0 1·5	17·5 23·6	- 2·0 - 0·6	- 9·4 -12·4		
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	3,543 25,367	216 53,071	32·1 14·6	2·0 30·7	34·1 45·3	- 0·5 + 0·6	$-16.2 \\ -6.0$		
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	16,773 6,395	13,248 9,057	19·8 10·0	15·7 14·1	35·5 24·1	+ 3.4	- 6·5 - 3·8		
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor- cester and	8,795 905	5,911 225	13·8 7·0	9·3 1·7	23·1 8·7	- 2·7 + 0·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $		
Salop Glos. and	6,748	7,528	9.8	11.0	20.8	-10.1	-12.5		
Somerset Kent	1,335 282	2,901 86	11·9 4·1	25·9 1·2	37·8 5·3	+ 4.4	- 4·6 - 3·2		
Wales and Monmouth	54,775	16,026	25.6	7.5	33.1	- 6.1	- 5.5		

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,882,200 tons in August, 1934, as compared with 4,776,100 tons in July, 1934, and with 4,747,500 tons in August, 1933.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 27·7* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 23·7* at 23rd July, 1934, and 46·2 at 21st August, 1933.

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

	peop Mir	mbe r of Weble employed les included he Returns	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†				
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended				
	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,468 2,002 1,652	Per cent 0·7 - 0·2	Per cent. + 53·3 + 24·8 + 5·2	Days. 4.65 5.78 5.89	Days. - 0.28 + 0.30 - 0.04	Days. + 0.07 + 0.15 + 0.87		
ALL DISTRICTS	6,122	- 0.4	+ 28.0	5.35	- 0.03	+ 0.28		

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, by firms making returns, was 2,090, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with July, 1934, but an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with August,

The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5.86, as compared with 6.00 in July, 1934, and August,

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24·2* at 20th August, 1934, compared with 23·5* at 23rd July, 1934, and 37·6 at 21st August, 1933.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in previous column. † See footnote † in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 97 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1934, compared with 99 at the end of July, 1934, and 73 at the end of August, 1933. In the case of 69 firms, employing 12,993 workpeople at the end of August, 1934, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1934, but an increase of 22.1 per cent. compared with August, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1934, July, 1934, and August, 1933:—

Districts.	Total Number	Num	ber of Fr in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Aug., 1934.	July, 1934.	Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				947		8 1982 6
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	87 36	26 7	26 7	18 5	:::	+ 8 + 2
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	24	8	8	6		+ 2
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	42 23	21 11	21 12	16 9	- 1	+ 5 + 2
Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon.	35 20	7 4	7 4	7 4	:::	:::
England and Wales	267	84	85	65	- 1	+19
SCOTLAND	77	13	14	8	- 1	+ 5
GREAT BRITAIN	344	97	99	73	- 2	+24

The production of pig iron in August, 1934, amounted to 503,300 tons, compared with 528,300* tons in July, 1934, and 362,700 tons in

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES

In the tinplate industry employment continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·2† at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 26·3† at 23rd July, 1934, and 31·5 at 21st August, 1933. In the week ended 25th August, 1934, 352 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 337* in the week ended 21st July, 1934, and 348 in the week ended 26th August, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad. In the week ended 25th August, 1934, 87 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 91 in the week ended 21st July, 1934, and 78 in the week ended 26th August, 1933. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

N	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works. Week ended 25th Aug., 1934.	ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug.,	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	63 9	+ 5*	+ 2 + 1	352 87	+ 15*	+ 4 + 9	
TOTAL	72	+ 5*	+ 3	439	+ 11*	+ 13	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1934, amounted to 46,267 tons, or 10,457 tons less than in July, 1934, and 14,324 tons less than in August, 1933.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27·3† at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 25·4† at 23rd July, 1934, and 37·0 at 21st August, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 50,280 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th August, 1934, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts; during which work was carried on in each department) degreesed

during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1.0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 21st July, 1934, but increased by 16.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th August, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 25th August, 1934, as compared with 5.6 in July, 1934, and 5.4 in August, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:

† Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.
† 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.

	empl	of Workpo oyed by I king retu	irms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of	
Week ended 25th		Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Aug., 1934.	Month Year before.		Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	5,318 610 18,389 1,087 6,005 9,579 9,292	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ +6.6 \\ +2.4 \\ -3.6 \\ +1.9 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $	+23·7 +38·6 +10·4 +12·6 +11·0 +20·7 +11·1	31,137 2,625 97,552 5,976 32,494 54,305 53,611	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.0 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 1.9 \\ \hline - 1.0 $	+ 24.7 + 52.2 + 13.3 + 18.2 + 14.9 + 24.8 + 12.1 + 16.9	
TOTAL	50,280	+ 0.0	+14.1	211,100	_ 1.0	7 10 3	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Countles Wales and Mon	12,055 16,973 391 3,764 5,299 3,665 8,133	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +0.1 \\ +10.1 \end{array} $ $ +4.3 \\ -3.3 $ $ -0.9 \\ +2.1 $	+17·1 +14·2 +32·1 + 9·0 + 2·3 +22·4 +16·3	67,994 94,068 1,996 19,752 30,290 18,826 44,774	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ -0.2 \\ +3.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -2.1 \\ -7.7 \\ +1.0 \end{array} $	+ 21·0 + 18·0 + 54·0 + 15·1 + 5·6 + 17·8 + 16·5	
Scotland	†	†	†	†	†-	t	
TOTAL	50,280	+ 0.0	+14.1	277,700	- 1.0	+ 16.9	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 667,000 tons in August, 1934, as compared with 718,200 tons in July, 1934, and 551,300 tons in August, 1933.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little general change. There was some further improvement in marine engineering, but employ-ment was still very bad in that section. In motor vehicle manufacture, employment showed a further seasonal decline but continued fair on the whole. In other sections the general level of employment remained approximately the same as in the previous month.

Compared with a year ago employment was substantially better in all sections of the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages to insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th August, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

		Numb	ers of I	nsured 20th A	Works lugust,	eople Ur 1934.	employe	d
Divisions.	Engine and Studing Strical neering arine ering.		arine ering, etc.	Constructional Engineering. Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.		TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engi	Wehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5,008 2,367 2,094 7,664 20,586 23,129 12,487 1,454 1,509	709 338 225 1,393 1,161 2,140 421 74 90	143 291 478 76 6,626 257 3,946 99 1,199	412 101 98 1,526 1,871 677 1,679 322 145	3,027 1,645 3,143 15,969 1,699 3,215 1,559 560 370	9,299 4,742 6,038 26,628 31,943 29,418 20,092 2,509 3,313	+ 519 - 106 - 278 + 1,490 + 872 + 1,221 - 1,416 + 178 - 204	- 6,18 - 3,89 - 3,25 - 15,92 - 15,87 - 19,08 - 14,60 - 34 - 2,07
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	76,298	6,551	13,115	6,831	31,187	133,982	+2,276	- 81,25
-04000000000000000000000000000000000000	ı	ercent	ages U	nemplo	yed at	20th Aug	gust, 193	4.‡
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Northern Ireland	6·3 5·6 6·2 9·7 20·2 20·3 18·8 28·3 22·8	4·5 3·9 8·2 5·1 10·8 10·5 11·0 12·5 17·0	29·8 15·4 8·0 5·6 39·9 22·0 28·0 61·9 26·8	11·3 13·5 13·1 21·2 25·2 22·6 32·7 35·0 37·2	6·3 5·5 11·1 15·3 11·1 16·3 13·8 22·7 15·2	6·3 5·7 8·4 12·2 21·0 18·6 19·9 27·0 22·9	+ 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·4 + 0·7 + 0·5 + 0·8 - 1·5 + 1·9 - 1·5	- 4.2 - 4.6 - 7.2 - 10.5 - 12.1 - 14.5 - 3.8 - 14.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	14-4	7.2	28.4	23 · 4	11.9	14.0	+ 0.2	- 8.5
Ditto, July, 1934 Ditto, Aug., 1933	14·3 24·0	7.4	29·5 46·3	23·6 33·1	11.0	13.8		

* See footnote ‡ in previous column, † Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 21st July, 1934. For the week ended 25th August 1934, the number of workpeople in Scotlish works covered by the returns received was 8,439 and the aggregate number of shifts 43,203, as compared with 6,664 workpeople and 33,412 in August, 1933, showing an increase of 26.6 per cent. and of 29.3 per cent., respectively.

‡ Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack in general engineering, and very bad in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering remained slack. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed a decline in general and textile engineering, and was slack; it also declined in electrical engineering, but was still fair. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued fair in general engineering, and fairly good, or good, in electrical engineering. There was a further slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was moderate; it remained good in the cycle section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was moderate to fair on the whole; it remained fair to fairly good in London and the Southern Counties. It continued good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment showed an improvement in general and marine engineering, but was still slack in the former and very bad in the latter. Employment was bad in Wales and Northern Ireland, though there was some improvement in the latter area in marine engineering.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THE gradual improvement in employment recorded in recent months continued during August. There was a decline in North Western England, but this was more than offset by improvements in other districts, especially in Scotland. As compared with a year ago, there were marked reductions in the numbers unemployed in Scotland, North-Eastern England and Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th August, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd July, 1934, and 21st August, 1933:—

Division.	fotal Numbers of isured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th Aug.,, 1934.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 20th Aug., 1934.*	Increase Decrease Perce Unempl comp	e (—) in ntage oyed as pared
	Total Insure Uner 20th	Month before.	Year before.	Une 20	Month before.*	Year before.*
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,058 874 4,771 69 26,627 10,384 21,943 3,268 3,561	- 448 + 14 - 206 - 6 - 181 + 463 - 1,055 - 433 - 329	- 875 - 173 - 2,001 - 166 - 6,284 - 2,220 - 10,400 - 607 - 3,127	24·1 12·8 20·4 21·6 56·8 43·4 48·7 55·9 41·7	- 5·2 + 0·2 - 0·9 - 1·8 - 0·4 + 2·0 - 2·4 - 7·4 - 3·9	-10·2 - 2·6 - 8·6 -51·8 -13·4 - 9·2 -23·1 -10·3 -36·7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	73,555	- 2,181	- 25,853	43.4	- 1.3	-15.3

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was much affected in August by holiday stoppages, which were extended in some cases. As compared with the previous month, there was some decline in employment in the Egyptian section of the spinning department, and there was also a slight decline in the weaving department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the cotton industry as a whole, was 24·3* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 24·0* at 23rd July, 1934, and with 25.4 at 21st August, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the preparing and spinning department were 24.4*, 25.0*, and 25.0; and in the manufacturing department, 24.2*, 23.0*, and 25.8.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning and doubling mills was slack; in the weaving department it was reported that full time was being worked. Irregular short time working continued at Stalybridge. At Stockport the holiday stoppage was extended at some of the spinning mills, and short time continued to be largely worked in the doubling mills. Employment, with some exceptions, was fairly good at Glossop; at Hyde an increase in short-time working was again reported.

Employment continued bad at Oldham, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. In the spinning department there and in the weaving departments. In the spinning department there were many extended holiday stoppages; in the weaving department, employment was particularly bad with weavers of velvets, fustians, and sheetings. At Royton several spinning mills were temporarily closed owing to shortage of orders.

At Bolton employment declined, and was worse than in August of last year; it was bad with spinners and weavers, and slack with card-room workers. At Leigh also it declined, and was bad with both spinners and weavers. At Bury there was much underemployment in the spinning department, and the number of operatives wholly unemployed tended to increase.

At Preston, more than twenty mills had partial or complete stoppages during the month; employment was considerably worse than a year ago. At Chorley employment in the weaving department continued bad. At Blackburn employment declined, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; one mill closed down for an indefinite period, six others closed for short periods,

and at others operatives were suspended for varying periods, or some looms were stopped. At Accrington also there was a decline. At Darwen there was a marked decline; it was estimated that fewer looms were running than at any time during the past eighteen months

At Burnley several mills closed down for a week in consequence of shortage of orders, and many looms were standing in the mills that were open. At Nelson some firms closed down for a week, and many firms had looms standing owing to shortage of orders. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained very bad.

In Yorkshire employment, with few exceptions, declined and was bad, and worse than a year ago. At Huddersfield it was described as bad in spinning departments but fair in doubling departments. There was a seasonal decline in the Keighley, Silsden, and Skipton districts. At Todmorden the decline continu

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
-	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,101 21,417 20,882 6,661	Per cent. + 4.5 + 5.1 - 0.9 + 0.9	Per cent 1.9 - 6.9 - 8.1 - 0.7	£ 15,635 31,495 32,492 14,074	Per cent. + 6·2 + 6·2 + 0·1 + 1·3	Per cent. + 0.4 - 5.9 - 8.9 - 3.5
TOTAL	59,061	+ 2.3	- 5.8	93,696	+ 3.3	- 5.6
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	5,011	+ 6.9	- 9.1	7,680	+12.2	- 6.8
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	4,512 8,431 11,052	+ 2·7 + 9·0 - 4·2	- 3·7 + 7·1 -11·5	6,652 14,423 17,378	+ 0·7 +14·8 - 5·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.9 \\ +9.1 \\ -11.0 \end{array} $
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,966 2,689 4,362	+ 8·8 + 5·0 - 2·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -13.3 \\ -10.0 \end{array} $	9,886 4,157 6,617	+10·1 + 7·1 + 1·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -12.3 \\ -15.5 \end{array} $
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,482 3,034 2,472 2,340 1,975	- 4·5 + 2·5 - 2·4 +37·5 - 5·2 - 4·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ +1.1 \\ -3.0 \\ -17.5 \\ -11.9 \\ -11.4 \end{array} $	7,326 5,375 4,900 2,780 2,637 3,885	- 3.6 + 0.8 - 0.9 +30.5 - 8.2 - 4.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ +4.2 \\ -9.7 \\ -15.3 \\ -14.4 \\ -16.3 \end{array} $
Other Districts	2,735 59,061	+ 2.3	- 5.8	93,696	+ 3.3	

Returns from firms employing 56,800 workpeople in the week ended 25th August showed that 11 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in that week, losing rather more than 14 hours each on the average. The short time was mainly found in districts which are predominantly engaged in spinning; in some of these districts, the proportion on short time exceeded 30 per cent. In the weaving department, under-employment largely takes the form of a reduction in the number of looms worked by each operative, and there was much under-employment in this form in many districts, which is not reflected in the figures as to short-time working.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 20th August, 1934:—

	N	Tumbers (e	xcluding 20t	Casuals h August) on the I	Registers	at	
Department.	Wholl	holly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,767 9,856	3,899 3,400	5,666 13,256	1,448 9,110	7,042 5,665	8,490 14,775	14,156 28,031	
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,776 7,547 1,005	5,324 17,450 198	7,100 24,997 1,203	1,991 3,139 426	9,507 10,002 407	11,498 13,141 833	18,598 38,138 2,036	
Total	21,951	30,271	52,222	16,114	32,623	48,737	100,959	

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	-		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blowing Boom Spinning Beaming, Winding		- 116 + 211	- 147 + 264			- 388 - 649	- 538 - 388
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	+ 118 + 312	+ 64 + 1,309	+ 182 + 1,621	+ 165 - 105	- 115 + 1,751	+ 50 + 1,646	+ 232 + 3,26
cesses	A CONTRACTOR	- 38			+ 127	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	+ 2,614

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 97,915,300 lbs. in August, 1934, compared with 88,991,100 lbs. in July, 1934, and with 114,033,800 lbs. in August, 1933.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,183,100 lbs. in August, 1934, compared with 10,282,600 lbs. in July, 1934, and with 11,033,200 lbs.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in August, 1934, were 168,743,000 square yards, compared with 170,055,000 square yards in the previous month, and 148,965,000 square yards in August, 1933.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the woollen and worsted industry showed a further decline in some sections and districts, but some improvement in others; in several districts it was affected by local holidays. In the carpet section employment showed little change, and remained good

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) in the woollen and worsted industry was 23·4* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 24·1* at 23rd July, 1934, and with 12·5 at 21st August, 1933. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 6·4*, 6·4*, and 10·5 respectively, at the above dates.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline and was bad. At Bradford there was an increase in short time working was bad. At Bradford there was an increase if short time working and more unemployment among weavers. At Shipley employment was affected by seasonal slackness and by local holidays. Employment at Huddersfield in the fine worsted trade remained very bad; some firms extended the holiday stoppage to two or three weeks. At Halifax there was less short time working among worsted yarn in the fine aloth weaving trade remained. spinners, but employment in the fine cloth weaving trade remained very bad. In the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden district there was a decline, and it was reported that most of the firms were working short

Returns from employers for the week ended 25th August showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were reported to have worked overtime in that week, to the extent of 6 hours each on

With woolsorters and woolcombers employment was bad; it was much worse than a year ago. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th August showed that 52 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing nearly 14 hours each on the average; very little overtime was reported.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed little general change, and was bad. At Halifax there was less short time working among worsted spinners. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th August showed that nearly 50 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average; while $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a decline in most districts; employment was bad, and considerably worse than a year ago. The decline was most marked at Huddersfield, where employment in the fine cloth (men's wear) trade was very bad. Of the operatives covered by the employers' returns 50 per cent. were on short time in the week ended 25th August, losing 12½ hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Woollen Section.-There was a temporary falling off in some districts, but the decline was less than is usual at this time of year, and on the whole employment was moderate in most districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th August showed that 33 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 44½ per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time in that week, losing between 11 and 12 hours each on the average. Overtime was worked by 17 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average, and by per cent. of those in the weaving department, to the extent of hours each. In the woollen section taken as a whole, short time was worked by 37 per cent., who lost 11 hours each on the average, and overtime by $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the extent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the

At Huddersfield employment was affected by holidays, and by seasonal slackness, but on the whole was fairly well maintained. In the Heavy Woollen District, there was a further improvement at Dewsbury; full time was reported to be worked at most of the mills, though there was little of the overtime and night shifts which are largely worked in busy seasons. At Batley there was a slight improvement with some firms, but on the whole employment was quiet, and showed little change; here also the usual night work was much reduced. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was quiet. Employment at Morley was moderate to good. At Yeadon there was a seasonal decline.

In the blanket trade employment was described as fair at Dewsbury; at Hebden Bridge it was unusually slack for the time of year. At Witney employment remained good.

Employment with woollen workers in the Stockport district declined and was slack. At Rochdale and at Saddleworth employment showed little change and was moderate, but not so good as

In the West of England there was an improvement at Trowbridge and at Westbury, but a slight decline at Stroud.

In Scotland employment showed a further decline in the tweed trade, and was very bad in most districts; short time was very largely worked: in some cases firms were working only three days in a fortnight. At Dumfries and at Langholm, however, employment continued good.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Kidderminster there was little change, and employment remained good. In Yorkshire there was a slight decline, but employment remained good or fair. It was good also in Scotland. According to the returns received from employers, there was very little either of short time or of overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:-

Number of Total Wages paid to

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	anded	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Aug., 1934.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	
- equipment) of the							
Departments:		Per		£	Per Cent.		
WORSTED SECTION:		Cent.		2	Cent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts	9,039 34,908 14,378 8,788 1,490	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	83·1 84·5 73·8 91·0 84·4	17,213 43,969 22,490 17,362 2,274	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 1 \cdot 4 \\ & 6 \cdot 8 \\ & 3 \cdot 0 \\ & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	57·1 67·5 56·8 67·8 49·9	
Not specified Total—Worsted	68,603	- 0.8	82 · 2	103,308	- 3.0	62.9	
Woollen Section :	+						
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	857 12,118 20,283 14,715 2,135	$ \begin{array}{ccccc} + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	71·5 88·0 89·8 87·2 76·3	1,758 22,844 31,361 29,458 3,862	- 0.5 - 1.5 - 3.7 - 3.4 - 3.0	68·3 84·6 79·8 81·5 71·3	
Not specified	50,108	- 1.4	87.7	89,283	- 2.9	80.7	
CARPET SECTION	10,590	+ 0.8	125 · 4	20,442	+ 0.4	129 · 1	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,301	- 0.9	86.6	213,033	- 2.6	73.5	
Bradford Huddersfield Hulifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	29,304 6,921 7,683 7,363 7,278	- 0.5 - 4.8 + 0.2 - 1.7 + 1.3	82·6 77·6 73·2 83·4 86·0	45,243 10,052 10,750 11,030 10,867	- 4·2 - 9·9 + 0·3 - 0·6 - 1·8	58·9 52·2 57·6 70·0 74·4	
ley, etc.)	3,256	+ 2.6	98.9	4,002	+ 4.4	79.9	
Total, West Riding	61,805	- 0.7	81.8	91,944	- 3.3	61.2	
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,655 397 1,746	+ 1.0 + 0.8 - 7.6	86·9 136·1 79·0	7,968 615 2,781	+ 4·5 - 2·7 - 11·0	76 · 8 107 · 4 101 · 3	
Total—Worsted	68,603	- 0.8	82.2	103,308	- 3.0	62 - 9	
Woollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,039	- 0.1	89.6	21,929	- 4.7	70-4	
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	9,327 7,119	+ 0.2	85·9 103·8	17,016 14,081	- 1·4 - 0·4	89·1 107·0	
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,400 858	- 2·5 - 1·8	89·0 88·1	4,583 1,583	- 4·5 - 3·2	73·2 66·4	
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England,	31,743 4,393	- 0·6 - 0·9	92·3 89·7	59,192 8,492	- 2·7 + 2·8	85·] 88·]	
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,543 10,429	- 0·8 - 4·0	82·4 77·0	5,766 15,833	- 3·3 - 6·5	83 - 5	
Total—Woollen	50,108	- 1.4	87.7	89,283	- 2.9	80.7	
CARPET SECTION	10,590	+ 0.8	125 · 4	20,442	+ 0.4	129 - 1	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,301	- 0.9	86 · 6	213,033	- 2.6	73.8	

^{*} 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.

^{*} Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

^{*} Provisional figures. See footnote in first column on page 320.
† 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 instead of two looms.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th August, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st July, 1934:—

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers
employed as compared with previous month.
signifies " no change," - without a figure, signifie
" few or no workpeople returned.")

	(signifi	(signifies "no change," - without a figure, "few or no workpeople returned.")						
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).			
Worsted Section: Bradford	- 1·4 - 1·1 - 3·8 - 1·5	+ 0.6 + 0.9 + 0.4 - 1.1 + 2.2 + 0.7 + 0.6	- 2·4 - 7·4 - 4·6 - 2·0 + 3·3	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$\begin{array}{c c} -1.3 \\ +2.8 \\ -12.7 \end{array}$	- 0·1 + 0·6 - 7·8	- 0·1 	+ 2.4 - 6.0	+ 1·0 + 0·8 - 7·6			
TOTAL	- 1.6	+ 0.3	- 2.6	- 1.2	- 0.8			

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified)			
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and Wales Scotland TOTAL	- 0·9 + 1·5 - 2·4 - 0·5 + 5·7 - 0·4 - 1·1 + 0·9 - 1·1 - 0·5	+ 0·8 - 1·4 - 2·2 - 1·3 - 8·3 - 0·9 - 0·1 - 1·3 - 6·9 - 2·1	- 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.6 + 1.3 - 1.1 - 0.2 + 1.1 - 2.6 - 3.0	- 0·1 + 0·2 - 1·8 - 2·5 - 1·8 - 0·6 - 0·9 - 0·8 - 4·0 - 1·4			

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 20th August, 1934:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th August, 1934.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	274	2	276	789	4	793	1,069			
Wool Washing and Preparing	541	214	755	705	254	959	1,714			
Wool Combing Wool Carding	609	283	710 690	1,379	1,096	2,475	3,185 1,736			
Woollen Spinning	407	52	459	678	314	992	1,451			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Woollen Winding and	471	1,335	1,806	951	4,394	5,345	7,151			
Warping Worsted Winding and	110	30	140	448	161	609	749			
Warping	87	254	341	351	1,126	1,477	1,818			
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	210	477	687	863	2,814	3,677	4,364			
Other Processes	131 973	628 79	759 1,052	282 1,178	4,529 227	4,811 1,405	5,570 2,457			
Total	4,240	3,435	7,675	8,572	15,017	23,589	31,264			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd July, 1934:—

Department.	V	Vhol	ly T	nemp	olog	yed.	Temporarily Stopped.					T.	Moto!		
	M	en.	W	men.	T	otal.	M	Ien.	W	omen.	1	otal.	10	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	88	-	8	+	80	-	32	+	1	-	31	+	49	
and Preparing Wool Combing	-+	61	+	24	-	37 15	+	139	-	41 38	+	98 245	+	62 230	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+	31 20	+++	8 7 1	++-	38	++	122	-	22 11	++	100	++	13	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	3	+	10	+	13	+	182	-	320	_	138	-	12	
Woollen Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	+	17	+	1	+	18	+	47	-	7	+	40	+	5	
and Warping Woollen Weaving	+	2	+	6 31	+	8 31	- +	20 161	-+	168 170	- +	188 331	-+	180	
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+	48	+	132	+	84 2	++	39	+-	117	+++	156	+++	240	
Total	+	26	+	139	+	165	+	592	10	379	+	213	+	378	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 14,208,000 lbs. in August, 1934, compared with 16,257,000 lbs. in the previous month and 17,622,000 lbs. in August 1933.

The exports of wool tops in August, 1934, were 2,650,000 lbs. compared with 2,566,000 lbs. in July, 1934, and with 3,722,000 lbs. in

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in August, 1934, were 3,339,800 lbs., compared with 3,726,600 lbs. in July, 1934, and with 4,594,000 lbs. in August, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1934, were 11,014,000 square yards, compared with 9,905,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,490,000 square yards in August, 1933.

The exports of blankets were 2,839 cwts., 1,902 cwts., and 1,378 cwts., in August, 1934, July, 1934, and August, 1933, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

DURING the first part of the month employment was still much affected by seasonal slackness; but towards the end of the month there was some recovery, shown chiefly in a reduction in short time working in some districts. As compared with August of last year, there was a decline in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $25\cdot1*$ at 20th August, 1934, as compared with $22\cdot9*$ at 23rd July, 1934, and with $19\cdot0$ at 21st

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

		Number Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo		
in the mar <u>ance weign to</u>	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Service sends was and	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per	
England and Wales:	1 700	+ 5.4	- 5·0	2,896	+ 4.9	cent.	
London	1,399	+ 1.9	- 5.3			-11.5	
Leicester	8,405	4 1.3	- 5.3	17,643	+12.5	- 8.1	
Leicester Country Dis-	7 000	+ 4.3	- 2.8	7,098	+ 7.4	- 5.0	
trict	3,628 4,829	+ 2.1	- 3.8	9,964	+ 4.0	-10.5	
Northampton	4,029	+ 7.1	- 2.0	9,904	+ 4.0	-10.2	
Higham, Rushden and	FOCE	1 0 4	0.0	20 004	1700	0.7	
District	5,865	+ 2.4	- 2.8	12,684	+10.0	- 8.1	
Kettering and District	4,979	+ 1.1	- 5.5	11,444	+ 3.3	- 6.0	
Rest of Northants	1,181	- 0.3	- 6.8	2,543	+18.5	- 6.0	
Stafford and District	2,338	- 0.9	- 5.7	4,605	+ 4.7	- 2.4	
Norwich and District	5,637	- 0.2	- 2.6	10,455	- 0.3	- 5.4	
Bristol, Kingswood and						-	
District	1,366	+ 5.6	-13.0	2,556	+16.8	-16.6	
Leeds and District	1,448	+ 2.3	- 3.1	2,888	+28.5	+ 6.7	
Lancashire (mainly							
Rossendale Valley)	6,134	- 2.4	- 8.4	11,112	- 7.5	-14.3	
Birmingham and Dis-		BUTTER ST.	F-12-23		TO THE STATE		
trict	889	- 0.7	- 1.8	1,728	+14.2	+ 7.3	
Other parts of England	NATIONAL PROPERTY.						
and Wales	4,113	- 0.4	- 0.6	7,964	+ 7.9	- 3.9	
and wates	1,110		0 0	1,501	1 . 5	0 0	
England and Wales	52,211	+ 1.1	- 4.6	105,580	+ 6.0	- 7.5	
Tangland and Wales	02,011				. 00		
Scotland	2,038	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	4,380	+ 2.2	+10.1	
Scotland	2,000	100	1 10	1,500	1 4 4	1 10 1	
Great Britain	54 249	+ 1.1	- 4.3	109 960	+ 5.8	- 6.0	
Great Britain	37,443	1 1 1	1.0	100,000	1 20	0.3	

Returns from firms employing about 52,600 workpeople in the week ended 25th August, 1934, indicated that about 42 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 93 hours each on the average; while over 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in North London declined and was poor during most of the month, but showed an improvement towards the end of the month. At Leicester employment improved, but was still slack; over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th August were on short time in that week, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average. (These figures, however, show a considerable reduction on July.) Employment in the Leicester country district also improved with some firms, but remained bad generally

At Northampton employment was described as fair in some departments, and was moderate generally, with much short time, though slightly less than in July; over 60 per cent, of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th August were on short time in that week, losing 9½ hours each on the average. At Kettering employment was described as moderate to fair; the holiday stoppage was much extended in some cases, but after the holidays short time working was much reduced; only 25 per cent. of the workpeople were affected, as against 40 per cent. in July. In the other Northamptonshire centres short time working was reduced to an even greater extent than at Kettering; employment at Higham and Rushden was described as fair, and at Raunds it continued good. At Wellingborough, on the other hand, it remained

Employment in the Stafford district improved slightly but was still slack; short time working was reduced slightly from the very high level of July, but nearly three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were still affected. Employment at Norwich showed little change, and continued slack.

Employment in the Bristol district and at Leeds continued slack, but at the end of the month it showed an improvement with some

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade declined further during the month, and was much worse than a year ago; over 40 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in the week ended 25th August.

September, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Employment again improved slightly in Scotland. At Glasgow the improvement reported last month continued, and employment was described as moderate with some workers and good with others; there was also a slight improvement at Maybole, where employment was fair; it continued good at Kilmarnock, and slack at Edinburgh.

(other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 20th August, 1934:— The following Table shows the number of men and of women

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th August, 1934.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.						Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Iour.		
Boot and Shoe Manu-									
facture:									
Preparing Depart-	244	67	311	293	64	357	668		
ment Rough Stuff Depart-	244	01	311	255	01	00,	000		
ment	587	32	619	978	26	1,004	1,623		
Clicking Department		8	1,202	2,376	12	2,388	3,590		
Closing Department	33	1,465	1,498	29	3,432	3,461	4,959		
Making Department	3,001	58	3,059	4,006	100	4,106	7,165		
Finishing Depart-							- 0-0		
ment	2,029	586	2,615	2,288	956	3,244	5,859		
Slipper Making	336	156	492	1,391	741	2,132	2,624		
Clog Making	31		31	1	1	0	39		
Repairing and Hand	861	2	863	67	4	71	934		
Sewn Work	991	2	903	01		11	334		
TOTAL	8,316	2,374	10,690	11,435	5,336	16,771	27,46		
TOTAL	0,316	2,314	10,690	11,435	5,000	10,111	21,70		

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared

The Later of the l	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department ment	+ 33 -106 - 12 - 88 + 10 + 37 + 2	+ 17 + 6 + 202 - 5 + 129 - 11 - 1	+ 44 + 39 - 106 + 190 - 93 + 139 + 26 + 1	+ 49 +265 -128 + 9 +792 +522 +330 + 5 - 17	- 7 - 8 + 130 + 13 + 115 2	-121 + 805	+ 866 + 2966 - 2322 + 69 + 712 + 704 + 471 + 69
	-277	+ 337	+ 60	+1,827	+ 26	+1,853	+1,91

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in August, 1934, amounted to 42,033 dozen pairs, as compared with 45,827 dozen pairs in July, 1934, and with 52,782 dozen pairs in August, 1933.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change, and remained fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was still very good. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11.9* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 11.6* at 23rd July, 1934, and 14.3 at 21st August, 1933.

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

and the said		Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,433	- 0.1	+ 2.3	3,655	- 0.3	+ 1.9	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,599	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	21,497	- 1.5	+ 8.3	
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,794 187	+ 0.4	+ 3.6	4,625 459	+ 1.8		
TOTAL	11,013	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	30,236	- 1.0	+ 7.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,902 orkpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 31 per cent. were working on an average nearly 121 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th August, 1934. On the other hand, 6 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.
† Comparison of earnings is affected in some cases by changes in rates of

Employment during August remained moderate, and showed some improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all divisions, except in Scotland, where there was a slight decline.

As regards individual occupations employment remained good with bricklayers and in some districts an unsatisfied demand for skilled men was again experienced; with plasterers employment remained good; with carpenters it was fair, and with most other branches of the industry it was moderate or slack. Compared with August, 1933, there was no change with slaters and tilers, but with most other occupations there was an improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th August, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with August, 1933:-

	mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Numbers included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percent compared	(-) in tage as
	people at July, 1933.	at 20th Aug., 1934.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.*	Year before.*
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	137,830 85,190 22,380 7,650 29,670 118,940 38,460 248,640 195,020	11,962 4,231 3,162 1,191 1,945 17,231 4,989 41,834 60,575	445 268 163 102 139 646 284 1,197 1,648	8·7 5·0 14·1 15·6 6·6 14·5 13·0 16·8 31·1	- 0.6 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.7 - 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.6	- 4·5 - 4·2 - 2·7 - 3·9 - 4·0 - 3·6 - 3·8 + 3·1 - 2·4
Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28,310 16,690	22,083 11,364 15,457 15,620 22,839 25,077 20,305 9,332 5,043	69 76 259 1,007 1,337 1,074 847 220 3	12·5 8·1 14·4 14·9 20·7 22·4 23·2 33·0 30·2	- 2·4 - 0·1 - 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·9 - 0·7 - 0·1 - 1·8	- 6·0 - 1·6 - 2·6 - 3·7 - 1·1 - 0·2 + 1·8 - 1·4 - 7·6

Building Plans Approved.

Statistics relating to the value of building plans approved in July and August, 1934, in the areas of Local Authorities from which returns have been received, are given on page 341.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole; in some cases the August holidays were extended. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it was fairly good; at Derby it remained moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.9* at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 22.6* at 23rd July, 1934, and 30.2 at 21st August, 1933.

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

		Number of Vorkpeop			Wages 1 Workped	
Line Silver and A wall	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1934.	Month before.	Year before
BRANCHES.		Per cent,	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,883 6,636		+16·4 + 8·3	3,101 11,577	+ 2.5 + 6.5	+16.5
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,820	- 1.6	+ 8.7	3,273	+ 1.9	+10.9
Тотаь	10,339	+ 4.2	+ 9.8	17,951	+ 4.9	+14.2
DISTRICTS.		1				
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,949 2,390		+ 9.2 + 11.5	12,361 5,590	+ 5.3 + 4.0	+10·0 +24·8
TOTAL	10,339	+ 4.2	+ 9.8	17,951	+ 4.9	+14.2

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,979 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,437, or nearly 24½ per cent., were working on an average 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th August, 1934; on the other hand, 654, or about 6½ per cent., were working overtime, to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during August showed little change and continued good on the whole; it was better than

In the letterpress printing industry employment remained steady and was fair generally. It was described as bad or slack at Birmingham, Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in London, and at Bradford and Sheffield, but some improvement occurred during the month at the three last-named centres. At Colchester, Oxford, St. Albans, Watford and Edinburgh (machine compositors), and at some of the smaller centres, employment was reported as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was fair on the whole. It was reported as bad, however, in London and at Manchester and Edinburgh; on the other hand, reports from a number of towns, including Carlisle and Leicester, described employment as With lithographic artists employment continued fairly good

Employment in the bookbinding industry showed little change; it was fair generally and better than during August, 1933.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.4* at 20th August, 1934, compared with 7.1* at 23rd July, 1934 and 8.4 at 21st August, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.0*, 8.0* and 9.3; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 5.5*, 5.9* and 6.6.

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

						No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot
10 10 11 12	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of August, 1934.	Aug., 1934.	July, 1934.	Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,621	5.5	5.6	7.9	-0.1	- 2.4
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14,259	7.4	7.3	8.1	+0.1	- 0.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,667 5,494 9,014	5·7 7·6 5·0	5·8 7·6 4·6	6·7 9·9 6·8	-0·1 +0·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -2.3 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $
Total	70,055	6.0	6.0	7.8		- 1.8
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,738 8,245	6·7 9·4	6·9 9·2	8·7 11·1	-0·2 +0·2	- 2·0 - 1·7
binding (branches not distinguished)	26,142	2.7	2.9	4.4	-0.2	- 1.7

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August was still slack generally.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30·1* per cent. were unemployed at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 29·7* per cent. at 23rd July, 1934, and with 30·7 per cent. at 21st August, 1933. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc. service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th August, 1934, was 12.6*, as compared with 13.2* at 23rd July, 1934, and 14.4 at 21st August, 1933. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 32·7* at 20th August, 1934, 32·2* at 23rd July, 1934, and 33·1 at 21st August, 1933.

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:—

1 of 2 of 100 s	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
4 147 414 61 1412	In	Docks.								
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended— 4th August, 1934 11th " 18th " 25th ", "	3,700 3,607 3,551 3,622	1,798 1,515 1,979 1,975	5,498 5,122 5,530 5,597	5,976 6,321 6,103 6,083	11,474 11,443 11,633 11,680					
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th August, 1934	} 3,620	1,830	5,450	6,112	11,562					
Average for July, 1934	3,834	1,736	5,570	5,994	11,564					
Average for August, 1933	3,442	1,573	5,015	5,826	10,841					

^{*} Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during August was 775, compared with 704 in July, and with 723 in August, 1933.

East Coast.—Employment was still moderate, on the whole, at the majority of the North-East Coast ports. At Hull continued improvement was reported, except among coal workers, with whom conditions were still bad. Employment at the Hartlepools also improved, mainly through seasonal activity in the timber trade. At Middlesbrough employment remained slack at the docks. It remained bad with stevedores at Grimsby, but the improvement with other dock workers reported last month was maintained.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. At Garston it continued good, but at Salford it showed a tendency to decline, and was moderate. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st August, 1934, was 10,831, compared with 10,767 in July, 1934, and with 10,397 in August, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,781 in the five weeks ended 31st August, 1934, compared with £23,747 in July, 1934, and with £21,867 in August, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.- Employment at Swansea improved slightly and was good on the whole. It declined at Cardiff, and no improvement was reported at Penarth and Port Talbot. At Plymouth employment improved, and at Southampton it continued

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow declined and was moderate. At Dundee it was fair. There was little change at Leith and Grangemouth, where conditions were moderate to fair. Employment at Greenock continued good, and it remained fair at

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during August remained slack on the whole. The demand was generally quiet, and though the number of ratings available continued to decline the supply at the majority of ports was more than adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 20th August, 1934, was 26·1,* compared with 26.9* at 23rd July, 1934, and 30.6 at 21st August, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack, apart from periods in the second and last weeks when slightly more activity was noted. On the Tyne there was a poor to moderate demand throughout the month; on the Wear and on the Tees the demand was generally poor; at the Hartlepools it varied from poor to fair. At Hull, apart from periods of fair demand in the first and third weeks of August, demand was very slack. The demand for men at South-ampton was quiet, with slightly more activity at the beginning and end of the month. At Bristol the demand for men was very slack in the first half of August, but improved later; at Avonmouth the demand was quiet, with slightly more activity about the middle of the month. At Cardiff the demand improved from fair to good in the first half of August, but declined thereafter, and at the end of the month was poor; at Newport the demand was slack, but more activity was noted towards the end of August; at Swansea the demand was very good up to the last week of the month when it became very slack. The demand for men at Manchester was generally fair; on the Mersey, apart from a period in the second week when it was slack, there was a moderate to good demand. On the Clyde the demand varied from very poor to fair; at Leith it improved during the first two weeks but declined thereafter and at the end of August was slack. At Belfast the demand at the beginning of the month was quiet, and after declining later to very slack, showed a slight recovery in the last week.

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

		Number o	of Seament	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	Aug.,		+) or -) on a	Eight Months ended		
	1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1934.	Aug., 1933.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Liverpool‡	10,673	+ 692	+ 967	72,295	66,420	
Manchester	611	- 154 - 1,441	- 66 - 303	5,232	4,625	
London Southampton	7,830 6,531	- 1,441 - 554	- 303 - 347	61,842 50,154	63,949 50,088	
Tyne Ports	1,822	+ 382	+ 73	14,110	12,105	
Sunderland	301	- 79	+ 46	2,058	2,190	
Middlesbrough	185	- 167	- 26	2,089	1,688	
Hull	561	- 410	- 135	6,302	6,166	
Bristol§	823	- 24	+ 169	6,202	5,382	
Newport, Mon	301	- 86	- 30	2,343	2,424	
Cardiff	1,643	- 171 + 114	+ 94 + 336	13,969 8,408	10,935 8,728	
Swansea	1,004	T 114	+ 330	0,400	0,120	
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	221	- 76	- 14	1,703	1,935	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and						
Grangemouth	443	- 265 - 830	+ 85	3,159	2,709	
Glasgow	1,818	- 030	+ 320	18,342	15,25	
NORTHERN IRELAND:					120202	
Belfast	199	- 44	- 30	1,698	1,387	
TOTAL for above Ports	35,046	- 3,113	+ 1,139	269,906	255,982	

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 320.
† 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.

September, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 328 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 20th August, 1934, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of position of these statistics. This is not appeared by the persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained.

-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Claims admitted	1,444,060	12,864	244,740	7,540	1,709,204
Claims under consider- ation	44,622	1,768	20,663	1,440	68,493
ments Uninsured persons on	158,260	6,958	33,533	4,758	203,509
Register	45,377 50,219	47,125 3,098	22,667 33,512	40,203	155,372 89,840
. Unemployed—Special	3,543	3,098	229	3,011	3,78
Schemes Persons on Register	No. 10 Sept. 1		321,603	53,941	2,136,57
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	1,692,319	68,715	332,677	16,752	2,074,82

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 20TH AUGUST, 1934, AND 23RD JULY, 1934.

- 17,40	20th Au	gust, 1934.		23rd July, 1934.
-	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.		

Great Britain.

Men	1,301,971	310,754	79,594	1,692,319	1,715,193
Boys	62,126	6,517	72	68,715	50,920
Women	185,704	134,170	1,729	321,603	319,499
Girls	48,537	5,400	4	53,941	40,648
Total	1,598,338	456,841	81,399	2,136,578	2,126,260

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men	1,337,896	312,399	82,089	1,732,384	1,756,119
Boys	63,142	6,537	72	69,751	51,823
Women	198,735	137,968	1,730	338,433	335,877
Girls	49,084	5,556	4	54,644	41,277
Total	1,648,857	462,460	83,895	2,195,212	2,185,096

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four wee	eks ended g., 1934.	Period 22nd August, 1933, to 20th August, 1934.						
			Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.†			
122.5	Vacancies Notified. Filled.†		Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.			
Men Boys Women Girls	22,530 52,840	93,813 20,244 43,588 21,126	1,401,221 266,300 645,420 258,522	+ 72,085 + 57,907 + 34,396 + 45,194	1,326,869 218,031 518,968 206,361	+ 47,171 + 37,194 - 2,301 + 26,823			
TOTAL	200,242	178,771	2,571,463	+ 209,582	2,270,229	+ 108,887			

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) 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 20th August, 1934, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,883 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 20th August, 1934. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 20th August, 1934.

					сош	TOTAL O'CK	-1011
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total	23rd Jul 1934.	y, 21st	Aug., 933.
Tour Jon Division	150 100	10000	Sales State of the	195,958		47	44,132
London Division South-Eastern	150,169	34,066	11,723				
Division	61,585 2,672	9,291 530	5,384 362	76,260 3,564		36 — 25 —	16,144 807
Chatham	3,676	442	433	4,551	_	46 -	172
Ipswich	2,637 5,581	239 1,007	278 329	3,154 6,917		93 -	495 411
Rest of Division	47,019	7,073		58,074	+ 8	03 -	15,081
South-Western Division	92,354	11,872	9,197	113,423	+ 1,4	64 -	16,185
Bristol	15,983	2,867	3,344	22,194	+ 5	71 -	2,152
Plymouth Portsmouth	7,074	962 623		8,377 7,401	1 + 4	28 -	932 683
Reading	6,139 2,105	195	308	2,608	3 + 1	159 -	488
Southampton	8,471 1,954	667 179	290	9,603 2,423	$\frac{1}{3}$	120 — 168 —	1,845 1,153
Rest of Division	50,628	6,379	3,810	60,817	7 + 6	75 -	8,932
Midlands Division Birmingham	211,845 25,905	48,612 6,330	11,573 1,476	272,030 33,711	1 + 2,0	111 -	87,015 12,958
Coventry	6,488	703	266	33,711 7,45 4,170	7 + 4	105 —	5,452 1,800
Cradley Heath Derby	3,505 3,120	596 864	357	4,34.		35 -	1,109
Leicester	10,140 6,288	6,207 2,378	487	16,834	7 + 3.	580 + 538 +	4,343 861
Northampton Nottingham	13,605	2,557	581	8,90° 16,74	3 +	239 -	516
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	2,942 18,087	9,027		3,69	9 +	317 — 446 —	1,582 6,095
Walsall	6,722	820	401	7,94	3 -	458 -	1,224
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	2,555 7,337	368 836		3,08 8,80	5+	288 — 541 —	1,527 2,340
Rest of Division	105,151	17,30				541 — 968 —	27,616
North-Eastern Division	418,902	55,69	27,090	501,68	3 + 5,	618 -	54,120
Barnsley	13,370 14,386	7,56	1 867	14,83	1 -	78 - 471 +	899 5,452
Bradford Darlington	4,072	37	5 437	4,88	4+	217 -	1,382
Dewsbury	3,232 13,141	1,12		4,69	2 -	346 + 682 +	749 1,412
Gateshead	10,013 4,177	1,04	0 962	12,01	5 -	46 -	889
Grimsby Halifax	4,177 3,119	1,58			8 +	39 + 477 +	129
Hartlepools	8,477	41	6 629	9,52	2 -	242 -	2,006
Huddersfield Hull	5,105 13,593	2,86 1,52		16,25	96 + 55 -	68 + 229 - 527 -	2,725 1,322
Leeds	20,433	7,83	8 742	29,01	3+	527 — 60 —	924 1,585
Lincoln Middlesbrough	3,639 15,200	47 56			70 + 1,	238 —	3,711
Newcastle-on-	23,373		0 1,897	27,71	10 -	236 -	2,992
Tyne Rotherham	10,835	30	4 585	11,72	14 + 1,	426 -	1,015
Sheffield	10,835 32,965 11,446	4,26				091 — 586 —	13,393
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	8,623	43	9 639	9.70	01 +	372 -	3,093
Sunderland	23,014	1,37	7 2,052 8 636	26,44	$\frac{13}{72} - 1$	$\frac{364}{077} + \frac{1}{100}$	168 454
Wakefield York	7,108 3,361	41	6 150	3,92	27 —	94 —	412
Rest of Division North-Western	166,220	18,13		133,42	30 7 2	,150 —	29,855
Division	331,079	111,93		470,25	90 + 17	,365 — 354 —	
Accrington Ashton-under-	3,529	2,23					
Lyne	5,456 3,966	2,56			01 + 38 +	494 -	881 2,829
Barrow Birkenhead	7,283 8,366	92	6 809	9,0	18 +	269 -	1.047
Blackburn	8,366	8,27	7 653 4 134	3.3	04 -	,695 — 114 —	3,031
Blackpool Bolton	2,686 11,311	5,69	80	17,8	12 + 1 92 + 37 +	,759 +	2,287
Burnley Bury	5,683 2,923	5,00		1 5,5.	92 + 37 +	581 — 198 —	25
Chorley	3,164	1,64	10 273	2 5.0	76 -	197 -	- 79
Liverpool Manchester	74,993 35,412	9,54 11,02	7,00 24 2,99 34 18	7 49,4	33 —	192 -	5,697
Nelson	2,686	2,08	34 180	0 4,9	50 — 93 — 2	138 + ,851 -	687
Oldham Preston	6 56	5 62	59	6 12,7	80 + 3	+248 +	- 1,106
Rochdale	5,329 7,556	2,97	75 415	2 8,7 4 8.5	$\frac{16}{28} + \frac{1}{28}$	417 -	- 1,859 - 3,295
St. Helens Salford	11,43	3,00	81 89	4 16,0	11 +	7 -	- 1,921 - 1,046
Stockport Warrington	5,302	1.19	30 61	9,3 8 5,3	74 + 93 +	408 - 773 -	- 1,046
Wigan	10,51	2,48	80 97	9 13.9	72 -	$\frac{117}{3,721} - \frac{1}{3}$	
Rest of Division Scotland Division	99,430	43,30	09 21,76	9 142,2 4 309,4	78 - 16	5,572 -	- 33,448
Aberdeen	7,829	1,3	53 70 55 58	5 9,8 2 6,1	97 +	211 + 325 -	
Clydebank Dundee	11,12	6.6	83 81	2 18,6	19 - 13	3,827 +	- 593
Edinburgh	16,92 82,21	2,5 9 14,7,	1,30 8,55	9 20,7	77 -	459 +	- 210 - 12,704
Glasgow Greenock	7,60	3 7	34 8,55 74 75	5 105,5 7 9,1	34 -	6 -	- 1,367
Motherwell Paisley	7,17		14 71 21 63		03 — 51 —	971 -	- 2,100 - 1,386
Port Glasgow	2,92	1 3	77 19	1 3,4	89 -	12 - 3,431 -	- 805
Rest of Division Wales Division	98,61 181,98	0 6.8	27 8,64	5 121,0 9 197,4	56 - 8	8,061 -	
Cardiff	14.02	6 1.5	27 1,09	16,6	46 + 81 +	55 - 58 -	- 1,592
Hanelly	3,30 7,95 11,14	6 3	71 61	8 8.9	45 +	1,441 -	- 827
Swansea	11,14 145,54	5 7 7 3,9	62 1,02 50 5,65	3 12,9 7 155,1	154 -	68 -	- 688 - 11,235
Rest of Division Northern Ireland	40,06	5 16,8	30 1,73	9 58,0	34 -	202 -	-4,291
Belfast	25,73 2,25	7 9,1	65 9	3,9	061 + 914 +	232 -	- 5,601 + 1,251
Londonderry Lurgan	74	9 1,2	13 2	1,9	987 -	169 -	+ 76
Lisburn		9 4	40		255 + 346 -		- 280 - 69
Rest of Northern						363 -	
Ireland	The state of the s					1	And the State of t
Great Britain and	1,732,38	4 338,4	33 124,39	2,195,2	212 + 1	0,116	- 278,850
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T							
[Percentage ra	toe of all	emplo	ument fo	or each	01 1411	own8	in cireal

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 747 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, at July, 1933, the number and percentage of insured with the Employment Exchange. persons unemployed on 20th August, 1934, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before,

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons excepted from such compulsory insurance at 20th August, 1934, were juveniles under 16 years of age and persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private disease. 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.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons aged 16-64 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 327 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 327.

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

registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries* given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at each date in 1934 have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1933; while the figures for August, 1933, and August, 1932, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933 and 1932, respectively. Revised percentages for August, 1934, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1934, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th AUGUST, 1934.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN]	IRELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WhoL (incl	LY UNEMP	LOYED ials).	Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP	PAGES.
THE THE PERSON NAMED IN	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,119	56	6,175	146	69	215	6,265	125	6,390	6,236	125	6,361
Mining: Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	192,399 2,331 849 7,015 719	552 - 2 9	192,951 2,331 851 7,024 719	114,060 766 27 2,325 21	446	114,506 766 27 2,325 21	306,459 3,097 876 9,340 740	998 9	307,457 3,097 878 9,349 740	306,435 3,085 876 8,803 736	998 - 2 9	307,433 3,085 878 8,812 736
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,511 2,144	142 5	1,653 2,149	1,109 463	8 15	1,117 478	2,620 2,687	150 20	2,770 2,627	2,597 2,542	150 20	2,747 2,562
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,189 3,549 1,498	10 60 50	2,199 3,609 1,548	179 1,165 295	2 11 8	181 1,176 303	2,368 4,714 1,793	12 71 58	2,380 4,785 1,851	2,368 4,681 1,713	12 71 55	2,380 4,752 1,768
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	8,038	511	8,549	1,936	146	2,082	9,974	657	10,631	9,750	657	10,407
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,248	2,907	7,155	4,559	7,134	11,693	8,807	10,041	18,848	8,777	10,040	18,817
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,548 2,627	304 166	2,852 2,793	700 921	137 49	837 970	3,248 3,548	441 215	3,689 3,763	3,239 3,546	441 212	3,680 3,758
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals	8,677 664	869 226	9,546 890	885 29	198 70	1,083	9,562 693	1,067 296	10,629 989	9,442 693	1,063 296	10,505 989
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,128	194	1,322	45	12	57	1,173	206	1,379	1,173	206	1,379
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	5,201	1,014	6,215	1,277	133	1,410	6,478	1,147	7,625	6,442	1,123	7,565
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	3,269	4	3,273	647	2	649	3,916	6	3,922	3,914	6	3,920
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	23,183 3,518 2,836 3,277 1,787	158 129 200 51 181	23,341 3,647 3,036 3,328 1,968	21,553 1,029 5,423 1,439 1,103	77 50 336 13 101	21,630 1,079 5,759 1,452 1,204	44,736 4,547 8,259 4,716 2,890	235 179 536 64 282	44,971 4,726 8,795 4,780 3,172	44,734 4,512 8,258 4,716 2,890	235 178 536 64 281	44,969 4,690 8,794 4,780 3,171
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	58,639 5,423 12,052 5,308	1,451 498 26 33	60,090 5,921 12,078 5,341	15,147 552 1,034 1,480	1,061 78 3 10	16,208 630 1,037 1,490	73,786 5,975 13,086 6,788	2,512 576 29 43	76,298 6,551 13,115 6,831	72,286 5,886 11,887 6,643	2,503 575 29 43	74,789 6,461 11,916 6,686
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	19,026 1,811	863 126	19,889 1,937	10,562 252	736 38	11,298 290	29,588 2,063	1,599 164	31,187 2,227	29,226 2,010	1,591 164	30,817 2,174
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	4,208	38	4,246	1,728	12	1,740	5,936	50	5,986	5,935	50	5,985
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	70,781	173	70,954	2,567	34	2,601	73,348	207	73,555	69,792	202	69,994

^{*} See, however, footnote † on page 331 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT]	BRITAIN ON	LY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLE (inclu	Y UNEMPLO	OYED ls).	TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPORA	UNEMPLOY RY STOPPA CASUALS.	
The second secon	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females. 1	otal.
al Trades:— tove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General										10.005	404	17.100
Iron Founding	8,652 4,508	347 40	8,999 4,548	4,072 350	147 4 339	4,219 354 922	12,724 4,858 6,599	494 44 2,869	13,218 4,902 9,468	12,685 4,729 6,575	494 44 2,868	13,179 4,773 9,443
lectric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. and Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	6,016 3,764 1,367	2,530 769 484	8,546 4,533 1,851	583 2,402 592	435 159	2,837 751	6,166 1,959	1,204	7,370 2,602	6,151 1,959	1,198	7,349 2,602
lectrical Willing and Confacting [and Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files [olts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. rass and Allied Metal Wares [cating and Ventilating Apparatus Clark, Plata Lawellery, etc.	1,606	416	2,022 947	406 109	225	631 114	2,012 1,046	641	2,653 1,061	2,012 1,039	641	2,653 1,054
letal Industries not separately	1,504	846	2,810	893	1,743	1,299	2,857 19,460	1,252 5,841	4,109 25,301	2,839	1,250 5,826	4,089
specified tile Trades:—	14,532	4,098	18,630	4,928	1,143	0,071	13,400	0,021	5100000			
cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	14,243 11,548	12,036 25,605	26,279 37,153	13,445 7,063	19,910 17,587	33,355 24,650	27,688 18,611	31,946 43,193 75,138	59,634 61,803 121,437	27,688 18,595 46,283	31,946 43,192 75,138	59,634 61,787 121,421
Total, Cotton Voollen and Worsted ilk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	25,791 8,214	37,641 6,840	63,432 15,054	20,508 15,551	37,497 23,486	58,005 39,037	46,299 23,765		54,091	23,646	30,237	53,883
Weaving rtificial Silk Yarn	1,403 1,132	1,069 388	2,472 1,520	1,290 715	3,215 588	4,505 1,303	2,693 1,847	4,284 976	6,977 2,823	2,688 1,847 784	4,260 964 1,526	6,948 2,811 2,310
inen	4,189 3,223	6,379 5,385	10,568 8,608 2,363	879 364 250	1,390 779 712	2,269 1,143 962	5,068 3,587 1,345	6,164	12,837 9,751 3,325	3,582 1,117	6,164 1,618	9,746 2,735
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	1,095 1,404 409	1,268 3,961 339	5,365 748	2,217 661	8,935 631	11,152 1,292	3,621 1,070	12,896 970	16,517 2,040	3,596 1,070	12,764 968	16,360 2,038 1,774
Carpets	392 1 428	474 2,346	866 3,774	323 463	586 1,668	909 2,131	715 1,891	4,014	1,775 5,905 25,056	715 1,698 18,481	1,059 3,129 4,418	4,827 22,899
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc ather and Leather Goods:—	7,681	2,466	10,147	11,707	3,202	14,909	19,388	3,000	20,000	20,102	,,,,,,	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	3,490 1,187	658 674	4,148 1,861	1,900	418 252	2,318 499	5,390 1,434		6,466 2,360	5,385 1,409	1,076 912	6,461 2,321
Leather Goods othing Trades:—	1,107	014	1,001	241	200	A tools				96 15G		
Tailoring	12,676 842	8,457 4,739	21,133 5,581	2,490	3,087	15,050 3,157	15,166 912	7,826	36,183 8,738	14,538 907 1,425	19,783 7,670	34,321 8,577 4,086
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts Collars, Underclothing, etc.	803 822	986 6,057	1,789 6,879	624 132		2,310 5,690	1,427 954	2,672 11,615	4,099 12,569	705	2,661 6,287	6,992
Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	719 11,927	675 3,677	1,394 15,604	272 13,098		752 19,950	991 25,025		2,146 35,554	990 24,840	1,150 10,512	2,140 35,352
od, Drink and Tobacco:—	11,521	3,017	10,001	10,000	0,002					- NO. 10 TO		
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	11,408 2,344	3,117	14,525 2,507	684 260		1,044 279	12,092 2,604		15,569 2,786	11,309 2,457	3,407	14,716 2,626
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	3,068	2,938	6,006	668	1,257	1,925	3,730	4,195	7,931	3,710	4,191	7,901
Food Industries not separately specified	8,020 8,167	6,712 2,090	14,732 10,257	524 506		1,763 865		2,449	16,495 11,122	8,414 8,271	7,843 2,430	16,257 10,701
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	935		2,167	36					2,593	921	1,488	2,409
wmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	7,606		7,763	719				5 210 5 175	8,535 2,350	7,956 2,094	206 175	8,162 2,269
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1,852		2,001 16,014	1,712			16,27	1,804	18,082	15,948	1,777	17,725
Woodworking not separately specified separately	0 571	481	3,012	755	300	1,055	3,28	6 781	4,067	3,147	762	3,909
rinting and Paper Trades: Paper and Paper Board		464	2,744	1,35	3 444	1,797	3,63	3 908	4,541	3,620	904	4,524
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,312		2,935					2,065	3,443 521	1,336 391	1,994	3,330 521
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisite (not paper)	357		445			103	28	4 264	548		264	546
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	g 16,498		21,386	80.	3 724	1,527	17,30	5,612	22,913	16,934	5,481	22,415
uilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building	141 06	263	142,228	4,87	8 1	4,892		13 277	147,120			142,077
Public Works Contracting, etc	770 777		119,403			3 2,002	121,37	78 27	121,405	118,503	25	118,528
ther Manufacturing Industries: Rubber		1,913	6,61						8,133 1,406		2,578	8,111 1,404
Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru	. 97							534	1,887	1,322	518	1,840
ments and Apparatus	97	7 297	2,06	4 49	1 3	6 52	7 2,2	58 333	2,591	2,252	333	1,500 2,585 1,609
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites as, Water and Electricity Supply	69			3 29	93 19	3 48	9	626		or property		
Industries	. 18,20	9 157	18,36	6 67	74]	.0 68	4 18,8	83 167	19,050	18,494	147	18,64
ransport and Communication: Railway Service						5 61						11,85 7,50
Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separatel	6,89	5 361			13 0 6 3	20 2,37				de Contractor		37,60
Shipping Service	39 99				51 2	22 37	40,2	361	40,63	39,33	2 360	39,69
Transport. Communication an	d 47,81			80 100 5		1,54				Market St.	THE PARTY NAMED IN	3,54
Storage not separately specified .	STATE OF THE PARTY					75 11,56						200,03
ommerce, Banking, Insurance an		40,94	195,13									10,59
Finance	9,7	01 98	4 10,68	35 1	97	26 22	23 9,8	398 1,01	0 10,90	9,59	996	10,55
	13,8						89 14, 0 67, 3				2 624 7 647	14,16
moodi do torinado	· 66,3 · 5,4	16 1,49	2 6,9	08 2	28			644 1,57	2 7,21	5,42	25 1,535	6,96
Hotel, Public House, Restauran	CO 24 3	07 22,76	4 47,0	71 3	337 7	21 1,0	58 24,	644 23,48	5 48,12	29 23,92	23,132	47,01
l aundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleanin Industries and Services not separate	ly 2,9	80 5,24	0 8,2	20 1	138 1,8	79 2,0		118 7,11 115 2,40				41,06
momax	38,6											
	1,110,4	227,02	2,0,2,1	010,0		2000		THE REAL PROPERTY.		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	SO LAND BY	

THE STATE OF THE S	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. GREAT															
	FSTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	P	RCENTA	AGES U	NEMPL	OYED A	T 20TI	A Aug	UST, 19.	34.	INCRI	EASE (-	+) OR -) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	ED PERSO ULY, 193	NS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY includin Casuals)	TED Ig		EMPORA COPPAGI			TOTAL.		TOT	AL PER AGES*	CEN-	PER- CENTAGES AT 20TH AUG.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD JULY, 1934.	21ST AUG., 1933.	22ND AUG., 1932.	1934.
Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	19-6	5•6	19.2	0.5	6.9	0.7	20.1	12.5	19.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	- 2.8	19-9
Coal Mining Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,019,140 11,150 3,570 46,360 10,070	4,770 50 30 370 10	1,023,910 11,200 3,600 46,730 10,080	18·9 20·9 23·8 15·1 7·1 12·0	11·6 	18·8 20·8 23·6 15·0 7·1 11·8	11·2 6·9 0·7 5·0 0·2	9·3 — — — — — — 0·5	11·2 6·9 0·8 5·0 0·2 7·9	30·1 27·8 24·5 20·1 7·3	20·9 	7·3 19·7	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 4 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	- 8·0 -18·5 -18·5 - 4·2 - 4·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -17 \cdot 2 \\ -37 \cdot 9 \\ -8 \cdot 4 \\ -15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $ $ -5 \cdot 2$	30·0 27·6 24·4 19·7 7·3
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16,300	100	16,520 12,220 22,270	13·2 18·1 17·1	10·0 4·0	13·0 13·0 16·2	2·8 1·4 5·6	6·8 2·0 0·7	2·9 1·5 5·3	16·0 19·5 22·7	9·1 12·0 4·7	15·9 19·5 21·5	+ 1·0 - 0·8 + 1·7	- 3·6 - 8·8 - 2·0	-13·9 -16·7 - 5·7	15·7 19·5 21·5
Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	20,770 14,940	1,500 580	15,520	10.0	8.6	10.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	12.0	10.0	11.9	$+ \frac{1.7}{-0.3} + 0.3$	- 5·3 - 2·4	-13·5 - 9·8	11.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	83,320	6,330 41,130	89,650 75,830	12.2	7.1	9.5	13.2	17.3	15.5	25.4	24.4	TO SEE	+ 2.3	- 5.3		24.9
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	22,010 16,870	6,150 2,400	28,160 19,270	11·6 15•6	4·9 6·9	10·1 14·5	3·2 5·4	2·3 2·1	3·0 5·0	14·8 21·0	7·2 9·0	13·1 19·5	- 0·1 - 0·9	- 2·9 - 3·6	- 8·5 - 6·4	13·1 19·5
Chemicals Explosives	75,140 10,740	26,250 5,050	101,390 15,790	11·5 6·2	3·3 4·5	9·4 5·6	1·2 0·3	0·8 1·4	1.1	12·7 6·5	4·1 5·9	10·5 6·3	- 0·2 - 0·4	-2.8 - 1.0		10·4 6·3
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,930 60,170	5,150 22,180	21,080 82,350	7·1 8·6	3·8 4·6	6·3 7·5	0·3 2·2	0·2 0·6	0·2 1·8	7·4 10·8	4·0 5·2	6·5 9·3	+ 0·4 - 1·4	- 1·5 - 3·3	- 3·9 - 2·5	6·5 9·2
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	16,100	100	16,200	20.3	4.0	20-2	4.0	2.0	4.0	24.3	6.0	24.2	+ 0.7	-13.4	-22.1	24-2
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	160,380 35,660 27,010 26,360 18,910	4,290 3,220 3,100 1,720 3,740	164,670 38,880 30,110 28,080 22,650	9.9	3·7 4·0 6·5 3·0 4·8	14·2 9·4 10·1 11·9 8·7	13·4 2·9 20·1 5·5 5·8	1·8 1·6 10·8 0·7 2·7	13·1 2·8 19·1 5·1 5·3	27·9 12·8 30·6 17·9 15·3	5·5 5·6 17·3 3·7 7·5	27·3 12·2 29·2 17·0 14·0	+ 1.9 - 0.2 + 2.9 - 4.0 + 0.4	- 9·7 - 5·2 - 2·3 -11·4 - 8·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -14.3 \\ -15.9 \\ -24.8 \end{array} $	27·3 12·2 29·2 17·0 14·0
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	486,520 71,340 45,460 28,000	41,670 19,250 760 1,200	528,190 90,590 46,220 29,200	12·1 7·6 26·5 19·0	3·5 2·6 3·4 2·8	11·4 6·5 26·1 18·3	3·1 0·8 2·3 5·2	2·5 0·4 0·4 0·8	3·0 0·7 2·3 5·1	15·2 8·4 28·8 24·2	6·0 3·0 3·8 3·6	14·4 7·2 28·4 23·4	+ 0·1 - 0·2 - 1·1 - 0·2	- 9·6 - 7·0 -17·9 - 9·7	- 8.8	14·3 7·2 28·5 23·2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carrlages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and	235,630 14,580	26,090 2,640	261,720 17,220	8·1 12·4 9·6	3·3 4·8 2·8	7·6 11·2 9·4	4·5 1·7 3·9	2·8 1·4	4·3 1·7 3·8	12·6 14·1 13·5	6·1 6·2 3·6	12.9	+ 0.9 + 0.5 + 0.5	- 5·0 - 4·9 - 8·4	- 9.6	11·9 12·8 13·3
Tramcars Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	43,810 166,980	1,370 2,330	45,180 169,310	42.4	7.4	41.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	43.9	8.9	43 · 4	- 1.3	-15.3	-20.8	43.5
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	83,390 25,890 73,780 23,670 14,750 15,770 9,190 23,490 136,820	8,160 1,720 51,790 9,990 10,210 9,470 660 18,640	91,550 27,610 125,570 33,660 24,960 25,240 9,850 42,130 210,360	10·4 17·4 8·2 15·9 9·3 10·2 10·2 8·4	4·3 2·3 4·9 7·7 4·7 4·4 1·5 4·5	9.8 16.5 6.8 13.5 7.4 8.0 9.6 6.7 8.9	4·9 1·4 0·7 10·1 4·0 2·6 1·2 3·8	1·8 0·3 0·6 4·4 1·6 2·4 0·8 2·2 2·3	4·6 1·3 0·7 8·4 3·0 2·5 1·2 3·1 3·1	15·3 18·8 8·9 26·0 13·3 12·8 11·4 12·2	6·1 2·6 5·5 12·1 6·3 6·8 2·3 6·7 7·9	14·4 17·8 7·5 21·9 10·4 10·5 10·8 9·8	+ 0·5 - 1·4 - 0·7 + 0·8 - 1·3 + 0·6 - 0·4 	- 6·2 + 0·5 - 3·5 - 6·8 - 8·7 - 5·8 - 3·6 - 4·1	- 1·4 - 3·8 -14·5 -16·5 -11·2 - 9·9 - 9·4	14·4 17·6 7·5 21·9 10·4 10·5 10·8 9·8
Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	98,840 80,920	145,160 175,010	244,000 255,930	14.3	8·3 14·6	10·8 14·5	13·6 8·7	13·7 10·1	13.6	28·0 23·0	22.0	24.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ +1.2 \\ +0.3 \end{array} $	- 0·6 - 1·6 - 1·1	- 7.6	24·4 24·2 24·3
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Slik Manufacture and Artificial Silk	179,760 95,690	320,170 135,190	499,930 230,880	8.6	11·8 5·1	12.7	11.5	11.7	11·6 16·9	25·8 24·8	23.5	23.4	- 0.7	+10.9		23.4
Weaving	16,190 13,640 22,940 11,960 6,970 25,260 6,360 11,100 14,740	28,940 10,890 49,920 22,990 11,180 88,790 9,990 16,610 33,060	45,130 24,530 72,860 34,950 18,150 114,050 16,350 27,710 47,800	8·7 8·3 18·3 26·9 15·7 5·6 6·4 3·5 9·7	3.7 3.6 12.8 23.4 11.3 4.5 3.4 2.9 7.1 7.4	5·5 6·2 14·5 24·6 13·0 4·7 4·6 3·1 7·9 9·0	7·9 5·2 3·8 3·1 3·6 8·7 10·4 2·9 3·1 14·7	11·1 5·4 2·8 3·4 6·4 10·0 6·3 3·5 5·0 9·7	10·0 5·3 3·1 3·3 5·3 9·8 7·9 3·3 4·5 13·1	16 6 13 5 22 1 30 0 19 3 14 3 16 8 6 4 12 8 24 3	14·8 9·0 15·6 26·8 17·7 14·5 9·7 6·4 12·1 17·1	15·5 11·5 17·6 27·9 18·3 14·5 12·5 6·4 12·4 22·1	+ 1.2 $- 0.6$ $- 38.1$ $- 0.5$ $+ 1.7$ $- 0.7$ $+ 0.5$ $- 0.1$	+ 0.7 - 1.8 - 1.9 - 2.3 + 5.1 - 1.6 - 4.1 - 0.7 - 1.7	- 4.8 -17.0 -16.5 - 6.0 - 0.3	11.5 19:2 27:9 17:7 14:4 12:5 6:4 10:8 21:8
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	79,900 34,090 12,030	33,240 10,590 13,500	113,140 44,680 25,530	10.2	6·2 5·0	9·3 7·3	5·6 2·0	4·0 1·9	5·2 1·9	15·8 11·9	10·2 6·9	14·5 9·2	+ 0·5 - 0·5	+ 3·0 - 1·8	- 1·9 - 7·2	14·5 9·2
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	71,970 9,980 13,300 9,400 8,560 86,120	144,690 89,480 21,910 83,960 19,620 55,780	216,660 99,460 35,210 93,360 28,180 141,900	17.6 8.4 6.0 8.7 8.4 13.8	5·8 5·3 4·5 7·2 3·4 6·6	9·8 5·6 5·1 7·4 4·9 11·0	3·5 0·7 4·7 1·4 3·2 15·3	8·7 3·4 7·7 6·6 2·5 12·3	6·9 3·2 6·5 6·1 2·7 14·1	21·1 9·1 10·7 10·1 11·6 29·1	14·5 8·7 12·2 13·8 5·9 18·9	11·6 13·5	+ 1·3 + 1·7 - 0·7 + 1·8 + 0·2 + 2·2	+ 0.8 - 0.8 - 1.1 + 3.2 + 0.1 + 6.1	- 1·5 - 2·1 - 1·8	16·2 8·7 11·6 9·3 7·6 25·1
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified	100,490 28,950 24,650 63,710	64,610 4,130 48,940 63,120 23,230	165,100 33,080 73,590 126,830 110,490	11.4 8.1 12.4 12.6 9.4	4·8 3·9 6·0 10·6 9·0	8·8 7·6 8·2 11·6 9·3	0.6 0.9 2.8 0.8 0.5	0·6 0·5 2·6 2·0 1·5	0.6 0.8 2.6 1.4 0.8	12·0 9·0 15·2 13·4 9·9	8·6 12·6 10·5	9·4 8·4 10·8 13·0 10·1	-1.0 -3.2 $+0.5$ $+0.2$	- 0.9 - 0.3 - 1.0 - 0.7 - 1.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.0 \\ -2.8 \\ -1.8 \\ -4.0 \end{array} $	9.8
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	87,260 15,460 55,480 10,220 109,860 18,580	2,950 2,950 2,060 23,010 5,060	58,430 12,280 132,870 23,640	13·7 18·1 13·3	5·3 7·2 6·3 9·5	13·3 16·3 12·1	1·3 3·2 1·5	1·3 1·8 1·3 1·5 5·9	1·3 2·8 1·5	15·0 21·3 14·8 17·7	7·1 8·5 7·8	5·6 14·6 19·1	- 0.9	- 3·3 - 4·7	- 7·1 - 7·6 - 7·7	14·2 18·8 13·5

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* For notes see page 331.

Property Control of Control		No.	MB OF	PE	RCENTA	GES U	NEMPL	OYED A	T 20TH	AUGU	JST, 193	4.*		EASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	TED NUMI ED PERSO ULY, 1933	NS AT	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			MPORAF			Total.		TOT	AL PER AGES* A PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 20TH	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	23RD JULY, 1934.		22ND AUG., 1932.	20TH AUG., 1934.
rinting and Paper Trades:-	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.1	2.9	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	8-1	5.7	7.4	+ 0.3	- 1.0	- 5.7	7.5
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	22,050	40,780	62,830 6,190	6.0	4.0	4.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	6.2	5·1 7·4	5·5 8·4	- 0·4 + 1·5	- 1·1 + 0·6	- 3·5 - 1·7	5·4 8·4
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	3,130 187,450	1,760 4,220 97,500	7,350 284,950	7·1 8·8	5·3 5·0	6·1 7·5	2·0 0·4	1.0	1·4 0·5	9·1 9·2	6·3 5·8	7·5 8·0	+ 1.1		- 3·5 - 2·2	7·4 8·0
uilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	873,540 276,300	10,240 1,280	883,780 277,580	16·3 43·2	2·6 1·9	16·1 43·0	0·5 0·7	0·1 0·2	0·5 0·7	16·8 43·9	2·7 2·1	16·6 43·7	- 0·6 - 0·2	- 2·4 - 1·0	-10·8 + 3·5	16·4 44·0
ther Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	39,270 12,160 7,520	27,330 2,360 5,500	66,600 14,520 13,020	12·0 9·2 12·9	7·0 3·1 5·4	9·9 8·2 9·7	2·1 1·7 5·1	2·4 0·5 4·3	2·3 1·5 4·8	14·1 10·9 18·0	9·4 3·6 9·7	12·2 9·7 14·5	-0.8	$\begin{vmatrix} -1.7 \\ -1.3 \end{vmatrix}$	- 8.7	12·2 9·7 14·2
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	18,660 17,080 6,860	9,710 6,740 7,620	28,370 23,820 14,480	5·2 10·3 10·1	2·8 4·4 5·7	4·4 8·7 7·8	0·7 2·9 4·2	1·5 0·5 2·5		5·9 13·2 14·3	4·3 4·9 8·2	5·3 10·9 11·1		- 8.1	-13.7	
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	174,930	7,850	182,780	10-4	2.0	10-0	0.4	0.1	0.4	10.8	2.1	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.6	10-4
ransport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	118.270 174,350	6,070 8,850	124,340 183,200		3·6 4·1	9·3 4·0	0·5 0·2				3.8			- 4·4 - 0·8		4.2
Road Transport not separately specified	201,430 149,660		210,630 155,660		2·8 5·7	17·2 25·9	1.2									
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	162,470	2,030	164,500	29-4	6.8	29.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	30 4	7.5		+ 0.4			
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	18,380	2,130	20,510	17-4	6.9	16.3		-					+ 0.0			
stributive Trades	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	12.5	5.4	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	13.1	6.0	10.4	+ 0.	2 - 0.	, _ 1.	10-2
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	167,630	77,900	245,530	5.8	1.3	4.4	0-1	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.3	4.4				
Iscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entert aluments and Sports	94,430 330,860 82,790 72,740	22,340 59,930	113,310 353,200 142,720 107,760	20.0	2.8	4.8		0.2	0.4	20.5	3.0	19.4	+ 0.	4 + 1.	3 + 1···	7 19.3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	150,070 34,690	248,710	398,780 152,410	16.2								6.7	+ 0.	4 - 1.	0 - 1.	7 6.6
Industries and Services not separately specified	117,400	39,890	157,290	32.9	4.9	25.8	1.3	1.1		_	6.0			4.00		
TOTAL	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,00	0 15.5	6.3	13.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	18.9	10-4	16-0	- 0.	2 - 2	5 - 6.	4† 16.4

^{*} See last paragraph of text on page 328.

† The percentage for all industries and services combined for August, 1932, used for these comparisons, is the revised figure based on the estimated numbers insured at that date—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1933, page 400. The percentages given for August, 1933, and July and August, 1934, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1933,—see last paragraph of text on page 328.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Males	3.		Females.						
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total			
Fishing	6,119	0.4	146	0.1		0.0	69	0.1			
Mining	206,968	14.3	118,771	37.3	710	0.3	469	0.3			
Non-Metalliferous					700	0.7	07	0.0			
Mining Products	7,236	0.5	1,639	0.5	120	0.1	21 146	0.0			
Brick, Tile, etc	8,038	0.6	1,936	1.5		1.3	7,134	5.0			
Pottery	4,248	0.3	4,559	0.5	470	0.2	186	0.1			
Glass Trades	5,175	0.4	1,621 2,236	0.7	2,303	1.0	413	0.			
Chemicals	15,670	1.1	31,194	9.8	723	0.3	579				
Metal Manufacture	37,870 81,422	5.6	18,213	5.7	2,008	0.9	1,152				
Engineering	25,045	1.7	12,542	3.9	1,027	0.5	786	0.1			
Vehicles	25,045	Car to	12,012	WEST 18				9000			
Shipbuilding and	70,781	4.9	2,567	0-8	173	0.1	34				
Ship Repairing Metal Trades	43,346	3.0	14,335	4.5		4.2	3,463				
Textile Trades	56,361	3.9	54,928	17-2		30.5	82,689				
Leather	4,677	0.3	2,147	0.7	1,332	0.6	670	0.			
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	Miles Control				190000		SE SECURIO	2000			
pers and Clogs	11,927	0.8	13,098	4.1	3,677	1.6	6,852				
Clothing Trades	15,862	1.1	3,588	1.1	20,914	9.3	23,371	16.			
Food, Drink and		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		0 0	30.050	7 0	7 004	2-			
Tobacco	33,942	2.3	2,678	0.8	16,252	7.2	3,624	4.			
Sawmilling, Furni-						5 5 5 5 5 5	REEL TOU	2000			
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	The Later		3,509	1.1	2,235	1.0	735	0.			
work	26,555	1.8				3.3					
Printing and Paper	20,670	1.4	2,317	0.1	1,520	3 3	1,000	100			
Building and Pub-	i tor in	A SECRET		The same		E STATE OF THE STA		150			
lic Works Con-	261,344	18.1	6,877	2 - 2	287	0.1	17	0.			
tracting	201,344	10.1	0,011	STATE OF	N. S. L. S. C. S.		10000000	73			
Other Manufactur- ing Industries	10,214	0.7	2,354	0.7	3,283	1.5	1,291	0.			
Gas, Water and	20,221										
Electricity Sup-	AL SERVE					E 200	A STATE OF THE STA				
ply Industries	18,209	1.3	674	0.2	157	0.1	10	0.			
Transport and		807237					888800				
Communication	145,208	10.0		1.7	1,462	0.7					
DistributiveTrades	154,181	10.6	7,088	2.2	40,949	18.3	4,475	3.			
Commerce, Bank-	902 50		7.00	0 1	004	0.4	26	0.			
ing, etc	9,701		197		984						
Miscellaneous	167,445	11.6	4,257	1.0	36,572	10.3	3,400	-			
	1,448,214	100.0	710 077	100-0	224 528	100.0	143 476	100			
Total	1,448,214	100.0	310,931	100.0	224,020	200	210,770	100			

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 20th August, 1934, differed from the figures for 23rd July, 1934, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 20th August, 1934, as compared with 23rd July, 1934.										
TO EXECUTE OVERERS OF	M	ales.	Fen	nales.	T	otal.					
Coal Mining Jute Building Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Woollen and Worsted Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Shipping Service Entertainments and Sports Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Iron and Steel Tubes	1111+1111	24,348 4,651 4,555 336 2,175 11 558 1,230 728 1,064 1,113	+1+	41 8,652 15 2,051 6 1,586 1,864 52 487 120 3	пиппи	24,307 13,303 4,540 2,387 2,181 1,597 1,306 1,282 1,215 1,184 1,116					
Local Government Service Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Making and Millinery Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Tailoring Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Distributive Trades Net variation for above industries	+ ++ ++++ ++	1,460 1 515 58 60 122 2,215 687 1,868 3,168 1,102 28,519	+ +++++++ ++ ++ ++	51 2,854 1,158 1,623 1,761 1,799 153 2,150 1,157 19 2,136	+ +++++++ ++	1,511 2,853 1,673 1,681 1,701 1,921 2,368 2,837 3,025 3,187 3,238					
Total net variation for all insured industries	-	27,433	+	343	-	27,090					

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 20TH AUGUST, 1934.

		Boys.			Girls.					
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.				
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,427 798 1,154 2,347 5,583 4,639 3,558 2,084	5,352 2,003 3,693 4,124 10,201 10,219 8,090 3,443	6,779 2,801 4,847 6,471 15,784 14,858 11,648 5,527	986 641 696 1,853 2,704 3,855 2,422 581	3,958 1,942 3,654 3,249 8,602 8,563 7,694 2,541	4,944 2,583 4,350 5,102 11,306 12,418 10,116 3,122				
Great Britain	21,590	47,125	68,715	13,738	40,203	53,941				

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH AUGUST, 1934.

Division.		Numl	per of Vac Filled.	ancies	Juveniles placed in firs situation since leaving School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		8,676 1,516 2,246 3,620 2,437 1,315 398	7,947 1,345 2,887 4,545 2,521 1,501 339	16,623 2,861 5,133 8,165 4,958 2,816 737	5,020 800 1,642 1,648 1,238 509 189	5,108 770 2,342 2,012 1,330 593 156	10,128 1,570 3,984 3,660 2,568 1,102 345
Great Britain		20,208	21,085	41,293	11,046	12,311	23,357

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

	Estimated			Percentages Unemployed at 20th August, 1934.						
Division.		s insured 7, 1933.		Boys			Girls.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	rarily stopped	Total		
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands South-Western North-Eastern North-Western Sectland Special Schemes Great Britain Great Britain	100,390 46,130 38,560 79,090 85,550 74,880 52,230 28,170 2,400	91,550 32,090 26,210 66,350 54,010 67,840 43,100 8,850 2,300	2·0 2·9 1·7 4·1 5·3 7·4 5·2 0·3	0·0 0·1 0·5 1·7 3·0 1·8 0·5 2·8	2·0 2·1 3·4 3·4 7·1 7·1 7·9 8·0 0·3	1·7 2·0 2·8 1·4 3·8 3·6 5·5 6·9 0·1	0·1 0·5 0·7 1·9 2·2 2·8 1·3 1·5	1·8 2·5 3·5 3·3 6·0 6·4 6·8 8·4 0·1		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF

	Week e	ended 22	and Aug	g., 19 3 4.		nth end Aug.,		of indi	number viduals ave at-
Did i	Junio	r Instru		entres		Educa stitution		tender	d since April, 34.
Division.	No. of	No. of		Average attendance.		Average attendance.		J.I. Cen- tres	Other Educa- tional Insti-
10.0	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	and Classes	tu- tions.
London SEastern	1 3 4 4		97 98	48	"i 1	"i		1,691 1,390	59
SWestern Midlands		2 2 3	270	46	1	1		1,406 2,662	78
NEastern NWestern	24	1 1	1,563	938 938				10,595	5
Scotland Wales	19 18	3	1,854 654	885 191			***	9,206 6,571	
Great Britain	97	15	6,126	2,530	2	2		45,154	493

Of the above Junior Instruction Centres and Classes, 47 Centres and 9 Classes were closed for holidays.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS,

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 20th August, 1934. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these while the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. 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.

		Persons	who had be	een on the	Register	
_	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
	dia salah	N	UMBERS.	PASS VASION		
Men Boys Women Girls	 839,336 13,285 216,699 8,544	144,459 1,211 23,126 440	97,592 236 11,504 63	76,039 5,837	376,826 16,761	1,534,252 14,732 273,927 9,047
Total	 1,077,864	169,236	109,395	81,876	393,587	1,831,958
	190 to 1	PEF	CENTAGES.			
Men Boys Women Girls	 54·7 90·2 79·1 94·4	9·4 8·2 8·5 4·9	6·4 1·6 4·2 0·7	5·0 2·1 —	24·5 6·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	 58.8	9.2	6.0	4.5	21.5	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 20th August, 1934, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and transitional payments.

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

reckoned as one. In cases where benefit rights have been exhausted in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases where the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, insured persons aged 18 or over, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments, and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Authorities or to Commissioners in certain areas for determination Authorities, or to Commissioners in certain areas, for determination of the amount of payment to be made, having regard to the needs of the applicants.

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

September, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

4	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	399,445 278,330 56,876	90,703 119,878 1,488
	Total	734,651	212,069
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	715,208 18,177 21,594	38,156 2,829 210
	Total	754,979	41,195
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held		715,349	34,648
by Local Authorities not to justify payment		39,630	6,547
Total		754,979	41,195
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	112,690	25,009
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	29,251 14,247 1,124	9,169 11,463 31
	Total	44,622	20,663
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,256,594 310,754 79,594	163,037 134,170 1,729
	Total	1,646,942	298,936

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

Section of Register. Boys. Girls.

1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,005 5,898 61	3,061 4,543 3
	Total	12,964	7,607
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition		6,405	4,532
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	-	453	159
Total		6,858	4,691
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,166 597 5	603 836 1
	Total	1,768	1,440
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	15,029 6,495 66	8,355 5,379 4
	Total	21,590	13,738

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The Table below gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Ministry of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 2nd July, 1934, to 4th August, 1934, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other. The figures in the Table relate in all cases to determinations whose currency began after 1st July.

	Men.		Wor	nen.	Total.	
Nature of Determinations.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional payment allowed at: Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicant	25,456 18,907	400,502 277,273	2,274 2,047	15,270 15,873	27,730 20,954	415,772 293,146
held not to justify payment	6,105	13,912	1,698	2,490	7,803	16,402
Total	50,468	691,687	6,019	33,633	56,487	725,320

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST AUGUST, 1934; GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st August, 1934, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Contributions conditions Men 104 48 59 398	Ground on which referred,	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Tota L
Normally seek to Journal Inventional by means of insurable employment by means of insurable employment by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of insurable employment, or for work Normally seek to Journal by means of the seek to Journal by	Contributions conditions* Women	11	48	59
Class (b) \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	3,500 784	4,622 1,111	
Class (c)	Class (b) Men $Women$			
Employment left voluntarily without \{ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll	Class (c) Women	18	55	73
Employment left voluntarily without juveniles	Class (d)	1,309	3,383	4,692
Employment lost through misconduct \{ \begin{array}{llll} \text{Women} & 577 & 852 & 1,429 & 528 \\ \text{Failure} & or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions \\ \begin{array}{lllll} \text{Men} & & 279 & 731 & 1,010 & 2,509 & 2,531 & 2,031 & 2,509 & 2,241 & 2,509 & 2,241 & 2,509 & 2,241 & 2,509 & 2,241 & 2,509 & 2,241 & 2,04		1,272	2,953	4,225
Not unemployed Men State State	Employment lost through misconduct Women	577	852	1,429
Not unemployed Women Juveniles 74 132 138 846 138 Not capable of work, or not available for work Men Women Juveniles 453 1,002 1,455 1,327 1,002 1,327 1,002 1,327 1,002 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,003 1,004 1,0	failure to carry out written direc- Juvenile	578	1,931	2,509
Not capable of work, or not available Women 244 1,083 1,327 88	Not unemployed Women	74	1 772	846
Other grounds Women Juveniles 79 1,064 130 1,143 147 Total 8,822 17,681 13,334 18,302 1,937 2,380 Juveniles 4,968 13,334 1,937 2,380	Not capable of work, or not available $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$ Women for work $\dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array}$	24	4 1,083	1,327
Juveniles 443 1,937 2,380	Other grounds Women	7	9 1,06	4 1,143
Grand Total 14,233 32,952 47,185	Total Women	4,96	8 13,33	1 26,503 18,302 7 2,380
	Grand Total	14,23	32,95	2 47,185

B .- Trade Dispute Cases. ‡

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	13	2	15
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	31 10 —	76 8 3	107 18 3
Total Appeals	41	87	128

C .- Decisions by Umpire. ‡

Levins & Archery Co. 1991		Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	 	111 37 95	215 86 226	326 123 321
Total	 	243	527	770

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

† See note * in first column on page 334. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ See note † in first column on page 334.

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES: 1st Sept., 1933, to 31st August, 1934.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,731	6,860	8,591
of insurable employment (Class (a)	77,674	97,175	174,849
Anomalies Regulations $\cdot \dots $ Class (b) Class (c)	5,853 713	20,042 1,553	25,895 2,266
Employment left voluntarily without just	14,946 34,666	35,034 70,611	49,980 105,277
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	23,546	40,562	64,108
out written directions	9,127 4,842	30,279 33,626	39,406 38,468
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	4,840 6,962	20,125 40,701	24,965 47,663
Total	184,900	396,568	581,468
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	2,536	6,464	9,000
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	331	3,587	3,918
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	2,511 769	3,612 1,558	6,123 2,327
Appeals by Claimants	1,374	4,026	5,400
Total	4,654	9,196	13,850

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund[‡] for the periods of four weeks ended 25th August, 1934, 28th July, 1934, and 26th August, 1933:—

	Four weeks ended 25th	Four weeks ended 28th	Four weeks ended 26th
	Aug., 1934.	July, 1934.	Aug., 1933.
THE TRUE STREET, NAME OF		Barre San	1000000
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers	1,467,000	1,774,000	1,482,000
Employed persons	1,447,000	1,758,000	1,454,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds")	1,453,000	1,763,000	1,466,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000	7,000	2,000
Total Income	4,369,000	5,302,000	4,404,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	3,513,000 337,000	3,043,000 280,000	3,169,000 308,000
vances		_	411,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Services	385,000	384,000	- 55 m
Miscellaneous Payments	8,000	27,000	26,000
Total Expenditure	4,243,000	3,734,000	3,914,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	105,780,000	105,780,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶	3,394,000	3,640,000	4,040,000

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

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

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

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

butions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper, No. 13 of 1934, for the period ended 31st March, 1933.)

§ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, for a half-yearly payment of £2,500,000, commencing on 30th September, 1934, in respect of interest on, and part repayment of, Treasury advances outstanding.

|| Between 1st November, 1933, and 30th June, 1934, out of the surplus accrued on insurance account, repayment of debt was effected as the various items of debt fell due for repayment. After the latter date the arrangement referred to in the preceding footnote became operative.

¶ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid to the Fund in full by the Exchequer.

POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST.

(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 August, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 867,766, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 10.0 per cent. more than in August, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 522, 519, and 474 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in August was 640,753, an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with August, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 227,013, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 44.7 per cent. more than in

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August numbered 87,628, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month and 3.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 780,138, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month and 11.8 per cent. more than in August, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in August as compared with July, fifteen showed decreases, while in one area there was no change. Compared with August, 1933, thirty-four showed increases, including Glasgow (602 per 10,000), Liverpool (150 per 10,000), Aberdeen (107 per 10,000), Sunderland (102 per 10,000), and Burnley (101 per 10,000); the other thirteen showed decreases, including Sheffield (425 per 10,000), and Derby (128 per 10,000).

	Num P	oor Relief	sons* in a on one di gust, 1934	receipt of ay† in .	Decrea in ra 10,0 Popula	se (+) or se (-) te per 00 of ation as pared th a
	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	30,544	101,612	132,156	307		+ 12
Birkenhead Birmingham	855 4,471	7,946	8,801	583	+ 7	+ 67
Blackburn	757	17,334 4,056	21,805	216 396	+ 2 - 63	- 9 - 82
Bolton Bradford	814	4.863	5.677	321	- 2	+ 72
Brighton	1,143	12,255 2,141	13,398 3,150	454 215	+ 62	+ 36
Bristol	2,081	8,009	10,090	246	- 5 - 1	+ 8 - 32
Burnley	386	3,649	4,035	421	+ 11	+101
Cardiff Coventry	1,279	10,364	11,643	524 128	+ 3 + 1	+ 11 + 4
Croydon	756	4.049	4,805	200	+ 1 2	+ 4
Derby East Ham	570	4,480	5,050	356	- 8	-128
Gateshead	615 666	4,080 9,265	4,695 9,931	337 799	- 13 - 12	+ 21
Huddersfield	528	2 096	2,624	230	+ 6	- 12
Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds	1,571 2,700	18,724	20,295	634	- 26	+ 32
Leicester	875	20,462 5,194	23,162 6,069	478 251	+ 7 - 2	+ 63 + 8
Liverpool	5,651	81,582	87,233	1,015	+ 32	+150
Manchester	3,379	51,690	55,069	726	- 8	- 2
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	866	5,589 21,588	5,987 22,454	429 784	+ 7 + 8	+ 68 + 34
Norwich	-748	10,008	10,756	853	+ 18	+ 34
Nottingham Oldham	1,822	12,374	14,196	502	+ 1	- 22
Plymouth	540	4,318 6,435	5,224	382 338	+ 3 + 7	+ 81
Portsmouth	1,269	3,040	6,975 4,309	172	+ 7 + 1	+ 30 + 13
Preston St. Helens	551	1,812	2,363	201	+ 5	+ 43
Salford	455 1,551	5,935 9,278	6,390 10,829	594 499	+ 7 + 9	+ 51 + 96
Sheffield	1,661	36,129	37,790	738	+ 32	-425
Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,305	4,208	5,513	310	- 5	+ 28
South Shields	282 752	2,409 3,745	2,691 4,497	203 394	- 17 + 3	+ 7 + 37
Stockport	581	2,369	2,950	232	+ 3 + 47	- 5
Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland	1,766	9,154	10,920 13,778	397	+ 5	+ 26
Swansea	866 497	12,912 7,319	7,816	735 472	+ 7 + 5	+ 102 + 32
Wallasey	255	1,741	1,996	205	+ 2	+ 24
Walsall West Ham	529	3,656	4,185	397	+ 14	- 11
Wolverhampton	2,258 543	16,778 2,714	19,036 3,257	673	- 13 + 9	- 27 + 2
			-,201		ТЭ	+ 2
Total for the above County					100000	
Boroughs	50,922	457,675	508,597	488	+ 6	+ 4
Matal Compt of					-	T 7
Total, County of London and 42		10 May 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19				
Selected County						
Boroughs	81,466	559,287	640,753	435	+ 4	+ 7
			STATE OF THE PARTY.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	No. of Contract	
SCOTLAND.	19/19/19/19		-5000		Will be a second	
Glasgow	4 601	184 750	100 440	7 775		
Edinburgh	4,691	184,758 20,216	189,449 20,921	1,715	- 18	+602
Dundee	369	7,473	7,842	444	+ 9 + 4	+ 17 + 63
Aberdeen	397	8,404	8,801	520	+ 2	+107
Total for the above	447.23		Mark Const			
Scottish Burghs	6,162	220,851	227,013	1,196	- 8	+369
			Charles House			
Total for above						
47 areas	87,628	780,138	867,766	522	+ 3	+ 48

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

† 18th August in London, 25th August in the rest of Egnand and Wales and 15th August in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 318-319 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.* THERE was a further decrease in the number of registered THERE was a further decrease in the number of registered unemployed during August, accompanied, however, by a slight increase in the total number of persons in receipt of benefit. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st August, 1934, was 2,397,859 (provisional figure), as compared with 2,426,014 at the end of July, 1934, and 4,124,288 at the end of August, 1933.

At 31st August, 1934, 309,858 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 783,045 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,092,903 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,089,046 at the end of July, 1934, and 1,530,452 at the end

The total number of unemployed given above includes 727,904 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st August, 1934, as compared with 762,116 at the end of July, 1934, and 1,597,682 at the end of August, 1933.

Of 6,931,364 members of the German Labour Front covered

by returns, 15.3 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the end of July, 1934. At the end of the previous month the corresponding percentage, based on a reporting membership of 6,737,455, was 15.6.

FRANCE.† Unemployment continued to increase during August. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month (1st September) was 357,672 (278,121 men and 79,551 women). At the end of July, 1934, the corresponding total was 350,428, and at the end of August, 1933, 263,602

At the beginning of August, 1934, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 3.87 per cent. as compared with August, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 44.9, as compared with 36.72 at the beginning of August, 1933. At 1st August, 1934, 20.76 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 24.14 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

and 24·14 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed no appreciable change during July.

Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 962,695 show that 17·4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 17·1 per cent. at the end of June, 1934, and 13·7 per cent. at the end of July, 1933. In addition, 18·2 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16·9 per cent. during June, 1934, and 16·3 per cent. during July, 1933. In July, 1934, 20·8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the previous month the percentage was 21·3 and in July 1933, 15·8 HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed little change in June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, out of 497,858 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th June, 1934, 23·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the previous month the percentages were 23·4 and 5·3 respectively, and in the last week of June, 1933, 22·5 and 5·0. At the end of June, 1934, 313,276 applicants for employment were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 291,913 were unemployed; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 315,758 and 294,938, and at the end of June, 1933, 300,930 and 275,471.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND. There was a further slight increase in unemployment during July, again mainly due to normal seasonal causes. At the end of the month 49,198 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 46,936 at the end of the previous month and 50,864 at the end of July, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,280, 2,911 and 2,485 respectively.

2,485 respectively.

Returns from 195 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of a total of 536,283 members, 6.6 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 5.3 per cent. partially so at the end of June, 1934, as compared respectively with 10.6 per cent. and 6.4 per cent. at the end of March, 1934, and 8.0 per cent. and 7.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1933.

ITALY.

Unemployment showed a decrease during August. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 866,570 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 886,998 at the end of July, 1934, and 888,560 at the end of August, 1933.

* Statistical Supplement to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th September, 1934, and Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th September, 1934. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st August and 14th September, 1934. Paris.
† Le Peuple, 11th September, 1934. Brussels.

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1934.

ne Hague. || La Vie Economique, August, 1934. Berne. |¶ Il Lavoro Fascista, 15th September, 1934. Rome.

Unemployment showed a further drop during July under the influence of seasonal factors. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 257,213 (121,472 in Vienna), a decrease of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 14.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1933.

POLAND.†

There was a further drop in unemployment during June. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 306,387, as compared with 329,035 at the end of May, 1934, and 224,566 at the end of June, 1933.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

Unemployment increased slightly during August, principally due to seasonal factors. The total number of persons remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 572,000, as compared with 566,500 at the end of July, 1934 (provisional figures), and 625,836 at the end of August, 1933.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during August, while in Norway it remained unchanged and in Sweden it decreased during

Denmark.§-Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 372,048 workpeople covered by the returns, 16·1 per cent. (provisional figure) were unemployed at the end of August, 1934, as compared with 15.3 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of July, 1934, and 21.4 per cent. at the end of August, 1933.

Norway. |-Out of 24,205 members of trade unions making returns, 23.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1934, as compared with 23.4 per cent. also at the end of June, 1934, and 22.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1933.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of July, 1934, was 12·5, as compared with 13·9 at the end of June, 1934, and 19·4 at the

UNITED STATES.**

A further decrease in the volume of employment and total wages A further decrease in the volume of employment and total wages paid occurred during July, due to some extent to seasonal factors and to the effects of the severe drought and of labour disturbances. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their pay-rolls at the middle of July showed a decrease of 3 per cent. as compared with a month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments during the same period showed a decrease of approximately 7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manu-7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for July, 1934, was 78.6, as compared with 81.0 for June, 1934, and 71.5 for July, 1933. It is estimated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics that, in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, 1,300,000 more people were at work in July, 1934, than in July, 1933.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities show that in July, 1934, 27 per cent. (preliminary figure) of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 25 per cent. in June, 1934, and 31 per cent. in July, 1933.

IRISH FREE STATE.++

There was a further diminution in unemployment during July The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 89,736, as compared with 90,408 at the end of June, 1934, and 56,230 at the end of July, 1933.

CANADA. ††

Employment at the beginning of August showed a moderate contraction. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1934, by 8,769 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 931,429, as compared with 941,941 at 1st July. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st August, 1934, was 99.9, as compared with 101.0 at the beginning of July, 1934, and 87.1 at the beginning of August, 1933. At the end of July, 1934, 17.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with

of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 18 per cent. at the end of June, 1934, and 21.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1933.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment continued to increase during June. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 30th June, 1934, was 48,393, as compared with 45,952 at the end of May, 1934, and 56,563 at the end of June, 1933.

- * Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1934. Vienna.
 † Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th August, 1934. Warsaw.
 † Prager Tagblatt, 5th September, 1934. Prague.
 § Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th September, 1934. Copenhagen.
 | Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 ¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ** New York Times, 18th August, 1934, and American Federationist, August, 934
- † Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, August, 1934. League of Nations. Geneva.
 †† The August Employment Situation, 1934, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.
 §§ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th July, 1934. Wellington.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN AUGUST

changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £2,040 in the weekly full-time wages of 69,000 workpeople and in an increase of £1,650 in those of 35,200 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:

Industry Group.		ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Iron and Steel Other	12,400 12,300 10,500	68,750 250	£ 200 700 750	£ 2,035 5	
Total	35,200	69,000	1,650	2,040	

The increase in the coal-mining group occurred in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to the basis rates of coal miners was increased at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to about \(\frac{3}{4} \) per cent. on current rates.

The decreases in the iron and steel group principally affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced, in accordance with a sliding scale based on selling prices, to the extent generally of rather less than 1 per cent. on current rates. rates. The increases in wages in this group, which were also due to the operation of a selling-price sliding scale, affected principally the more highly-paid workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands, and consisted of an increase of about 2 per cent. on current rates.

In other industrial groups the workpeople whose wages were increased included silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and elastic web weavers at Leicester, the increases in all these cases being due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. There was also an increase for a considerable number of passenger road transport workers in Scotland.

The whole of the estimated total decrease of £2,040 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices. Of the estimated total increase of £1,650 per week about £170 took effect under cost of living cliding scales about £270 week about £170 took effect under of municipal workers, whose hours were reduced from 44 The whole of the estimated total decrease of £2,040 per week was under cost-of-living sliding scales, about £700 was due to the opera- to 40 per week.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation tion of selling-price sliding scales, about £190 to a scale based upon the proceeds of the coal mining industry, and the remainder was mainly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1934.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1934, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	of Work	te Number rpeople† by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	36,800	100	£ 2,450	£ 20		
Quarrying	13,000	50	1,050	5		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	25,900 23,100	100 2,600	2,600 1,570	10 80		
Engineering Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink, and Tobacco	6,800 7,700 21,800 5,000 1,500	3,200 9,850 8,550 1,700	1,040 850 3,100 450 150	100 940 575 205		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc	1,500 6,750	350	200 500	50		
Contracting, etc	34,500	400	3,100	40		
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration	29,100 82,750	150 3,000	2,900 7,500	10 180		
Services Other	55,100 5,700	1,200 4,450	5,400 290	75 490		
Total	357,000	35,700	33,150	2,780		

In the corresponding eight months of 1933, there were net increases of £18,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 138,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £86,000 in those of 944,000 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1934.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Denbigh and Flint	12 Aug.	Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas, and nursery work in connection therewith).	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, starting at 20s. at 15 years, increasing each year to 27s. at 18 and to 35s. at 21 years and over.
Agriculture	Suffolk	26 Aug.	Male workers (other than those employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen or shepherds).	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change:—10s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 22s. at 18 and to 30s. at 21 years and over.
	Berkshire	12 Aug.	Male workers	Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change:—9s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 20s. at 18 and to 30s. at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 44 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by \darksquare. per shift (to 7s. 1\darksquare. at the majority of the collieries).\darksquare.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lan- cashire.	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase§ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25) in the percentage payable on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.
Carolina de los Carolinas de los Marcolinas de la Carolina Marcolina de la Carolina de la Caroli	England and West of Scotland.	5 Aug.	Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle- men, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Decrease§ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard (basic process) and at the standard (acid process).
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North - East Coast Area.	5 Aug.	semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling fur- naces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age,	Decreases of $\frac{1}{182}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{132}$ of such advance.
Other General Property of	Barrow-in-Furness	5 Aug.	Rail millmen	Decreases of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard.
	Barrow-in-Furness	6 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen	Increase§ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25) in the percentage payable on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.
Marin and L	England¶ and West of Scotland.	5 Aug.	Roll turners	Decreases of $\frac{1}{132}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{132}{132}$ of such advance.

* 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 250,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ At three collieries where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was increased by 1 per cent. to 39 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per shift.

at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per shift.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

∥ The percentage payable to workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift remains unaltered at 27½. In addition to these percentages on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from 2d. to 2s. 2d. per shift for production men on basis rates of 6s. 10d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, from 2d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for day men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift.

¶ Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1934 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North Lincolnshire. England* and West	5 Aug. 5 Aug.	Bricklayers employed at blastfur- naces. Bricklayers employed in iron and	Decrease of 11 per cent. Rate after change:—121d. per hour, plu
A STATE OF THE STA	of Scotland. North - East Coast Area (except cer-	5 Aug.	steel works in England and steel works in West of Scotland. Men employed on direct production	25 per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
+ IF ST CARE	tain men employed at Gateshead). Workington	5 Aug.	in steel rolling mills. Steel millmen and labourers (data)	And the same of the financial and the same of the same
	Scunthorpe	5 Aug.	workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and	
fron and Steel	West of Scotland	5 Aug.	repairers. Millmen, gas producermen, engine-	Decrease of 11 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 p cent. above the standard.
Manufacture—	215/257	Trug.	men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed	The state of the s
vlovi	Barrow-in-Furness	5 Aug.	in steel rolling mills. Merchant millmen, enginemen,	
Sputes Tiles of	North - East Coast Area.	5 Aug.	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 11/2 of the total advance in wages given betwee August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrea since 1 May, 1921, of 182 of such advance.
	North - East Coast Area.	5 Aug.	Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over (en- gineers, electricians, etc.) em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in	Since 1 May, 1921, of \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\$ of such advance. Decrease \$\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\$ of the total advance in wages given betwee August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decreasince 1 May, 1921, of \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\$ of such advance.
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	North - East Coast Area.	5 Aug.	iron and steel works. Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 1 step (3.98d. per week) under the "stepping scheme
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed in certain sections of the cutlery trade.‡	General minimum hourly time rates fixed under the Trade Boar Acts, as follows:—Spring Knffe Section—Cutlers, Grade 1s, 3d., Grade II, 1s. 1d.; COVERING CUTTING SECTION—Synthetic material (except celluloid) cutters and bone cutter Grade I, 1s. 3d., Grade II, 1s. 1d.; horn scale cutters, Grade 1s. 3d., Grade II, 1s. 1d.; horn scale pressers, 1s. 1d.;
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	North-Western District.	lst full pay day in Aug.	Jointers' mates	Increases of 0.21d. per hour for those in Zones C and D, as of 0.22d. per hour for those in Zones A and B. Rates aff change: Zone A, 14.16d. per hour; Zone B, 13.81d.; Zone 13.45d.; Zone D, 13.10d.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 11 Aug.	Male workers Female workers 18 years and over	Increases of from 3d. to 7d. per week. Rates after change: 13s. 2d. at 14 years, increasing each half-year to 25s. 9d. at and to 44s. 1d. at 21 years and over. Increase of 4d. per week (25s. 9d. to 26s. 1d.).
Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased from 16.65 p cent. to 18.90 per cent. on basis wages, and the flat-rate bonus of 16s, per week for journeymen and 10s, per week f apprentices increased to 17s, and 11s, respectively.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	19 Aug.	Weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased from 10s. to 10s. 6d. in the £.
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in the North Wes- tern Area.¶	lst full pay week after 30 July.	Engine room and boiler house staffs	Increases of amounts varying from 0·11d, to 0·35d, per how in the scheduled rates for undertakings in Zone A, with preportionate increases for Zones B, C and D. Rates per hour aftenange for Zones A, B, C and D respectively:—drive (turbine or engine), 16·75d., 16·33d., 15·91d., 15·49d drivers' assistants, 14·75d., 14·38d., 14·01d., 13·64d stokers, 16·00d., 15·60d., 15·20d., 14·80d.; stokers' assistants, 14·75d., 14·38d., 14·01d., 13·64d.; auxiliary platattendants, 14·25d. 13·89d., 13·54d., 13·18d.; punattendants, 14·50d., 14·14d., 13·78d., 13·41d.¶
Passenger Road	Sheffield	1 July	Drivers, conductors and cleaners employed in corporation omni- bus and tramway services.	Adjustment of rates to nearest farthing per hour, resulting the majority of cases in increases of 3d., 6d., or 1s. 6d. 1 week. Weekly rates after change include: drivers, 62s. 64s.; conductors, 56s. to 60s.; cleaners—day, 57s. 9
Transport.	Various districts in Scotland.**	1st pay day in Aug.	Omnibus drivers and conductors	night, 62s. New schedules of hourly rates adopted, resulting in an increa of ½d. per hour for drivers and of ½d. per hour for conducto except for those operating from the company's Edinburgh dep and employed before 22nd June, 1931, for whom there was change. Rates after change include:—(1) Employees principal company:—drivers and conductors operating free Edinburgh depot and employed before 22nd June, 1931; drivers, 1s. 3½d.; conductors, 1s. 2½d.; other drivers a conductors—drivers, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 2½d.; other drivers a conductors—drivers, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 2½d.; male conductor 11d. to 1s. 1d.; female conductors, 6¾d. to 7½d.; juni conductors, 7½d. to 10¼d. (2) Employees of subsidia companies at Pitlochry, Aberfeldy, Perth, Aberdeen Ar and north and west of Aberdeen—drivers, 11½d. to 1s. 1½female conductors, 6½d. to 6¾d.; conductors (youths), 6½d. to 7½d.; in other areas—drivers, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 2½d.; female conductors, 6½d. to 7½d.; conductors (youths), 6¾d. to 8¼d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 Aug.	Skip and basket makers	Increase of 3 per cent. on list prices, making wages 68½ rent. and 58½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers a pieceworkers respectively.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1934.

Local Government (Non-trading	Bolton-on-Dearne	2 Aug.	Manual workers	 	Decrease of 4 hours per week (44 to 40).††
Services).					

Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

* Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ For the minimum rates fixed for other sections of the trade and for other occupations in the above two sections see page 258 of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, and page 294 of the issue for August, 1934.
§ This increase took place in accordance with an arrangement whereby fluctuations in wages of the workpeople mentioned are governed by wages movements in the Electricity Supply Industry.

|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
|| These increases are in accordance with the terms of an Award of the Industrial Court dated 30th July, 1934, and affect employees of undertakings affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

*** The scales of rates described are embodied in an agreement made between an important company (with its subsidiaries) operating in Scotland and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

† Hourly rates of wages were increased so as to maintain weekly wages at approximately the same level.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 34, as compared with 39 in the previous month and 25 in August, 1933. In these new disputes about 7,700 workpeople were directly involved and 6,300 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 1,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 46, involving about 15,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at about 65,000 working days.

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

disputes in progress in August

		er of Disp cress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, etc Metal, Engineering and		16 1	17 1	9,350 350	29,000 4,000
Shipbuilding Textile	4	1 4 1	5	700 4,200	13,000 14,000
Other	7	11	18	400 600	1,000
Total, August, 1934	12	34	46	15,600	65,000
Total, July, 1934	13	39	52	21,600	114,000
Total, August, 1933	11	25	36	29,200	142,000

Causes.—Of the 34 disputes beginning in August, 6, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; and 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 12, directly involving 3,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the amployment of particular classes or on questions respecting the employment of particular classes of persons; and 8, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving 6,700 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of one dispute, directly involving less than 50 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the Period January-August, 1934 and 1933.†

	Janua	ry to Augu	ıst, 1934.	Janua	January to August, 1933.				
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.			
Coal Mining Other Mining and	97	47,500	211,000	72	51,400	287,000			
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	5	400	7,000	4	500	9,000			
Glass, etc Engineering and	12	1,400	16,000	11	800	8,000			
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Woodworking,	37 27 38 14	6,900 6,300 13,100 1,600	50,000 60,000 77,000 14,000	15 30 32 15	7,800 4,900 5,000 1,900	22,000 74,000 44,000 4,000			
Furniture Manufacture, etc Paper, Printing,	25	800	8,000	16	2,200	32,000			
etc Building, Public Works Cont-				4	3,300	27,000			
tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Distribution and	34 24	6,500 7,400	164,000 33,000	12 28	26,800	7,000 272,000			
Finance Other	1 20	800 1,900	4,000 33,000	2 7	100 4,500	2,000 46,000			
Total	334	94,600	677,000	248	109,700	834,000			

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	ximate of Work- nvolved.	Date who	en dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		2 80 2 20
COAL MINING:			1934.	1934.		
Colliery workpeople—near Lla- nelly (one firm).	800		23 June	25 Aug.	Dispute respecting payment of minimum wage to certain workpeople, and alleged breach of seniority rule.	Work resumed subject to further negotiations; agreement eventually reached on the points at issue.
* Colliery workpeople—Nottingham (one firm).	424	486	16 Aug.	18 Aug.	In sympathy with a workman discharged for alleged disobedience.	Work resumed; grievances to be discussed.
Underground workers and surface workers—near Doncaster (one firm).	1,761	402.	22 Aug.	23 Aug.§	For withdrawal of notices given to certain workmen as a result of the closure of a section of the mine.	Work resumed on the understanding that the management would endeavour to find places in other districts for the men under notice.
Surface screen hands and under- ground and other surface workers —near Rotherham (one firm).	137	1,346	31 Aug.	31 Aug.	Allegation that the method of working the colliery (selection of working days) rendered certain workmen ineligible for unemployment pay for which they might otherwise have qualified.	Work resumed.
BRICKMAKING:— Workpeople employed in brick- making—Belfast.	350	ek 135.	20 Aug.		For the restoration of wage reductions, made in 1932, of 1d. per hour on time work and \$\frac{1}{4}d\text{. per 1,000 bricks on piece work.}	No settlement reported.
METAL INDUSTRIES:— Wiredrawers and kindred workers —Manchester (one firm).	450		2 July		For reinstatement of sixteen men dismissed for alleged failure to maintain a required output.	No settlement reported.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Viscose makers and spinners and other workpeople engaged in artificial silk manufacture—Flint (one firm).	1,284	2,184	22 Aug.	25 Aug.	For alterations in methods of opera- ting certain new spinning ma- chines, the abolition of week-end	Agreement reached regarding method of operating spinning machines. Sunday shifts to be
mmj.					working, and for other concessions, in respect of wage rates, etc.	discontinued, and advances in wage rates granted.
Workpeople employed in the woollen industry—near Manchester (one firm).	500	•••	30 Aug.	1 Sep.	For higher rates of pay	Concessions made in certain departments, partially by increases in hourly rates and partially by new systems of payment calculated to yield higher earnings.
TRANSPORT:— Dock workers—London (one firm).	381		13 Aug.	15 Aug.	Protest against part of a ship's cargo being taken to another berth.	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials.

^{*} 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 persons.

§ Work was resumed on the night shift of the 26th August.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

... 43% All Items included ... 26% Food only

There was a further rise, during August, in the average level of retail prices, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the articles of food covered by the statistics compiled by the Department. The items showing the principal increases in price were eggs, bread and flour, bacon, and butter. The only reduction of importance was in the prices of potatoes.

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 1st September, 1934, as compared with 23 per cent. at 1st August, 1934, and 22 per cent. at 1st September, 1933.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st August, 1934, and 1st September, 1934:—

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1934, as compared with		
Al vicio.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1934.	1st Sept., 1934.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1934.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	đ.	d.
Ribs	0 10 0 6½	1 2 0 71	1 2 0 7±	+ 4 + 02	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 01	0 15	0 12	7 02	
Ribs	0 71 0 42	0 9	0 91 0 41	+ 2	+ 01
Thin Flank	0 44	0 41	0 41	- 01	•••
futton, British— Legs	0 101	1 31	1 31	+ 5	
Breast	0 6	0 71	1 3½ 0 7½	+ 5 + 1	
futton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 67	0 92	0 92 0 32	+ 3	
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 4 0 111	0 34 11	0 32 1 21	+ 31	+ 11
acon (streaky)	0 112			-	
flour per 7 lb.	0 101	1 01	1 03	+ 21	+ 01
Bread per 4 lb.	0 57 1 61	0 71 112	0 72	+ 2 + 51 + 01 + 21	+ 01
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 21	0 21	+ 01	
Milk per quart	0 31	0 5	0 54	+ 21	
Butter—		1 01	- 100	100 mg	1 01
Fresh	1 21 1 21	1 02 0 112	0 114	- 11 - 21	+ 01
Cheese†	0 8	0 81	0 81	- 01	
Margarine	0 7	0 51	0 51	- 1 1	
Eggs (fresh) each	0 11 0 42	0 1	0 17	+ 01 + 21 + 21	+ 01
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 42	0 81	0 71	+ 21	-

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

	Decrease	Percentage I (—) at 1st S mpared with	eptember,	Corre- sponding General	
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st August, 1934.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	Per cent.	Per cent. 40 13	Per cent. 41 12	Per cent. 40 10	
Ribs	- ²⁴	- ²⁷	26 - 5	- ²⁴ - 6	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	48 16	47 15	47 16	48 16	
Legs	- 48 - 6 31 113	38 - 2 29 88	43 - 4 30 100	42 - 5 19 98	
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Butter—	21 38 25 18 61	20 35 34 11 70	21 36 30 14 66	16 31 30 14 65	
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh)	-12 -19 -4 -22 42 59	- 4 -16 - 2 -22 -22 36 41	- 8 - 18 - 3 - 22 39 50	-12 -21 - 4 -22 16 74	
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	26	25	26	23	

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July 1914 and Jat Santa 1927. July, 1914, and 1st September, 1934, was approximately 48 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 56 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

An article giving further particulars of the increases, since 1914, in the prices of clothing appears on page 315.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st September

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st September showed increases in some towns, and on the average were between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, as compared with July, 1914, was nearly 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1934, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 42 per cent. at 1st August, 1934, and 41 per cent. at 1st September, 1933.

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 1934.

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 1934:—

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	5.5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	The state of	100000	1300

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Latest figures available.			
					Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1934. 1 Aug.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) Germany Holland (Amsterdam) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	19 714 32 837 506 518** 46 52§ 407 72 40 52 44	10 638 16 718 525 508** 30 41\$ 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	10 567 8 756 449 431** 14 19§ 318 34 79 71 28 24	4 562 1 777 408 392** 11 17§ 293 32 79 65 23 16 5	0 553 726 388 371 18 23 262 36 86 88 25 15	Aug. July May July Aug. May July Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Apr. July July July 25 Aug.		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	47 49	25 10	23 -8††	18** -5††	19 2	July Aug.		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 34** 8 -6††	-5†† 29** 4 -2††	-13†† 29 11 3	Aug. May July July		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
	which Computa- tion is based.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Latest figures available.		
						Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1934. 1 Aug.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	4	Aug.	
Belgium Czechoslovakia	Á,Ć,Ď,É	769	689	608	595	559	Aug.	
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	665	629	597	596	593	July	
Denmark Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E A,B,C,E	65	54 34	54 28	60	66 25	July June	
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	850	July	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4929	465¶	4179	416¶	422	2nd Qr.	
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19"	23	July	
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	628	548	418	378	40	June	
Italy	A,B,C,D,E		282‡‡	265‡‡	250‡‡	244	Jan	
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	319	June	
(Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	281	May	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	50	Aug.	
Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	55	July	
United States	A,B,C,D,E	59 67§	50 50§	38 36§	31 28§	29 35	July Dec., '33	
BRITISH		,						
DOMINIONS, &c.					Acres 10			
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	419	25¶	20¶	18¶	19	2nd Qr.	
Canada India (Bombay) :	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	23	Aug.	
Native families	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	-3 ††	Aug.	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	52	Aug.	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	58	45‡	31**	27	29	July	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	16	July	

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1915; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

New series.

§ 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.

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 August was 140, as compared with 145 in the previous month, and with 143* in August, 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August numbered 29, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and with 25 in August, 1933

	,
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards .	(continued).
Engine Drivers, Motormen .	
Firemen	2 011 35 1 377 3
(+illarde (Paggangan)	Notton
Permanent Way Men	5 TTT 1 TTT 1 1 01 11
Porters	o wood, worsted, bhoddy
Shunters	Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics	2 Desire
Labourers	1 Temping Cumping etc
Other Grades	1 Taming, Currying, eve
Contractoral Comments	Food and Drink General Woodwork and
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 1	Furniture ?
Contract Contracts and California	- Rubber Trades
MINES.	Gas Works
Underground 6	4 Electric Generating Stations
Surface	5 Other Industries
-	
TOTAL, MINES 6	9 PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
The state of the s	- FACTORY ACT, 1901.
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	2 Docks, Wharves, etc 5
	Buildings 8
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Warehouses and Railway
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Sidings
	-
	3 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 52
Metal Extracting and Re-	T-+-1/1-1: S> 140
	2 Total (excluding Seamen) 140
Metal Conversion and	SEAMEN.
Founding (including Roll-	Trading Vessels, Sailing
ing Mills and Tube	Committee of the commit
Making) Engineering, Locomotive	Motor Steam and 20
Puilding Deilementing	Tighing Vessels Charmand
Building, Boilermaking,	Fishing Vessels, Steam and
etc Railway and Tramway	4 Motor 8
Carriages Motor	TOTAL, SEAMEN 29
Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air-	TOTAL, SHAHEN 23
	2 Total (including Seamen) 169
craft Manufacture	2

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the total number of deathst reported was 1.

number of aeaths reported v	vas 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued)	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(c) ANTHRAX.	
Among Operatives engaged in	n	Wool	1
Smelting of Metals	2	Handling and Sorting	of
Plumbing and Soldering	ī	Hides and Skins	1
Shipbreaking	2	indes and bams	_
Drinting		MOMAT	2
Printing Tinning of Metals	•••	TOTAL	4
Other Contact with	•••		
		(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS U	
Molten Lead	•••	ATION (SKIN CANCER).
White and Red Lead		Pitch	2
Works		m	2
Pottery	3	01	70
Vitreous Enamelling	1	011	10
Electric Accumulator			14
Works		TOTAL	14
Paint and Colour Works		***	
Indiarubber Works		(e) CHROME ULCERATIO	N.
Coach and Car Painting		T	1
Shipbuilding		Chrome Tanning	1
Paint used in other		Chromium Plating	4
Industries		O11 T 1	
Other Industries	1	3 1202 211d tab 01105	
Painting of Buildings	ī	TOTAL	6
		TOTAL	
TOTAL	11	Total, Cases	37
TOTAL		Total, Cases	01
		II. Deaths.	
(b) OTHER POISONING.			
		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER	RATION
Arsenical	2	(SKIN CANCER).	Carried State
Aniline	2	Oil	1
	-		199
TOTAL	4	Total, Deaths	1
	Mary Trees		

^{*} Revised number.
† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

AUGUST, 1934.

Returns have been received from 141* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August.

The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing

towns with a total population of 17,168,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1933, in respect of the same 141

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with August, 1933.
ENGLAND AND						
WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 234,800	£ 12,700	£ 29,500	£ 31,800	£ 20,300	£ 329,100
Torkshire	555,300	600	95,500	15,600	52,600	+ 0·5 719,600
anes. & Cheshire*	655,700	21,400	21,800	15,000	79,400	+ 5·4 793,300 + 57·0
North and West- Idland Counti s*	541,400	95,400	52,100	58,000	70,900	817,800 + 18·4
South-Midland & . Eastern Counties	231,000	2,900	9,000	103,700	18,400	365,000 + 10·4
outer London*†	939,400	68,800	53,100	114,000	69,900	1,245,200
Counties	193,900		32,600	54,000	24,900	305,400 + 5.8
Counties	67,400		1,000		6,000	74,400 - 25·4
Vales and Mon.	64,000		9,400	300	6,400	80.100
SCOTLAND	471,200	11,300	53,700	108,400	205,000	$+177 \cdot 2$ $849,600$ $+26 \cdot 0$
Готац, Аид., 1934	3,954,100	213,100	357,700	500,800	553,800	5,579,500 + 9.9
Total, Aug., 1933	3,907,500	189,500	235,900	276,200	468,800	5,077,900
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF				The second second	

JULY, 1934.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during July, 1934. Returns for the latter month are now available for all 146 of the Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,570,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £8,842,300, compared with £9,405,700 in June, 1934, and £7,853,100 in July, 1933. Of the total for July, 1934, dwelling houses accounted for £6,263,800; factories and workshops, £794,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £568,000; churches, schools and public buildings, £460,700; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £755,200.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by	Average selling price; per ton,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit‡ on			
the en thior activities	last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron: Cleveland Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers) Lincolnshire	1934. AprJune May-June AprJune AprJune	s. d. 55 21 .60 101 55 01 53 92	s. d. + 1 2\frac{3}{4} + 0 10\frac{1}{2} + 2 3\frac{3}{4} + 0 1\frac{1}{2}	s. d. + 4 6 4 - 2 2 + 3 11 + 0 9 4		
North Staffordshire North Staffordshire West of Scotland Manufactured Iron :	AprJune AprJune AprJune	55 1½ 50 1¼ 62 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
North of England West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and	May-June May-June	170 33	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 9\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 2 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Steel: Nouth-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	AprJune	95 21	+ 1 63	+ 4 5%		

^{*} The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Laneashire and Cheshire (one); North and West-Midland Counties (three); and Outer London

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated* the ascertainment for Northamptonshire resulted in an increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen, and limestone quarrymen in that area.

In the case of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, the change in the ascertained price was insufficient to warrant a change in wages.

Increases warranted by the ascertainments in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire and in North Lincolnshire were not put into operation, as reductions due under previous ascertainments had been waived by the employers; while the wages of blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire remained unaltered at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainment. There was also no change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, where the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages which have, since 1925, been onsistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments.

As regards blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the reduction in price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had already reached the minimum provided for in the agreement.

For details of the change in wages referred to, see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 293-4.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer was charged with underpaying one male worker and was fined £3, with one guinea costs. Arrears of £6 9s. 2d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Charles Sidney Aldrich. Wealdstone Police Court. 31st July, 1934.

Two partners were charged with underpaying one male worker, and failing to keep adequate records. Fines amounting to £2 10s. were imposed on each defendant. Costs of two guineas were awarded, and arrears of £40 were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Albert Edward Gaskin and James Gaskin. Barrow-in-Furness Police Court. 10th August, 1934.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer in the wholesale branch of the trade, charged with underpaying five male workers, and failing to keep adequate records, was fined £2 on two charges of underpayment. The remaining three charges of underpayment were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of arrears of wages and Court fees. The charge of failing to keep adequate records was similarly dismissed on payment of Court fees. Arrears of wages in respect of all five charges of underpayment, amounting to £128 9s. 7d., were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Hugh Bernard Branson. Leeds City Police Court. 29th August, 1934.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying one male worker, and failing to keep adequate records. The defendant was bound over under the Probation of Offenders Act on both charges. Costs of 5s. were awarded, and arrears of £33 7s. 11d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. James Edward Kirkham Spence. Spilsby (Lincs) Police Court. 13th August, 1934.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, 1925-30.

The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Amendment Scheme, 1934.

The Home Secretary, on 4th August, 1934, made a further Schemet under section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis)

This Order, which may be cited as the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Amendment Scheme, 1934, and came into force on 1st September, 1934, amends that part of the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931,‡ which relates to the initial and periodic medical examination of workers in certain industries and processes involving exposure to silica or asbestos dust, which are included in the first schedule to the Scheme.

* See the article on Adjustment of Wages by Sliding-Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.

† The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Amendment Scheme, 1934. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934; No. 889. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d. post free).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1931, page 205.

ie).
†Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area.
‡Stated to the nearest farthing.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-34.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Persons under Sixteen) Provisional Regulations, 1934.

The Minister of Labour has submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, under section 19 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, a draft of Regulations dealing with the employment to an inconsiderable extent of young persons under 16 in a retail distributive trade.

As it was necessary that Regulations on this subject should come into operation on 3rd September, the date on which the age of entry into unemployment insurance was lowered (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 301), the Minister made provisional Regulations*, entitled as above, on 28th August, 1934: they came into force, as stated, on 3rd September. The effect of the provisional Regulations is, broadly speaking, that boys and girls under 16 years of age who are employed in the retail distributive trades by no one employer for more than eight hours in any one week or more than four hours on any one day are excepted from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that the following draft Regulations + have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, namely, the Unemployment Insurance (Education Authorities Administrative Expenses) Regulations, 1934.

A copy of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the secretary to the Committee (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1). Any objection by, or on behalf of, persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the secretary on or before 28th September, 1934. 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.

(Signed) W. H. BEVERIDGE, Chairman.

31st August, 1934.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, 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

The following decision is of general interest:-

Case No. 9135/34. (17.8.34.)

SECTION 4 (2) (b) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— WHETHER YOUNG PERSONS CAN HAVE "HABITUALLY OBTAINED ANY RATE OF WAGES OR HAVE A "USUAL OCCUPATION.

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

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

"The claimant was between 17 and 18 years of age at the date of his claim. Since leaving school in June, 1931, most of the claimant's employment has been with a well-known firm, and he has worked his way from being a messenger boy to becoming a shell turner. In this latter occupation he was engaged for eight months until he was suspended in June, 1933, owing to slackness of trade.

'The claimant resumed the same employment with the same firm in October, 1933, and he was so employed until the middle of April, 1934, when he was again suspended for a period of two weeks, which was followed by five days in the same employment.

"Three weeks later the claimant was employed as a drill turner by a different firm for a fortnight ending 23rd June.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 970. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

† Provisional Regulations on this subject have been made by the Minister of Labour; see notice on page 343.

† Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1933 (price 6s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for July, 1934.

"It will be seen that, although the claimant has not served an apprenticeship, he has had a substantial amount of experience in the capacity of a turner, and has acquired such an amount of skill as to command employment in that occupation when opportunities occur; and there is evidence that he has some prospects of re-employment by the firm in whose employment he first started.

Less than a fortnight after last becoming unemployed the claimant was sent by the Employment Exchange to a vacancy which turned out to be that of a mill labourer, and this he refused on the

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1934.

ground that it was not his usual occupation.

"The Court of Referees thought the claimant should have given the work a trial 'but had some sympathy with his difficulty in starting a fresh branch of trade in view of possibility of return to ordinary work.

"I interpret this as a finding that the claimant's usual occupation is that of a turner as above described, and that the employment offered was 'employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation, of the claimant (see section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unem-

ployment İnsurance Act, 1927). "The issues to be determined in this appeal arise under the subsection just mentioned, namely: (i) whether there is anything in the Unemployment Insurance Acts or the decisions interpreting those Acts which precludes the Court of Referees from finding as a fact that the claimant's usual occupation is that of a turner; and (ii) if that finding is permissible in law, whether, in the circumstances of this case, there has been such an interval of time since the date on which the claimant became unemployed, as to make it reasonable to deprive the claimant of the right, which he otherwise possesses, of objecting to the employment offered as amounting to a change of occupation and, therefore, as being unsuitable.

"If the first question can be answered in favour of the claimant, I entertain no doubt that the second question ought to be answered by saying that the claimant was justified in refusing a change of occupation after so short a period of suspension as a fortnight, when

all the circumstances are considered.

'When considering the answer to the first question, it is necessary to have regard to certain decisions, the first three of which at first sight appear to show that a claimant of 17 years of age cannot have

"In 1925 the Umpire had to consider the case of a fitter's boy 17 years of age, who had been offered apprenticeship as a plater or driller. The claimant had refused the offer on the ground that the starting wage for an apprentice was less than the amount the claimant was earning in his unskilled work.

"The claimant was relying on proviso (b) of section 7 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by section 3 (1) (b) of the (No. 2) Act, 1924. Under this proviso (as amended and so far as material for present purposes) a claimant could not be deemed to have failed to fulfil the statutory conditions (e.g., that he failed to prove that he was unable to obtain suitable employment) by reason only that he had declined an offer of employment in his district 'at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain, having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his usual employment in that district.'

"Upon this issue in the case the Umpire said: 'A lad of his age can seldom be considered to have habitually obtained any rate of wages in any usual employment, and in the case of the applicant there was certainly no evidence of any usual employment' (Decision

"This was followed in a very similar case in which a boy of 16, who had been employed for six months as a rivet catcher, refused an offer of appreticeship as a rivetter on the ground that the starting wage would have been less than he had been earning in his former employment. It was said: 'It is scarcely reasonable to apply the terms usual employment and habitually obtained to a lad of 16 (see Decision 595/25) and I am not prepared to apply them to the facts of this case '(Decision 451/27†).

Decision 655/28 (not printed) applied the above cases to a youth of 17 years, who had had various occupations of an unskilled character, and had refused an offer of general work in a factory on the ground that the rate of wage offered was less than he had been having in his last employment. It was said that 'an applicant of such an age and of such varied experience cannot say that he has any usual employment or that he has habitually obtained any specified

"These decisions were later distinguished (expressly or impliedly) when the question to be determined was, whether a claimant had an 'usual employment' to which another occupation could be said to be additional under section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance

"In Decision 2510/28 (not printed) it was held that a youth of 17 was entitled to say that his 'usual employment' was that of a builder's labourer when he had been continuously employed as such for 21 months, and it was held that his occupation of selling newspapers was additional to his usual employment.

'Similarly, in Decision 3820/28‡ it was held that the claimant could say that his 'usual employment' was that of a pit worker, although he was only $17\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, his employment as such having been followed for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

"It seems sometimes to be supposed that Decisions 595/25, 451/27 and 655/28 laid it down as a principle of law that a youth of 17 could not have an 'usual employment', as that term was used in proviso (b) of section 7 (1) of the Act of 1920, and, consequently, that he cannot have an 'usual occupation,' which is the expression now found in section 4 (2) (b) of the Act of 1930, and section 5 (2) (ii) of the Act of 1927.

* See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 608.
† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 27 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).
† See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 220 (Pamphlet No. 11/1928).

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"It will be seen, however, that Decisions 595/25, 451/27 and 655/28 did not lay down any principle of law, but treated the question as one of fact. In each case it was held that the evidence did not justify a finding of the existence of an 'usual employment. In this respect there is no difference between 'usual occupation' in section 4 (2) (b) of the Act of 1930 and 'usual employment' in section 7 (2) (a) of the Act of 1920. Such difference as exists between the two rests upon the context in which the expressions are used. In the one case it is the 'usual occupation' considered in the light of wages or conditions 'habitually obtained,' and in the other case it is the 'usual employment' to which there may be a subsidiary occupation.

"If the expression 'ordinary work' as used by the Court of Referees in their decision was intended (as I think it was) to mean the claimant's 'usual occupation,' I agree that the circumstances justify the finding. The claimant is not in a 'blind alley' occupation, as were the claimants to whom Decisions 595/25 and 451/27 related, but he has had a substantial amount of experience in a skilled or semi-skilled trade in which he is able to progress, and his record shows that his experience or skill is a marketable commodity in his

"The rate of wage of the employment offered was less than that

which the claimant has been earning as a turner.
"In my view the claimant was entitled to refuse the employment as unsuitable under section 4 (2) (b) of the Act of 1930, and, as I have already said, the time had not arrived at the date of the offer of employment when he should have been required to accept employment in another occupation."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS

AND

EDUCATION ACT, 1921.

GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

UNDER the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, incorporated later in section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, Local Education Authorities were empowered to give boys and girls under the age of 18 assistance with respect to choice of employment; and by section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, Local Education Authorities with the control of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, Local Education Authorities and the control of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, Local Education Authorities and the control of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, Local Education Authorities and Insurance Act, 1924, Insurance Act, 1924 rities exercising these "choice of employment" powers were empowered also to undertake additional duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit claimed by any such persons under the age of 18. After 31st March, 1924, Local Education Authorities were not permitted to exercise "choice of employment' powers without also undertaking the additional duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit referred to in

section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

Local Education Authorities exercising these powers, and undertaking these duties, received a grant from the Minister of Labour in respect of their administrative expenses in connection therewith. Hitherto, two separate grants at different rates have been made to the Authorities, one in respect of their "choice of employment" work, the other in respect of their duties in connection with the administration of unemployment insurance. In future, consequent upon changes introduced by the Unemployment Act, 1934,* a grant will be paid, equal to 75 per cent. of the approved administrative expenditure on the two services combined.

In order to make the necessary changes in the regulations affecting these grants it has been necessary to issue two sets of provisional regulations, one under the Education Act, 1921, and the other under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. These are :-

(i) the Local Education Authorities (Choice of Employment Grant) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations, 1934, made by the Minister under section 118 of the Education Act, 1921.

These regulations are at present in operation as provisional regulations; but the Minister of Labour gave formal notice on 17th August, of his intention to introduce these alterations, which take the form of variations and amendments of the Local Education Authorities (Choice of Employment Grant) Regulations, 1928. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained upon application in writing to the Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour (Employment and Training Department), Montagu House, Whitehall London, S.W.I. Any representations or suggestions made in writing by a public body interested and sent to the above address within 40 days of the date of the notice will be taken into consideration.

(ii) the Unemployment Insurance (Education Authorities Administrative Expenses) Provisional Regulations, 1934, made by the Minister of Labour under section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, as amended and extended by the Unemployment Act, 1934.*

The Minister has submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee† a draft of regulations in terms of the regulations provisionally adopted; but on account of urgency he has certified that they should come into operation without delay as

Both sets of provisional regulations are dated 26th July, and may be obtained, directly or through a bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses given on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the price of 1d. net $(1\frac{1}{2}d., post free)$.

²⁴ and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 29. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7d.

post free).
† The Committee have since issued a notice regarding the draft regulations; see notice on page 342.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL. Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T. (8), dated 10th August, 1934, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male

Objection period expires 10th October, 1934.

CONFIRMING ORDER. Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T. (7), dated 9th August, 1934, confirming the fixing of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 20th August, 1934, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 21st and 22nd November, 1934, at Edinburgh, Newcastleon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 23rd January, 1935.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 22nd November, 1934.

The necessary forms are now available, and applications should be made not later than 15th October, 1934. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examinations.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.I.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1925. REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY.

THE Minister of Labour gives notice that, as soon as may be after the 17th day of September, 1934, he will designate to the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated may choose two representatives of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be members of the Joint Authority.

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.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural statistics, 1933. Vol. LXVIII. Part I. Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and the United Kingdom. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

Contains statistics of numbers of workers employed on agricultural

holdings above one acre on 3rd June, 1933, and 4th June, 1932.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1932, Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

HERRING INDUSTRY.—Sea-fish Commission for the United Kingdom, appointed under the Sea-Fishing Industry Act, 1933. First report: the herring industry. (Cmd. 4677; price 9d.)

Contains information about numbers employed, methods of remuneration and earnings, social insurance, and prices in the

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the year ended 31st December, 1933. (H.C. 116; price 1s. 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.—Standard code of industrial hygiene. Studies and Reports, Series F (Industrial Hygiene) No. 14. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., price 1s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, nineteenth session, Geneva, 1935. (i) Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another. First item on the Agenda. Questionnaire I. (ii) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. Second item on the Agenda.

Questionnaire II. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1934; price 1s. 6d. and 6d. respectively.)

METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES.—Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, for the year 1933. (S.O. publication; price 9d.): see page 312 of this GAZETTE.

MIGRATION POLICY.—Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on migration policy. Dominions Office. (Cmd. 4689; price 1s. 6d.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. (Cmd. 4687;

POOR LAW.—Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1934. Memorandum, with appendix showing the temporary enactments of 1921 to 1927, as amended and made permanent. Public Assistance Circular No. 37. Department of Health for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

POOR RELIEF.—Number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1934, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.): see page 313 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—Provision of milk at courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. (Circular A.C. 5.) 6th September, 1934. To all Local Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1934. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 7/1934. S.O. publication; price 2d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales, and Scotland). Joint Report on organisation and development of the vocational guidance service in Great Britain. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.): see pages 308-9 of this GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1934. ADMIRALTY.

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad. Pneumatic Drills: Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4. Steelwork: Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Chatham: Recreation Ground (Soil): S. L. Kellick, Ltd., Rochester.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accelerator Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh—Air Compressing Equipment: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Motors, etc.: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Air Compressing Equipment: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Barges, Motor: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.—Blading, Turbine: Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend.—Boilers, Vertical: T. Balmforth & Co., Ltd., Luton.—Boxes, Ammunition: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Broaching Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester. Subcontractors for Broaches: Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Boxmoor.—Buoys, Mooring, Cylindrical: Joseph Foster & Sons, Ltd., Preston and Blackburn.—Cable, Chain and Gear, Merchant Service Quality.—N. Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Canvas, Drab for Hammocks: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Capstan Gear: Napier Bros., Glasgow.—Cases, Explosive: Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow.—Coats, Waterproof: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Elemco Weatherproofers, Ltd., Manchester; Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Crane—Steam Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Boiler: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Crane—Petrol Electric Mobile: Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., Ispswich.—Cutters, Motor: Clare Lallow, Cowes.—Cylinders for Oxygen: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Dampers and Spare Gear, Torsional Vibration: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Desuperheating Plant: British Area Regulators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dinghies, Motor: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Southampton.—Distilling contractors: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dinghies, Motor: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Southampton.—Distilling Motor: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Southampton.—Distilling Machinery: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Drilling and Boring Machines: Frederick Town & Sons, Halifax.—Drilling Machine: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—Dungaree, Blue: John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe.—Engine, Locomotive Tank: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastleon-Tyne.—Engines for Motor Boats: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Fans, Forced Draught: James Howden & Co. (Land), Ltd., Glasgow.—Fittings, Electric Light: Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tividale, Staffs; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd. Birmingham.—Flour: Associated London Flour Millers. nam; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tividale, Staffs; Ramsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Flour: Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Forging Machine, Belt Driven Bolt: Coventry Machine Tool Works, Ltd., Coventry.—Frames and Caps, Steel for Main Engines: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Subcontractors for castings: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Furnace—Tilting: British Reverberating Furnaces, Ltd., Derby. She heart actors for Tilting Meters and Control Gag. B. H. Co. Sub-contractors for Tilting Motor and Control Gear: B.T.H. Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for M.D. Fans: Keith, Blackman & Co., London, N. Sub-contractors for Control Gear for Fans:

Electrical Apparatus Co., London, S.W—Gearing, Turbine: Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Generator, Oil Driven, Electric: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Generator: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Generating Sets, Steam Driven, Electric: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sets, Steam Driven, Electric: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.

—Generating Sets, Oil Driven: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.

Sub-contractors for Dynamos: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Bedford.

Generators, Turbo: W. H. Allen & Sons, Bedford; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Generator, Steam: Richardson Westgarth-Brown Boveri, Ltd., Hartlepool. Sub-contractors for Evaporator, Separator, Superheater, Pipework and Mountings: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Hydroplane Gear, etc.: Brown Bros., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Jam, Apricot: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—Jam, Plum: Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Jerseys, Navy Blue: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—Lathes: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd., Manchester.—Liquifying and Rectifying Column and Accessories: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Machines, Drilling: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh and London, S.W.—Machines, Milling: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., burgh and London, S.W.—Machines, Milling: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Subcontractors for electrical equipment: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Machinery, Distilling: Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machinery, Gear, Spare: Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. Greenock; Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. Glasgow: B. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd. Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Motors, Engine Turning: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Organ, Reconstruction of: R. Spurden Rutt & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Paper, Non-absorbent: Waxed Papers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Pinnaces, Motor: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.—Propeller: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pumps: Drysdale. Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Razors (Hollow Ground): Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield—Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Refrigerators, Domestic, Automatic: International Refrigerator Co., Ltd., London, W. Subcontractors: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead.—Rotor for Turbo Generator: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Runway and Electric Hoist Blocks: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough, Subcontractors for controller and resistances: Allen West & Co. Ltd. contractors for controller and resistances: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Shirting, Cotton: Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne, Lanes.—Shirting, Twill, Bleached: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Nelson; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Bury.—Shirts, Tropical: Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Shoes, Canvas: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Sild: British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds.—Suits, Overall, Blue: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Switches: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tinfoil: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tools, Torpedo: T. Smith & Sons of Saltley, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Tractor Chassis: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Value burgle. motor-operated Vent: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Winches, Oil Driven: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Sub-contractors for engines: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for compressor: Hamworthy Engineering Co., Ltd., WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W., and Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W., and Manchester.—Air Receivers: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Aluminium Alloy: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Asbestos Cement Slates, etc.: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Trafford Park.—Automatic Machines: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Barbed Wire: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Barrows, Stable: J. Edwards & Sons (Inkpen), Ltd., Inkpen.—Baths, Slipper: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Batteries & Cells: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd. Dewsbury.—Roller Installation: Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, Batteries & Cells: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler Installation: Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boiler Plant: Alterations: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Bros., Raunds.—Boxes, Steel: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Wooden: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brass, Bar: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Cases, Mattress: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Chairs, Windsor, etc.: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; J. Webb & Son, High Wycombe.—Chassis, 6-Wheeled: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Compressor, Pumps: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Gurtains, Mosquito:—Boden & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Curtains, Sandfly: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Drill, Brown: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Ltd., Littleborough.—Duck, Commite Firefoam, Ltd., London, N.—Forms, Dining, Tent: Hayward & Worcester, Bath.—Generating Sets:—English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Hessian packing: John Lowson Junior & Co., Ltd., Forfar.—Instruments, Operation: W. H. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Jacks, Lifting: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lorries: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Manhole Luton; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Manhole Covers and Frames: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Metal Rod: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—

Milling Machines: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Oil, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Packing Pieces for Grates: Hall's Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Pegs, Picketing: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Poles, Tent: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Road Metal: Bloomball Quarry Co., Plymouth; Roads Reconstruction (1934), Ltd., Cranmore; Timsbury Gravel Co., Clacford; Leigh on Mendip Quarry Co., Leigh on Mendip; S. C. Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Holcombe.—Steel Billets: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Mild: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesboro'.—Steel, Strip: Effingham Steel Works Ltd., Sheffield.—Tables, Barracks: Tops: Gloucester Woodworking Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Tables, Trestie: Tops: J. Bottomley, Ltd., W. Hartlepool.—Telescopes: Cooke, Troughton & Sims, Ltd., York.—Tin ingot: Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Washers, Leather: Dermatine Co., Ltd., ingot: Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—Iyres: Duniop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Washers, Leather: Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Works Services: Building: Bellerby—Provision of Roads, &c.: F. Perks & Son. Ltd. Long Eaton; Provision of Camp Structures: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Bordon and Longmoor—Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Canterbury—Garages: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover; Alterations—Cattorials—Cat Barrack Accommodation: G. Browning, Canterbury. Catterick— Road Repairs: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Road Repairs: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Temporary Camps: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford; Periodical Services: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Chatham—Renewing Sashes and Frames—Pointing Walls, &c.—Road Repairs: H. Goodsell, Maidstone; Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Shipley. Colchester—Street Lighting: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Didcot—Road Repairs: Executors of E. J. Edwards, Norwich, Guildford, &c.—Periodical Services: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whiteleafe), Ltd. London, W. Hounslow, Steel Francisco, Weighelmer, Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Lincoln—Dining Room, &c. Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Lincoin—Dining Room, &c. E. Scarborough, Lincoln. Longmoor—Alterations to Drains: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Perham Down—Water Supply: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Plymouth and Devonport—Periodical Painting: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Pontefract—Miniature Rifle Range: J. W. Maw & Sons, York. Purfleet—Alterations to Rifle Ranges: H. Burley, & Sons, York. Purfleet—Alterations to Rifle Ranges: H. Sarreant. S.E. Salisbury-Artificers' Works: Canning & Sargeant London, S.E. Salisbury—Artificers' Works: Canning & Sargeant, Wokingham. Scarborough—Repairs to Roads: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Shorncliffe—Alterations to Workshops: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover; Alterations to Stables: J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Folkestone. Stirling—Repointing Work: Conoboy & O'Brien: Stirling. Strensall—Artificers' Works: T. Feather, Bradford. Swanage—Summer Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Taunton—Alterations to Quarters: R. G. Spiller, Taunton. Wellington Barracks, S.W.—Laylor, Floors: J. Leylor, Wellington Barracks, S.W.—Laylor, Vaughan & Son. Edner, Launton, Wellington Darracks, S.W.—Laying Floors: J. I. Ebner, London, E. Weymouth—Summer Camp: Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Woolwich—Reconstruction of Offices—Repairs to Stable Floors: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Woolwich, &c.—Glazing Work: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aero. Co., Ltd., Bristol; Geo. Parnall & Co., Yate.—Aircraft Conversion: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft and Spares: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Aircraft Spares: Armstrong Whit-Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Aircraft Spates: Almsstong with worth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Bath Artcraft, Ltd., Bath; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Gloucester; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Benches Test for Aero. Engines: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford; Westland Aero. Engines: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortlord; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Bitumen: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Building and Works Services: Heating Improvements—Kidbrooke: Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. M.T. Sheds—Hornchurch and North Weald: H. Lacey & Son, Luton.—Bulbs Flash "Sashalite": General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cable Electric: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot. Clips, Retaining Parachute: Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, td., Letchworth.—Condensers: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham. Ltd., Letchworth.—Condensers: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.
—Engine Spares: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—Engines, Aero. and Spares:
Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero., Spares: Bristol Aero. Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero., Testing: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Fuel Aviation: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Heating Apparatus: Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford.—Lathes: Denham's Eng. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Magneto Spares: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Polish, Floor: Carr & Son, London, N.—Pasarvairs C.C. Gear: A B.C. Motors Ltd. Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Polish, Floor: Carr & Son, London, N.—Reservoirs C.C. Gear: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Radiators: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Remote Control Equipment and Spares: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Shock Absorbers, Gruss: John Macdonald & Co. (P.T.), Ltd., Pollockshaws.—Telephone Cable and Boxes: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Timber: L. Bamberger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.; Horsley Smith & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Timber: Co., (C.B.), Ltd. Tyres and Tubes: Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Watches, Stop: Boodle & Dunthorne, Ltd., Liverpool.—X-Ray Inspection Set: Philips Lamps, Ltd., Wembley.

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E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phænix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Boards, Distributing: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Bodies for Chassis: John Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill.—Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Braids and Cord for Post Office Clothing: Wm. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Buttons for Post Office Clothing: Wm. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Buttons for Post Office Clothing: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Castings, Joint Box, &c.: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Cells, Secondary: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Coils, Loading: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Cords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Fittings, Electric Light: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Lamps, Electric: Crompton-Kye Lamp Sales, Ltd., London, N.:—Terr Pasady Co. (Ct. Britain), Ltd., Wolysphammton.— E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Apparatus, Trent.—Fittings, Electric Light: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Lamps, Electric: Crompton-Kye Lamp Sales, Ltd., London, N.; Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Materials for Post Office Clothing: Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Gould & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. Marriott & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Smith (1908). Ltd. Manchester: F. Taylor & Sons, Ltd.

Manchester; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. Marriott & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Smith (1908), Ltd., Manchester; F. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Generators: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E. Rags: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—Repairs to Telephonic Apparatus: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Sacking, Jute: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Sleeves, Bronze and Cadmium Copper: C. M. Powell Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tricycles, Carrier: S. A. Newman, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wallboards: H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

Armoured Cable Laying: Carlisle—Newcastle-on-Tyne: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Band Conveyors, etc.: South Western District Office, Howick Place, S.W.: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E., Conduit-laying, etc.: Longniddry—North Berwick and Dirleton (East Lothian); Ryde—Brading—Sandown—Shanklin—Ventnor (I. of Wight); Popesgrove—Staines Road (Twickenham); Sunbury-on-Thames (Auto Exchange Area); Cults and Culter (Scotland): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn; City of London; Esher, Cobham Junction: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Stroud—Amberley—Nailsworth and Nailsworth (Glos): E. F. Sparkes, Birmingham. Tunbridge Wells—Maidstone: Power Lines Construction Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Belfast—Ballymena: J. McNally & Son, Lisburn. Gatley and Bramhall; Manchester, Wythenshawe: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington.—Packet Sorting Fitting—Reconstruction and Installation: South Western District Office, London, Svex, Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange (Extension); Ipswich (Auto Extension); Wrexham (Power Plant): Automatic Auto Exchange); Birmingham Trunk Exchange (Extension); Ipswich (Auto Extension); Wrexham (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator. Euston (London (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. Uplands, Purley (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines. Royal (formerly known as Mint) (London) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sutton (Surrey) (Manual Extension); Evesham (New Auto Exchange) Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Sutton (Surrey) (Manual Extension); Evesham (New Auto Exchange) General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke Coventry. Hord (Auto Extension); General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke Coventry. Ilford (Auto Extension); Stepney (London) (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., London, E., for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. Brixton (London) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. London Trunk Exchange (2nd Floor Annexe, South Suite) Demand and Telex Positions, Pneumatic Ticket Tubes: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Telephonic Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: London (Wood Street); London (Faraday Repeater Equipment: London (Wood Street); London (Faraday Building—South Block; Glasgow; Newcastle-on-Tyne; Edinburgh; Halesworth (Suffolk): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment (Garrier Current): Edinburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Voice-Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Dollis Hill Research Station: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

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