THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLII.—No. 5.] MAY, 1934. [PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd April, 1934, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries. It was much better than in April, 1933.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 16·7 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 17·3 at 19th March, 1934, and 21·3 at 24th April, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 23rd April, 1934, was 19·3, and for females 9·6. At 19th March, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 20·1 and 9·8, and at 24th April, 1933, they were 24·3 and 13·2.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 23rd April, 1934, there were approximately 10,140,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 82,000 more than a month before, and 638,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 23rd April, 1934, there were 1,729,242 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 67,545 less than a month before, and 341,572 less than a year before. The total on 23rd April, 1934, included 1,416,849 men, 57,133 boys, 209,963 women and 45,297 girls. It was made up of 480,893 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 896,021 applicants for transitional payments, 200,116 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 152,212 uninsured persons.

The number of boys and girls registered as wholly unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, was 21,047 greater than at 19th March, 1934. A temporary increase, due to children reaching the school-leaving age, normally occurs after the end of each school term; the increase after Easter this year was considerably larger than usual owing to the exceptionally high birth-rate in the first quarter of the year 1920.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 23rd April, 1934, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 232,364 men, 4,507 boys, 89,611 women and 3,431 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 329,913 was 17,291 more than a month before, but 197,505 less than a year before. It included 284,387 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 21,806 applicants for transitional payments, and 23,720 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 23rd April, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 87,210 men, 77 boys, 1,743 women and 10 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 89,040 was 3,128 less than a month before, and 10,362 less than a year before. It included 63,799 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 24,483 applicants for transitional payments, and 758 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—The industries showing the most marked improvement during the month were the building, public works contracting and allied trades, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances, tailoring and dressmaking, furniture manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and most of the transport services.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining and in most of the textile industries.

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 April resulted in an increase of about £10,950 in the weekly full-time wages of 132,500 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,200 in those of 92,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were tramway workers in provincial towns, coal miners in North Staffordshire, surface workers at coal mines in Scotland, male workers engaged in paint, colour and varnish making, ironstone miners and blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, hollow-ware workers, and certain classes of municipal employees in various towns. The principal group of workpeople whose wages were reduced consisted of textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May 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 37 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 31st March, 1934, and with 36 per cent. at 1st May, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 16, 18 and 14, respectively.

The fall in the index-number at 1st May, as compared with 31st March, was mainly due to reductions in the average prices of milk, butter, bacon and coal.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 36. In addition, 11 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,700, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 71,000 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1933.

In the issue of this Gazette for January, 1934 (pages 6 and 7), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1933. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1933 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 357.* In these disputes about 114,000 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked out), and 22,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in seven disputes which began in 1932 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1933. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1933 was thus about 138,000, as compared with 382,000 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1933 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 1,072,000 working days, as compared with 6,488,000 in 1932. The foregoing total for 1933 is the lowest recorded during the 41 years covered by the Department's statistics, and is less by 100,000 days than the total for 1927, the year with the next lowest total.

There were no stoppages of outstanding magnitude during 1933, but six which involved large numbers of workpeople or which continued for a considerable time accounted for practically one-half of the total of 1,072,000 working days lost. Two of these stoppages occurred in the coal mining industry, two in the transport group of industries, and the other two in the metal and woodworking groups respectively.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as *beginning* in 1933 and 1932 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, *all* disputes *in progress* in each year :—

Industry Group.	1933.			1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1933.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	...	...	...	5	2,200	49,000
Coal Mining ...	112	72,300	446,000	111	52,400	287,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	500	9,000	4	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	12	800	8,000	7	400	5,000
Engineering ...	19	8,400	27,000	6	300	2,000
Shipbuilding ...	7	500	1,000	13	1,100	10,000
Other Metal ...	42	6,600	84,000	27	2,300	36,000
Cotton	16	3,400	61,000	83	294,500	5,653,000
Other Textile ...	27	3,900	24,000	22	8,400	158,000
Clothing... ...	20	2,400	6,000	24	2,400	32,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc.	28	2,700	49,000	14	900	8,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	4	3,300	27,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc....	20	1,300	9,000	29	3,000	36,000
Transport ...	30	27,100	272,000	25	12,600	194,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	300	2,000	4	300	1,000
All Other Industries	11	4,600	47,000	15	1,000	12,000
Total ...	357	138,100	1,072,000	389	382,000	6,488,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 22,300 in 1933 and 41,700 in 1932 were *indirectly* involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1933.

The dispute which involved the largest number of workpeople in 1933 occurred in the anthracite district of South Wales, where about 15,000 colliery workpeople stopped work owing to questions concerning the application of the seniority rule in reductions of staff and the non-payment of the minimum wage at certain collieries. The stoppage lasted from 14th August till 19th August, the points at issue being subsequently settled by local negotiations. Some 1,500 colliery workpeople in the Pontefract district were involved in a protracted dispute which began on 7th June and did not terminate until 6th December, resulting in a total loss of nearly 140,000 working days. This dispute concerned the percentage allowance for dirt in coal, and terms of settlement in the nature of a compromise were eventually arranged.

Omnibus drivers and conductors attached to a number of the garages in the London area stopped work on 18th January, in opposition to reduced running times on certain services, and the inside staffs of the garages joined in the stoppage in sympathy. About 13,000 employees were involved in this dispute, including some 300 tramway employees who also joined the stoppage on 22nd January. Work was generally resumed on 24th January at the instance of the trade union (which had not sanctioned the stoppage) and on the terms obtaining prior to the stoppage.

On 31st January about 3,800 railway employees in Northern Ireland ceased work in opposition to the application by the railway companies of reductions in wages, in accordance with a majority finding of the Irish Railway Wages Board. The dispute continued until 8th April and caused a loss of about 200,000 working days. The terms of settlement included modified reductions in wages.

Nearly 750 workpeople employed by a firm of steel casement makers in the Midlands ceased work during the period 30th March–4th April in opposition to the application of the Bedaux system of work measurement. The stoppage lasted until 12th June, and involved a total loss of 44,000 working days. Work was resumed pending discussions on the points at issue, and on the understanding that no extension of the Bedaux system should meanwhile take place.

Another dispute which arose from the application of the Bedaux system affected over 1,100 workpeople engaged in plywood, metal foil, etc., manufacture in the London area. The stoppage lasted from 4th April to 13th May. The terms of settlement included provision for joint consultation with regard to the operation of the system.

Over 3,000 paper mill workers in various districts in England were involved in stoppages of work which occurred in June and involved a total loss of nearly 25,000 working days. The cause of the dispute was the objection of one trade union to the enforcement of reductions in wages under an agreement made between the employers' organisation and another trade union. The terms of settlement provided, at most mills, for acceptance of the reduced rates pending negotiations for a new agreement, and for the return of part or the whole of the reduction to the lower paid adult workers in the form of a bonus.

Reductions in rates of wages were the cause of a dispute which occurred in March, affecting over 7,000 workpeople employed by a firm of motor car manufacturers. Certain adjustments in the rates were mutually agreed upon, and the workpeople returned to work after a stoppage of three days.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, which began in 1933 :—

Industry Group and Locality.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
	1933.		
Coal Mining :—			
Colliery workpeople—			
Mexborough (near)* ...	9/10 Jan.–17 Jan.	2,200	11,750
Pontefract (near)* ...	7 June–6 Dec.	1,475	138,718
South Wales (Anthracite District)	14 Aug.–19 Aug.	15,000	68,000
South Shields (near)* ...	29 Aug.	3,327	3,327
Engineering :—			
Workpeople engaged in motor vehicle manufacture—Dagenham* ...	27 Mar.–29 Mar.	7,170	18,000
Other Metal Industries :—			
Workpeople engaged in steel casement manufacture—Birmingham (near)* ...	30 Mar./4 Apl.–12 June	745	44,000
Wood and metal workers, etc. in motor body and steel stamping works—Dagenham*	31 Mar.–11 Apl.	1,000	7,000
Textile :—			
Workpeople employed in the fine gauge full-fashioned section of the hosiery industry—Sutton in Ashfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Kimberley and Baldock	30 Nov./4 Dec.–15 Dec.	800	10,275
Woodworking, etc. :—			
Workpeople engaged in plywood, metal foil, etc., manufacture—London*	4 Apl.–13 May	1,110	35,755
Paper Making, etc. :—			
Paper mill workers—Northfleet, Blackburn, Darwen, Barrow, Glossop and West Hartlepool ...	1/7 June–10/13 June	3,200	24,500
Transport :—			
Omnibus workers—London (various garages); also tramway workers—Willesden and Hanwell	18/22 Jan.–23/24 Jan.	13,040	40,600
Railway traffic and other workers—Northern Ireland (excluding employees of Belfast and County Down Railway)	31 Jan.–8 Apl.	3,800	201,000
Dock labourers (ship and wharf workers)—London*	10 June–15 June	2,500	5,000
Taxi-cab drivers, etc.—London	2 Aug.–14 Aug.	2,500	15,000
Other Industries :—			
Rubber shoe makers, etc.—Edinburgh*	20/22 June–27 June	3,224	16,900
Workpeople engaged in rubber tyre manufacture—Brentford*	7 July–8 Aug.	800	16,200

* Disputes thus indicated involved only the employees of single firms.

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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.

MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below, the disputes of 1933 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, *viz.*, numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1933, and take account of time lost in 1934 through such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year; they therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 154.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1933.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved.			
Under 100 workpeople ...	177	7,000	52,000
100 and under 250 ...	77	12,900	108,000
250 ,, 500 ...	37	12,900	76,000
500 ,, 1,000 ...	40	26,600	142,000
1,000 ,, 2,500 ...	17	22,800	253,000
2,500 ,, 5,000 ...	6	18,600	266,000
5,000 ,, 10,000 ...	1	7,200	18,000
10,000 and upwards ...	2	28,000	109,000
Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.			
Under 1 week	235	69,600	140,000
1 and under 2 weeks ...	61	49,800	246,000
2 ,, 4 ,, ...	27	4,300	56,000
4 ,, 6 ,, ...	12	4,100	99,000
6 ,, 10 ,, ...	13	5,400	264,000
10 ,, 20 ,, ...	6	1,100	57,000
20 weeks and upwards ...	3	1,700	162,000
Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.			
Under 500 days	213	18,400	36,000
500 and under 1,000 days	44	11,500	29,000
1,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	67	36,800	142,000
5,000 ,, 25,000 ,,	27	34,100	288,000
25,000 ,, 50,000 ,,	3	14,900	121,000
50,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	1	15,000	68,000
100,000 days and upwards...	2	5,300	340,000

It will be seen from the above Table that the great majority of the disputes beginning in 1933 only involved small numbers of workpeople, and were of comparatively short duration. Over 70 per cent. of the disputes involved less than 250 workpeople each, and in only nine cases was the number involved 2,500 or more. In over 65 per cent. of all the disputes the stoppage was one of less than a week, and over 80 per cent. of the disputes lasted less than two weeks. Six disputes (out of 357) accounted for about one-half of the aggregate duration of all disputes.

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1933, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, *e.g.*, a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage :—

Principal Causes.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1933.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
Wage increase questions	36	10·1	4,200	3·7
Wage decrease questions	60	16·8	21,800	19·1
Other wage questions	92	25·8	19,800	17·4
All wage questions	188	52·7	45,800	40·2
Hours of labour	4	1·1	200	0·2
Employment of particular classes or persons	90	25·2	34,000	29·8
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	44	12·3	25,700	22·6
Trade Unionism...	24	6·7	5,400	4·7
Sympathetic action	6	1·7	1,800	1·6
Other questions...	1	0·3	1,000	0·9
Total	357	100·0	113,900	100·0

Wages questions, as a whole, accounted for rather more than half of the disputes beginning in 1933, and for two-fifths of all the workpeople who were directly involved in such disputes.

Questions concerning the employment of particular classes or persons provided the cause of one-quarter of the disputes, and accounted for over one-quarter of all the workpeople directly involved; while disputes relating to other working arrangements, rules and discipline accounted for practically one-eighth of the disputes and for less than one-quarter of the workpeople involved. Disputes in which hours of labour were the primary question at issue accounted for only 1 per cent. of the total.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1933 arising from the principal classes of causes :—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Dis-putes begin-ning in 1933.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting						
		Wages.	Hours of La-bour.	Em-ploy-ment of Par-ticular Classes or Per-sons.	Other Work-ing Ar-range-ments, Rules and Dis-cip-line.	Trade Union-ism.	Sym-path-etic Ac-tion.	Other Ques-tions.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mining and Quarrying	59,200	23·7	...	50·6	18·2	5·8	...	1·7
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	12,700	83·5	...	9·7	4·5	2·3	...	...
Textile	4,500	63·8	0·4	7·5	23·3	4·7	0·3	...
Clothing	1,800	73·2	...	25·8	...	1·0	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,200	52·3	1·4	36·4	1·8	8·1	...	...
Transport ...	26,300	34·4	0·8	3·1	50·4	4·5	6·8	...
Other	8,200	88·3	...	9·6	...	1·9	0·2	...
All Industries ...	113,900	40·2	0·2	29·8	22·6	4·7	1·6	0·9

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups, except the mining and quarrying and the transport groups. In the two latter groups, in which were the largest numbers of workpeople directly involved, the principal causes were, respectively, questions concerning the employment of particular classes or persons, and questions as to other working arrangements.

RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1933, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (*a*) in favour of the workpeople, (*b*) in favour of the employers, and (*c*) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromise."

Results.	Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
In favour of workpeople	75	21·0	14,200	12·5
In favour of employers...	148	41·5	47,900	42·0
Compromise	134	37·5	51,800	45·5
Total	357	100·0	113,900	100·0

Disputes settled in favour of the employers formed the largest number, although those in which the result was a compromise were nearly as numerous, and accounted for a slightly greater proportion of the total number of workpeople directly involved. Rather more than one-fifth of all the disputes were settled in favour of the workpeople, and accounted for one-eighth of those directly involved.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1933, classified according to their results :—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1933.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1933, the results of which were		
		In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Em-ployers.	A com-promise.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mining and Quarrying ...	59,200	13·6	45·2	41·2
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	12,700	2·9	12·9	84·2
Textile...	4,500	23·5	29·7	46·8
Clothing	1,800	56·7	11·8	31·5
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	1,200	16·8	56·4	26·8
Transport	26,300	10·3	59·0	30·7
Other	8,200	9·9	22·2	67·9
All Industries	113,900	12·5	42·0	45·5

As in 1932, the clothing group, in which the number of workpeople involved was small, was the only one in which the issue of the disputes was favourable to the majority of the workpeople taking part in them. In the mining and quarrying, metal, and transport groups, which between them accounted for about 86 per cent. of the workpeople involved in disputes in 1933, only a minority in each case took part in disputes which terminated wholly in their favour.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1933 are given below :—

Principal Causes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1933, the results of which were			Total.
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employers.	A Compromise.	
Wage increase questions ...	400	2,100	1,700	4,200
Wage decrease questions ...	3,400	3,200	15,200	21,800
Other wage questions ...	1,700	8,300	9,800	19,800
All wage questions ...	5,500	13,600	26,700	45,800
Hours of labour	*	200	...	200
Employment of particular classes or persons	2,500	12,200	19,300	34,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	2,300	20,000	3,400	25,700
Trade Unionism	3,900	100	1,400	5,400
Sympathetic action	...	800	1,000	1,800
Other questions	...	1,000	...	1,000
Total	14,200	47,900	51,800	113,900

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1933 were settled are shown in the Table below :—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1933.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives	234	65·5	70,000	61·5
By conciliation	20	5·6	4,400	3·9
By arbitration	1	0·3	*	0·0
By return to work on employers' terms without negotiations	71	19·9	37,300	32·7
By replacement of workpeople	24	6·7	1,400	1·2
By closing of works	1	0·3	100	0·1
Otherwise	6	1·7	700	0·6
Total	357	100·0	113,900	100·0

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1933, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, nearly two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled. Disputes in which work was resumed, without negotiations, on the terms offered, accounted for one fifth of the number of disputes, and for nearly one-third of the workpeople directly involved.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893–1933.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893–1933, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes *beginning* in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 154) they relate to the total numbers involved in *all* disputes *in progress*, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year :—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes *beginning* in Year.†			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of *all* Disputes *in progress* during Year (*to nearest* 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1893 ...	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894 ...	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895 ...	728	205,000	54,000	259,000	5,700,000
1896 ...	906	142,000	50,000	192,000	3,560,000
1897 ...	848	166,000	63,000	229,000	10,330,000
1898 ...	695	199,000	53,000	252,000	15,260,000
1899 ...	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
1900 ...	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1901 ...	631	111,000	68,000	179,000	4,130,000
1902 ...	432	115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
1903 ...	380	93,000	23,000	116,000	2,320,000
1904 ...	346	56,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000
1905 ...	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000
1906 ...	479	158,000	60,000	218,000	3,020,000
1907 ...	585	100,000	46,000	146,000	2,150,000
1908 ...	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
1909 ...	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
1910 ...	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1911 ...	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912 ...	834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000
1913 ...	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000
1914 ...	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915 ...	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916 ...	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917 ...	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918 ...	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ...	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933 ...	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000

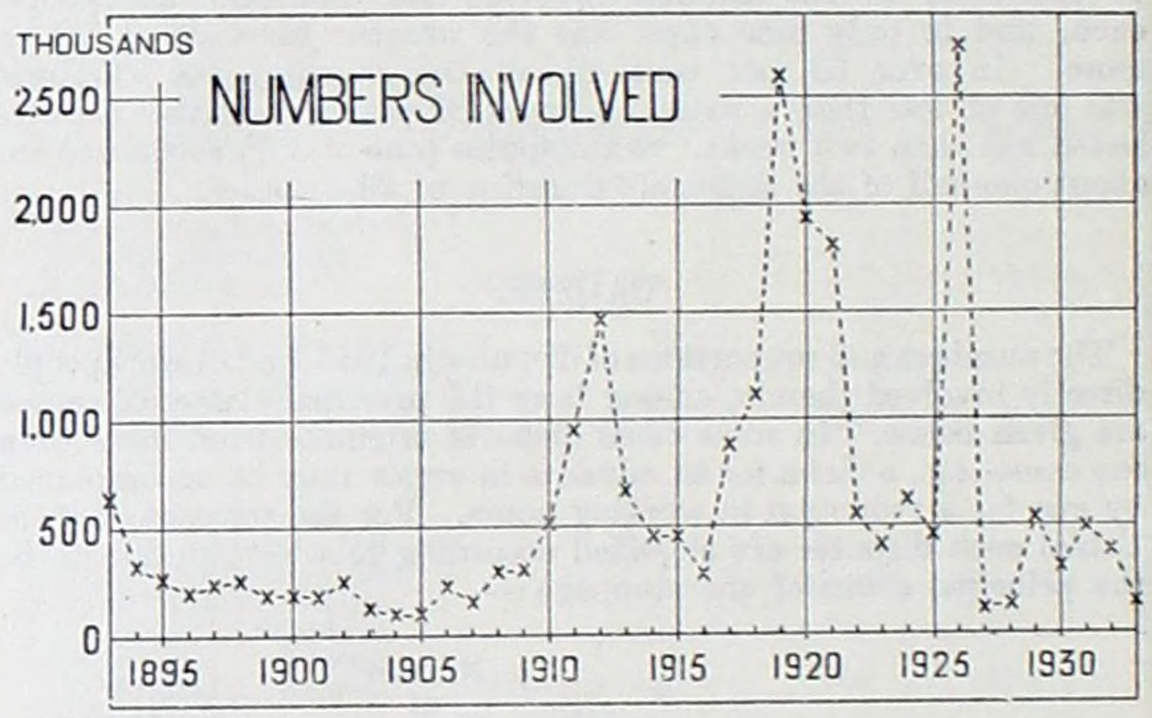
* Less than 100 workpeople involved.

† Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the "general strike" in May, 1926; also in the coal-mining group, in which there were involved in more than one dispute about 106,000 workpeople in 1912, 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, 100,000 in 1921, 41,000 in 1926, and 35,000 in 1931; and in the cotton industry in 1932, when about 15,000 workpeople were so involved.

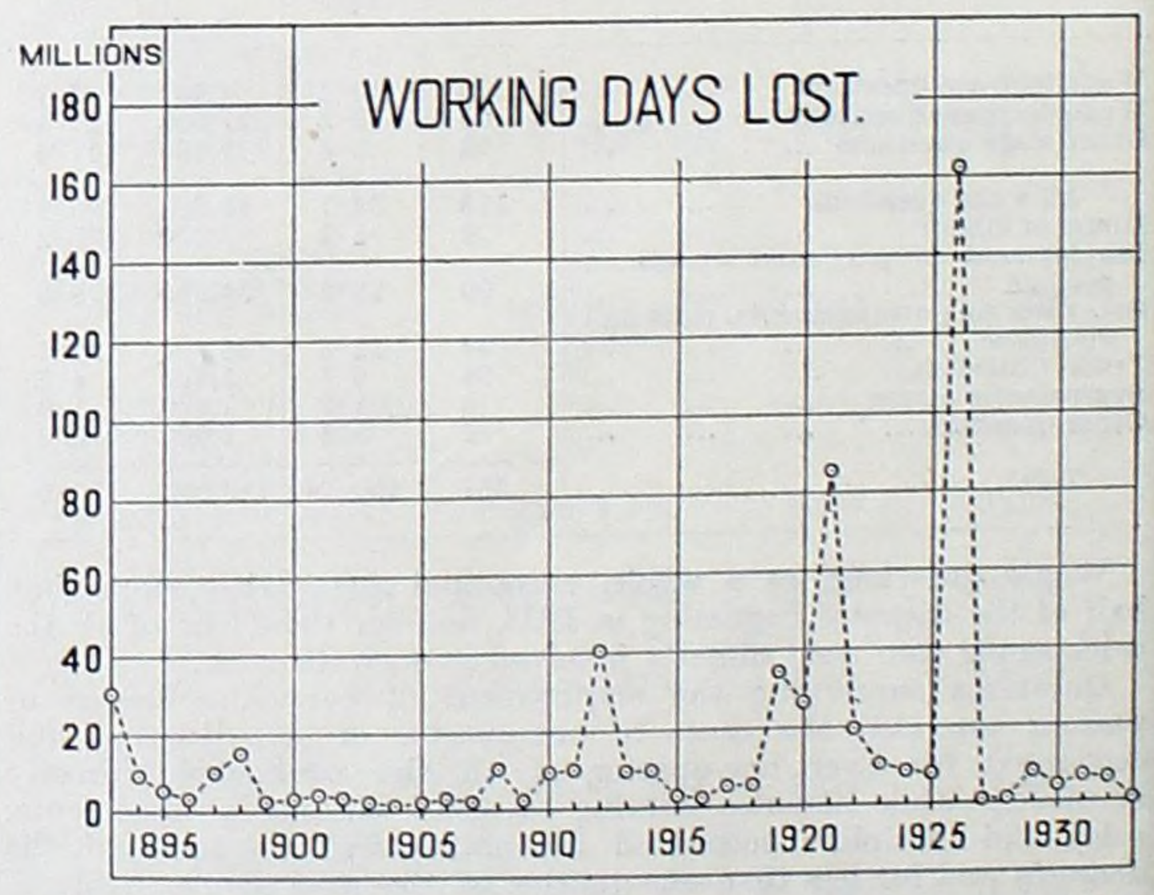
It will be seen that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost, which was highest in 1926, when a total of over 162 million days was recorded, and lowest in 1933, when the total was little over one million. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" which occurred in that year. The large figures for 1893, 1912, 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages; whilst disputes of exceptional magnitude involving coal miners, cotton operatives, workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and railway workers, largely accounted for the high total of 1919. Stoppages of work involving large numbers of cotton operatives also occurred in 1908, 1911, 1918, and 1921. Since 1926 most of the largest disputes, as regards aggregate time lost, have occurred in the cotton industry, in which there were important stoppages in 1929, 1931 and 1932. The coal mining industry also contributed largely to the total for 1931; while in 1930 most of the time lost was through a dispute in the wool textile industry.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893–1933, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the dots enclosed in the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year.



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order to assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL, 1934.

THE Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Bill* was introduced in the House of Commons on 3rd May.

The purpose of the Bill is to make temporary provision for enabling statutory effect to be given to rates of wages agreed between organisations representative of a majority of the employers in the cotton manufacturing industry and of a majority of the workers in the industry of the class or classes affected. The industry is defined as the manufacture, in the areas specified in a schedule to the Bill, of woven fabrics from the following yarns (with or without an admixture of not more than 5 per cent. of other fibres), viz. :— cotton yarn, rayon yarn, or mixed cotton and rayon yarn, including the preparation of warp and weft for the loom, the examination and bundling of the fabrics, and operations incidental to the said manufacture, preparation, examination, or bundling.

Clause 1 of the Bill enables an organisation of employers and an organisation of employed persons in the cotton manufacturing industry to make a joint application to the Minister of Labour in the prescribed manner for the making of an order with respect to any agreement made between the organisations as to the rates of wages to be paid to any persons employed in the industry. Provision is also made for public notice being given of the fact that an application is being made, and for a period of time being specified during which objections may be sent to the Minister. On receiving such an application the Minister is to appoint a Board to consider the application and report to him thereon, unless he is satisfied that the organisations do not respectively represent the majority of the employers and the majority of the employed persons in the industry of the class or classes that would be affected by such an order.

The Board is to consist of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Minister, none of whom is to be connected with the industry; and each of the organisations which were parties to the application would be entitled to appoint six of their members as assessors. The first duty of the Board will be to enquire whether the organisations which are parties to the agreement were, at the date of the agreement, representative respectively of the majority of employers and of the class or classes of employed persons affected. If satisfied on that point they are to enquire further whether it is expedient that an order be made, and are to report to the Minister as soon as possible; their report is not, however, to contain a recommendation that such an order be made unless they are unanimous on the point.

Clause 2 proposes that, on receiving such a unanimous recommendation from the Board, the Minister of Labour may make an order, which is to set out the rates of wages thereby brought into force, and any provisions of the agreement as to the conditions for earning or the method of calculating such wages; the order may also contain further provisions, if necessary, to make plain who are the employers and the classes of employed persons affected by the order. The terms of the agreement may not however be modified by any such order.

Clause 3 proposes that the rates so fixed are to become part of the terms of contract of every employed person in the industry, and an employer paying less than the rates applicable under the order will become liable to a monetary penalty. The clause also provides for the maintenance by employers of the records necessary to show compliance with the order.

Clause 4 lays down the proceedings to be taken for the revocation of an order so made, and includes a provision that, upon written request being made to the Minister by either party to an agreement, the order shall be revoked by a further order three months from the date of a notice inserted in the London Gazette.

Clause 8 proposes that sections 1 and 2 of the Act are to continue in force until 31st December, 1937, and no longer; provided that an order made under section 2 is to continue in operation until revoked in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS, 1932.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership, income, etc., of registered trade unions in 1932, with comparative figures for previous years.† The Summary is preliminary to Part 4 of the Registrar's Report for 1932, which will be published later in the year.

Total figures for each of the years 1923–1932 are given in a Table which covers all registered unions, including certain employers' organisations which are registered. More detailed figures relating to the years 1932 and 1931 are also given, in which the employers' organisations are dealt with separately, and the totals for the employees' unions are arranged by industrial groups. The figures throughout relate to Great Britain only.

The Table which follows has been compiled from the Registrar's Summary. It should be noted that the first item under the heading of expenditure—Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit—represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is shown under "Income" in the following Table, which summarises the figures for each of the years 1923 and 1929–32 in respect of all registered unions :—

Totals for 1932, *compared with the previous years* 1923 *and* 1929–1931.

—	1923.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of Unions on Register at end of Year ...	583	557	560	552	549
			Thousands.		
Membership at end of Year	4,414	3,827	3,812	3,631	3,459
			Thousands of £'s.		
Income—					
From Members	8,087	7,209	7,212	6,929	6,684
From Ministry of Labour (Unemployment Insurance and Administration Expenses)	2,649	1,876	3,598	6,405	5,339
From other sources ...	643	740	710	637	690
Expenditure—					
Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit	3,733	2,853	5,350	8,340	6,941
Dispute Benefit	721	398	319	169	257
Sick and Accident Benefit	783	799	707	698	641
Funeral Benefit	286	372	338	350	339
Other Benefits, including Superannuation and Grants to Members ...	934	1,185	1,244	1,322	1,363
Payments from Political Fund	228	180	95	169	89
Grants, etc., to Federations, other Societies, etc. ...	403	299	270	275	272
Management and other Expenses	3,308	2,948	2,968	3,024	2,879
Total Funds—					
At beginning of Year ...	9,907	10,799	11,675	11,919	11,544
At end of Year	10,889	11,590	11,903	11,545	11,476

The above figures include registered employers' associations. At the end of 1932 the number of such organisations was 83 and their membership was 53,000; in 1932 their income was £175,000, their expenditure was £151,000 and their funds at the end of the year were £283,000.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1932 AND 1933.

A *Survey of Industrial Development*, prepared by the Board of Trade on the basis of reports received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and of information collected by the Ministry of Labour through their local officers, has been published.*

The following Table shows the number of factories opened, extended and closed in 1932 and 1933, in each of the eight regions into which the country was divided for the purposes of the Survey; factories employing less than 25 persons are excluded; as also are laundries, etc., and other establishments not engaged in manufacture or in the processing of new goods :—

Regions.	Factories Opened.		Factories Extended.		Factories Closed.	
	1933	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
South and South-West England...	20	62	4	19	10	27
Greater London	220	261	25	44	107	94
Wales	2	10	—	8	2	5
Midlands	63	94	27	32	94	73
Eastern Counties	17	31	8	10	12	13
North-West England ...	94	112	17	20	109	121
North-East England ...	33	46	10	31	46	48
Scotland	14	20	4	10	29	37
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN...	463	636	95	174	409	418

It will be seen that Greater London was the region, in both years, in which the number of factories opened and extended exceeded the number closed by much the largest margin. "Greater London," for the purposes of the Survey, includes the whole of Middlesex and Surrey, southern Essex, and north-western Kent.

The numbers employed in the new factories, in December, 1933, were 29,500 for the new factories of 1933, and 53,750 for the new factories of 1932, a total of 83,250. Of this total, 34,950 were in Greater London; 16,900 in North-West England; 11,700 in the Midlands; and 5,550 in South and South-West England.

Only 65 of the new factories established in 1933 represented transfers from one area to another—"areas" being the 41 subdivisions of the "regions" into which the country was divided; and only 6 represented transfers from one "region" to another. In only three of these cases was the transfer from the north to the south of England; and in two of these the transfer was made for technical reasons.

The number of factories established by, or with the assistance of, foreign concerns in 1933 was 37, out of a total of 463; this compares with 122 (out of 636) in 1932. Of the 37 "foreign" factories in 1933, 10 were German, and 8 American; other nationalities represented were Belgian, Dutch, Italian, French, and Swiss.

An appendix to the Report contains a detailed list of factories opened, extended, and closed in 1933.

* *House of Commons Bill* III. H.M Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post free).

† *Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary*, 1923–32. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. (3½d., post free.)

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

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR 19TH MARCH, 1934.

A SPECIAL analysis has been made of the numbers of boys and girls registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 19th March, 1934, showing the proportions, among those under 16 years of age, who had not had any full-time employment.

The numbers of boys and girls registered as applicants for employment normally show marked fluctuations from month to month, sharp increases after the end of each school term (when children who have reached the school-leaving age become available for work) being generally followed by considerable reductions during succeeding months, when many of those unemployed are absorbed into employment. These fluctuations are illustrated in the following Table, which shows the numbers of unemployed juveniles on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain, at certain dates for which statistics are available during the past five months, separate figures being given for boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, insured against unemployment, and for uninsured boys and girls, aged 14 to 17 years inclusive :—

Boys and Girls, under 18 *years of age, Registered as Unemployed in Great Britain.*

Date	Insured Boys and Girls (16 and under 18).			Uninsured Boys and Girls (14 and under 18).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1933 :						
18th December...	21,152	11,150	32,302	21,955	18,137	40,092
1934 :						
22nd January ...	26,212	19,192	45,404	38,740	32,923	71,663
19th February ...	25,139	17,710	42,849	33,229	29,903	63,132
19th March ...	22,390	14,706	37,096	26,822	24,846	51,668
23rd April ...	21,368	13,809	35,177	40,349	34,929	75,278

The increases, in January and April this year, in the numbers of uninsured boys and girls (aged 14 to 17) registered as unemployed were unusually large, the numbers of children leaving school at Christmas and Easter having been exceptionally high owing to the sharp rise in the birth-rate in the last quarter of 1919 and the first quarter of 1920.

For 19th March, 1934, the information which is ordinarily collected with regard to unemployed juveniles (*see*, for example, pages 174 and 175 of the present issue of this GAZETTE) has been supplemented by special returns from each Employment Exchange and Juvenile Employment Bureau in Great Britain, classifying the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, who were on the registers at that date under the following headings :—

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

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

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

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

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Of a total of nearly 89,000 unemployed boys and girls, under 18 years of age, on the registers at 19th March, nearly 37,000 were found to be under 16 years of age. Of these, over 7,000, while registered as applicants for employment, were attending whole-time at a day school; of those who had left school, nearly 16,000 had not had any full-time employment, whilst nearly 14,000 had at some time been in full-time employment. The figures for boys and girls separately are given below :—

Boys and Girls, under 16 *years of age, Registered as Unemployed in Great Britain, at* 19*th March,* 1934.

—	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.
Still attending whole-time day school, while registered as applicants for employment ...	4,434	23	3,008	17	7,442	20
Not at school, but no full-time employment since leaving school ...	7,954	42	7,803	44	15,757	43
Others	6,741	35	6,990	39	13,731	37
Totals ...	19,129	100	17,801	100	36,930	100

The following Table shows, for each of the main administrative areas into which Great Britain is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, on the registers at 19th March, and the proportions of these who were (*a*) still attending whole-time at a day school, and (*b*) not at school, sub-divided according to whether they had, at any time since leaving school, been in full-time employment :—

Boys and Girls (under 16 *years of age) Registered as Unemployed at* 19*th March,* 1934.

Administrative Division.	Number (aged 14 and 15) registered as unemployed.	Still attending whole-time day school while registered as applicants for employment.	Not at school.	
			No full-time employment since leaving school.	Others.
	BOYS.			
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	1,471	35	17	48
South-Eastern ...	913	26	37	37
South-Western ...	1,511	28	34	38
Midlands ...	884	30	32	38
North-Eastern ...	4,462	24	46	30
North-Western ...	3,073	19	34	47
Scotland	4,438	14	57	29
Wales	2,377	30	40	30
Totals ...	19,129	23	42	35
	GIRLS.			
London	1,359	27	22	51
South-Eastern ...	1,159	15	46	39
South-Western ...	1,737	18	46	36
Midlands ...	881	21	41	38
North-Eastern ...	4,400	16	46	38
North-Western ...	2,763	12	37	51
Scotland	3,822	11	52	37
Wales	1,680	29	45	26
Totals ...	17,801	17	44	39

Of the total numbers of unemployed boys and girls under 16 years of age, the proportions still attending, whole time, at day schools varied widely in different districts. They were lowest in Scotland (boys 14 per cent., girls 11 per cent.) and the North-Western Division (boys 19 per cent., girls 12 per cent.) and highest in Wales (boys 30 per cent., girls 29 per cent.) and London (boys 35 per cent., girls 27 per cent.). There were even wider variations, in different districts, in the proportions who had left school but had not had any full-time employment, which ranged from 17 per cent. among boys, and 22 per cent. among girls, in London, to 57 per cent. among boys, and 52 per cent. among girls, in Scotland. Of the unemployed boys, the proportions who had left school and had at some time been in full-time employment were highest in London (48 per cent.) and in the North-Western Division (47 per cent.); of the unemployed girls, the proportions who had left school and had had some full-time employment were highest in London (51 per cent.) and the North-Western Division (51 per cent.), and lowest in Wales (26 per cent.).

A comparison of the figures as to the proportions still attending school, while available to leave and registered as applicants for employment, with those obtained by means of a previous enquiry,* on a sample basis, relating to 16th February, 1931, shows a marked increase in these proportions since that date. It will be seen from the Table given above that at 19th March, 1934, 23 per cent. of the boys, and 17 per cent. of the girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed were still attending whole time at a day school; in February, 1931, the corresponding proportions were found to be only 10 per cent. among the boys, and 4½ per cent. among the girls, under 16 years of age.

As no comparable figures exist for any date in 1933, it is not possible to assess exactly the effect, on the unemployment position among those under the age of 16, of the increased numbers who left school for employment at Christmas, 1933. It will be noted, however, that the numbers registered as unemployed in the London, South-Eastern, and Midland Divisions at 19th March were relatively small.

Of the total number of unemployed boys and girls, under 18 years of age, registered as applicants for employment, the proportions under 16 years of age were considerably higher, and the proportions of 16 and 17 years of age were correspondingly lower, at 19th March, 1934, than at 16th February, 1931, when the age distribution of the juveniles on the registers was previously ascertained by means of the sample enquiry* to which reference has been made above. At 19th March, 1934, 39 per cent. of the boys and 45 per cent. of the girls, under 18 years of age, registered as applicants for employment were under 16 years of age; at 16th February, 1931, the corresponding proportions were 27½ per cent., among the boys, and nearly 34 per cent. among the girls.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Of 51,834 boys and girls, aged 16 or 17 years, who were registered as unemployed at 19th March, 7,283 were known to be on short-time or otherwise only temporarily suspended from work, on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 98 were persons who were normally only in casual employment. As regards the remaining 44,453 (all but a small proportion of whom may be assumed to have been wholly unemployed), particulars were obtained showing the numbers who were 16 years of age, and 17 years of age, respectively. The figures are given, for each Divisional Area, in the following Table.

* A summary of the results of the enquiry referred to was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1932.

*Boys and Girls,** 16 *and* 17 *years of age, Registered as Unemployed at* 19*th March*, 1934.

Division.	Total number (aged 16 and 17) on the registers.*	Aged 16 years.		Aged 17 years.	
		Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.
	Boys.				
London	2,231	802	36	1,429	64
South-Eastern ...	1,447	507	35	940	65
South-Western ...	1,828	752	41	1,076	59
Midlands ...	1,192	453	38	739	62
North-Eastern ...	5,344	2,225	42	3,119	58
North-Western ...	5,164	2,219	43	2,945	57
Scotland ...	6,403	2,823	44	3,580	56
Wales	2,195	977	45	1,218	55
Totals ...	25,804	10,758	42	15,046	58
	Girls.				
London	1,481	632	43	849	57
South-Eastern ...	1,385	586	42	799	58
South-Western ...	1,310	573	44	737	56
Midlands ...	930	422	45	508	55
North-Eastern ...	3,881	1,882	48	1,999	52
North-Western ...	3,594	1,642	46	1,952	54
Scotland ...	4,530	2,182	48	2,348	52
Wales	1,538	717	47	821	53
Totals ...	18,649	8,636	46	10,013	54

* Excluding 7,283 insured boys and girls known to be on short-time, or otherwise temporarily suspended, and 98 others normally in casual employment.

ENQUIRY IN THE DERELICT AREAS.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 19th April, asking as to the intentions of the Government with regard to an enquiry in the derelict areas, the Minister of Labour made the following statement :—

"The Government have for some time been enquiring into the special problem presented by the derelict areas, and have decided, before proceeding further, to have enquiries made in typical places within the districts of Durham, South Wales, Cumberland, and Scotland; and for this purpose they have asked the following to make investigations on their behalf : In Cumberland, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; in Durham and Tyneside, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty; and in South Wales, Sir Wyndham Portal."

It has since been announced that Sir Arthur Rose has agreed to undertake the investigation in Scotland.

THE HEAD MASTERS' AND HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1933.

The Head Masters' and the Head Mistresses' Employment Committees were established in London in 1918 by the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, to give advice to boys and girls from public and secondary schools in choosing a career, and to assist them in finding suitable employment. They are composed of panels of members representative of the schools, and of business and the professions, respectively; and also have the assistance of numerous "advisers" of standing in their particular professions, who are prepared to interview and advise special candidates at the Committees' request.

Each Committee co-operates with some 230 or 240 schools, from which pupils who have continued secondary education until at least the age of 16, and are recommended by their head teachers, are eligible for assistance. The large majority of the candidates dealt with have passed the school certificate examination (many of them with exemption from matriculation); and numbers of the older candidates, particularly among the boys, are in possession of the higher certificate examination qualification (with exemption from the London Intermediate examination in arts, science, or commerce). The majority of the Committees' candidates are of the school-leaving age (*i.e.*, between 16 and 18); both Committees, however, have on their registers numbers of qualified applicants who have had experience in various occupations and callings : during the year 1933 the Headmasters' Committee alone placed in employment 113 candidates who were over the age of 19.

The Committees' officers periodically visit the co-operating schools, and advise by means of individual interviews or by general addresses the head teachers, candidates, and their parents on the choice of, and prospects offered by, various careers. Candidates are also interviewed at the Committees' offices, advised as to the type and sources of further technical training, or registered for employment. A further series of well attended meetings for senior girls from schools in the London region was arranged by the Headmistresses' Committee during 1933, at which addresses on careers were given to audiences of 700 or more by experts in various professions; two meetings for parents were also held at which addresses were given on "opportunities and careers for girls."

Co-operation between the two Committees and the Ministry of Labour continued during the year in the collection and dissemination of information relating to training facilities and professional requirements and prospects in careers suited to secondary school pupils, and it was found possible to publish five further pamphlets in the "Choice of Career" series.* In addition a pamphlet entitled "Some Careers for Secondary School Boys," which gives details of 45 careers open to secondary school boys and the methods and cost of preparation therefor and the prospects after training, was published during the year. A similar pamphlet is available for girls. Copies of either pamphlet may be obtained, gratis, on application to the Ministry of Labour, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Pupils from the secondary schools are seeking the advice and assistance of their appropriate Committees in increasing numbers. During 1933 the Headmasters' Committee dealt with over 4,000, and the Headmistresses' Committee with nearly 3,600 fresh applications for advice. Both Committees also report some expansion in all other sections of their work, and record that the period closed with fewer applicants on the registers than has been the case since 1929. The gradual revival of commerce and industry during the year, added to a growing appreciation by employers of their services, made it possible for both Committees to place in employment a greater number of boys and girls than in any previous period of their fourteen years' history. Fifteen hundred and thirty-two boys were placed by the Headmasters', and 1,782 girls by the Headmistresses' Committee; and there is at present every indication that the figures will be surpassed during 1934. The tendency, recorded in the Reports for 1932, for both boys and girls to seek other than purely clerical careers was again well defined; and although some 73 per cent. of the boys and over 76 per cent. of the girls still entered clerical occupations, increased numbers were also placed in non-clerical situations.

Of candidates placed in other than clerical posts, over a hundred boys again entered engineering firms; while numbers of both boys and girls entered the distributive trades (wholesale and retail). Others interested in the sciences were placed in Government, municipal, scholastic, industrial, and hospital laboratories; while a large number of girls took up hospital or nursery nursing as a career.

In order to maintain contact with their candidates, and to keep in touch with tendencies in the employment market, both Committees encourage the boys and girls whom they place in employment to report progress either at "open evenings" held each week or by calls at their offices during ordinary hours. They are then afforded an opportunity of discussing any difficulties they may have encountered, and are supplied with any information they may require in regard to facilities for further training.

The Committees have on their registers candidates of various ages, scholastic attainments, and business and professional experience, every one of whom is recommended by his or her head teacher. It will be appreciated that with their detailed knowledge of each boy's or girl's achievements both inside the school and in games, hobbies, and other activities, the Committees can offer employers invaluable assistance in filling junior vacancies. Their offices are at 41, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (telephone number, Victoria 8020), and they will welcome enquiries from employers and be pleased to send a representative on request to discuss questions of staff recruitment, or to give further information on the work of the organisations they represent.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY; 1933.

A statistical summary of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the year ended 31st December, 1933,† prepared by the Mines Department has recently been published.‡ The summary is based partly on returns made for the purpose of wage ascertainments for certain districts, and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners. It shows that at undertakings which produced 200,163,224 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the year, 184,894,795 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £123,079,404, equivalent to 13s. 3·76d. per ton, of which 8s. 9·55d. represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £125,256,944, equivalent to 13s. 6·59d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,177,540, or 2·83d. per ton. In Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and South Wales and Monmouthshire, there were debit balances ranging from 0·23d. to 4·57d. per ton, and in the other districts credit balances ranging from 0·61d. to 11·37d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 737,326, and the number of man-shifts worked was 178,169,990. The average output per man-shift worked was 22·47 cwts., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1·54d. The average cash earnings ranged from 7s. 8·47d. per shift in Northumberland and 8s. 0·48d. in Durham to 10s. 1·80d. and 10s. 4·91d. in Yorkshire and in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire respectively. Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0·41d. to 4·32d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11·66d. and 1s. 1·69d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4·61d. per shift.

* The "Choice of Career" pamphlets are published through H.M. Stationery Office, at prices ranging from 1*d.* to 6*d.* each. They are constantly being brought up to date as changes in professional examination syllabuses or prospects are recorded. Each issue (or re-issue) is noted at the time of publication in the list of Official Publications appearing in this Gazette (*see*, for example, page 188 of this issue); and a complete list of the pamphlets issued may be obtained on application to the Ministry headquarters.

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the year ended 31st Jan., 1934.

‡ Cmd 4554. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

FISHERMEN EMPLOYED IN SEA FISHING, 1932.

THE following particulars relating to the number of fishermen employed in sea fishing in Great Britain in 1932 are taken from statistical tables* published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Fishery Board for Scotland; the corresponding figures for 1913 and 1924 are also given for comparison:—

Fishermen employed in Sea Fishing.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	1932.	1924.	1913.	1932.	1924.	1913.
Regularly employed ...	29,565	32,541	37,870	22,763†	26,488†	32,678†
Occasionally employed ...	3,508	4,486	7,512	859	970	1,145‡
Total	33,073	37,027	45,382	23,622	27,458	33,823

The total number of sea fishermen employed in Great Britain as a whole has fallen from 79,205 in 1913 to 56,695 in 1932. The number of those regularly employed has fallen by 18,220, or 26 per cent., and the number occasionally employed by 4,290, or 50 per cent.

Of those regularly employed in England and Wales in 1932, 17,693 were employed in trawling, and 11,872 in other modes of fishing. The reduction in the "regularly employed" category has been mainly in "other" forms of fishing: the figures for England and Wales for the three years in the Table are:—Regularly employed in trawling:—1932, 17,693; 1924, 18,773; 1913, 19,575. Regularly employed in other forms of fishing:—1932, 11,872; 1924, 13,768; 1913, 18,295.

WEEKLY REST IN ITALY: NEW LEGISLATION.

THE *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for 17th March, 1934, contains the text of an Act dated 22nd February, 1934, issuing a consolidated and amended text of the existing legislation governing the weekly rest for employed persons in Italy, which is to come into force 180 days after the date of its promulgation in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*. An important feature of the new Act is the extension, in principle, of the protection with regard to weekly rest to "all persons who perform work in the service of other persons"; thus, agricultural workers are now to be covered, and not only workers in industry and commerce, as heretofore. Certain specified classes of workers are, however, excluded from the scope of the Act; these include persons employed in private domestic service, relatives of the employer living with him and maintained at his expense, home workers, persons in responsible managerial and administrative positions, crews of vessels, persons employed by the State and public bodies, and workers in railway and tramway undertakings. Persons employed in industries engaged in working up perishable raw materials may also be excluded by special decree if the work is carried on for not more than three months in the year.

The weekly rest must normally fall on a Sunday and comprise 24 consecutive hours running from midnight to midnight, or such other hour as may be fixed by collective agreement. Certain exceptions from the normal regulation of the weekly rest may be authorised by decree for particular industries, occupations and categories of workers. Thus, in industries where the work requires to be carried on continuously, in seasonal industries, and in cases where technical considerations or considerations of the public interest so require, the weekly rest may be granted to the workers, in rotation, on days other than Sundays. For specialised workers the duration of the rest period may be reduced to 12 consecutive hours, if it is not possible for the full period of 24 consecutive hours to be granted by rotation. Special regulations are also laid down in the Act for the application of the weekly rest in undertakings and industries to which the normal regulation cannot conveniently be applied. In agriculture, the weekly rest is to be regulated under collective agreements. The Act also provides for a simplification of the administrative machinery.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Two Acts, the Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Act, and the Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act, were passed in the Victorian Legislative Assembly on 29th December, 1933.

The first Act reiterates the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Acts§ relating to unemployment relief tax, but, whereas the operative period of these provisions has hitherto been extended from year to year, it is now prolonged indefinitely.

The second Act sets forth the rates at which the tax is to be levied for the year ending 30th June, 1934. The schedule of rates, which range, for every £100 of the taxable income, from 10s. on a taxable income of not less than £52 but under £104 per annum, to £5 18s. 6d. on an income exceeding £3,000 per annum, remains the same, subject, however, to a reduction of 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. as in the previous year.

* *Sea Fisheries: Statistical Tables* (England and Wales) and *Sea Fisheries: Statistical Tables* (Scotland). H.M. Stationery Office.

† Including crofter-fishermen, to the number of 5,675 in 1932 and 7,309 in 1924. The number of crofter-fishermen in 1913 is not stated.

‡ Men from inland centres engaged in the summer herring fishing only.

§ *See* this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 286; March, 1931, page 93; December, 1931, page 464; and April, 1932, page 131.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

I.—SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixty-sixth session at Geneva on 26th–28th April, 1934. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. A. Norman, of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body adopted a budget for the year 1935 which provided for an estimated expenditure of 8,787,110 Swiss francs, and for a net total, allowing for appropriations-in-aid, of 8,541,046 Swiss francs. This net total represents an increase of 283,170 Swiss francs over the corresponding figure in the budget for 1934.

The question of the agenda of the 1936 Conference was the subject of preliminary consideration, and the Governing Body provisionally selected the following subjects for possible inclusion in the agenda:—Safety provisions for workers in the building industry, particularly in regard to hoists and scaffolding; employment of children in the cinema industry; collective agreements; and the recruiting and placing of migrant workers.

The tripartite meeting, which it is proposed to hold with a view to facilitating ratification of the Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines,* has been convened to meet in Geneva on 26th June, 1934.

II.—AGENDA FOR FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 10th May, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that the agenda for the forthcoming International Labour Conference contained seven formal items, *viz.*:—The reduction of hours of work; unemployment insurance and relief for the unemployed; alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; maintenance of acquired rights under invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance by migrant workers; revision of the Convention on workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; underground employment of women in mines; and revision of the Convention on the employment of women at night.

In addition, the Conference will discuss the Annual Report of the Director; the annual reports of Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty; and a report on the organisation and co-ordination of national and international public works.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—As a result of the meeting of the Federation of Coal Mining Associations of Belgium held on 18th April, 1934, the coal-owners intimated to the Prime Minister their decision to postpone until 20th May, 1934, the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in miners' wages. (*See* this GAZETTE for April, 1934, page 123).

Textile Industry.—On the grounds that the competitive position of the Belgian textile industry necessitated the lowering of the costs of production, the employers have proposed reductions in the wages of some 150,000 workers employed in the industry in the province of Flanders. A reduction of 35 per cent. was proposed by the "Association of Belgian Textile Groups," 15 per cent. by the flax and jute master-spinners, 20 per cent. by the Ghent master-weavers; while the Ghent cotton spinners proposed a reduction of 17 centimes an hour in the wages of male operatives and 25 per cent. in those of female operatives. These proposals were rejected by the workers, who, however, declared their willingness to accept a reduction, as from 15th May, of 5 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus, subject to the maintenance of the existing collective agreement. According to a report dated 8th May, an agreement has been concluded for the Ghent and Courtrai districts, under which wages are to be reduced by 5 per cent. for each drop of 20 points in the cost-of-living index. It is not known how many of the 150,000 workers affected are covered by this agreement.

Iron and Steel and Metal and Engineering.—A reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of workers in the iron and steel industry was proposed by the employers and rejected by the workers. The situation was considered at a meeting of the National Joint Committee for the industry, held early in May, as a result of which the president recommended that wages should be reduced by 5 per cent. as from 15th June, but that the reduction should not apply to wages of 26 francs a day or less in the case of adult workers. The workers, for their part, demanded that a Committee of Inquiry should be set up to determine fresh bases for the fixation of wages; the employers, however, rejected this proposal, and announced that they were not prepared to recognise any recommendation of the Joint Committee.

A proposal by the employers in the constructional engineering industry, made early in April, to reduce wages in the industry by 10 per cent. was rejected by the workers. The National Joint Committee for the industry held several meetings in April, and the president has put forward a proposal for the reduction of wages by 2½ per cent. as from 15th May, and by a further 2½ per cent. as from 15th July. The proposals are still under discussion by the workers.

* *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1934, page 47.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries. It was much better than a year ago. The industries showing the most marked improvement during the month were the building, public works contracting and allied trades, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, vehicle building, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances, tailoring and dressmaking, furniture manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and most of the transport services.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining and in most of the textile industries.

The improvement in employment was most marked in the South of England, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In the London and South-Eastern Administrative Divisions employment was fairly good. In the South-West and Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland it was bad, while in Wales it was very bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, 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 23rd April, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·7, as compared with 17·3 at 19th March, 1934, and with 21·3 at 24th April, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, was 14·1, as compared with 14·8 at 19th March, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·6, as compared with 2·5. For males alone, the percentage at 23rd April, 1934, was 19·3 and for females, 9·6; at 19th March, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 20·1 and 9·8.

At 23rd April, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,729,242 wholly unemployed, 329,913 temporarily stopped, and 89,040 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,148,195. This was 53,382 less than a month before, and 549,439 less than a year before. The total included 1,736,423 men, 61,717 boys, 301,317 women and 48,738 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 829,079 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (*a*) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (*b*) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (*c*) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 942,310 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 224,594 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 152,212 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd April, 1934, was 2,208,667.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a slight decline and continued bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st April, 1934, showed a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 24th March, 1934, but an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 29th April, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934, was 5·08, an increase of 0·06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th March, 1934, and of 0·37 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 29th April, 1933.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of April was 98, compared with 95 at the end of March, and 69 at the end of April, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a further slight improvement, and was much better than in April, 1933. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26·4 at 23rd April, 1934, compared with 27·0 at 19th March, 1934, and 44·3 at 24th April, 1933.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. It remained very bad also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment continued to improve in all sections, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most pronounced in marine engineering, but employment in that section and in constructional engineering continued very bad. In general and textile engineering there was a slight improvement, but employment remained slack on the whole. There was a slight improvement also in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment in those sections was fair. Employment was again good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed an improvement, but was still bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22·1 at 23rd April, 1934, compared with 21·1 at 19th March, 1934, and 28·0 at 24th April, 1933.

In the wool textile industry the decline in the worsted section continued during April, and employment at the end of the month was only moderate. There was also a decline in the woollen section, but employment in that section remained good in most districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 14·1 at 23rd April, 1934, compared with 11·3 at 19th March, 1934, and 18·8 at 24th April, 1933. In the carpet trade employment continued good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole. There was a slight decline also in the lace trade, but employment was still fairly good. In the silk industry employment was moderate and slightly worse than in March; in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment continued fair on the whole, though there was a considerable amount of short-time working at some centres. In the linen trade employment continued to improve, but was still slack on the whole. In the jute industry it declined and remained bad. 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 showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there also was an improvement, and employment generally was good. In the shirt and collar trades employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair. In the corset trade employment was good; and it was good also in the glove trade. In the felt hat trade employment showed a slight decline, but continued fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change, and was only moderate. Short time continued to be largely worked in many districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16·5 at 23rd April, 1934, compared with 16·7 at 19th March, 1934, and 19·4 at 24th April, 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 to moderate.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry there was an improvement in all districts, but employment on the whole was still slack. As regards individual occupations, employment with bricklayers was good, and in some areas a definite shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters, plasterers, and painters employment was moderate, and in most other sections it was slack; with all classes there was some improvement, which, however was relatively slight in the case of plasterers and plumbers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement and was fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed a further improvement and continued moderate. With millsawyers also it continued to improve, but was still slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change and was good generally. With letterpress printers it improved slightly and was fair on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good. With lithographic printers it continued to improve, but was still only moderate. With lithographic artists it was fair to moderate. With bookbinders it continued fair generally.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it declined and was only moderate; and there was also some decline at Worcester.

In the glass trades employment showed little general change, and remained slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed some improvement but was still bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers remained slack generally. With seamen it was still very slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

various other industries :—

(*a*) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for April, 1934.	April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	786,509	5·08	+ 0·06	+ 0·37
Iron „	6,111	5·31	− 0·10	+ 0·52
Shale „	2,067	5·87	− 0·05	− 0·13
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number	Number.
Pig Iron	—	98	+ 3	+ 29
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	383	− 15	+ 25
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	59,237	327,951	+ 0·3	+28·9

(*b*) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed. Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles :—						
Cotton	59,931	− 1·6	− 1·1	96,443	+ 0·2	+ 3·9
Woollen ...	54,639	− 0·7	+ 9·4	104,749	− 2·5	+13·7
Worsted ...	76,185	− 0·2	+ 2·0	127,142	− 2·2	− 1·3
Carpet	11,061	+ 0·6	+10·0	21,624	+ 1·5	+15·2
Boot and Shoe ...	60,222	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	125,155	+ 1·1	− 4·3
Pottery	10,222	+ 0·8	+13·8	18,124	− 0·0	+22·7
Brick	11,285	+ 2·5	+11·0	30,008	+ 3·4	+15·5*

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. :—

Divisions.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople at 23rd April, 1934. Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd April, 1934. Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a month before.	a year before.
London	11·0	5·3	9·2	− 0·8	216,566	− 14,766	− 80,883
South-Eastern ...	9·6	5·3	8·6	− 1·1	93,801	− 10,568	− 37,831
South-Western ...	15·1	6·7	13·2	− 0·9	129,143	− 5,917	− 23,631
Midlands... ...	14·6	7·3	12·5	− 0·2	236,904	− 2,218	− 131,215
North-Eastern ...	24·4	9·9	21·2	− 0·5	461,019	− 7,035	− 128,367
North-Western ...	23·3	15·5	20·7	− 0·2	463,957	+ 2,422	− 91,048
Scotland... ...	27·4	13·3	23·5	− 1·1	335,132	− 14,433	− 41,149
Wales	35·2	14·4	33·0	− 0·3	211,673	− 867	− 15,315
Northern Ireland	28·2	16·5	23·7	− 0·8	60,472	− 1,758	− 12,874
Special Schemes...	3·7	0·7	2·8	...	—	—	—
Total ...	19·3	9·6	16·7	− 0·6	2,208,667	− 55,140	− 562,313

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from April, 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 :—

Date.	Percentages Unemployed† among Insured Workpeople. Males.	Females.	Males and Females. Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
1933.						
24 April ...	24·3	13·2	17·1	4·2	21·3	2,770,980
22 May ...	23·6	12·0	16·5	3·9	20·4	2,653,852
26 June ...	22·7	10·8	15·8	3·6	19·4	2,503,898
24 July ...	22·7	10·9	15·5	4·0	19·5	2,507,215
21 August ...	22·4	10·5	15·3	3·8	19·1	2,474,062
25 September	21·6	10·0	15·3	3·1	18·4	2,398,718
23 October ...	21·4	9·5	15·3	2·8	18·1	2,359,763
20 November	21·1	9·4	15·3	2·6	17·9	2,341,693
18 December	20·8	9·0	15·1	2·5	17·6	2,287,466
1934.						
22 January ...	21·6	11·0	15·9	2·8	18·7	2,457,207
19 February	21·0	10·7	15·5	2·7	18·2	2,383,663
19 March ...	20·1	9·8	14·8	2·5	17·3	2,263,807
23 April ...	19·3	9·6	14·1	2·6	16·7	2,208,667

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

† Up to and including June, 1933, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the Chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 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 :—

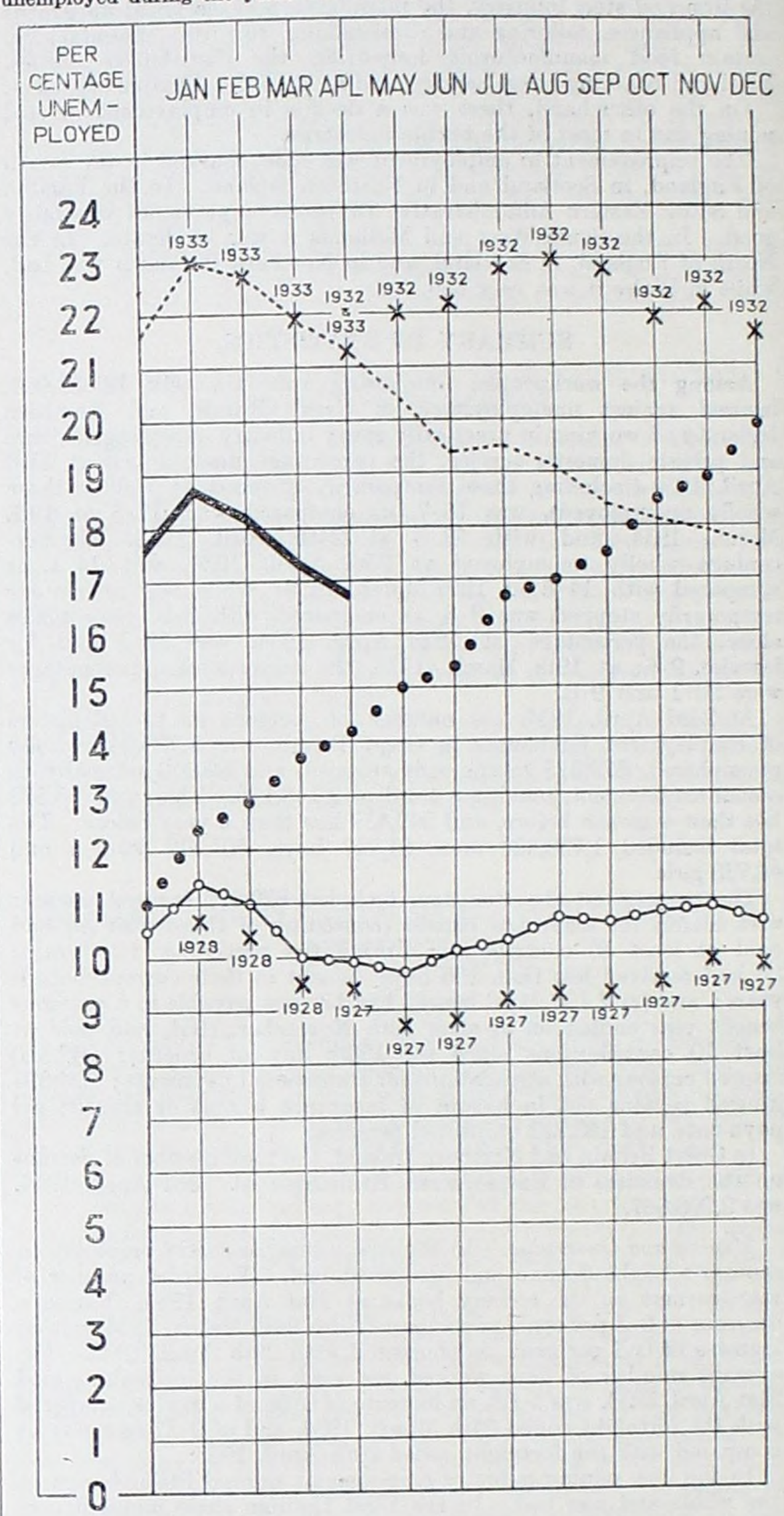
Plain Curve - - = 1934.

Broken Curve - - = 1933.

Dotted Curve - - = 1930.

Chain Curve - - = *Mean for* 1924–29†.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.‡

APRIL, 1934.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total. Numbers.	Percentages of numbers Insured at July, 1933.
London	2,413	3,756	2,371	3,461	12,001	0·50
South-Eastern ...	1,805	1,909	1,053	1,518	6,285	0·62
South-Western ...	1,130	1,614	830	1,300	4,874	0·53
Midlands	1,158	3,265	883	2,895	8,201	0·43
North-Eastern ...	1,283	3,690	973	2,567	8,513	0·41
North-Western ...	1,192	3,171	925	3,030	8,318	0·38
Scotland	1,224	2,641	738	2,188	6,791	0·50
Wales...	514	1,267	348	484	2,613	0·42
GREAT BRITAIN ...	10,719	21,313	8,121	17,443	57,596	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.

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* 170 *giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.*

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26·8 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 25·5 at 19th March, 1934, and 32·9 at 24th April, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·2 (from 19·6 to 19·4), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1·5 (from 5·9 to 7·4).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st April, 1934, showed a decrease of 0·3 per cent., as compared with 24th March, 1934, but an increase of 0·3 per cent., as compared with 29th April, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934, was 5·08, an increase of 0·06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th March, 1934, and of 0·37 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 29th April, 1933.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st April, 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.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
	21st Apr., 1934.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year before.	Fortnight ended 21st Apr., 1934.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year before.
		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	42,592	+ 0·3	+ 4·1	5·50	...	+0·41
Durham	107,828	+ 0·6	+ 6·4	5·19	+0·12	+0·33
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,908	+ 0·2	+ 9·5	5·50	+0·11	+0·01
South Yorkshire ...	97,929	− 0·1	− 2·4	4·84	+0·09	+0·41
West Yorkshire ...	45,001	− 0·3	− 0·5	4·40	+0·03	+0·01
Lancs. and Cheshire	62,776	− 0·8	− 3·3	5·01	−0·09	+0·50
Derbyshire	47,577	− 0·2	− 2·3	4·18	+0·13	+0·71
Notts. and Leicester	56,316	+ 0·3	− 1·9	4·68	+0·24	+0·98
Warwick	16,948	+ 0·0	− 1·6	5·49	−0·14	+0·98
North Staffordshire...	23,179	+ 0·0	+ 1·9	4·93	−0·06	+0·77
South Staffs†, Worcs. and Salop	29,626	− 0·1	− 1·2	4·99	−0·05	+0·82
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,575	− 0·2	+ 2·1	4·95	+0·14	+0·55
Kent	6,875	+ 0·5	+ 6·7	5·56	+0·10	+0·16
North Wales... ...	10,785	+ 0·0	−12·9	5·53	...	+0·70
South Wales and Mon.	138,720	− 1·6	− 1·6	5·30	+0·07	−0·34
England and Wales	702,635	− 0·3	− 0·2	5·00	+0·06	+0·35
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians	12,595	+ 0·7	+ 1·4	5·78	+0·22	+0·72
Fife and Clackmannan	20,538	+ 0·2	+ 6·4	5·63	+0·01	+0·22
Rest of Scotland ...	50,741	− 1·2	+ 4·8	5·72	+0·03	+0·58
Scotland	83,874	− 0·6	+ 4·7	5·71	+0·06	+0·52
GREAT BRITAIN ...	786,509	− 0·3	+ 0·3	5·08	+0·06	+0·37

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934, was 0·71 of a day per week, of which 0·65 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 24th March, 1934, was 0·78 of a day per week, of which 0·71 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 29th April, 1933, were 1·08 and 1·05 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 21st April, 1934 (which included the Easter holidays), was reported to the Mines Department as 17,007,200 tons, as compared with 19,199,200 tons in the four weeks ended 24th March, 1934, and 15,435,700 tons in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1933 (which included the Easter holidays last year).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 23rd April, 1934, and the increases or decreases as compared with 19th March, 1934, and 24th April, 1933, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934. Numbers. Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Numbers. Temporary stoppages.	Percentages. Wholly Unemployed.	Percentages. Temporary stoppages.	Percentages. Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a Year before.
Great Britain ...	198,967	75,314	19·4	7·4	26·8	+ 1·3	− 6·1
England and Wales ...	172,985	72,982	19·1	8·0	27·1	+ 1·4	− 6·1
Scotland ...	25,982	2,332	22·2	1·9	24·1	− 0·2	− 6·1
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland... ...	8,758	427	17·1	0·9	18·0	− 0·5	− 5·0
Durham ...	34,827	5,176	24·1	3·6	27·7	+ 0·3	− 4·6
Cumberland and Westmorland... ...	3,602	270	32·7	2·4	35·1	− 1·1	− 5·8
Yorkshire ...	24,807	17,053	14·3	9·9	24·2	+ 0·5	−15·4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,228	9,907	19·2	11·7	30·9	+ 5·7	+ 0·2
Derbyshire ...	6,936	4,374	10·8	6·9	17·7	+ 1·8	− 4·1
Notts. and Leicestershire	8,760	5,198	13·8	8·2	22·0	+ 2·2	− 8·3
Warwickshire	1,075	39	8·3	0·3	8·6	+ 0·9	− 1·5
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	7,817	4,934	11·4	7·2	18·6	+ 4·2	−14·7
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,310	1,792	11·7	16·0	27·7	+ 0·9	−12·9
Kent... ...	332	75	4·8	1·1	5·9	...	− 2·3
Wales and Monmouth...	57,385	23,726	26·9	11·1	38·0	+ 1·1	+ 1·0

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 4,152,100 tons in April, 1934, as compared with 4,264,000 tons in March, 1934, and with 3,906,100 tons in April, 1933.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during April, and remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 27·4 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 28·3 at 19th March, 1934, and 47·2 at 24th April, 1933.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns. Fortnight ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year before.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.* Fortnight ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,514	+ 0·3	+ 57·4	4·60	− 0·43	+ 0·44
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,902	+ 6·0	+ 32·0	5·76	+ 0·01	+ 0·39
Other Districts ...	1,695	+ 1·7	+ 11·1	5·86	+ 0·23	+ 0·97
ALL DISTRICTS	6,111	+ 2·4	+ 33·9	5·31	− 0·10	+ 0·52

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934, was 2,067, showing an increase of 0·2 per cent. as compared with March, 1934, and of 0·9 per cent. as compared with April, 1933. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5·87 in April 1934, as compared with 5·92 in March, 1934, and 6·00 in April, 1933.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued to improve, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·8 at 23rd April, 1934, compared with 28·2 at 19th March, 1934, and 41·6 at 24th April, 1933.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

* *See* footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 98 furnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1934, compared with 95 at the end of March, 1934, and 69 at the end of April, 1933. In the case of 69 firms, employing 12,859 workpeople at the end of April, 1934, there was an increase of 1·4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1934, and an increase of 29·3 per cent. compared with April, 1933.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Apr., 1934.	Mar., 1934.	Apr., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	27	28	18	− 1	+ 9
Cumberland and W. Lancs	36	7	7	5	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	9	9	6	...	+ 3
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	42	18	17	15	+ 1	+ 3
Lincolnshire	23	11	11	7	...	+ 4
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	35	7	5	7	+ 2	...
South Wales and Mon...	20	4	4	4	...	...
England and Wales	267	83	81	62	+ 2	+21
Scotland	77	15	14	7	+ 1	+ 8
Great Britain ...	344	98	95	69	+ 3	+29

The production of pig iron in April, 1934, amounted to 496,300 tons, compared with 503,600 tons in March, 1934, and 324,700 tons in April, 1933.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Employment showed a further slight improvement during April, and a marked improvement as compared with a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26·4 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 27·0 at 19th March, 1934, and 44·3 at 24th April, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 59,237 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 21st April, 1934, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0·3 per cent., as compared with the week ended 24th March, 1934, and by 28·9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 29th April, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·5 in the week ended 21st April, 1934, the same as in March, 1934, compared with 5·3 in April, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

—	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,608	+ 2·6	+42·7	39,017	+ 2·5	+ 45·6
Puddling Forges ...	946	−22·3	+41·2	4,004	−16·8	+ 79·8
Rolling Mills ...	21,485	+ 0·7	+21·2	114,513	+ 0·5	+ 32·9
Forging & Pressing	1,214	− 3·4	+10·0	6,523	− 2·6	+ 14·6
Founding	6,192	+ 0·1	+15·4	34,074	− 0·5	+ 19·9
Other Departments	10,609	+ 0·3	+20·8	59,618	+ 0·0	+ 23·2
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,183	+ 0·4	+20·0	70,202	+ 0·9	+ 24·0
Total ...	59,237	+ 0·1	+22·3	327,951	+ 0·3	+ 28·9
Districts.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	12,033	+ 0·4	+24·3	67,314	+ 0·3	+ 29·0
Sheffield, Rotherham	17,288	+ 0·8	+19·5	95,829	+ 0·4	+ 26·7
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	315	+ 0·6	− 5·4	1,580	+ 1·5	+ 14·1
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,179	− 4·0	+15·8	22,475	− 5·0	+ 21·4
Staffordshire ...	5,643	+ 0·4	+16·4	31,902	+ 0·1	+ 20·1
Other Midland Counties ...	3,511	+ 1·2	+33·3	19,296	+ 4·1	+ 32·6
Wales and Mon. ...	7,446	+ 2·9	+30·7	41,552	+ 3·3	+ 30·1
Total, England and Wales	50,415	+ 0·6	+22·2	279,948	+ 0·6	+ 26·8
Scotland	8,822	− 2·3	+23·1	48,003	− 1·0	+ 42·9
Total ...	59,237	+ 0·1	+22·3	327,951	+ 0·3	+ 28·9

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 716,800 tons in April, 1934, as compared with 834,500* tons in March, 1934, and 509,600 tons in April, 1933.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35·4 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 35·2 at 19th March, 1934, and 45·1 at 24th April, 1933. In the week ended 21st April, 1934, 303 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 319 in the week ended 24th March, 1934, and 284 in the week ended 29th April, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change, and continued very bad. In the week ended 21st April, 1934, 80 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 79 in the week ended 24th March, 1934, and 74 in the week ended 29th April, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 21st Apr., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 21st Apr., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	54	− 2	+ 2	303	− 16	+ 19
Steel Sheet	8	...	...	80	+ 1	+ 6
Total ...	62	− 2	+ 2	383	− 15	+ 25

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1934, amounted to 46,638 tons, or 3,309 tons less than in March, 1934, but 18 tons more than in April, 1933.

ENGINEERING.

Employment during April again showed an improvement in each section of the industry, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most pronounced in marine engineering, but employment in that section and in constructional engineering continued very bad. Employment was a little better in general engineering and in textile engineering but remained slack on the whole; it improved slightly and continued fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. Employment was again good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd April, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Divisions.	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a	
							Month before.	Year before.
	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.							
London ...	6,034	1,029	193	490	2,682	10,428	−1,496	− 9,024
South-Eastern	3,111	591	212	180	1,474	5,568	− 842	− 5,468
South-Western	2,808	221	532	167	2,087	5,815	− 382	− 4,391
Midlands ...	8,189	1,904	77	1,181	8,788	20,139	−1,349	− 23,075
North-Eastern	22,409	1,391	7,092	1,947	1,753	34,592	−2,320	− 22,316
North-Western	27,477	2,941	290	705	3,367	34,780	−2,892	− 23,011
Scotland ...	16,366	468	5,293	2,057	1,725	25,909	−2,272	− 13,847
Wales... ...	1,523	97	86	282	612	2,600	+ 21	− 718
Northern Ireland	1,455	121	1,724	181	387	3,868	− 135	− 1,885
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	89,372	8,763	15,499	7,190	22,875	143,699	−11,667	−103,735
	Percentages Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.							
London ...	7·6	6·5	40·2	13·4	5·6	7·1	− 1·0	− 6·3
South-Eastern	7·3	6·8	11·2	24·0	4·9	6·6	− 1·1	− 6·6
South-Western	8·3	8·1	8·9	22·3	7·3	8·1	− 0·5	− 5·7
Midlands ...	10·4	7·0	5·7	16·4	8·4	9·2	− 0·6	− 10·4
North-Eastern	22·0	12·9	42·7	26·2	11·4	22·8	− 1·5	− 13·0
North-Western	24·1	14·5	24·8	23·6	17·1	22·0	− 1·8	− 13·0
Scotland ...	24·7	12·3	37·6	40·1	15·3	25·7	− 2·3	− 12·0
Wales... ...	29·6	16·4	53·8	30·7	24·8	28·0	+ 0·2	− 7·1
Northern Ireland	22·0	22·8	38·6	46·4	15·9	26·8	− 0·9	− 12·6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16·9	9·7	33·5	24·6	8·7	15·0	− 1·3	− 10·3
Ditto, Mar., 1934	*18·2*	*10·6*	*37·1*	*25·7*	*9·5*	*16·3*	—	—
Ditto, Apr., 1933	*27·7*	*18·4*	*50·1*	*38·2*	*16·2*	*25·3*	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering continued very bad generally. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved slightly but was again very

* Revised figure.

bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general engineering showed an improvement at some centres but was still very bad; in textile engineering it continued very slack. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment improved in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture and was generally fair; it continued good in the cycle section; and improved, and was fairly good, in electrical engineering. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district remained fair to moderate on the whole; it continued to improve in London and the Southern Counties and was generally fair to fairly good. Employment remained good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment improved considerably in marine engineering but was still very bad in that section and in general engineering; it continued very bad in Wales and Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during April, though still bad, was better than during the previous month. The improvement was most pronounced in Scotland (where the resumption of work on the new Cunard liner resulted in increased employment on the Clyde), and in North-Eastern England. There was a slight decline in South-Western England.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd April, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 19th March, 1934, and 24th April, 1933:—

Division.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd Apr., 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,374	− 215	− 182	27·8	− 2·5	− 1·0
South-Eastern...	830	− 245	− 337	12·2	− 3·6	− 4·6
South-Western	5,795	+ 316	− 130	24·8	+ 1·4	− 2·9
Midlands ...	96	− 15	− 37	30·0	− 4·7	− 21·2
North-Eastern	30,150	− 1,713	− 7,006	64·3	− 3·6	− 7·9
North-Western	10,877	− 44	− 3,616	45·4	− 0·2	− 10·6
Scotland ...	25,863	− 3,254	− 9,652	57·4	− 7·3	− 13·7
Wales	3,420	− 314	− 869	58·5	− 5·3	− 6·5
Northern Ireland	4,758	− 83	− 3,036	55·8	− 1·0	− 18·5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	84,163	− 5,567	− 24,865	49·7	− 3·3	− 10·2

As compared with a year ago, there were marked reductions in the numbers unemployed in Scotland, the North of England, and Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, on the whole, during April. In many districts extended stoppages were reported at Easter. The numbers of workpeople recorded as unemployed, however, were less than in April of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 22·1 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 21·1 at 19th March, 1934, and with 28·0 at 24th April, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the preparing and spinning sections were 22·1, 20·5, and 28·1; and in the manufacturing section 22·0, 21·7 and 27·8.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment showed a decline in the spinning mills; in the doubling mills employment was very irregular; in the weaving department it was fairly good. At Stalybridge there were extended stoppages at Easter, and thereafter irregular short-time working and sectional stoppages continued. At Stockport a considerable amount of short time was reported, both in the spinning and in the doubling mills. At Hyde the recent improvement was maintained, but short time was largely worked.

At Oldham employment continued very bad in mills engaged in mule spinning; ring spinning mills were reported to be fairly well employed. In the weaving section employment continued very bad, particularly with weavers of velvets and sheetings. At Middleton the Egyptian spinning mills worked full time, except for the usual stoppage at Easter; some of the mills in the American section, however, worked intermittent short time. At Shaw the Easter holidays were extended; thereafter employment remained good in the Egyptian section, but declined and was slack in the American section.

At Bolton employment showed little general change; it was reported as bad with spinners, moderate with cardroom workers, and fair with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh no improvement was reported; employment with spinners was bad. At Bury and at Rochdale many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Easter; there was a decline with velvet weavers at Bury. At Heywood employment was worse than in March, especially in the spinning section.

At Preston seasonal slackness affected a considerable number of mills; the spinning and preparatory departments of some mills were slack, and there was a good deal of under-employment in the weaving department. At Chorley, apart from a week's stoppage at Easter, the spinning mills were working full time. At Accrington employment continued to be depressed; the mills were running intermittently. At Blackburn employment remained bad; at Great Harwood a slight improvement was reported in the weaving department. At Darwen the position in the preparatory departments continued to be bad, with irregular short-time working; and much under-employment continued in the weaving department. At Burnley thirteen mills closed for the whole of Easter week, while ten were closed in the following week.

At Colne a further slight decline was reported; at Nelson there was much under-employment in the weaving department, and stoppages were reported in the spinning department. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, and was worse than in March.

In Yorkshire employment generally was bad, and worse than in March, both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections. At Huddersfield the spinning and doubling mills were on short time; while at Todmorden there was a decline, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments. Employment was good, however, at Skipton.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st April 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 21st April 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	10,435	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	16,029	+ 0·8	+ 6·7
Spinning	22,098	− 2·8	+ 3·0	33,290	+ 0·0	+ 9·4
Weaving	21,019	− 1·3	− 6·2	33,345	+ 0·4	− 2·1
Other	6,379	− 1·5	+ 0·5	13,779	− 0·5	+ 3·6
TOTAL	59,931	− 1·6	− 1·1	96,443	+ 0·2	+ 3·9
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,932	+ 7·4	− 1·9	7,210	+ 4·3	+ 1·7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,146	−13·4	−13·3	8,087	− 7·6	− 10·8
Oldham	7,910	+ 1·4	+ 0·1	13,729	+ 1·5	+ 7·1
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,582	+ 0·6	− 1·0	16,353	+ 0·6	+ 2·9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden	6,010	− 1·4	+ 7·3	9,953	+ 0·5	+ 7·8
Manchester	3,290	+ 6·5	− 8·1	4,927	+ 7·2	− 3·4
Preston and Chorley ...	4,749	− 2·9	− 3·5	7,596	− 0·7	+ 2·4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,758	− 2·3	+ 7·4	6,222	− 1·4	+ 15·2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,427	− 0·1	+ 5·2	6,005	+ 3·3	+ 15·4
Colne and Nelson ...	2,422	− 2·4	+ 3·5	5,133	+ 1·1	+ 2·8
Other Lancashire Towns	2,145	−26·6	−23·4	2,777	−23·2	− 12·6
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,472	+11·4	+14·1	3,790	+15·4	+ 14·1
Other Districts	3,088	+ 1·2	+ 8·1	4,661	+ 2·4	+ 13·4
TOTAL	59,931	− 1·6	− 1·1	96,443	+ 0·2	+ 3·9

Returns from firms employing about 58,400 workpeople in the week ended 21st April showed that about 9 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 14 hours each on the average.

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 23rd April, 1934:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 23rd April, 1934.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,860	4,307	6,167	964	5,197	6,161	12,328
Spinning ...	10,699	3,210	13,909	7,166	4,578	11,744	25,653
Beaming, Winding and Warping	1,781	5,329	7,110	1,468	7,775	9,243	16,353
Weaving ...	7,540	18,128	25,668	2,357	6,615	8,972	34,640
Other Processes	1,301	260	1,561	300	246	546	2,107
Total ...	23,181	31,234	54,415	12,255	24,411	36,666	91,081

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 19th March, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 29	− 104	− 75	+ 98	+ 715	+ 813	+ 738
Spinning ...	+ 294	+ 124	+ 418	+ 599	+ 1,126	+ 1,725	+ 2,143
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 107	+ 105	+ 212	+ 51	+ 928	+ 979	+ 1,191
Weaving ...	− 79	− 137	− 216	+ 265	− 171	+ 94	− 122
Other Processes ...	+ 271	+ 36	+ 307	+ 71	+ 120	+ 191	+ 498
Total ...	+ 622	+ 24	+ 646	+ 1,084	+ 2,718	+ 3,802	+ 4,448

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 97,533,600 lbs. in April, 1934, compared with 113,418,100 lbs. in March, 1934, and with 65,613,900 lbs. in April, 1933.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 10,739,000 lbs. in April, 1934, compared with 11,910,000 lbs. in March, 1934, and with 9,344,600 lbs. in April, 1933.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in April, 1934, were 153,575,000 square yards, compared with 170,027,000 square yards in the previous month, and 171,209,000 square yards in April, 1933.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE decline in the worsted section continued during April; employment at the end of the month was only moderate, and about the same as in April of last year. There was also a decline in the woollen section; but employment in that section remained good in most districts, particularly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where it was much better than last year. In the carpet section employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries (including those temporarily stopped) was 14·1 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 11·3 at 19th March, 1934, and with 18·8 at 24th April, 1933. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 5·2 at 23rd April, 1934, 5·5 at 19th March, 1934, and 10·9 at 24th April, 1933.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline for the fifth month in succession. Since November, 1933, the best recent month, the index number for wages paid, in the worsted section as a whole, has fallen from 84·1 to 75·9, or by 10 per cent. At Bradford employment continued fairly good, but there was a slight decline in the manufacturing department. At Shipley there was a slight improvement in the woolcombing section after the Easter holidays; but the general position showed some seasonal slackness. In the Keighley, Haworth, and Silsden districts some short time was reported, but employment on the whole showed little change. At Huddersfield there was no improvement in the fine worsted trade; short time was worked at practically all mills engaged on high-grade cloths. At Halifax there was a decline.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st April showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 27 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment declined and was slack; it was not so good as a year ago. With woolcombers there was a considerable decline in the merino section, but a slight improvement in the carding crossbred and preparing sections. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 21st April showed that 31½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a further slight decline, for the fifth month in succession. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st April showed that 28 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average; while 15½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. Since November, 1933, the number on short time has increased from 5 to 28 per cent.; while the number on overtime has fallen from 39 to 15½ per cent.

In the worsted weaving department also employment showed a decline. Twenty per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in the week ended 21st April, losing nearly 9 hours each on the average; while 12½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section also employment showed a decline; but employment generally remained good. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st April showed that 22 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 26 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time in that week, losing 9 to 10 hours each on the average. The corresponding overtime figures were 30 per cent. and 8 hours (spinning), and 14 per cent. and 5 hours (weaving). In the woollen section taken as a whole, short time was worked by 22 per cent. of the workpeople, who lost 9½ hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 18 per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment continued good, though a slight decline was reported, chiefly by manufacturers of women's wear; there was still, however, a certain amount of overtime and nightwork. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment remained good, but was not quite so good as in the previous month; fewer workers were employed at night. There was also a decline in the rag and shoddy trade, but employment was still described as fair. At Leeds and at Morley also employment was not quite so good as a month earlier; at Otley and at Guiseley, however, employment continued good, and night shifts were still worked.

In the blanket and rug trade in Yorkshire employment was generally moderate; some short time was reported at Hebden Bridge. At Witney full time working continued.

* 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.

At Stockport and at Rochdale employment showed a slight decline and was rather quiet. At Saddleworth a little short time was reported, but the mills remained fairly busy.

In the West of England employment on the whole continued good.

In Scotland employment showed little change, and was slack generally, with much short time. At Galashiels the improvement of the last two months was not fully maintained; some mills were fairly busy, but others reported a decline, and organised short time working was the rule at nearly all mills. At Dumfries, however, the tweed mills were much busier than a year ago.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At Kidderminster employment was very good; full time working continued, and some overtime was reported. In Yorkshire employment was good, and showed a slight improvement; it was good also in Scotland.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st April showed that less than 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)	Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure.* (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,828	− 1·3	91·2	20,793	− 3·4	69·9
Spinning... ...	37,573	+ 0·1	91·0	51,096	− 1·9	78·5
Weaving... ...	17,611	− 0·9	85·0	32,064	− 3 2	75·9
Other Depts. ...	9,563	+ 0·9	96·0	20,520	− 0·1	77·3
Not specified ...	1,610	− 1·1	91·2	2,669	− 4·1	58·5
Total—Worsted	76,185	− 0·2	89·8	127,142	− 2·2	75·9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	957	+ 3·2	72·0	1,967	+ 3·1	71·2
Spinning... ...	12,949	− 1·8	91·7	26,179	− 3·4	94·3
Weaving... ...	22,730	− 0·9	97·5	38,770	− 2·8	94·8
Other Depts. ...	15,984	+ 0·5	90·9	33,941	− 1·6	89·0
Not specified ...	2,019	− 1·3	80·6	3,892	− 5 2	80·5
Total—Woollen	54,639	− 0·7	92·9	104,749	− 2 5	91·4
CARPET SECTION...	11,061	+ 0·6	123·9	21,624	+ 1·5	130·6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	141,885	− 0·3	92·8	253,515	− 2·0	85·0
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	33,246	− 0·3	89·9	57,714	− 2·5	71·6
Huddersfield ...	8,179	− 0·1	91·4	14,265	− 2·5	73·7
Halifax	8,174	− 0·6	79·5	11,970	− 4·3	65·1
Leeds	8,168	− 0·6	92 0	13,602	− 3·3	86·2
Keighley ...	7,759	− 0·2	92·2	12,814	− 1·6	88·2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,351	+ 0·2	101·8	4,535	+ 1·8	90 5
Total, West Riding ...	68,877	− 0·3	89·5	114,900	− 2·5	74·7
West of England and Midlands ...	4,935	+ 1·2	92·1	8,541	+ 1·5	82·3
Lancashire ...	471	+ 2·8	161·5	810	+ 4·1	141·5
Scotland... ...	1,902	− 0·9	86·1	2,891	− 4 2	105·3
Total—Worsted	76,185	− 0·2	89·8	127,142	− 2·2	75·9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	13,042	− 0·2	96·4	27,535	− 2·7	88·6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,196	− 0·5	89·4	18,765	− 0·6	94·2
Leeds	8,265	− 2·4	108·3	16,787	− 6 8	109·5
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,561	+ 1·1	97·6	5,323	− 1·3	86·7
Bradford ...	1,259	+ 1·5	99·7	2,532	− 0·6	83·4
Total, West Riding ...	35,323	− 0·6	97·9	70,942	− 3 0	96·4
Lancashire ...	4,534	− 1·6	91·7	8,928	− 1·1	92·6
West of England, Midlands and Wales	3,473	− 1·9	86·1	6,244	− 0·7	94·7
Scotland ...	11,309	+ 0·1	82·7	18,635	− 2·0	75·6
Total—Woollen	54,639	− 0·7	92·9	104,749	− 2·5	91·4
CARPET SECTION	11,061	+ 0·6	123·9	21,624	+ 1·5	130·6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	141,885	− 0·3	92·8	253,515	− 2 0	85·0

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

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st April, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th March, 1934 :—

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; *−without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned."*)				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Worsted Section:					
Bradford	− 0·5	+ 0·0	− 1·6	− 0·1	− 0·3
Huddersfield	− 2·4	+ 0·3	− 0·6	+ 3·3	− 0·1
Halifax...	−15·5	+ 0·7	− 0·6	+ 0·4	− 0·6
Leeds	—	− 0·5	...	− 0·8	− 0·6
Keighley	+ 1·7	− 0·2	− 1·0	+ 0·1	− 0·2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	− 0·3	—	+ 2·1	+ 0·2
Total, West Riding	*− 1·2*	*+ 0·0*	*− 1·1*	*+ 0·8*	*− 0·3*
West of England and Midlands	− 0·5	+ 1·1	+ 2·2	+ 1·2	+ 1·2
Lancashire	—	+ 4·0	—	—	+ 2·8
Scotland	− 8·4	− 0·5	—	+ 1·1	− 0·9
Total	− 1·3	+ 0·1	− 0·9	+ 0·9	− 0·2

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section:				
Huddersfield	...	− 1·1	+ 1·1	− 0·2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	− 2·8	− 1·3	+ 1·9	− 0·5
Leeds...	− 2·6	− 2·9	− 1·6	− 2·4
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	− 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 3·6	+ 1·1
Bradford	− 3·3	− 1·8	+ 0·5	+ 1·5
Total, West Riding ...	*− 1·4*	*− 1·5*	*+ 0·9*	*− 0·6*
Lancashire	− 2·1	− 1·7	− 0·7	− 1·6
West of England, Midlands and Wales...	− 5·7	+ 0·2	− 1·7	− 1·9
Scotland	− 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 0·5	+ 0·1
Total	− 1·8	− 0·9	+ 0·5	− 0·7

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 23rd April, 1934:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd April, 1934.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	111	6	117	451	—	451	568
Wool Washing and Preparing... ...	538	138	676	363	105	468	1,144
Wool Combing ...	368	220	588	1,078	666	1,744	2,332
Wool Carding ...	512	63	575	523	46	569	1,144
Woollen Spinning ...	334	38	372	429	121	550	922
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	474	815	1,289	386	2,578	2,964	4,253
Woollen Winding and Warping	65	24	89	272	66	338	427
Worsted Winding and Warping	75	139	214	202	770	972	1,186
Woollen Weaving ...	147	207	354	309	1,899	2,208	2,562
Worsted Weaving ...	111	95	206	77	1,129	1,206	1,412
Other Processes ...	1,076	56	1,132	655	139	794	1,926
Total	3,811	1,801	5,612	4,745	7,519	12,264	17,876

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 19th March, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting .	+ 63	+ 3	+ 66	+ 112	− 3	+ 109	+ 175
Wool Washing and Preparing	+ 61	+ 20	+ 81	+ 56	− 6	+ 50	+ 131
Wool Combing...	+ 45	+ 42	+ 87	+ 348	+ 260	+ 608	+ 695
Wool Carding ...	+ 28	+ 13	+ 41	+ 152	+ 7	+ 159	+ 200
Woollen Spinning	+ 55	+ 4	+ 59	+ 223	+ 36	+ 259	+ 318
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+ 56	+ 240	+296	+ 72	+ 766	+ 838	+ 1,134
Woollen Winding and Warping	− 2	+ 13	+ 11	+ 54	+ 2	+ 56	+ 67
Worsted Winding and Warping	+ 20	+ 34	+ 54	− 3	+ 116	+ 113	+ 167
Woollen Weaving	+ 54	+ 38	+ 92	+ 110	+ 881	+ 991	+ 1,083
Worsted Weaving	+ 26	+ 43	+ 69	− 18	+ 358	+ 340	+ 409
Other Processes	+ 97	+ 13	+110	+ 79	+ 47	+ 126	+ 236
Total ...	+ 503	+ 463	+966	+1,185	+ 2,464	+ 3,649	+ 4,615

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 56,455,000 lbs. in April, 1934, compared with 61,043,000 lbs. in the previous month and 70,766,000 lbs. in March, 1933.

The *exports* of wool tops in April, 1934, were 3,827,000 lbs., compared with 4,565,000 lbs. in March, 1934, and with 3,005,000 lbs. in April, 1933.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in April, 1934, were 3,417,400 lbs., compared with 3,651,300 lbs. in March, 1934, and with 2,751,800 lbs. in April, 1933.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1934, were 6,848,000 square yards, compared with 8,782,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 5,545,000 square yards in April, 1933.

The *exports* of blankets were 2,158 cwts., 2,445 cwts., and 2,032 cwts., in April, 1934, March, 1934, and April, 1933, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment showed little general change during April, and was only moderate. Short time continued to be largely worked in many districts. The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16·5 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 16·7 at 19th March, 1934, and with 19·4 at 24th April, 1933.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Apr., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 21st Apr., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	1,808	− 1·1	− 2·1	3,738	− 3·4	− 8·4
Leicester	10,326	+ 0·1	+ 1·9	22,875	− 0·3	− 4·4
Leicester Country District	3,976	+ 2·4	+ 4·4	8,675	+ 3·9	+ 0·1
Northampton... ...	6,148	+ 2·2	+ 2·4	14,187	+ 4·5	+ 2·6
Higham, Rushden and District	5,829	+ 1·3	− 1·1	12,561	+ 2·5	− 5·7
Kettering and District	5,343	+ 0·4	− 4·3	12,173	+ 2·5	− 7·4
Rest of Northants ...	1,242	+ 3·1	+ 0·5	2,461	+ 6·2	− 1·0
Stafford and District	2,518	− 0·9	− 2·7	4,696	− 3·9	−19·9
Norwich and District	6,405	+ 2·3	+ 4·7	12,750	+ 0·5	− 0·1
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,448	− 1·4	+ 3·3	2,338	+ 0·6	+ 0·9
Leeds and District ...	1,566	+ 1·4	+ 1·4	3,121	+ 2·0	− 1·0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,547	+ 0·4	+ 4·9	11,816	+ 3·7	− 5·0
Birmingham and District	870	+ 1·6	− 0·3	1,507	+ 0·1	− 8·3
Other parts of England and Wales	4,354	+ 0·2	+ 4·8	8,430	+ 0·1	− 5·9
England and Wales ...	58,380	+ 0·9	+ 1·7	121,328	+ 1·6	− 4·2
Scotland	1,842	− 8·8	− 6·9	3,827	−12·0	− 9·8
Great Britain	60,222	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	125,155	+ 1·1	− 4·3

Returns from firms employing 58,350 workpeople in the week ended 21st April indicated that 36 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 9 hours each on the average; while about 11½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed little general change: in North London there was a demand for skilled workers due to the opening of new factories; in East London, however, a slight decline in employment was recorded. At Leicester there was little change; as in the previous month, employment was good with women workers, but only moderate with male workers. About 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 21st April were on short time, losing about 8 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district improved slightly, and was moderate or fair; there was more overtime than short time working among the workpeople employed by firms making returns.

At Northampton employment remained moderate; the improvement reported last month was maintained, and less short time was worked. About 46 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 21st April were on short time, losing about 6 hours each on the average. In the other Northamptonshire centres employment, on the whole, showed a slight improvement; but there was much variation as between one firm and another, and many firms were still slack. Short time continued to be very prevalent, affecting from 30 to 35 per cent. of those covered by the employers' returns in the Higham and Rushden and in the Kettering districts, and over 60 per cent. in the smaller Northamptonshire centres, collectively. At Raunds, however, employment remained good.

Employment at Stafford showed a distinct falling off after the Easter holidays; employers' returns for the week ended 21st April showed that over 72 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, losing 7 hours each on the average. Employment at Norwich remained good, with overtime greatly exceeding short time. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district and at Leeds continued bad, particularly in the heavy footwear trade, with much short time working.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment was slack generally; short time was largely worked. There was a slight improvement, however, at Rawtenstall.

Employment in Scotland declined; it was slack at Edinburgh, bad at Glasgow, and very bad at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd April, 1934 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd April, 1934.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	259	36	295	140	65	205	500
Rough Stuff Department	568	21	589	300	13	313	902
Clicking Department	1,047	7	1,054	1,146	9	1,155	2,209
Closing Department	43	711	754	20	1,256	1,276	2,030
Making Department	2,819	53	2,872	1,833	27	1,860	4,732
Finishing Department	1,861	313	2,174	1,082	196	1,278	3,452
Slipper Making ...	350	158	508	924	869	1,793	2,301
Clog Making ...	32	2	34	7	1	8	42
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	1,027	1	1,028	76	1	77	1,105
TOTAL ...	8,006	1,302	9,308	5,528	2,437	7,965	17,273

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 19th March, 1934 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	+ 19	+ 4	+ 23	+ 28	+ 24	+ 52	+ 75
Rough Stuff Department	+ 19	+ 1	+ 20	− 96	− 3	− 99	− 79
Clicking Department	+214	...	+214	+132	+ 5	+137	+ 351
Closing Department	+ 19	+ 89	+108	− 10	− 86	− 96	+ 12
Making Department	+ 51	+ 10	+ 61	−494	− 25	−519	− 458
Finishing Department	− 99	+ 29	− 70	−273	...	−273	− 343
Slipper Making ...	+ 27	+ 5	+ 32	+ 70	+ 164	+234	+ 266
Clog Making... ...	+ 6	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 10
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 91	...	+ 91	+ 20	+ 1	+ 21	+ 112
TOTAL ...	+347	+139	+486	−621	+ 81	−540	− 54

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in April, 1934, amounted to 45,440 dozen pairs, as compared with 54,353 dozen pairs in March, 1934, and with 55,133 dozen pairs in April, 1933.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further slight improvement and was fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 13·2 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 14·3 at 19th March, 1934, and 20·5 at 24th April, 1933.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year * before
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,733	+ 2·5	+11·2	4,377	+ 2·1	+10·8
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,593	+ 1·9	+12·8	20,916	+ 3·0	+18·1
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,773	+ 5·2	+ 4·5	4,235	+ 6·0	+ 8·7
Scotland	186	+ 2·2	+ 2·8	480	+ 8·1	+16·8
TOTAL	11,285	+ 2·5	+11·0	30,008	+ 3·4	+15·5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,247 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working on an average about 15½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st April, 1934. On the other hand, about 4½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 4½ hours each on the average.

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

BUILDING.

THERE was an improvement in all districts during April, but employment remained slack generally; at some centres, however, it was reported as good or fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in Scotland, but in all other districts there was an improvement.

As regards individual occupations, employment was good with bricklayers, and a shortage of skilled men was reported in some areas. With carpenters, plasterers and painters employment was moderate; and in most other branches it was slack. The improvement during the month affected all classes of operatives, but was relatively slight with plasterers and plumbers. Compared with April, 1933, there was an improvement in all occupations; with plasterers, bricklayers, and carpenters the improvement was marked.

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 23rd April, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with April, 1933 :—

—	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1933.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	137,830	16,664	653	12·1	− 1·9	− 8·2
Bricklayers ...	85,190	5,486	406	6·4	− 3·0	− 8·7
Masons... ...	22,380	3,857	224	17·2	− 2·6	− 3·9
Slaters and Tilers	7,650	1,337	121	17·5	− 5·7	− 1·8
Plasterers ...	29,670	3,261	241	11·0	− 0·8	−11·6
Painters ...	118,940	13,284	296	11·2	− 8·0	− 5·1
Plumbers ...	38,460	6,069	363	15·8	− 0·7	− 5·5
Labourers to above ...	248,640	50,523	1,546	20·3	− 1·8	− 4·7
All other occupations ...	195,020	51,968	1,473	26·6	− 3·1	− 4·3
Total ...	883,780	152,449	5,323	17·2	− 3·1	− 5·9
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	176,980	26,645	128	15·1	− 3·8	− 9·6
South-Eastern	140,440	10,759	114	7·7	− 2·1	− 5·9
South-Western	107,080	15,552	317	14·5	− 2·5	− 5·2
Midlands ...	104,690	16,605	1,002	15·9	− 2·6	− 7·4
North-Eastern	110,240	22,388	1,353	20·3	− 3·1	− 5·8
North-Western	111,790	23,158	921	20·7	− 3·3	− 5·9
Scotland ...	87,560	21,560	1,205	24·6	− 3·5	+ 3·7
Wales	28,310	9,457	280	33·4	− 2·5	− 9·1
Northern Ireland	16,690	6,325	3	37·9	− 2·5	− 3·2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	883,780	152,449	5,323	17·2	− 3·1	− 5·9

Building Plans Approved. For statistics see page 185.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it declined and was only moderate; and there was some decline also at Worcester.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·8 at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 20·5 at 19th March, 1934, and 33·7 at 24th April, 1933.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 21st April, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,785	− 0·3	+14·8	2,981	− 1·7	+24·4
Earthenware Manufacture	6,567	+ 1·1	+12·7	11,673	− 0·1	+22·4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,870	+ 1·0	+16·9	3,470	+ 1·8	+21·9
TOTAL	10,222	+ 0·8	+13·8	18,124	− 0·0	+22·7
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	7,895	+ 0·5	+10·6	12,783	− 0·1	+20·7
Other Districts	2,327	+ 2·0	+26·2	5,341	+ 0·2	+27·7
TOTAL	10,222	+ 0·8	+13·8	18,124	− 0·0	+22·7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,147 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,253, or about 22 per cent., were working on an average about 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st April, 1934; on the other hand, 603, or nearly 6 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during April showed little change compared with March and was good generally; it was considerably better than in April, 1933.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved slightly during the month, and was fair on the whole. It was again reported as slack in London, and also at Birmingham, Leicester and Newcastle-on-Tyne; at Reading, St. Albans and Watford, and a number of the smaller centres, employment was described as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment continued to improve, but remained moderate generally. In London and at some of the larger centres employment was described as bad; whilst at Hull, Leicester, Belfast and some of the smaller towns it was reported as fair. Employment with lithographic artists continued fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment remained fair generally; compared with April, 1933, however, it was much better.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7·4 at 23rd April, 1934, the same as at 19th March, 1934, compared with 11·0 at 24th April, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9·0, 9·1 and 10·7; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 6·7, 7·0 and 10·1.

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

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1934.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a	
		April, 1934.	Mar., 1934.	April, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	33,370	5·9	6·9	9·1	−1·0	− 3·2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,996	8·9	9·0	9·5	−0·1	− 0·6
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,644	5 8	5·7	7·7	+0·1	− 1·9
Scotland	5,525	9 9	11·2	12·1	−1·3	− 2·2
Other Districts ...	9,263	5·3	5·1	8·4	+0 2	− 3·1
Total	69,798	6 7	7·3	9·2	−0·6	− 2·5
Lithographic Printing	11,689	9·7	10·1	11·4	−0·4	− 1·7
Bookbinding	8,158	9 3	9·3	12·9	...	− 3 6
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,886	2·7	3 6	5·9	−0·9	− 3·2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33·2 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 33·7 per cent. at 19th March, 1934, and with 36·3 per cent. at 24th April, 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 23rd April, 1934, was 14·3, as compared with 15·7 at 19th March, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 36·3 at 23rd April, 1934, and 36·9 at 19th March, 1934.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Apr., 1934 ...	3,895	1,720	5,615	6,791	12,406
14th " " ...	3,454	1,556	5,010	6,488	11,498
21st " " ...	3,546	1,760	5,306	6,641	11,947
28th " " ...	3,252	1,658	4,910	6,045	10,955
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Apr., 1934	*3,521*	*1,672*	*5,193*	*6,478*	*11,671*
Average for Mar., 1934	*3,508*	*1,542*	*5,050*	*6,561*	*11,611*
Average for Apr., 1933	*3,147*	*1,697*	*4,844*	*6,330*	*11,174*

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during April was 846, compared with 726 in March, and with 667 in April, 1933.

East Coast.—Employment continued slack on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. At Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools conditions remained bad, but an increase in activity was reported at Hull. At Goole, improved conditions were maintained. Employment declined at Grimsby and was bad; it also declined at Ipswich, but was still described as fair.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate and somewhat better than in March. At Garston it declined; it also declined at Manchester and Salford and was moderate.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th April, 1934, was 11,341, compared with 10,870 in March, 1934, and with 9,632 in April, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,345 in the four weeks ended 27th April, 1934, compared with £22,353 in March, 1934, and with £18,367 in April, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Swansea remained good, but at Avonmouth it declined and was slack. There was an improvement at Port Talbot. At Penarth, the improvement reported last month was maintained. Employment remained good at Falmouth and fair at Plymouth; at Southampton it declined with casual dock workers and was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment improved slightly and was fair; it was also fair at Dundee, though it fluctuated somewhat. Employment declined at Greenock, but remained moderate at Grangemouth. It declined at Leith and Burntisland and was bad and moderate respectively. At Belfast employment continued fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during April was still very slack; requirements generally remained on a very low level. There were ample supplies of all ratings at the majority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, was 31·2, compared with 30·9 at 19th March, 1934, and 34·1 at 24th April, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was very poor, more particularly in the second week of the month. On the Tyne the demand was very slack; on the Wear it improved during the first three weeks but declined slightly thereafter, and at the end of April was moderate. The demand for men on the Tees was quiet, with slackness more marked in the third week; at the Hartlepools it was very slack, with little variation. At Hull the demand was moderate in the first fortnight and fair thereafter. The demand at Southampton was very quiet, more particularly in the second week of the month. At Bristol there was a very slack demand in the first week but an improvement was noted later in the month; at Avonmouth the demand fluctuated and at the end of April was fair. At Cardiff the demand was fair, apart from a period in the first week of April when it was quiet; at Newport there was a fair demand, with slightly less activity in the third week of the month; at Swansea the demand gradually improved during April and at the end of the month was very good. The demand at Manchester was fair; on the Mersey it was quiet, except in the second week when it was moderate. On the Clyde there was a quiet demand throughout April. At Leith the demand was slack, except in the third week when it was moderate. At Belfast the demand was very slack in the first and third weeks, and moderate in the second and last weeks.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Apr., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Four Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1934.	Apr., 1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	7,148	− 2,854	− 710	32,001	29,969
Manchester	491	− 114	+ 5	2,762	2,088
London	5,522	− 1,020	− 1,749	28,462	30,019
Southampton... ...	5,642	+ 760	− 904	22,780	20,972
Tyne Ports	1,905	+ 62	+ 258	7,350	5,567
Sunderland	223	+ 118	+ 173	764	911
Middlesbrough ...	282	+ 86	+ 76	940	785
Hull	924	+ 99	+ 455	3,074	2,826
Bristol‡	632	− 297	+ 133	3,270	2,856
Newport, Mon. ...	313	− 7	+ 110	1,079	1,339
Cardiff§	1,862	+ 421	+ 874	6,937	5,305
Swansea	1,690	+ 842	+ 281	4,225	3,672
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	230	+ 51	+ 48	772	827
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	427	+ 248	+ 20	1,061	1,066
Glasgow	2,422	+ 652	+ 908	7,724	6,716
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	301	+ 54	+ 202	960	531
TOTAL for above Ports	30,014	− 899	+ 180	124,161	115,449

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 23rd April, 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, respectively.

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 who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are 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 174 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 174.

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 April, 1933, and 1932, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932, and 1931, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd APRIL, 1934.

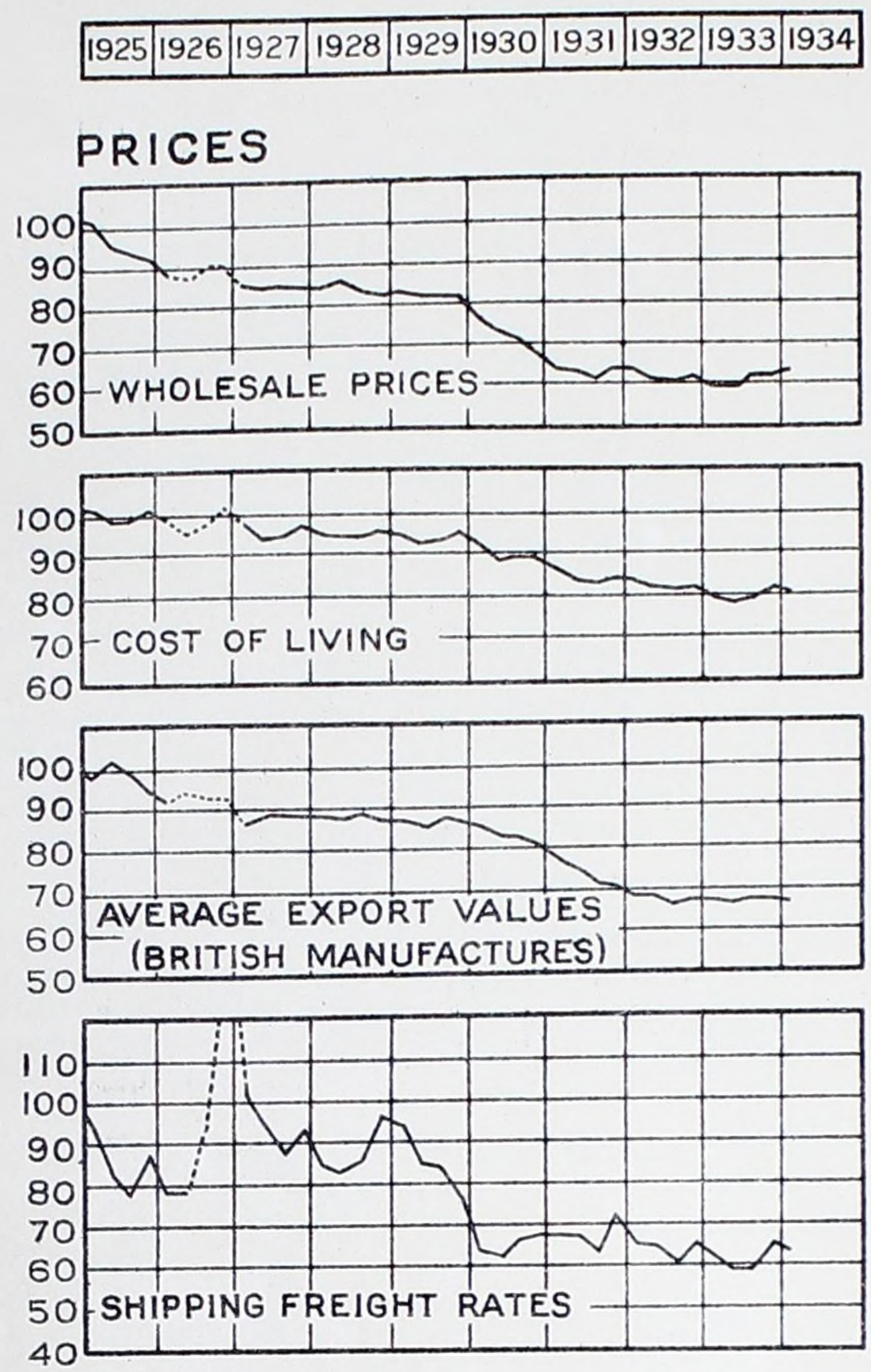
INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain only.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, and Casuals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,566	110	7,676	94	17	111	**7,660**	**127**	**7,787**	7,623	127	7,750
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	198,431	557	198,988	75,078	236	75,314	**273,509**	**793**	**274,302**	273,488	793	274,281
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	2,837	1	2,838	230	—	230	**3,067**	**1**	**3,068**	3,055	1	3,056
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,054	2	1,056	34	—	34	**1,088**	**2**	**1,090**	1,087	2	1,089
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	8,644	18	8,662	2,270	1	2,271	**10,914**	**19**	**10,933**	10,242	18	10,260
Slate Quarrying and Mining	795	—	795	6	—	6	**801**	—	**801**	798	—	798
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,843	103	1,946	1,046	6	1,052	**2,889**	**109**	**2,998**	2,842	109	2,951
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,282	21	2,303	370	7	377	**2,652**	**28**	**2,680**	2,593	28	2,621
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,372	10	2,382	219	3	222	**2,591**	**13**	**2,604**	2,591	13	2,604
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,709	79	3,788	950	34	984	**4,659**	**113**	**4,772**	4,614	113	4,727
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,715	42	1,757	522	6	528	**2,237**	**48**	**2,285**	2,176	43	2,219
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,143	478	9,621	2,107	144	2,251	**11,250**	**622**	**11,872**	11,024	620	11,644
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	4,503	2,572	7,075	3,618	5,077	8,695	**8,121**	**7,649**	**15,770**	8,095	7,643	15,738
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,901	333	3,234	875	44	919	**3,776**	**377**	**4,153**	3,763	377	4,140
Glass Bottles	3,015	184	3,199	914	44	958	**3,929**	**228**	**4,157**	3,926	228	4,154
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	9,237	1,029	10,266	730	146	876	**9,967**	**1,175**	**11,142**	9,877	1,173	11,050
Explosives	648	277	925	21	69	90	**669**	**346**	**1,015**	669	346	1,015
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,272	216	1,488	58	9	67	**1,330**	**225**	**1,555**	1,330	225	1,555
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	5,683	1,073	6,756	1,621	166	1,787	**7,304**	**1,239**	**8,543**	7,261	1,218	8,479
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	3,658	3	3,661	497	16	513	**4,155**	**19**	**4,174**	4,154	19	4,173
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	26,893	187	27,080	16,395	69	16,464	**43,288**	**256**	**43,544**	43,287	256	43,543
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,965	145	4,110	1,114	18	1,132	**5,079**	**163**	**5,242**	5,042	163	5,205
Tin Plates	4,142	273	4,415	5,715	515	6,230	**9,857**	**788**	**10,645**	9,857	788	10,645
Iron and Steel Tubes	4,038	58	4,096	1,550	6	1,556	**5,588**	**64**	**5,652**	5,587	64	5,651
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,101	198	2,299	1,017	74	1,091	**3,118**	**272**	**3,390**	3,118	272	3,390
ngineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	73,512	1,800	75,312	13,376	684	14,060	**86,888**	**2,484**	**89,372**	85,445	2,472	87,917
Electrical Engineering	6,954	668	7,622	968	173	1,141	**7,922**	**841**	**8,763**	7,803	839	8,642
Marine Engineering, etc.	14,634	32	14,666	818	15	833	**15,452**	**47**	**15,499**	13,729	46	13,775
Constructional Engineering	5,999	36	6,035	1,147	8	1,155	**7,146**	**44**	**7,190**	6,965	44	7,009
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	19,143	804	19,947	2,735	193	2,928	**21,878**	**997**	**22,875**	21,500	988	22,488
Carriages, Carts, etc.	2,099	188	2,287	216	24	240	**2,315**	**212**	**2,527**	2,238	212	2,450
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	4,702	31	4,733	1,033	6	1,039	**5,735**	**37**	**5,772**	5,728	37	5,765
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	81,220	203	81,423	2,706	34	2,740	**83,926**	**237**	**84,163**	79,173	232	79,405

* *See*, however, footnote ‡ on page 173, as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

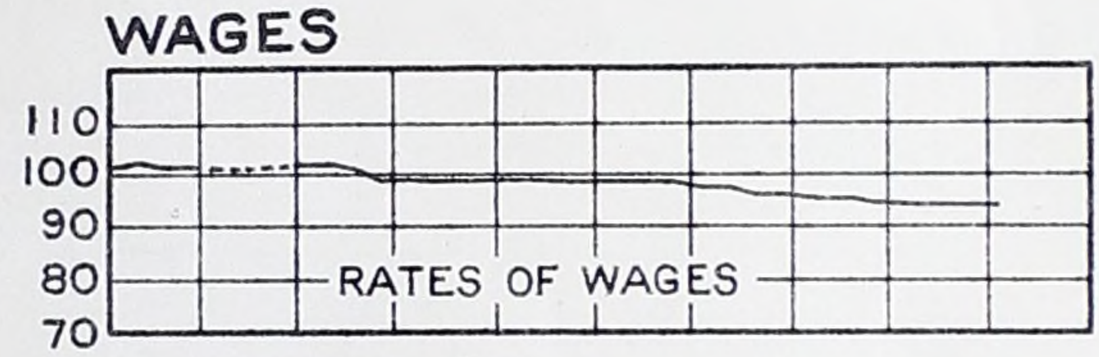
CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRAD

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE

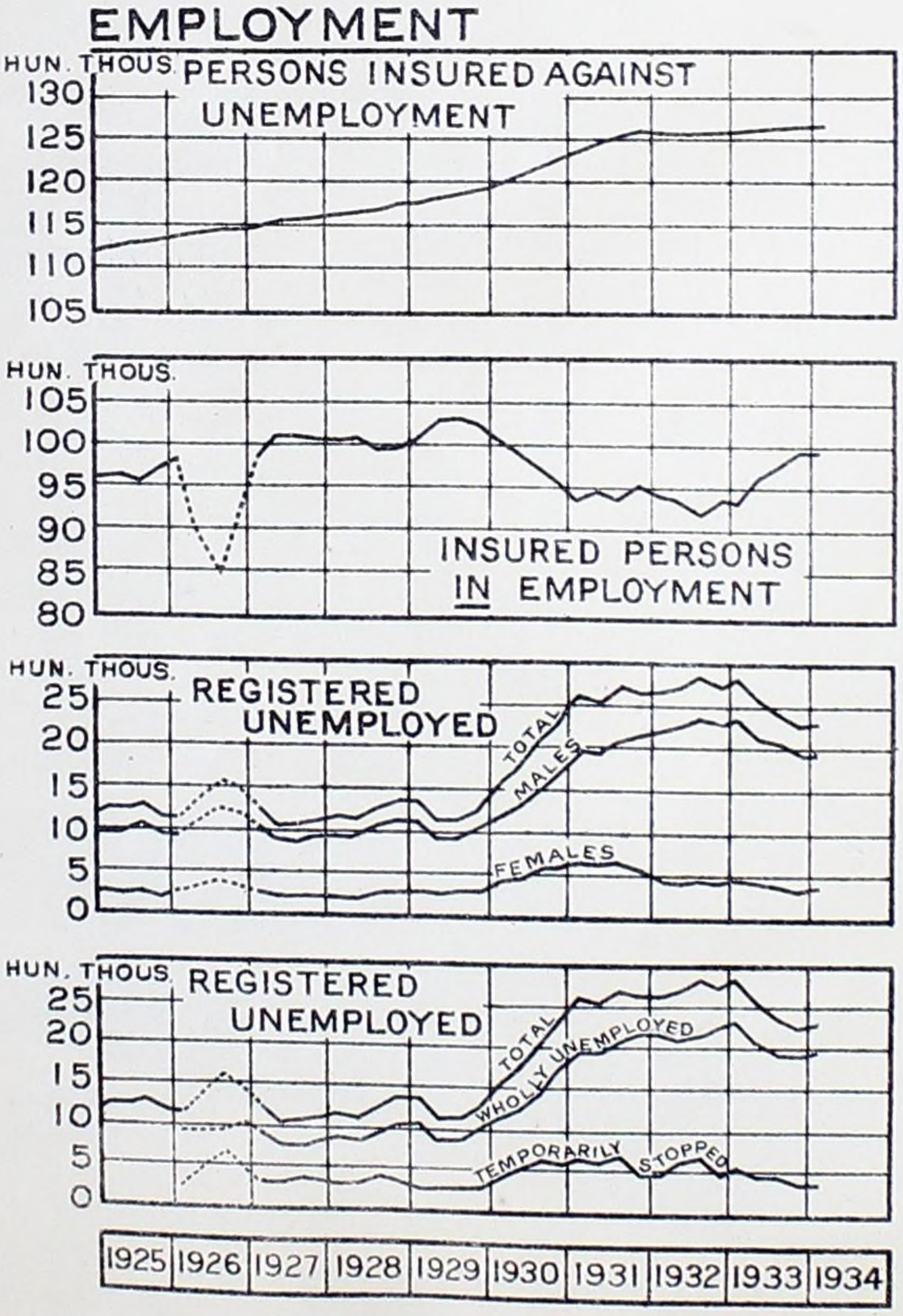
PRICES



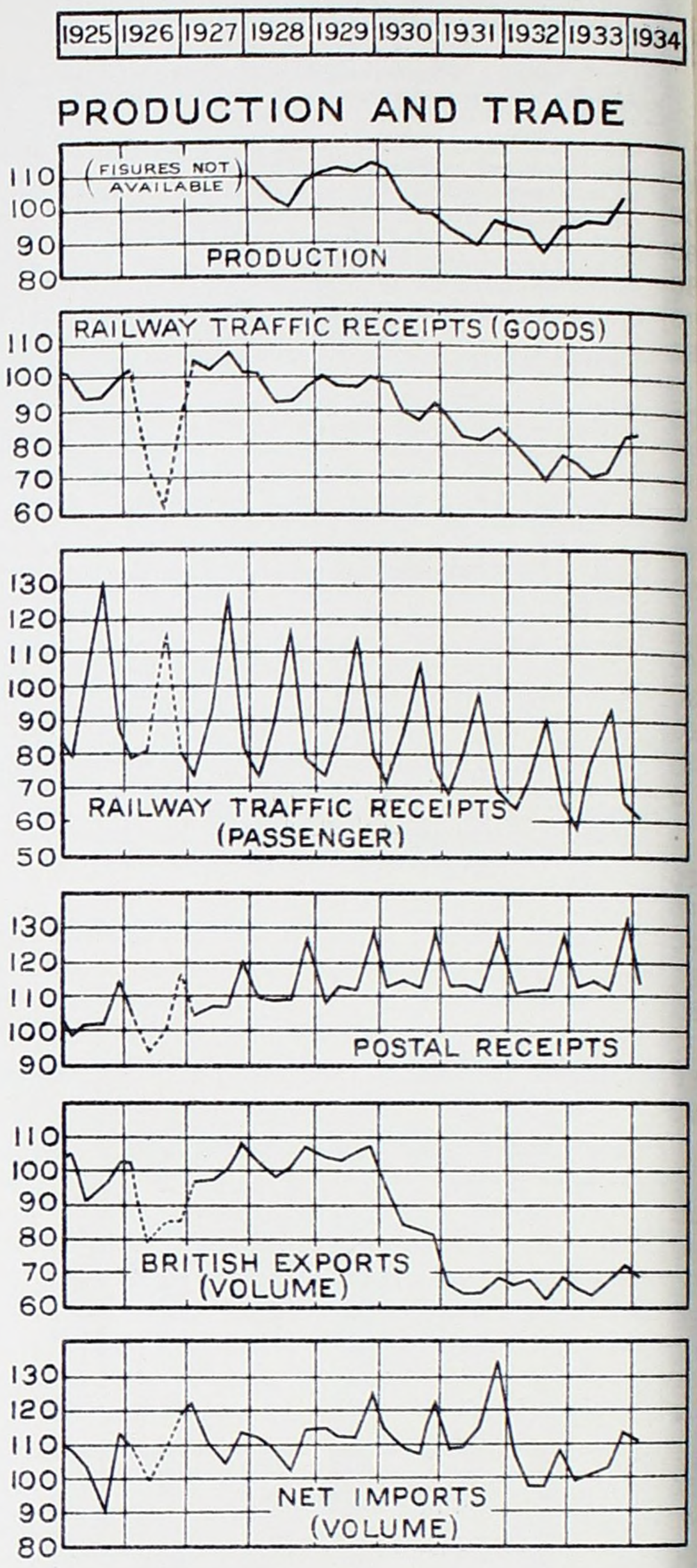
WAGES



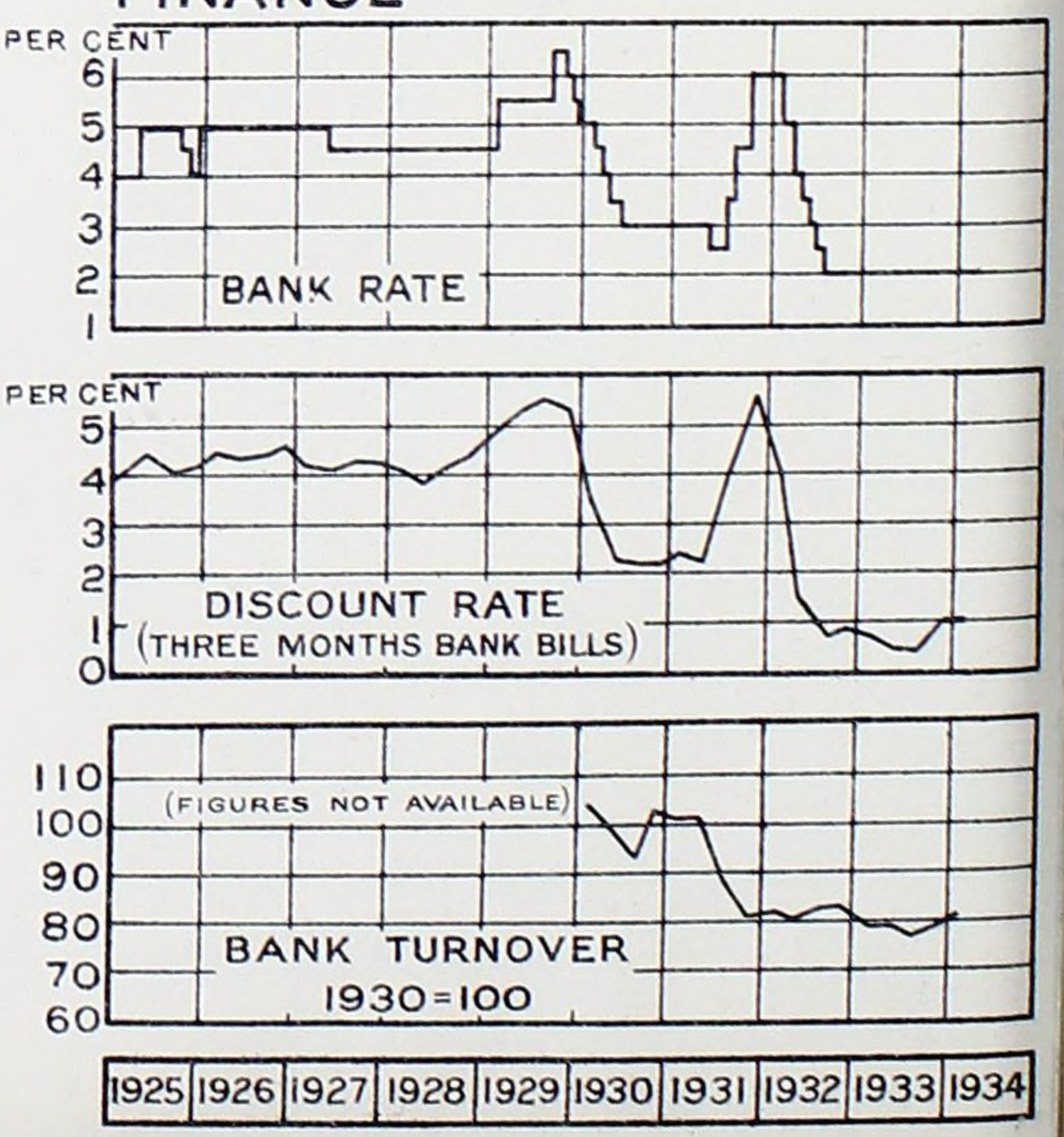
EMPLOYMENT



PRODUCTION AND TRADE

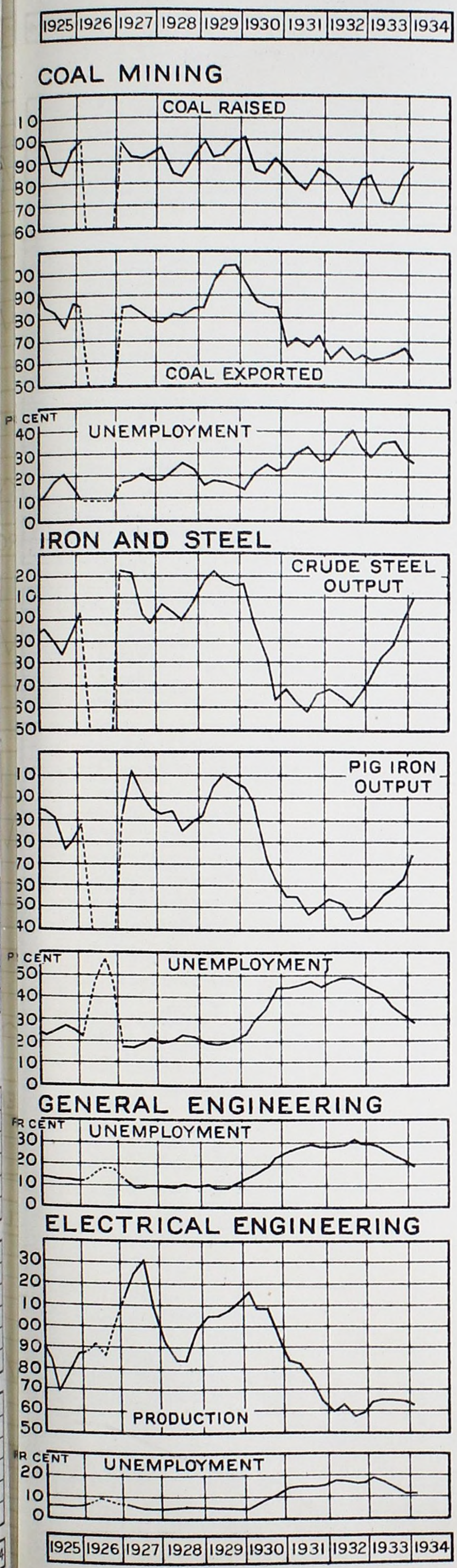


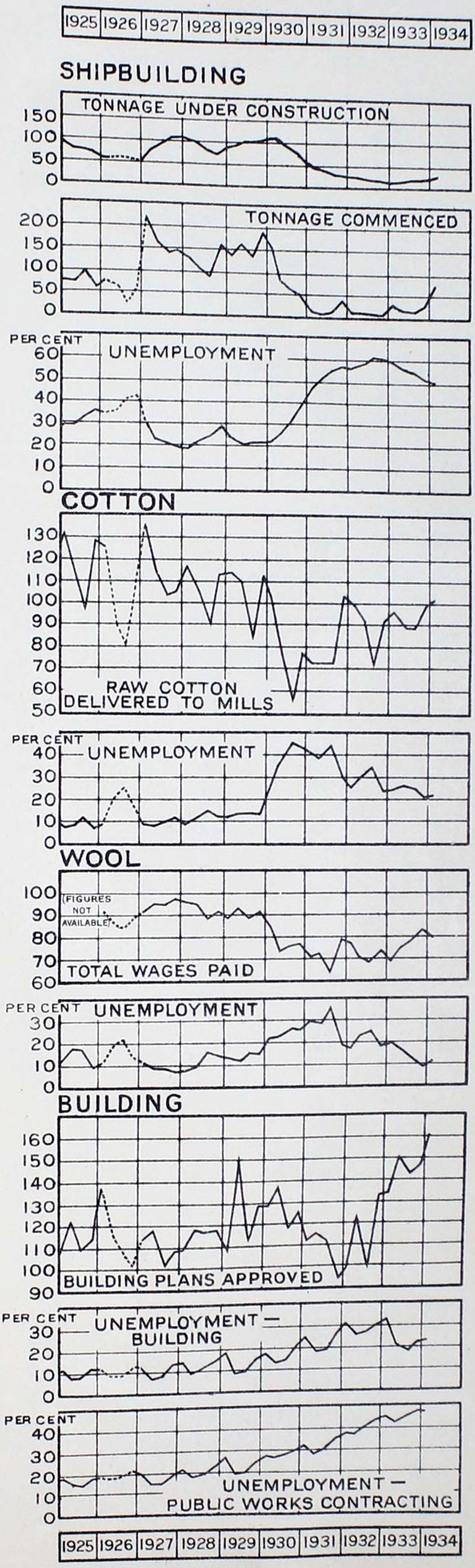
FINANCE



OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

(AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)





INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). Males.	Females.	Total.	Temporary Stoppages. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total. Males.	Females.	Total.	Great Britain only. Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals. Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	9,799	331	10,130	3,667	167	3,834	**13,466**	**498**	**13,964**	13,420	498	13,918
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,964	73	4,037	324	1	325	**4,288**	**74**	**4,362**	4,159	73	4,232
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,211	4,270	11,481	983	886	1,869	**8,194**	**5,156**	**13,350**	8,177	5,156	13,333
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,227	852	5,079	1,778	331	2,109	**6,005**	**1,183**	**7,188**	5,994	1,179	7,173
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,723	448	2,171	642	132	774	**2,365**	**580**	**2,945**	2,362	580	2,942
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,641	374	2,015	320	107	427	**1,961**	**481**	**2,442**	1,947	481	2,428
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,045	14	1,059	161	1	162	**1,206**	**15**	**1,221**	1,199	15	1,214
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,000	918	2,918	674	411	1,085	**2,674**	**1,329**	**4,003**	2,648	1,327	3,975
Metal Industries not separately specified	15,002	3,772	18,774	3,808	1,299	5,107	**18,810**	**5,071**	**23,881**	18,575	5,059	23,634
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	15,958	11,864	27,822	10,396	15,728	26,124	**26,354**	**27,592**	**53,946**	26,354	27,592	53,946
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	12,384	26,435	38,819	4,871	12,720	17,591	**17,255**	**39,155**	**56,410**	17,240	39,153	56,393
Total, Cotton	*28,342*	*38,299*	*66,641*	*15,267*	*28,448*	*43,715*	*43,609*	*66,747*	*110,356*	*43,594*	*66,745*	*110,339*
Woollen and Worsted	7,331	4,096	11,427	8,765	12,260	21,025	**16,096**	**16,356**	**32,452**	15,997	16,305	32,302
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	1,427	1,035	2,462	1,174	2,738	3,912	**2,601**	**3,773**	**6,374**	2,596	3,733	6,329
Artificial Silk Yarn	1,224	539	1,763	446	423	869	**1,670**	**962**	**2,632**	1,670	961	2,631
Linen	4,225	5,746	9,971	771	1,058	1,829	**4,996**	**6,804**	**11,800**	859	1,423	2,282
Jute	3,388	5,235	8,623	650	1,447	2,097	**4,038**	**6,682**	**10,720**	4,030	6,680	10,710
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,091	1,170	2,261	255	544	799	**1,346**	**1,714**	**3,060**	1,175	1,381	2,556
Hosiery	1,483	3,707	5,190	1,652	6,990	8,642	**3,135**	**10,697**	**13,832**	3,109	10,569	13,678
Lace	435	352	787	538	392	930	**973**	**744**	**1,717**	973	744	1,717
Carpets	454	465	919	227	282	509	**681**	**747**	**1,428**	681	746	1,427
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,624	2,202	3,826	393	1,450	1,843	**2,017**	**3,652**	**5,669**	1,806	2,794	4,600
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	8,602	2,792	11,394	10,719	3,313	14,032	**19,321**	**6,105**	**25,426**	18,322	4,766	23,088
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,823	1,085	4,908	1,188	439	1,627	**5,011**	**1,524**	**6,535**	5,006	1,523	6,529
Leather Goods	1,307	845	2,152	291	341	632	**1,598**	**1,186**	**2,784**	1,579	1,181	2,760
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	9,132	5,412	14,544	850	2,656	3,506	**9,982**	**8,068**	**18,050**	9,555	7,785	17,340
Dress Making and Millinery	875	3,038	3,913	74	778	852	**949**	**3,816**	**4,765**	937	3,414	4,351
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	988	735	1,723	556	868	1,424	**1,544**	**1,603**	**3,147**	1,525	1,603	3,128
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	840	4,653	5,493	47	2,005	2,052	**887**	**6,658**	**7,545**	674	2,376	3,050
Dress Industries not separately specified	809	578	1,387	133	390	523	**942**	**968**	**1,910**	934	960	1,894
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,108	2,140	13,248	6,960	3,195	10,155	**18,068**	**5,335**	**23,403**	17,872	5,303	23,175
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	13,428	4,175	17,603	672	420	1,092	**14,100**	**4,595**	**18,695**	13,328	4,514	17,842
Grain Milling	2,423	176	2,599	372	16	388	**2,795**	**192**	**2,987**	2,608	183	2,791
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	3,039	3,538	6,577	521	1,862	2,383	**3,560**	**5,400**	**8,960**	3,539	5,360	8,899
Food Industries not separately specified	9,603	8,909	18,512	607	1,063	1,670	**10,210**	**9,972**	**20,182**	10,054	9,904	19,958
Drink Industries	8,671	2,291	10,962	552	430	982	**9,223**	**2,721**	**11,944**	8,755	2,657	11,412
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,044	1,620	2,664	23	356	379	**1,067**	**1,976**	**3,043**	993	1,849	2,842
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,196	117	9,313	680	39	719	**9,876**	**156**	**10,032**	9,584	155	9,739
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,156	186	2,342	345	24	369	**2,501**	**210**	**2,711**	2,372	210	2,582
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	15,653	1,482	17,135	1,432	296	1,728	**17,085**	**1,778**	**18,863**	16,747	1,758	18,505
Woodworking not separately specified	2,637	408	3,045	560	175	735	**3,197**	**583**	**3,780**	3,103	560	3,663
Printing and Paper Trades:—												
Paper and Paper Board	2,516	546	3,062	1,037	439	1,476	**3,553**	**985**	**4,538**	3,540	984	4,524
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,461	1,912	3,373	120	707	827	**1,581**	**2,619**	**4,200**	1,531	2,443	3,974
Wall Paper Making	291	144	435	38	62	100	**329**	**206**	**535**	329	206	535
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	227	283	510	38	45	83	**265**	**328**	**593**	265	328	593
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	17,775	5,840	23,615	981	1,016	1,997	**18,756**	**6,856**	**25,612**	18,363	6,684	25,047
Building and Public Works Contracting:—												
Building	146,804	322	147,126	5,303	20	5,323	**152,107**	**342**	**152,449**	145,791	333	146,124
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	120,769	22	120,791	2,152	2	2,154	**122,921**	**24**	**122,945**	119,630	23	119,653
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber	5,275	1,998	7,273	777	606	1,383	**6,052**	**2,604**	**8,656**	6,037	2,600	8,637
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	1,543	96	1,639	594	23	617	**2,137**	**119**	**2,256**	2,124	118	2,242
Brushes and Brooms	1,077	252	1,329	188	124	312	**1,265**	**376**	**1,641**	1,210	372	1,582
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	1,257	317	1,574	110	21	131	**1,367**	**338**	**1,705**	1,352	338	1,690
Musical Instruments	2,123	351	2,474	448	23	471	**2,571**	**374**	**2,945**	2,559	373	2,932
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	685	464	1,149	184	106	290	**869**	**570**	**1,439**	869	570	1,439
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	17,206	160	17,366	649	5	654	**17,855**	**165**	**18,020**	17,464	160	17,624
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service	14,274	263	14,537	668	15	683	**14,942**	**278**	**15,220**	14,637	273	14,910
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	9,942	435	10,377	682	18	700	**10,624**	**453**	**11,077**	10,281	449	10,730
Road Transport not separately specified	39,740	448	40,188	2,105	15	2,120	**41,845**	**463**	**42,308**	40,825	463	41,288
Shipping Service	47,501	639	48,140	380	68	448	**47,881**	**707**	**48,588**	46,866	704	47,570
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	52,974	125	53,099	1,514	16	1,530	**54,488**	**141**	**54,629**	52,979	141	53,120
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,283	158	3,441	115	6	121	**3,398**	**164**	**3,562**	3,340	164	3,504
Distributive Trades	163,006	51,140	214,146	6,516	3,185	9,701	**169,522**	**54,325**	**223,847**	164,009	52,816	216,825
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,120	1,281	11,401	201	20	221	**10,321**	**1,301**	**11,622**	10,012	1,288	11,300
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
National Government Service ...	14,664	970	15,634	358	31	389	**15,022**	**1,001**	**16,023**	14,474	970	15,444
Local Government Service	68,332	908	69,240	1,504	42	1,546	**69,836**	**950**	**70,786**	68,065	936	69,001
Professional Services	5,514	1,695	7,209	242	67	309	**5,756**	**1,762**	**7,518**	5,592	1,722	7,314
Entertainments and Sports	16,311	4,400	20,711	400	159	559	**16,711**	**4,559**	**21,270**	16,243	4,521	20,764
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	29,798	31,625	61,423	391	941	1,332	**30,189**	**32,566**	**62,755**	29,393	32,017	61,410
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,593	6,148	9,741	155	1,731	1,886	**3,748**	**7,879**	**11,627**	3,640	7,670	11,310
Industries and Services not separately specified	46,832	2,226	49,058	1,302	511	1,813	**48,134**	**2,737**	**50,871**	46,394	2,691	49,085
TOTAL	1,568,573	244,977	1,813,550*	238,279	95,901	334,180	**1,806,852**	**340,878**	**2,147,730**	1,760,952	324,376	2,085,328

* Including 91,294 Casuals (Males, 89,500; Females, 1,794).

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1933.			Percentages Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages* as compared with			Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 23rd Apr., 1934.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	19th Mar., 1934.	24th Apr., 1933.	25th Apr., 1932.	
Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	24·3	11·0	23·8	0·3	1·7	0·4	**24·6**	**12·7**	**24·2**	− 0·9	− 1·6	+ 1·6	24·2
Mining:—																
Coal Mining	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	19·5	11·7	19·4	7·3	4·9	7·4	**26·8**	**16·6**	**26·8**	+ 1·3	− 6·1	− 6·1	26·8
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,150	50	11,200	25·4	2·0	25·3	2·1	—	2·1	**27·5**	**2·0**	**27·4**	− 0·9	−19·8	−12·8	27·4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,570	30	3,600	29·5	6·7	29·3	1·0	—	1·0	**30·5**	**6·7**	**30·3**	− 2·5	−27·0	−31·9	30·3
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	18·6	4·9	18·5	4·9	0·2	4·9	**23·5**	**5·1**	**23·4**	− 2·8	− 4·4	+ 0·7	22·9
Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,070	10	10,080	7·9	—	7·9	0·1	—	0·0	**8·0**	—	**7·9**	− 1·1	− 8·1	− 7·5	7·9
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	12,610	1,440	14,050	14·6	7·2	13·9	8·3	0·4	7·4	**22·9**	**7·6**	**21·3**	− 1·5	− 4·1	− 2·8	21·2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	16,300	220	16,520	14·0	9·5	13·9	2·3	3·2	2·3	**16·3**	**12·7**	**16·2**	− 2·7	− 9·2	− 9·9	16·0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,120	100	12,220	19·6	10·0	19·5	1·8	3·0	1·8	**21·4**	**13·0**	**21·3**	− 0·6	−12·5	−12·8	21·3
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,770	1,500	22,270	17·9	5·3	17·0	4·5	2·2	4·4	**22·4**	**7·5**	**21·4**	− 0·2	− 5·8	− 6·4	21·3
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,940	580	15,520	11·5	7·2	11·3	3·5	1·1	3·4	**15·0**	**8·3**	**14·7**	− 0·6	− 9·4	− 9·7	14·7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	83,320	6,330	89,650	11·0	7·6	10·7	2·5	2·2	2·5	**13·5**	**9·8**	**13·2**	− 1·1	− 7·3	− 8·7	13·1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	34,700	41,130	75,830	13·0	6·3	9·3	10·4	12·3	11·5	**23·4**	**18·6**	**20·8**	+ 0·3	−12·9	− 8·7	20·8
Glass Trades:—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,010	6,150	28,160	13·2	5·4	11·5	4·0	0·7	3·2	**17·2**	**6·1**	**14·7**	− 0·1	− 3·5	− 6·2	14·7
Glass Bottles	16,870	2,400	19,270	17·9	7·7	16·6	5·4	1·8	5·0	**23·3**	**9·5**	**21·6**	+ 0·4	− 2·9	− 4·4	21·6
Chemicals, etc.:—																
Chemicals	75,140	26,250	101,390	12·3	3·9	10·1	1·0	0·6	0·9	**13·3**	**4·5**	**11·0**	− 0·5	− 4·3	− 6·1	10·9
Explosives	10,740	5,050	15,790	6·0	5·5	5·9	0·2	1·4	0·5	**6·2**	**6·9**	**6·4**	− 0·7	− 3·2	− 6·1	6·4
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,930	5,150	21,080	8·0	4·2	7·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	**8·3**	**4·4**	**7·4**	− 0·2	− 2·0	− 2·9	7·4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	60,170	22,180	82,350	9·4	4·8	8·2	2·7	0·8	2·2	**12·1**	**5·6**	**10·4**	− 0·3	− 2·4	− 1·8	10·3
Metal Manufacture:—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,100	100	16,200	22·7	3·0	22·6	3·1	16·0	3·2	**25·8**	**19·0**	**25·8**	− 2·4	−15·8	−16·0	25·8
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	160,380	4,290	164,670	16·8	4·4	16·4	10·2	1·6	10·0	**27·0**	**6·0**	**26·4**	− 0·6	−17·9	−21·2	26·4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,660	3,220	~~38,880~~	11·1	4·5	10·6	3·1	0·6	2·9	**14·2**	**5·1**	**13·5**	− 1·0	− 9·7	−12·1	13·5
Tin Plates	27,010	3,100	30,110	15·3	8·8	14·7	21·2	16·6	20·7	**36·5**	**25·4**	**35·4**	+ 0·2	− 9·7	− 1·8	35·4
Iron and Steel Tubes	26,360	1,720	28,080	15·3	3·4	14·6	5·9	0·3	5·5	**21·2**	**3·7**	**20·1**	− 3·8	−22·8	−25·0	20·1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	11·1	5·3	10·2	5·4	2·0	4·8	**16·5**	**7·3**	**15·0**	+ 0·5	− 9·0	− 9·5	15·0
Engineering, etc.:—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	486,520	41,670	528,190	15·1	4·3	14·3	2·8	1·7	2·6	**17·9**	**6·0**	**16·9**	− 1·3	−10·8	−10·5	16·9
Electrical Engineering	71,340	19,250	90,590	9·7	3·5	8·4	1·4	0·9	1·3	**11·1**	**4·4**	**9·7**	− 0·9	− 8·7	− 6·7	9·6
Marine Engineering, etc.	45,460	760	46,220	32·2	4·2	31·7	1·8	2·0	1·8	**34·0**	**6·2**	**33·5**	− 3·6	−16·6	−17·1	33·0
Constructional Engineering	28,000	1,200	29,200	21·4	3·0	20·7	4·1	0·7	3·9	**25·5**	**3·7**	**24·6**	− 1·1	−13·6	−10·8	24·3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	235,630	26,090	261,720	8·1	3·1	7·6	1·2	0·7	1·1	**9·3**	**3·8**	**8·7**	− 0·8	− 7·5	−10·6	8·7
Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,580	2,640	17,220	14·4	7·1	13·3	1·5	0·9	1·4	**15·9**	**8·0**	**14·7**	− 0·8	− 3·7	− 5·0	14·4
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	43,810	1,370	45,180	10·7	2·3	10·5	2·4	0·4	2·3	**13·1**	**2·7**	**12·8**	− 0·5	−14·2	−10·8	12·8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	166,980	2,330	169,310	48·6	8·7	48·1	1·7	1·5	1·6	**50·3**	**10·2**	**49·7**	− 3·3	−10·2	− 8·5	49·4
Metal Trades:—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,390	8,160	91,550	11·8	4·1	11·1	4·3	2·0	4·2	**16·1**	**6·1**	**15·3**	+ 0·2	−11·0	−12·4	15·2
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	25,890	1,720	27,610	15·3	4·2	14·6	1·3	0·1	1·2	**16·6**	**4·3**	**15·8**	− 0·2	− 2·5	− 3·5	15·6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	73,780	51,790	125,570	9·8	8·2	9·1	1·3	1·8	1·5	**11·1**	**10·0**	**10·6**	− 1·5	− 7·4	− 3·4	10·6
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,670	9,990	33,660	17·9	8·5	15·1	7·5	3·3	6·3	**25·4**	**11·8**	**21·4**	− 0·9	−12·4	−11·4	21·4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,750	10,210	24,960	11·7	4·4	8·7	4·3	1·3	3·1	**16·0**	**5·7**	**11·8**	− 0·2	−12·3	−12·0	11·8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	15,770	9,470	25,240	10·4	3·9	8·0	2·0	1·2	1·7	**12·4**	**5·1**	**9·7**	− 0·3	− 9·6	−11·7	9·6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	9,190	660	9,850	11·4	2·1	10·8	1·7	0·2	1·6	**13·1**	**2·3**	**12·4**	− 1·1	− 9·7	− 7·5	12·5
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	23,490	18,640	42,130	8·5	4·9	6·9	2·9	2·2	2·6	**11·4**	**7·1**	**9·5**	− 1·6	− 9·5	− 9·9	9·5
Metal Industries not separately specified	136,820	73,540	210,360	11·0	5·1	8·9	2·7	1·8	2·5	**13·7**	**6·9**	**11·4**	− 0·3	− 7·3	− 7·8	11·3
Textile Trades:—																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	98,840	145,160	244,000	16·1	8·2	11·4	10·6	10·8	10·7	**26·7**	**19·0**	**22·1**	+ 1·6	− 6·0	†	22·1
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80,920	175,010	255,930	15·3	15·1	15·2	6·0	7·3	6·8	**21·3**	**22·4**	**22·0**	+ 0·3	− 5·8	†	22·0
Total, Cotton	*179,760*	*320,170*	*499,930*	*15·8*	*12·0*	*13·3*	*8·5*	*8·8*	*8·8*	***24·3***	***20·8***	***22·1***	*+ 1·0*	*− 5·9*	*− 2·8*	*22·1*
Woollen and Worsted	95,690	135,190	230,880	7·7	3·0	4·9	9·1	9·1	9·2	**16·8**	**12·1**	**14·1**	+ 2·8	− 4·7	− 3·9	14·0
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	16,190	28,940	45,130	8·8	3·6	5·5	7·3	9·4	8·6	**16·1**	**13·0**	**14·1**	+ 1·1	− 7·7	− 4·7	14·1
Artificial Silk Yarn	13,640	10,890	24,530	9·0	4·9	7·2	3·2	3·9	3·5	**12·2**	**8·8**	**10·7**	+ 0·6	− 8·1	− 6·1	10·7
Linen	22,940	49,920	72,860	18·4	11·5	13·7	3·4	2·1	2·5	**21·8**	**13·6**	**16·2**	− 0·3	−12·6	− 2·3	19·0
Jute	11,960	22,990	34,950	28·3	22·8	24·7	5·5	6·3	6·0	**33·8**	**29·1**	**30·7**	+ 2·6	−10·3	−16·5	30·6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,970	11,180	18,150	15·7	10·5	12·5	3·6	4·8	4·4	**19·3**	**15·3**	**16·9**	− 0·2	− 5·9	− 7·1	16·6
Hosiery	25,260	88,790	114,050	5·9	4·2	4·6	6·5	7·8	7·5	**12·4**	**12·0**	**12·1**	+ 1·4	− 6·4	− 0·8	12·1
Lace	6,360	9,990	16,350	6·8	3·5	4·8	8·5	3·9	5·7	**15·3**	**7·4**	**10·5**	+ 1·0	− 7·1	− 1·0	10·5
Carpets	11,100	16,610	27,710	4·1	2·8	3·3	2·0	1·7	1·9	**6·1**	**4·5**	**5·2**	− 0·3	− 5·7	− 4·8	5·1
Textiles not separately specified ...	14,740	33,060	47,800	11·0	6·7	8·0	2·7	4·3	3·9	**13·7**	**11·0**	**11·9**	+ 0·7	− 4·8	− 3·2	10·3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,900	33,240	113,140	10·8	8·4	10·1	13·4	10·0	12·4	**24·2**	**18·4**	**22·5**	+ 0·3	− 5·1	− 2·8	22·0
Leather and Leather Goods:—																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	34,090	10,590	44,680	11·2	10·2	11·0	3·5	4·2	3·6	**14·7**	**14·4**	**14·6**	+ 0·6	− 3·6	− 3·8	14·6
Leather Goods	12,030	13,500	25,530	10·9	6·3	8·4	2·4	2·5	2·5	**13·3**	**8·8**	**10·9**	− 0·5	− 5·4	− 5·8	10·9
Clothing Trades:—																
Tailoring	71,970	144,690	216,660	12·7	3·7	6·7	1·2	1·9	1·6	**13·9**	**5·6**	**8·3**	− 1·3	− 1·4	− 2·2	8·2
Dress Making and Millinery	9,980	89,480	99,460	8·8	3·4	3·9	0·7	0·9	0·9	**9·5**	**4·3**	**4·8**	− 1·0	− 1·5	− 2·1	4·4
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	13,300	21,910	35,210	7·4	3·4	4·9	4·2	3·9	4·0	**11·6**	**7·3**	**8·9**	+ 0·3	− 1·1	− 4·5	8·9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	9,400	83,960	93,360	8·9	5·5	5·9	0·5	2·4	2·2	**9·4**	**7·9**	**8·1**	+ 0·3	− 4·1	− 3·1	4·1
Dress Industries not separately specified	8,560	19,620	28,180	9·5	2·9	4·9	1·5	2·0	1·9	**11·0**	**4·9**	**6·8**	− 0·3	− 4·0	− 2·2	6·7
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	86,120	55,780	141,900	12·9	3·8	9·3	8·1	5·8	7·2	**21·0**	**9·6**	**16·5**	− 0·2	− 2·9	− 3·5	16·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—																
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	100,490	64,610	165,100	13·4	6·5	10·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	**14·0**	**7·1**	**11·3**	− 0·5	− 1·4	− 1·4	11·2
Grain Milling	28,950	4,130	33,080	8·4	4·3	7·9	1·3	0·3	1·1	**9·7**	**4·6**	**9·0**	+ 0·1	− 1·5	− 1·8	8·7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	24,650	48,940	73,590	12·3	7·2	8·9	2·1	3·8	3·3	**14·4**	**11·0**	**12·2**	− 1·2	− 4·8	− 2·0	12·1
Food Industries not separately specified	63,710	63,120	126,830	15·1	14·1	14·6	0·9	1·7	1·3	**16·0**	**15·8**	**15·9**	− 1·5	− 1·6	− 0·7	15·9
Drink Industries	87,260	23,230	110,490	9·9	9·9	9·9	0·7	1·8	0·9	**10·6**	**11·7**	**10·8**	− 0·9	− 2·9	− 3·6	10·5
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,460	30,680	46,140	6·8	5·3	5·8	0·1	1·1	0·8	**6·9**	**6·4**	**6·6**	+ 0·1	− 2·0	− 3·6	6·5
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	55,480	2,950	58,430	16·6	4·0	15·9	1·2	1·3	1·3	**17·8**	**5·3**	**17·2**	− 1·0	− 3·2	− 4·4	16·9
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	10,220	2,060	12,280	21·1	9·0	19·1	3·4	1·2	3·0	**24·5**	**10·2**	**22·1**	− 0·5	− 4·6	− 5·5	21·4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	109,860	23,010	132,870	14·2	6·4	12·9	1·4	1·3	1·3	**15·6**	**7·7**	**14·2**	− 1·1	− 5·8	− 5·8	14·1
Woodworking not separately specified	18,580	5,060	23,640	14·2	8·1	12·9	3·0	3·4	3·1	**17·2**	**11·5**	**16·0**	− 0·8	− 4·9	− 5·1	15·8

For notes *see* page 173.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1933.			Percentages Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.									Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages* as compared with			Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 23rd Apr., 1934.
				Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	19th Mar., 1934.	24th Apr., 1933.	25th Apr., 1932.	
Printing and Paper Trades:—																
Paper and Paper Board	45,090	15,930	61,020	5·6	3·4	5·0	2·3	2·8	2·4	7·9	6·2	7·4	...	− 3·6	− 4·5	7·5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	22,050	40,780	62,830	6·6	4·7	5·4	0·6	1·7	1·3	7·2	6·4	6·7	− 0·3	− 3·4	− 2·9	6·5
Wall Paper Making	4,430	1,760	6,190	6·6	8·2	7·0	0·8	3·5	1·6	7·4	11·7	8·6	− 3·3	− 9·0	− 7·4	8·6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,130	4,220	7,350	7·3	6·7	6·9	1·2	1·1	1·2	8·5	7·8	8·1	+ 0·1	− 2·9	− 3·0	8·1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,450	97,500	284,950	9·5	6·0	8·3	0·5	1·0	0·7	10·0	7·0	9·0	− 0·1	− 1·7	− 2·1	8·9
Building and Public Works Contracting:—																
Building	873,540	10,240	883,780	16·8	3·1	16·6	0·6	0·2	0·6	17·4	3·3	17·2	− 3·1	− 5·9	− 9·8	16·9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,300	1,280	277,580	43·7	1·7	43·5	0·8	0·2	0·8	44·5	1·9	44·3	− 1·6	+ 2·3	+ 7·0	44·4
Other Manufacturing Industries:—																
Rubber	39,270	27,330	66,600	13·4	7·3	10·9	2·0	2·2	2·1	15·4	9·5	13·0	− 0·9	− 3·8	− 6·2	13·0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	12,160	2,360	14,520	12·7	4·1	11·3	4·9	0·9	4·2	17·6	5·0	15·5	− 0·5	− 2·7	− 6·1	15·5
Brushes and Brooms	7,520	5,500	13,020	14·3	4·6	10·2	2·5	2·2	2·4	16·8	6·8	12·6	− 0·5	− 6·6	− 5·2	12·2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	18,660	9,710	28,370	6·7	3·3	5·5	0·6	0·2	0·5	7·3	3·5	6·0	− 0·4	− 5·8	− 6·7	6·0
Musical Instruments	17,080	6,740	23,820	12·4	5·2	10·4	2·7	0·3	2·0	15·1	5·5	12·4	− 1·0	−12·5	−13·3	12·3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,860	7,620	14,480	10·0	6·1	7·9	2·7	1·4	2·0	12·7	7·5	9·9	− 1·1	− 5·9	− 3·7	9·9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	174,930	7,850	182,780	9·8	2·0	9·5	0·4	0·1	0·4	10·2	2·1	9·9	− 0·2	− 1·2	− 1·1	9·8
Transport and Communication:—																
Railway Service	118,270	6,070	124,340	12·1	4·3	11·7	0·5	0·3	0·5	12·6	4·6	12·2	− 1·4	− 5·7	− 3·5	12·1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	174,350	8,850	183,200	5·7	4·9	5·7	0·4	0·2	0·3	6·1	5·1	6·0	− 0·5	− 0·8	− 0·3	6·0
Road Transport not separately specified	201,430	9,200	210,630	19·7	4·9	19·1	1·1	0·1	1·0	20·8	5·0	20·1	− 0·9	− 3·0	− 2·2	19·9
Shipping Service	149,660	6,000	155,660	31·7	10·7	30·9	0·3	1·1	0·3	32·0	11·8	31·2	+ 0·3	− 2·9	− 3·2	31·2
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	162,470	2,030	164,500	32·6	6·2	32·3	0·9	0·7	0·9	33·5	6·9	33·2	− 0·5	− 3·1	− 2·4	33·1
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	18,380	2,130	20,510	17·9	7·4	16·8	0·6	0·3	0·6	18·5	7·7	17·4	− 0·6	− 0·9	− 1·0	17·3
Distributive Trades	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	13·2	6·8	10·7	0·5	0·4	0·5	13·7	7·2	11·2	− 0·7	− 1·5	− 1·5	11·1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	167,630	77,900	245,530	6·0	1·6	4·6	0·2	0·1	0·1	6·2	1·7	4·7	− 0·1	− 0·6	− 1·3	4·6
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—																
National Government Service ...	94,430	18,880	113,310	15·5	5·1	13·8	0·4	0·2	0·3	15·9	5·3	14·1	− 0·8	+ 1·3	+ 1·4	14·1
Local Government Service	330,860	22,340	353,200	20·7	4·1	19·6	0·4	0·2	0·4	21·1	4·3	20·0	− 1·2	+ 0·8	+ 1·4	19·9
Professional Services	82,790	59,930	142,720	6·7	2·8	5·1	0·3	0·1	0·2	7·0	2·9	5·3	− 0·3	− 1·2	− 1·4	5·2
Entertainments and Sports	72,740	35,020	107,760	22·4	12·6	19·2	0·6	0·4	0·5	23·0	13·0	19·7	− 1·2	− 1·4	− 1·0	19·6
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	150,070	248,710	398,780	19·9	12·7	15·4	0·2	0·4	0·3	20·1	13·1	15·7	− 1·4	− 2·1	− 1·7	15·6
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34,690	117,720	152,410	10·4	5·2	6·4	0·4	1·5	1·2	10·8	6·7	7·6	− 0·5	− 1·5	− 1·6	7·5
Industries and Services not separately specified	117,400	39,890	157,290	39·9	5·6	31·2	1·1	1·3	1·1	41·0	6·9	32·3	− 1·2	− 6·7	− 5·8	31·9
TOTAL	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	16·8	6·9	14·1	2·5	2·7	2·6	19·3	9·6	16·7	− 0·6	− 4·6‡	− 4·6‡	16·5

* *See* last paragraph of text onpage 170.

† For 25th April 1932, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for April, 1933, and April, 1932, used for these comparisons, are the *revised* figures based on the estimated numbers insured *at those dates.* (*See* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1933, page 400.) The percentages given for March and April, 1934, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1933.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total
Fishing	7,566	0·5	94	0·0	110	0·0	17	0·0
Mining	215,886	13·7	79,034	33·2	702	0·3	250	0·3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7,796	0·5	1,691	0·7	131	0·1	43	0·0
Brick, Tile, etc....	9,143	0·6	2,107	0·9	478	0·2	144	0·2
Pottery	4,503	0·3	3,618	1·5	2,572	1·0	5,077	5·3
Glass Trades ...	5,916	0·4	1,789	0·8	517	0·2	88	0·1
Chemicals ...	16,840	1·1	2,430	1·0	2,595	1·1	390	0·4
Metal Manufacture	44,797	2·9	26,288	11·0	864	0·4	698	0·7
Engineering ...	101,099	6·4	16,309	6·8	2,536	1·0	880	0·9
Vehicles	25,944	1·7	3,984	1·7	1,023	0·4	223	0·2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	81,220	5·2	2,706	1·1	203	0·1	34	0·0
Metal Trades ...	46,612	3·0	12,357	5·2	11,052	4·5	3,335	3·5
Textile Trades ...	59,626	3·8	40,857	17·2	65,638	26·8	59,345	61·9
Leather	5,130	0·3	1,479	0·6	1,930	0·8	780	0·8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11,108	0·7	6,960	2·9	2,140	0·9	3,195	3·4
Clothing Trades...	12,644	0·8	1,660	0·7	14,416	5·9	6,697	7·0
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	38,208	2·4	2,747	1·2	20,709	8·4	4,147	4·3
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	29,642	1·9	3,017	1·3	2,193	0·9	534	0·6
Printing and Paper	22,270	1·4	2,214	0·9	8,725	3·6	2,269	2·4
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	267,573	17·0	7,455	3·1	344	0·1	22	0·0
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	11,960	0·8	2,301	1·0	3,478	1·4	903	0·9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries...	17,206	1·1	649	0·3	160	0·1	5	0·0
Transport and Communication	167,714	10·7	5,464	2·3	2,068	0·8	138	0·1
Distributive Trades	163,006	10·4	6,516	2·7	51,140	20·9	3,185	3·3
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	10,120	0·6	201	0·1	1,281	0·5	20	0·0
Miscellaneous ...	185,044	11·8	4,352	1·8	47,972	19·6	3,482	3·7
Total ...	1,568,573	100·0	238,279	100·0	244,977	100·0	95,901	100·0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, differed from the figures for 19th March, 1934, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934, as compared with 19th March, 1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building	− 26,504	− 35	− 26,539
Distributive Trades	− 8,425	− 5,152	− 13,577
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	− 6,784	− 60	− 6,844
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	− 5,566	− 1	− 5,567
Hotel, etc., Service	− 2,174	− 3,163	− 5,337
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	− 4,496	− 13	− 4,509
Local Government Service ...	− 3,744	− 216	− 3,960
Tailoring	− 751	− 1,897	− 2,648
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	− 2,005	− 28	− 2,033
Road Transport not separately specified	− 1,898	− 28	− 1,926
Food Industries not separately specified	− 1,003	− 850	− 1,853
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	− 748	− 1,073	− 1,821
Railway Service	− 1,620	− 47	− 1,667
Marine Engineering, etc.	− 1,656	+ 1	− 1,655
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	− 1,288	− 142	− 1,430
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	− 1,322	+ 1	− 1,321
Entertainments and Sports ...	− 1,107	− 152	− 1,259
Iron and Steel Tubes	− 1,066	+ 5	− 1,061
Dress Making and Millinery ...	− 49	− 972	− 1,021
Drink Industries	− 777	− 238	− 1,015
Hosiery	+ 190	+ 1,489	+ 1,679
Cotton	+ 1,045	+ 3,648	+ 4,693
Woollen and Worsted	+ 2,408	+ 3,902	+ 6,310
Coal Mining...	+ 12,980	+ 231	+ 13,211
Net variation for above industries	− 56,360	− 4,790	− 61,150
Total net variation for all insured industries...	− 72,576	4,562	− 77,138

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 170 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 23rd April, 1934, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of 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.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,460,912	11,619	215,734	6,989	1,695,254
2. Claims under consideration	39,685	1,307	12,897	799	54.688
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments	184,588	8,442	46,990	6,021	246,041
4. Uninsured persons on Register	51,238	40,349	25,696	34,929	152.212
5. Two months' file ...	47,995	2,645	31,923	2,716	85,279
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,748	11	295	12	4,066
Persons on Register (lines 1–4)	1,736,423	61,717	301,317	48,738	2,148,195
Books Lodged (lines 1–3, 5 and 6) ...	1,736,928	24,024	307,839	16,537	2,085,328

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

Analysis of Figures for 23rd April, 1934, and 19th March, 1934.

—	23rd April, 1934.				19th Mar., 1934.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,416,849	232,364	87,210	1,736,423	1,808,290
Boys ...	57,133	4,507	77	61,717	49,212
Women ...	209,963	89,611	1,743	301,317	304,523
Girls ...	45,297	3,431	10	48,738	39,552
Total ...	1,729,242	329,913	89,040	2,148,195	2,201,577
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,457,038	233,908	89,429	1,780,375	1,853,825
Boys ...	58,117	4,531	77	62,725	50,240
Women ...	222,009	92,510	1,784	316,303	319,673
Girls ...	45,770	3,484	10	49,264	40,069
Total ...	1,782,934	334,433	91,300	2,208,667	2,263,807

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

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

—	Five weeks ended 23rd Apr., 1934.		Period 25th April, 1933, to 23rd April, 1934.			
			Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (−) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (−) as compared with year before.
Men ...	133,823	126,060	1,363,252	+ 101,378	1,300,659	+ 82,086
Boys ...	27,191	23,794	255,279	+ 69,834	212,835	+ 49,018
Women	59,260	47,913	639,446	+ 80,145	526,830	+ 48,505
Girls ...	29,051	25,082	249,404	+ 52,235	201,912	+ 33,733
Total	249,325	222,849	2,507,381	+ 303,592	2,242,236	+ 213,342

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

† "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 five weeks ended 23rd April, 1934, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,384 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 23rd April, 1934. In certain cases (*e.g.*, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 23rd April, 1934.				Inc. (+) or Dec (−) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	19th Mar., 1934.	24th Apr., 1933.
London Division ...	*170,459*	*35,674*	*10,433*	*216,566*	*− 14,766*	*− 80,883*
South-Eastern Division ...	*75,457*	*12,269*	*6,075*	*93,801*	*− 10,568*	*− 37,831*
Brighton ...	2,845	785	380	4,010	− 748	− 1,458
Chatham ...	3,501	558	499	4,558	− 396	− 1,425
Ipswich ...	2,833	270	163	3,266	− 301	− 1,361
Norwich ...	4,661	366	101	5,128	− 368	− 1,326
Rest of Division	61,617	10,290	4,932	76,839	− 8,755	− 32,261
South-Western Division ...	*106,726*	*13,511*	*8,906*	*129,143*	*− 5,917*	*− 23,631*
*Bristol	18,997	3,240	2,792	25,029	+ 522	− 2,133
Plymouth ...	7,756	1,090	439	9,285	− 578	− 1,109
Portsmouth ...	7,371	932	839	9,142	− 189	− 629
Reading... ...	2,298	265	306	2,869	− 539	− 915
Southampton ...	10,074	864	860	11,798	− 488	− 2,066
Swindon ...	1,981	199	230	2,410	− 45	− 1,604
*Rest of Division	58,249	6,921	3,440	68,610	− 4,600	− 15,175
Midlands Division	*193,860*	*35,904*	*7,140*	*236,904*	*− 2,218*	*− 131,215*
Birmingham ...	23,617	4,500	295	28,412	− 2,713	− 22,630
Coventry ...	3,663	750	48	4,461	+ 338	− 5,353
Cradley Heath ...	3,361	338	39	3,738	− 161	− 4,997
Derby	3,589	388	217	4,194	− 260	− 3,040
Leicester ...	7,287	3,599	122	11,008	+ 584	− 2,883
Northampton ...	3,824	680	98	4,602	− 467	− 4,317
Nottingham ...	13,615	1,401	279	15,295	− 14	− 3,586
Smethwick ...	2,710	520	48	3,278	− 232	− 3,243
Stoke-on-Trent...	16,873	6,806	515	24 194	+ 1,608	− 10,511
Walsall	5,954	790	170	6,914	− 29	− 3,980
West Bromwich	2,467	275	65	2,807	− 155	− 3,196
Wolverhampton	7,167	1,214	519	8,900	− 594	− 5,378
Rest of Division	99,733	14,643	4,725	119,101	− 123	− 58,101
North-Eastern Division ...	*393,465*	*43,541*	*24,013*	*461,019*	*− 7,035*	*− 128,367*
Barnsley ...	8,677	540	586	9,803	+ 824	− 8,113
Bradford ...	12,466	4,097	221	16,784	+ 1,649	− 2,568
Darlington ...	4,533	335	468	5,336	− 142	− 1,545
Dewsbury ...	2,576	947	172	3,695	+ 352	− 1,519
Doncaster ...	5,091	553	701	6,345	− 921	− 3,993
Gateshead ...	10,358	1,019	1,106	12,483	− 333	− 1,218
Grimsby ...	5,052	656	652	6,360	− 359	+ 135
Halifax	3,194	1,234	61	4,489	− 423	− 2,259
Hartlepools ...	9,949	457	729	11,135	− 128	− 1,332
Huddersfield ...	3,872	1,887	201	5,960	+ 301	− 2,167
Hull	14,736	1,793	998	17,527	− 1,408	− 1,890
Leeds	19,769	3,645	237	23,651	− 771	− 9,076
Lincoln	4,523	408	476	5,407	− 67	− 1,479
Middlesbrough ...	15,358	802	1,125	17,285	− 364	− 4,957
*Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	24,108	2,502	2,287	28,897	− 547	− 4,435
Rotherham ...	7,669	390	494	8,553	+ 34	− 2,197
Sheffield ...	32,264	4,333	1,344	37,941	− 1,722	− 19,246
South Shields ...	11,903	629	1,182	13,714	− 46	− 557
Stockton-on-Tees	9,058	548	765	10,371	− 461	− 3,633
*Sunderland ...	26,653	1,439	1,769	29,861	+ 1,594	+ 1,929
Wakefield ...	4,720	748	296	5,764	+ 204	− 2,758
York	3,743	653	211	4,607	− 562	− 880
*Rest of Division	153,193	13,926	7,932	175,051	− 3,739	− 54,609
North-Western Division ...	*335,987*	*104,495*	*23,475*	*463,957*	*+ 2,422*	*− 91,048*
Accrington ...	3,698	2,696	249	6,643	+ 141	− 3,493
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	4,517	1,926	325	6,768	− 505	− 2,293
Barrow	4,942	434	535	5,911	− 305	− 2,951
Birkenhead ...	7,734	995	670	9,399	− 84	− 2,096
Blackburn ...	8,905	9,086	653	18,644	− 318	− 2,050
Blackpool ...	3,647	2,034	239	5,920	− 307	− 22
Bolton	10,066	4,363	549	14,978	+ 578	− 2,736
Burnley ...	6,023	5,192	407	11,622	+ 615	− 1,189
Bury	2,826	1,717	144	4,687	+ 434	− 1,037
Chorley	2,683	1,469	241	4,393	+ 390	− 996
Liverpool ...	77,153	9,923	5,864	92,940	+ 4	− 7,877
Manchester ...	38,303	9,585	2,513	50,401	− 995	− 9,507
Nelson	2,198	1,823	136	4,157	+ 353	− 457
Oldham ...	14,981	4,754	601	20,336	− 728	− 6,419
Preston	6,236	3,139	403	9,778	+ 133	− 5,304
Rochdale ...	4,999	2,262	317	7,578	− 157	− 3,745
St. Helens ...	8,367	526	664	9,557	+ 1,340	− 189
Salford	12,448	3,710	779	16,937	+ 633	− 4,570
*Stockport ...	4,998	3,003	200	8,201	− 216	− 3,893
Warrington ...	3,690	621	370	4,681	− 108	− 2,025
Wigan	10,415	2,028	737	13,180	+ 1,581	− 984
*Rest of Division	97,158	33,209	6,879	137,246	− 57	− 27,215
Scotland Division...	*267,714*	*46,860*	*20,558*	*335,132*	*− 14,433*	*− 41,149*
Aberdeen ...	7,902	1,407	335	9,644	− 823	− 854
Clydebank ...	5,889	688	524	7,101	− 1,224	− 3,242
Dundee	12,295	7,039	815	20,149	+ 816	− 3,523
Edinburgh ...	19,083	2,968	976	23,027	− 380	+ 618
*Glasgow ...	91,078	15,323	7,876	114,277	− 5,790	− 9,910
Greenock ...	7,904	848	499	9,251	− 682	− 2,006
Motherwell ...	7,098	672	777	8,547	− 229	− 2,309
Paisley	5,778	689	499	6,966	− 496	− 842
Port Glasgow ...	3,374	319	262	3,955	− 121	− 490
*Rest of Division	107,313	16,907	7,995	132,215	− 5,504	− 18,591
Wales Division ...	*192,755*	*9,063*	*9,855*	*211,673*	*− 867*	*− 15,315*
Cardiff	15,408	1,706	1,208	18,322	+ 123	− 960
Llanelly... ...	3,118	252	323	3,693	+ 105	− 1,870
Newport ...	7,569	423	468	8,460	− 526	− 2,660
*Swansea ...	11,381	953	1,194	13,528	− 403	− 3,059
*Rest of Division	155,279	5,729	6,662	167,670	− 166	− 6,766
Northern Ireland ...	*43,952*	*14,986*	*1,534*	*60,472*	*− 1,758*	*− 12,874*
Belfast	27,742	8,761	1,051	37,554	− 84	− 9,973
Londonderry ...	2,212	773	78	3,063	− 214	+ 344
Lurgan	781	1,339	33	2,153	− 71	− 237
Lisburn	987	346	15	1,348	− 91	− 340
Newry	1,230	168	25	1,423	− 177	− 99
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	11,000	3,599	332	14,931	− 1,121	− 2,569
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*1,780,375*	*316,303*	*111,989*	*2,208,667*	*− 55,140*	*− 562,313*

* Owing to revisions in the Employment Exchanges included, the figures for these areas are not comparable with those previously published. The comparisons given in this table with a month ago and a year ago, however, are on a comparable basis.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 23RD APRIL, 1934.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London	1,744	4,425	6,169	1,232	3,032	4,264
South Eastern ...	1,118	1,909	3,027	921	2,127	3,048
South Western...	1,386	3,212	4,598	918	3,390	4,308
Midlands ...	1,529	2,311	3,840	1,076	2,224	3,300
North-Eastern ...	4,285	8,886	13,171	2,485	8,357	10,842
North-Western...	4,667	8,617	13,284	3,409	6,782	10,191
Scotland ...	4,013	7,366	11,379	2,969	6,210	9,179
Wales	2,626	3,623	6,249	799	2,807	3,606
Great Britain ...	21,368	40,349	61,717	13,809	34,929	48,738

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 23RD APRIL, 1934.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	10,351	9,880	20,231	5,300	5,675	10,975
South-Western ...	1,727	1,753	3,480	854	954	1,808
Midlands	3,025	3,377	6,402	1,942	2,472	4,414
North-Eastern ...	3,575	3,889	7,464	1,965	2,231	4,196
North-Western ...	3,150	3,774	6,924	1,712	2,199	3,911
Scotland	1,474	1,821	3,295	547	760	1,307
Wales	457	525	982	208	268	476
Great Britain ...	23,759	25,019	48,778	12,528	14,559	27,087

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentages Unemployed at 23rd April, 1934.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped	Total.
London	100,390	91,550	2·2	0·0	2·2	1·9	0·0	1·9
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	2·7	0·1	2·8	3·1	0·3	3·4
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	3·6	0·4	4·0	3·7	0·5	4·2
Midlands	79,090	66,350	1·3	0·8	2·1	1·0	0·9	1·9
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	4·4	1·1	5·5	4·4	1·1	5·5
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	5·5	1·5	7·0	3·9	1·8	5·7
Scotland	52,230	43,100	7·9	0·8	8·7	6·8	1·3	8·1
Wales	28,170	8,850	5·6	4·3	9·9	9·7	1·4	11·1
Special Schemes...	2,400	2,300	0·5	—	0·5	0·5	—	0·5
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	3·8	0·9	4·7	3·3	0·9	4·2

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.								Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since April 1st, 1934.	
	Week ended 25.4.34.						Monthended 25.4 34.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).			
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London ...	201	89	—	1	201	90	35	20	755	66
S.-Eastern	261	90	13	13	274	103	58	64	630	22
S.-Western	232	123	30	23	262	146	63	37	666	5
Midlands	211	137	55	14	266	151	36	28	889	20
N.-Eastern	1,037	363	2,254	229	3,291	592	110	122	5,600	5
N.-Western	1,360	623	426	300	1,786	923	47	39	4,590	5
Scotland...	1,151	835	1,298	296	2,449	1,131	45	39	4,995	16
Wales ...	714	82	1,721	430	2,435	512	15	47	3,969	3
Great Britain...	5,167	2,342	5,797	1,306	10,964	3,648	409	396	22,094	142

There were 72 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls, and 24 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 9 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 3 for girls, and 2 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 60 for boys, 51 for girls, and 68 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

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 23rd April, 1934. 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. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 329,913 temporarily stopped, 89,040 normally in casual employment, and 523,931 wholly unemployed. Of the wholly unemployed claimants who had been on the register for less than three months, 240,680 (or 13·9 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than four weeks, 146,154 (or 8·5 per cent.) four weeks but less than eight weeks, and 137,097 (or 7·9 per cent.) eight weeks but less than thirteen weeks.

—	Persons who had been on the Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
	NUMBERS.					
Men ...	754,487	194,794	124,638	82,488	406,837	1,563,244
Boys ...	11,228	1,589	211	20	9	13,057
Women ...	170,308	34,935	12,851	5,333	18,488	241,915
Girls ...	6,861	919	78	1	2	7,861
Total ...	942,884	232,237	137,778	87,842	425,336	1,826,077
	PERCENTAGES.					
Men ...	48·3	12·4	8·0	5·3	26·0	100·0
Boys ...	86·0	12·1	1·6	0·2	0·1	100·0
Women ...	70·4	14·4	5·3	2·2	7·7	100·0
Girls ...	87·3	11·7	1·0	0·0	0·0	100·0
Total ...	51·6	12·7	7·6	4·8	23·3	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 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd April, 1934, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, 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 of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

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.

The Table shows that of the 1,365,611 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 23rd April, 1934, there were 376,458 with claims to insurance benefit, and 844,637 with applications for transitional payments; while 144,516 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 232,364 men temporarily stopped were 197,008, 18,981 and 16,375 respectively.

Among the 184,267 wholly unemployed insured women, 92,652 had claims for insurance benefit, 51,384 were applicants for transitional payments, and 40,231 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 89,611 women temporarily stopped were 80,437, 2,825 and 6,349 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

—	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	376,458	92,652
	Temporarily Stopped	197,008	80,437
	Casuals	62,212	1,500
	Total	635,678	174,589
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	844,637	51,384
	Temporarily Stopped	18,981	2,825
	Casuals	24,263	220
	Total	887,881	54,429
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	832,063	44,595
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment...	...	55,818	9,834
Total	...	887,881	54,429
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	121,941	33,706
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	22,575	6,525
	Temporarily Stopped	16,375	6,349
	Casuals	735	23
	Total	39,685	12,897
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,365,611	184,267
	Temporarily Stopped	232,364	89,611
	Casuals	87,210	1,743
	Total	1,685,185	275,621

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	7,757	4,026
	Temporarily Stopped	3,916	3,026
	Casuals	77	10
	Total	11,750	7,062
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	7,721	5,754
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	590	194
Total	...	8,311	5,948
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	716	394
	Temporarily Stopped	591	405
	Casuals	—	—
	Total	1,307	799
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	16,784	10,368
	Temporarily Stopped	4,507	3,431
	Casuals	77	10
	Total	21,368	13,809

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table 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 Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 5th March, 1934, to 7th April, 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:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at—						
Maximum benefit rates	27,530	338,289	3,095	16,235	30,625	354,524
Lower rates ...	18,482	211,092	2,102	11,630	20,584	222,722
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	7,098	16,255	1,995	2,278	9,093	18,533
Total	53,110	565,636	7,192	30,143	60,302	595,779

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 2ND TO 30TH APRIL, 1934. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 2nd to 30th April, 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.

Ground on which referred.		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions*	Men ...	117	178	295
	Women	10	23	33
	Juveniles	3	128	131
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ...	5,320	6,779	12,099
	Women	859	1,163	2,022
Anomalies Regulations†:—				
Class (b)	Men ...	148	564	712
	Women	190	946	1,136
	Juveniles	—	2	2
Class (c)	Men ...	14	49	63
	Women	34	59	93
	Juveniles	1	5	6
Class (d)		1,214	3,068	4,282
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men ...	1,427	2,400	3,827
	Women	1,035	2,324	3,359
	Juveniles	154	510	664
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ...	1,123	1,912	3,035
	Women	464	711	1,175
	Juveniles	124	376	500
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ...	209	466	675
	Women	392	1,538	1,930
	Juveniles	42	204	246
Not unemployed	Men ...	253	1,828	2,081
	Women	58	591	649
	Juveniles	1	114	115
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men ...	131	402	533
	Women	172	816	988
	Juveniles	3	43	46
Other grounds	Men ...	262	1,353	1,615
	Women	45	512	557
	Juveniles	22	182	204
Total	Men ...	9,004	15,931	24,935
	Women	4,473	11,751	16,224
	Juveniles	350	1,564	1,914
Grand Total		13,827	29,246	43,073

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

—		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		185	438	623
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	Men ...	127	153	280
	Women	5	3	8
	Juveniles	—	—	—
Total Appeals		132	156	288

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	250	505	755
Appeals by Associations	56	94	150
Appeals by Claimants	89	387	476
Total	395	986	1,381

* 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 177. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ *See* note † in first column on page 177.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES: 1ST MAY, 1933, TO 30TH APRIL, 1934.

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions	1,801	7,417	9,218
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	85,235	104,514	189,749
Anomalies Regulations* ... ... Class (a)	—	—	—
Class (b)	6,013	19,970	25,983
Class (c)	819	1,669	2,488
Class (d)	15,364	37,257	52,621
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	33,829	66,483	100,312
Employment lost through misconduct ...	23,728	39,931	63,659
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	9,001	29,782	38,783
Not unemployed	5,492	35,488	40,980
Not capable of work, or not available for work	4,996	20,173	25,169
Other grounds	7,442	47,678	55,120
Total	193,720	410,362	604,082
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,307	3,610	5,917
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	681	1,063	1,744
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	2,867	3,839	6,706
Appeals by Associations	919	1,920	2,839
Appeals by Claimants	1,321	4,021	5,342
Total	5,107	9,780	14,887

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 28th April, 1934, five weeks ended 31st March, 1934, and five weeks ended 29th April, 1933.‡

—	Four weeks ended 28th April, 1934.	Five weeks ended 31st March, 1934.	Five weeks ended 29th April, 1933.
I. *Insurance Account.*	£	£	£
Contributions received from :—			
Employers	1,640,000	1,806,000	1,876,000
Employed persons	1,600,000	1,753,000	1,848,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") ...	1,616,000	1,780,000	1,838,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000	15,000	2,000
Total Income	4,858,000	5,354,000	5,564,000
Insurance Benefit	2,676,000	3,661,000	4,501,000
Cost of Administration	280,000	424,000	376,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	...	479,000	516,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service§	385,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Payments	8,000	69,000	69,000
Total Expenditure ...	3,349,000	4,633,000	5,462,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding‖	106,280,000	106,690,000	115,000,000
II. *Transitional Payments Account.*			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶ ...	3,725,000	4,705,000	5,415,000

* 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.

† 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 Bill 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.

‖ Since 1st November, 1933, out of the surplus accrued on insurance account, repayment of debt has been effected as the various items of the debt fall due for repayment, and this arrangement is continuing until the relative provisions of the Unemployment Bill become operative.

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

POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

(*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 April, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 910,161, or 1·4 per cent. more than in the previous month and 13·5 per cent. more than in April, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 546, 539 and 480 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April was 670,833, a decrease of 1·9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 3·2 per cent. as compared with April, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 239,328, or 12·0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 57·2 per cent. more than in April, 1933.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 91,354, or 1·6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2·5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 818,807, or 1·8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 15·6 per cent. more than in April, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas thirty-one showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April as compared with March, including Cardiff (544 per 10,000); thirteen showed increases, including Glasgow (235 per 10,000); while in three areas there was no change. Compared with April, 1933, thirty-six areas showed increases, including Glasgow (748 per 10,000), Liverpool (140 per 10,000), Gateshead (124 per 10,000), Birkenhead (119 per 10,000) and Aberdeen (106 per 10,000); ten showed decreases, including Derby (113 per 10,000); while in one area there was no change.

—	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in April, 1934.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	31,373	99,428	130,801	300	+ 6	− 18
Birkenhead ...	871	7,814	8,685	588	+ 4	+119
Birmingham ...	4,612	17,619	22,231	220	− 2	− 5
Blackburn ...	786	5,433	6,219	509	+ 9	+ 28
Bolton	852	4,826	5,678	320	+ 39	+ 67
Bradford	1,149	10,090	11,239	379	...	+ 13
Brighton	1,057	2,357	3,414	235	− 8	+ 14
Bristol	2,129	12,162	14,291	354	− 3	− 24
Burnley	412	3,422	3,834	394	+ 9	+ 68
Cardiff	1,349	11,076	12,425	558	−544	+ 52
Coventry	439	1,919	2,358	131	+ 2	...
Croydon	780	3,961	4,741	200	− 16	− 6
Derby	582	5,459	6,041	424	− 19	−113
East Ham ...	648	4,228	4,876	345	− 9	+ 16
Gateshead ...	676	9,786	10,462	854	− 10	+124
Huddersfield ...	544	2,024	2,568	225	− 4	+ 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,639	19,167	20,806	654	− 6	+ 30
Leeds	2,916	19,588	22,504	464	− 4	+ 57
Leicester	892	4,991	5,883	244	− 2	+ 4
Liverpool	6,051	80,955	87,006	1,012	+ 15	+140
Manchester ...	3,484	56,153	59,637	782	− 5	+ 44
Middlesbrough ...	433	5,333	5,766	412	+ 2	+ 61
Newcastle-on-Tyne	892	21,671	22,563	791	− 4	+ 57
Norwich	842	10,465	11,307	893	− 34	+ 52
Nottingham ...	1,972	12,905	14,877	550	− 15	− 10
Oldham	952	4,314	5,266	379	− 12	+ 88
Plymouth	525	6,536	7,061	339	− 8	+ 22
Portsmouth ...	1,315	3,057	4,372	173	− 5	+ 2
Preston	531	1,805	2,336	197	...	+ 45
St. Helens ...	469	5,596	6,065	564	+ 6	+ 29
Salford	1,560	8,860	10,420	473	− 10	+ 70
Sheffield	1,727	55,547	57,274	1,116	− 34	− 53
Southampton ...	1,308	4,333	5,641	318	− 7	+ 34
Southend-on-Sea ...	274	3,730	4,004	333	+ 58	+ 85
South Shields ...	775	3,646	4,421	388	− 8	+ 24
Stockport	560	1,780	2,340	185	− 10	− 20
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,823	8,841	10,664	386	− 4	+ 17
Sunderland ...	881	12,599	13,480	716	− 3	+ 94
Swansea	546	7,016	7,562	459	− 7	+ 15
Wallasey	259	1,733	1,992	205	− 3	+ 41
Walsall	571	3,832	4,403	421	+ 3	− 35
West Ham ...	2,436	17,688	20,124	696	− 21	− 13
Wolverhampton ...	559	2,637	3,196	240	...	+ 14
Total for the above County Boroughs ...	53,078	486,954	540,032	519	− 15	+ 29
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	84,451	586,382	670,833	455	− 8	+ 16
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	5,288	197,323	202,611	1,831	+235	+748
Edinburgh ...	763	20,218	20,981	471	− 3	+ 42
Dundee	415	7,078	7,493	423	− 15	+ 34
Aberdeen	437	7,806	8,243	489	+ 3	+106
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,903	232,425	239,328	1,261	+135	+459
Total for above 47 areas ...	91,354	818,807	910,161	546	+ 7	+ 66

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

† 21st April in London, 28th April in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th April 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.* 161–162 *to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.*]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decrease during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April, 1934, was 2,609,452 (provisional figure), as compared with 2,798,324 reported for the end of March, 1934. The total for the end of April, 1933, was 5,331,252, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 30th April, 1934, 218,612 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 821,057 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,039,669 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,160,425 at the end of March, 1934, and 1,938,910 at the end of April, 1933.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 884,110 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th April, 1934, as compared with 985,336 at the end of March, 1934, and 2,184,791 at the end of April, 1933.

Of 6,755,815 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 16·3 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the end of March, 1934. At the end of the previous month the corresponding percentage, based on a reporting membership of 6,656,406, was 20·1.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to decrease during April. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 369,100 (290,766 men and 78,334 women). At the end of March, 1934, the corresponding total was 379,361 (revised figure) and at the end of April, 1933, 345,393.

At the beginning of April, 1934, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 2·52 per cent. as compared with April, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 41·15, as compared with 39·46 at the beginning of April, 1933. At 1st April, 1934, 18·64 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 22·51 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed little change during February. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from 165 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 960,359, show that 20·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (3rd March), as compared with 21·5 per cent. at the end of January, 1934, and 21·0 per cent. at the end of February, 1933. In addition, 18·6 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 18·9 per cent. in the previous month and 19·3 per cent. in February, 1933. In February, 1934, 25·4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 24·5 and in February, 1933, 26·5.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment decreased considerably during February. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 593,523 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th February, 1934, 24·7 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6·8 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 31·5 and 8·0 respectively, and in the last week of February, 1933, 31·1 and 7·0. At the end of February, 1934, 382,770 applicants for employment were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 358,023 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month, the corresponding figures were 411,186 and 387,230 and at the end of February, 1933, 410,363 and 385,542.

SWITZERLAND.‖

Unemployment decreased considerably during March. At the end of the month 70,109 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 91,233 at the end of the preceding month and 71,809 at the end of March, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,539, 2,600 and 3,738 respectively.

ITALY.¶

Unemployment continued to decrease during March. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 1,056,823 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1,103,550 at the end of February. The total for the end of March, 1933, was 1,081,536, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

* Statistical Supplement to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 5th May, 1934, and *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 9th May, 1934. Berlin.
† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 27th April and 4th May, 1934. Paris.
‡ *Le Peuple*, 21st April, 1934. Brussels.
§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st March, 1934. The Hague.
‖ *La Vie Economique*, April, 1934. Berne.
¶ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, April, 1934. Rome.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment continued to decline during March, 1934. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 325,657 (130,919 in Vienna), a decrease of 7·6 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 14·2 per cent. as compared with March, 1933.

POLAND.†

Unemployment showed a further increase during February. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 408,792, as compared with 399,660 at the end of January, 1934, and 280,044 at the end of February, 1933.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.‡—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 360,294 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 22·8 per cent. (preliminary figure) were unemployed at the end of April, 1934, as compared with 28·4 per cent. at the end of March, 1934, and 28·6 per cent. at the end of April, 1933.

Norway.§—Out of 23,747 members of trade unions making returns, 33·8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1934, as compared with 35·6 per cent. at the end of January, 1934, and 33·0 per cent. at the end of February, 1933.

Sweden.‖—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of March, 1934, was 23·3, as compared with 24·1 at the end of February, 1934, and 28·7 at the end of March, 1933.

UNITED STATES.¶

There was a further appreciable expansion in the volume of employment and total wages paid between February and March. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, 3,445,732 workpeople were on their pay-rolls during the pay-period ended nearest 15th March, an increase of 4 per cent. in comparison with February. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments during the same period amounted to 67,367,611 dollars, an increase of 6·9 per cent. over the previous month. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1934, was 80·8, as compared with 77·7 a month before and 58·8 in March, 1933.** It is officially estimated that, in 90 manufacturing industries and in 15 important non-manufacturing industries (for each of which separate statistics of employment are compiled), the number of persons at work at the middle of March, 1934, was 418,600 greater than a month before and about 2,750,000 more than in March, 1933.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities show that, in March, 1934, 25 per cent. (preliminary figure) of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 26 per cent. in the previous month and 34 per cent. a year before.

IRISH FREE STATE.††

Unemployment again increased during March. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 100,521 at the end of March, 1934, as compared with 98,642 at the end of February, 1934, and 82,503 at the end of March, 1933.

AUSTRALIA.‡‡

Unemployment showed a further decrease during the first quarter of 1934. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 21·9, as compared with 23·0 in the preceding quarter and 26·5 in the first quarter of 1933.

CANADA.§§

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal drop. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,477 firms gave an aggregate of 847,993 workpeople on their pay-rolls at 1st April, as compared with 861,053 at 1st March. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st April was 91·3, as compared with 92·7 at the beginning of March, 1934, and 76·0 at the beginning of April, 1933.

NEW ZEALAND.‖‖

The decline in unemployment continued during February, 1934. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 24th February, 1934, was 45,125, as compared with 46,527 at the end of the previous month and 49,971 at the end of February, 1933.

* *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th April, 1934. Vienna.
† *Wiadomosci Statystyczne*, 15th April, 1934. Warsaw.
‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th May, 1934. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
‖ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ *Employment in March*, 1934: Press Release of the United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics; *American Federationist*, April, 1934, Washington; *The New York Times*, 19th April, 1934.
** Owing to the alteration of the base period of these index numbers from 1926 to 1923–1925, the figures given here are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.
†† *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, April, 1934. League of Nations, Geneva.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
§§ *The April Employment Situation*, 1934. Ottawa.
‖‖ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February*, 1934. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £10,950 in the weekly full-time wages of 132,500 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,200 in those of 92,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Mining and Quarrying ...	48,350	...	2,900	...
Textile	...	82,750	...	2,600
Transport	49,750	...	4,850	...
Other	34,400	9,250	3,200	600
Total	132,500	92,000	10,950	3,200

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases in wages concerned coal miners in North Staffordshire and Scotland. In the former district there was a general increase in the percentage addition to basis rates, which represented an increase of about 2¼ per cent. on current wages; in the latter district there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of most classes of surface workers, with a corresponding increase in the rates of subsistence allowances. Other increases affected ironstone miners and quarrymen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire.

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries, whose wages were reduced under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements; in Yorkshire the reductions amounted to about 2 and 1¾ per cent. on the current rates of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 10d. per week for men and 7d. per week for women.

The principal increase in the transport group affected tramway workers in most of the undertakings in Great Britain outside the Metropolitan area. The wages of these workers were restored to the level existing before a general reduction made in April, 1932, and this involved in most cases an advance of ½d. per hour.

In other industrial groups the workpeople whose wages were increased included male paint, colour and varnish workers throughout England and Wales, brick and tile makers at Bridgwater, blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, building trade operatives in mid and north Northumberland, and municipal employees at Glasgow, St. Helens, Nottingham and Lincoln. There were also increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hollow-ware workers in Great Britain and tobacco workers in Northern Ireland. Workpeople whose wages were reduced included felt hat makers at Stockport, Denton, etc., and electrical workers employed by the main line railway companies.

Of the estimated total increase of £10,950 per week, nearly £6,350 took effect as a result of settlements or decisions made by standing joint bodies such as Joint Industrial Councils, Conciliation Boards, and Trade Boards; about £1,300 was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon the proceeds of the industry or upon selling prices; and the remaining sum of about £3,300 was the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Nearly the whole of the estimated total decrease of £3,200 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

Summary of Changes reported in January–April, 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 four completed months of 1934, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Coal Mining	38,500	100	2,425	20
Other Mining and Quarrying	13,000	...	670	...
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	16,200	100	1,300	5
Iron and Steel	11,400	13,700	610	720
Engineering	6,800	...	1,040	...
Other Metal	4,950	200	410	30
Textile	1,650	149,200	110	8,890
Clothing	...	8,550	...	575
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,500	1,700	130	205
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	1,400	50	200	10
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	34,320	400	3,080	35
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	3,070	...	425	...
Transport	72,930	200	6,675	30
Public Administration Services	13,680	400	1,475	20
Other	4,900	5,200	250	560
Total	224,300	179,800	18,800	11,100

In the corresponding four months of 1933, there were net increases of £4,570 in the weekly full-time wages of 50,700 workpeople, and net decreases of £74,270 in those of 818,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal changes in hours of labour consisted of reductions in the weekly number of hours beyond which statutory overtime rates become payable for agricultural workers in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Agriculture	Leicestershire and Rutland.	29 April	Male workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 9d. to 1s. per week for those 18 and over, the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: Leicestershire—10s. at 14, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 and over; Rutland—10s. at 14, increasing each year to 31s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡
	Gloucestershire ...	8 April	Male workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the summer period of from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9½d. per week for those 21 and over, and of proportionate amounts for those under 21. Minimum rates after change : head carters—16s. 3d. at 16, increasing each year to 34s 6d. at 21 and over; under carters—15s. 1½d. at 16 to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over; head shepherds and head stockmen—16s. 9½d. at 16 to 36s. at 21 and over; under shepherds and under stockmen—15s. 11½d. at 16 to 34s. 6d. at 21 and over; all other workers—9s. at 14 to 30s. at 21 and over.
			Female workers	Increase in the minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of ¼d. per hour (4¾d. to 5d.).
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	29 April	Male workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 8s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 38 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a subsistence allowance for lower-paid day-wage workers.§
	Scotland	1st full pay after 13 April.	Able-bodied surface workers employed at coal mines (excluding colliery enginemen and boilermen, and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates of 1888; also subsistence allowances previously paid to day-wage surface workers increased from a maximum of 11½d. to 1s. per shift for male workers 18 years and over, from 5¾d. to 6d. per shift for male workers under 18 years, from 7½d. to 8d. per shift for female workers 18 years and over, and from 3¾d. to 4d. per shift for female workers under 18 years.‖

* 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 4,100 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ *See* also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ The maximum allowances are 1s. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 9d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and 6d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years; and the total wage beyond which no allowance is paid is 7s. 9d. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 7s. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and 5s. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years. A minimum gross wage of 7s. per shift for adult day-wage men is also fixed.

‖ The subsistence allowance varies inversely with the gross daily wage, being now calculated to ensure total earnings of at least 7s. per shift for men with a gross daily wage of 6s. or over, 3s. 6d. per shift for youths with 3s. or over, 5s. per shift for women with 4s. 4d. or over, 2s. 6d. per shift for girls with 2s. 2d. or over, workers with a gross daily wage of less than the above amounts receiving the maximum allowance, and those with a gross daily wage equal to or exceeding 7s., 3s. 6d., 5s. and 2s. 6d. per shift in the case of men, youths, women and girls respectively receiving no allowance. The previous limits of payment fell short of these four amounts by 4d., 2d., 3d. and 1½d. respectively.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Iron Mining	Cleveland	23 April	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase* of 2·40 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52·90 per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.		Increase* of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
	Banbury and District	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.		Increase* of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Durham.	23 April	Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 2·40 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52·90 per cent. above the standard, plus 5d. to 1d. per shift (according to base rate) for lower-paid men.
	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.		Increase* of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
Brick and Tile Making.	Bridgwater ...	4 April	Dayworkers	Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Rates after change: kiln burners, 1s. 3d. per hour; other adult male workers, 45s. per week.†
			Pieceworkers	Bonus paid on basic rates increased from 122½ per cent. to 127½ per cent.†
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in April.	Male workers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over and of from 7d. to 2s. 1d. per week for those under 21. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over, 52s.‡
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 0·75 per cent. on standard rates of 1919, making wages 3·625 per cent. above the standard.
	Tees-side		Cokemen and by-product workers	
	Cleveland and Durham.	8 April	Blastfurnacemen	Minimum percentage payable on standard rates of 1919 fixed at 5 per cent., resulting in an increase of 1·375 per cent. on standard rates.§
	Tees-side		Cokemen and by-product workers	
	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates of 1930, making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
Engineering, etc.	Oldham	1st pay day in April.	Labourers employed in engineering shops and foundries.	Adjustment of certain existing anomalies whereby labourers in engineering shops rated at 27s. per week and labourers in foundries rated at 28s. per week receive an increase of 1s. per week.‖
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	9 April	Male workers	New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour in the general minimum time rates, from ⅜d. to 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates of fusers' helpers or dippers in the enamel-ware section, and from ¼d. to ⅞d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates of workers other than those mentioned. General minimum time rates after change: male learners under 15 years, 3½d. per hour, increasing to 9½d. at 20 and under 21 years; other male workers, 11½d. per hour.
			Female workers	New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from ¼d. to ½d. per hour in the general minimum time rates, and from ¼d. to ⅝d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: female learners under 15 years, 3d. per hour, increasing to 5½d. per hour at 17 and under 18 years; other female workers, 6¾d. per hour.
Shuttle Manufacture.	Yorkshire	1 April	Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 28 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 28 per cent. (1s. 2·08d. per hour).
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	*Bonus on earnings reduced¶ from 1¼d. to 1d. in the shilling. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1d. in the shilling.*
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.**	1st pay day in May.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	*Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 42 per cent. to 39 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 33⅓ per cent. to 31¼ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 25¼ per cent. to 23½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers‡‡: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 39 per cent. on total; Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 39 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 39 per cent.*
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire§§; also Scotland.	1st pay day in May.††	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	*Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 12s. 8d. per week to 11s. 10d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 7s. 7d. per week to 7s. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers‡‡: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 11s. 10d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 7s.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 11s. 10d.; women 21 and over, 15s., plus 7s.*
	Middleton	1st pay day in May.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers).	*Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 12s. 9d. per week to 11s. 10d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 7s. 10½d. per week to 7s. 4d. per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.‡‡*
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in May.††	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	*Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 20s. 7d. per week to 19s. 9d. per week for engravers and from 12s. 8d. per week to 11s. 10d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.*
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in May.††	Engravers employed in engraving works.	*Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 20s. 7d. per week to 19s. 9d. per week for men and from 12s. 10d. per week to 12s. 3d. per week for women and by proportionate amounts for youths.*

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† A further increase of 1s. per week for adult dayworkers and of 2½ in the percentage bonus for pieceworkers, with proportionate increases for women and youths, is to take effect from 4th July, 1934.

‡ This increase took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry.

§ This increase took effect under an arrangement arrived at between the employers and the workpeople whereby the standard price of pig-iron, for sliding scale purposes, was reduced from 54s. to 50s. per ton, and a minimum percentage of 5 per cent. was made payable on standard rates until such time as the ascertained price of Cleveland pig-iron rises to 55s. 3d. per ton, when the normal operation of the sliding scale will apply.

‖ The rates quoted are subject to the addition of a bonus of 12s. per week for plain timeworkers.

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

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

†† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡‡ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

§§ This reduction applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (*see* above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 36 per cent. to 33 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 33 per cent. to 30 per cent. for hand cutters, from 28 per cent. to 25 per cent. for menders, and from 31 per cent. to 29 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Yorkshire*	1st pay day in April.	Pieceworkers employed by co-operative societies.	Rates adopted which are 8¾ per cent. above current rates for groundwork and extras fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Order D48, in lieu of rates previously paid which were 7½ per cent. above rates fixed by the Order D40.
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Failsworth and Romiley districts; also Carlisle.	6 April	Timeworkers	*Bonus reduced† from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10¾d. per hour, plus 35 per cent.‡*
			Pieceworkers	*Bonus reduced† from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent.*
Tobacco Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	26 April	Male workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from 1s. 3d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 3d. at under 15, increasing each year to 35s. 9d. at 18 and to 54s. at 21 and over. (*See* Notice of Order on page 187.)
			Female workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 9d. at under 15, increasing each year to 27s. at 18 and to 34s. at 21 and over. (*See* Notice of Order on page 187.)
Mill-sawing	Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, Bristol, and Gloucester (one firm).	1 April	Labourers employed by timber importers.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.).
Building	Mid and North Northumberland district.§	1 April	Building trade operatives	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A2 to A1, resulting in an increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for craftsmen, and ¼d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d.) for labourers.
	Aberdeen	4 April	Masons' and slaters' labourers ...	Minimum rate of 1s. per hour adopted.‖
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain ...	1 April	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them.	*Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: Switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 k.w.), 65s.; (5,000 k.w. and over), 79s.; turbine mechanics, 66s.; drivers, 60s.; stokers—leading, 64s., others, 58s.; trimmers, 51s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 62s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 49s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.*
Tramway and Omnibus Service.	Various towns in Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area).¶	1st full pay period in April.	Employees of tramway undertakings, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases, for those rated at over 50s. per week, of amounts varying up to ½d. per hour.¶
	London	1st full pay period in April.	Engineering staff (over 21 years of age) employed at Reigate Works (Country Omnibuses).	Standard grades, and hourly rates (for a week of 47 hours) fixed as follows: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; assistant craftsmen, 1s. 4d.; general hands, 1s. 1½d.**
			Semi-skilled and unskilled engineering staff (over 21 years of age) employed in garages (Country Omnibuses).	Standard grades, and hourly rates (for a week of 47 hours) fixed as follows: assistant craftsmen, 1s. 4d.; general hands, 1s. 1½d.**
	Belfast	1st full pay in April.	Workpeople employed in the Corporation tramway and omnibus departments.	Increase of 1s. per week for adult omnibus conductors with over 12 months experience and for omnibus drivers, and increases for all other classes of 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of from 46s. to 52s. 6d. per week, and 2s. per week for those in receipt of over 52s. 6d.
Local Government.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	2 April	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	New schedule of rates adopted resulting in increases or decreases varying from ¼d. to 1½d. per hour for some classes, and in no change for others. Rates after change: Grade I occupations, 1s. 2¾d.; Grade II, 1s. 2½d.; Grade III, 1s. 1¾d.; Grade IV, 1s. 1½d.; Grade V, 1s. 1¼d.; Grade VI, 1s. 1d.
	St. Helens	1 April	Manual workers, except road paviors and masons, employed in non-trading departments.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for road workers and of 1s. 9d. per week generally, for other classes. Rates after change: general labourers and refuse collectors, 47s. 7d. per week; road sweepers, 44s. 1d.; road labourers, 1s. 1¼d. per hour.
	Nottingham ...	1 April	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 1½d.
	Lincoln	1 April	Manual workers, except road paviors and masons, employed in non-trading departments.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Willesden	5 April	Manual workers employed in the various departments of the Corporation.	Increases of amounts varying, according to grade, from 1s. to 5s. 2d. per week. Rates after change: Grade A occupations, 56s. 8d.; Grade B, 58s. 7d.; Grade C, 60s. 4½d.; Grade D, 62s.; Grade E, 64s. 6d.; Grade F, 67s. 6d.
	Glasgow	1st full pay period in April.	Drivers and conductors employed in Corporation Transport Department.	Restoration of reduction of 2s. per week made in August, 1932. Rates after change: tram drivers and conductors, 56s. to 64s.; omnibus drivers, 60s. to 67s., conductors, 55s. to 61s.
			Manual workers employed in the various departments of the Corporation.	Restoration of temporary reduction of 5 per cent. made in March, 1932. Rate after change for labourers, 55s. per week.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 April	Skip and basket makers	*Decrease† of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 67½ per cent. and 57½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.*
Cerement Making.	Great Britain ...	1 April	Female workers	*Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¼d. per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 5¾d., 6¼d., 6¾d., or 7¼d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d. and ½d. more than the above rates.††*

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1934.

Agriculture	Leicestershire and Rutland.	29 April	Male workers	*Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 56½ to 54 in summer, the winter hours (54) remaining unchanged.‡‡*
	Buckinghamshire ...	29 April	Agricultural workers	*Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 51 to 50 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining unchanged.*

* This change applied mainly to workers employed by societies affiliated to the North-Eastern Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards.

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

‡ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

§ The district was defined on a map agreed upon by the Regional Joint Committee, and includes Alnwick, Amble, Ashington, Bedlington, Morpeth, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Seahouses and Wooler.

‖ From 1st August, 1934, the rate paid to labourers is to be 75 per cent. of the rate paid to craftsmen (at present 1s. 6d. per hour).

¶ This change is in accordance with a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway Industry, and, with the increases granted to certain lower-rated employees in April, 1933, effects a complete restoration of the temporary reductions made in April, 1932 (*see* page 194 of this GAZETTE for May, 1932). All undertakings which imposed the reductions are reported to have given effect to the decision, from the date shown above, with the following exceptions:—at Coventry, Maidstone and Oldham the restoration was made in 1933; at Bradford, Norwich, and Dundee (conductors only) restoration is deferred until October, 1934; in the case of the Hastings Tramway Company, the Mexborough and Swinton Traction Company, and the Tees-side Railless Traction Board consideration has been deferred. The change applies also to Corporation omnibus employees in the majority of cases.

** These rates are in accordance with the terms of agreements arrived at between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Trade Unions concerned. Provision is made whereby those previously in receipt of lower rates are to receive the new rates as from the first full pay period in April, 1934, January, 1935, or April, 1935, according to a prescribed scale of increases.

†† It is specified in the Order of the Trade Board that from 1st October to 31st March in each year the minimum time rates shall be as follows: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6d., 6½d., 7d. or 7½d. (according to experience) at 21 and over.

‡‡ *See* also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 36, as compared with 45 in the previous month, and 22 in April, 1933. In these new disputes about 7,400 workpeople were directly involved and 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 3,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 47, involving about 10,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at about 71,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in April, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and for April, 1933, are shown for comparison :—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	2	9	11	5,200	19,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	3	6	9	1,300	7,000
Textile	1	6	7	1,000	5,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	5	7	1,600	30,000
Transport	...	4	4	400	1,000
Other	3	6	9	1,200	9,000
Total, April, 1934 ...	11	36	47	10,700	71,000
Total, March, 1934 ...	*11*	*45*	*56*	*15,000*	*106,000*
Total, April, 1933 ...	*12*	*22*	*34*	*14,000*	*104,000*

Causes.—Of the 36 disputes beginning in April, 6, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions; and 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other wage questions: 5, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Four Months of 1934 and 1933.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933 :—

Industry Group.	January to April, 1934.			January to April, 1933.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	48	21,200	72,000	40	18,400	98,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	2	100	1,000	1	200	8,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	4	600	9,000	3	100	1,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	20	1,500	8,000	10	7,700	20,000
Other Metal ...	11	1,500	7,000	16	3,700	38,000
Textile	27	6,900	52,000	12	2,200	29,000
Clothing ...	3	100	3,000	6	800	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc. ...	13	500	5,000	5	1,400	[24,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc....	18	2,900	81,000	8	300	6,000
Transport ...	13	2,000	8,000	12	18,500	245,000
Other	8	1,500	16,000	3	100	5,000
Total ...	167	38,800	262,000	116	53,400	476,000

Trade Disputes in 1933.

A special article dealing with disputes in 1933 appears on pages 154 to 156 of this issue of the Gazette.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
			1934.	1934.		
Coal Mining :—						
Underground and surface workers —near Rotherham (one firm).	2,319	...	25 April§	15 May	Dissatisfaction regarding wages paid to seam conveyor men, and other alleged grievances.	Work to be resumed, pending further negotiations.
Tinplate Industry :—						
Tinplate workers—Llanelly (one firm).	770	...	30 March	11 April	For reinstatement of a dismissed workman.	Work resumed unconditionally on the advice of the employees' trade unions, which had not sanctioned the stoppage.
Jute Industry :—						
Spinners, twisters, winders, *and other workpeople*—Dundee (one firm).	124	482	12 March	3 April	For increased rates of wages and alterations in working conditions, following introduction of new machinery.	Work resumed on same conditions as obtained prior to stoppage.
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. :—						
Plasterers *and labourers*—principal towns in Scotland.	2,000		1 March	...	For an increase of 1d. per hour in wages.	No settlement reported.
Carpenters and joiners—Wembley (one firm).	190	...	21 April	24 April	Against working overtime without a permit; for building conditions of employment instead of those applicable to civil engineering, and for certain other improvements.	Building trade conditions conceded, with other improvements, including the abolition of overtime.
Rubber Industry :—						
Workpeople employed in the manufacture of rubber tyres, etc.—Melksham (one firm).	684‖		12 April	...	Against the introduction of a new system of piece work in certain departments, alleged to involve reductions in earnings.	No settlement reported.

* 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 is, however, very 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 ceased at the beginning of the night shift on the previous day.

‖ The number of workpeople originally involved was 50. The number gradually increased later, and is reported to have reached the above total at the beginning of May.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	**37%**
Food only	**16%**

FOOD.

At 1st May the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a slight decline as compared with 31st March. This was largely accounted for by seasonal reductions in the price of milk, and by decreases in the average prices of butter and bacon. On the other hand, there was a slight advance in the average price of tea.

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 16 per cent. at 1st May, 1934, as compared with 18 per cent. at 31st March, 1934, and 14 per cent. at 1st May, 1933.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 31st March, 1934, and 1st May, 1934 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 1st May, 1934, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	31st Mar., 1934.	1st May, 1934.	July, 1914.	31st Mar., 1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 10	1 2	1 2	+ 4	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9	0 9	+ 1¾	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4¾	0 4½	0 4½	− 0¼	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 2¾	1 3	+ 4½	+ 0¼
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6¾	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2¾	...
Breast	0 4	0 3¾	0 3¾	− 0¼	...
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11¼	1 1¾	1 1¼	+ 2	− 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	1 0	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5¾	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1¾	...
Tea	1 6¼	1 10¾	1 11¼	+ 5	+ 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2¼	0 2¼	+ 0¼	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6¼	0 5¾	+ 2¼	− 0½
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 1	1 0½	− 2	− 0½
Salt	1 2¼	0 11	0 10¾	− 3½	− 0¼
Cheese†	0 8¾	0 8¾	0 8½	− 0¼	− 0¼
Margarine	0 7	0 5¾	0 5¾	− 1¼	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1¼	0 1	0 1	− 0¼	...
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4¾	0 5	0 5	+ 0¼	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (−) at 1st May, 1934, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 31st Mar., 1934.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	41	39	40	40
Thin Flank	12	12	12	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	23	24	24	23
Thin Flank	− 9	− 1	− 5	− 4
Mutton, British—				
Legs	44	43	44	41
Breast	17	13	15	14
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	43	35	39	39
Breast	− 7	− 1	− 4	− 4
Bacon (streaky)*	18	19	19	23
Fish	115	86	101	104
Flour	13	13	13	13
Bread	28	28	28	28
Tea	22	30	26	24
Sugar (granulated)	17	11	14	15
Milk	59	71	65	76
Butter—				
Fresh	−17	− 9	−13	−10
Salt	−27	−23	−25	−22
Cheese†	− 2	...	− 1	2
Margarine	−21	−20	−20	−20
Eggs (fresh)	−11	−19	−15	−14
Potatoes	16	− 7	5	5
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	17	16	16	18

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st May, 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 May, the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st May showed reductions in a number of towns, and were on the average 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 May, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st May, 1934, is approximately **37 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 31st March, 1934, and 36 per cent. at 1st May, 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	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37							

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1934.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	41	30	25	18	16	1 May
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ...	19	10	10	4	1	Apr.
Czechoslovakia ...	714	638	567	562	523	Mar.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	32	16	8	1	7	Feb.
Finland	837	718	756	777	740	Mar.
France (Paris) ...	506	525	449	408	398	Apr.
„ (other towns) ...	518**	508**	431**	392**	393	Feb.
Germany	46	30	14	11	14	Mar.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	52§	41§	19§	17§	28	Dec.,'33
Italy	407	342	318	293	287	Mar.
Norway	51	40	34	32	28	Mar.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	80	93	79	80	85	Oct.,'33
Sweden†	40	30	28	23	22	Mar.
Switzerland	52	40	24	16	15	Mar.
United States	44	19	1	5	7	24 Apr.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia	47	25	23	18**	19	Mar.
Canada	49	10	−8††	−5††	6	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	36	0	2	−5††	−16††	Mar.
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	33	Feb.
New Zealand	43	18‡	8	4	9	Mar.
South Africa	9	4	−6††	−2††	4	Mar.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.‖	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
		July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1934.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	47	43	38	37	1 May
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	5	Apr.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	570	Apr.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	665	629	597	596	580	Mar.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	65	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	24	Feb.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	866	Mar.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	492¶	465¶	417¶	416¶	426	1st Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	21	Mar.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	62§	54§	41§	37§	43	Dec., '33.
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	...	282‡‡	265‡‡	250‡‡	250	July–Dec., '33.
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	349	Feb.
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	305	Nov.,'33.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	45	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	53	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	30	Mar.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	67§	50§	36§	28§	35	Dec., '33.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	41¶	25¶	20¶	18¶	18	1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	25	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	−6††	Mar.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	52	Feb.
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	58	45‡	31**	27	28	Mar.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	16	Mar.

* 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, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1·44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ New series.

§ 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 April was 143, as compared with 171* in the previous month, and with 145* in April, 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 28, as compared with 23 in the previous month, and with 14 in April, 1933.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1
Firemen	
Guards (Passenger)	
Permanent Way Men ...	9
Porters	3
Shunters	1
Mechanics	1
Labourers	1
Other Grades	4
Contractors' Servants	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20
MINES.	
Underground	56
Surface	6
TOTAL, MINES ...	62
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	2
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	13
Metal Extracting and Refining	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	7
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	4
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (*continued*).	
Shipbuilding	2
Other Metal Trades	
Cotton	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	1
Other Textile Manufacture ...	
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
Food and Drink	3
General Woodwork and Furniture	
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Rubber Trades	
Gas Works	
Electric Generating Stations	1
Other Industries	2
PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	6
Buildings	8
Warehouses and Railway Sidings	
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	55
Total (excluding Seamen)	143
SEAMEN.	
Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
„ „ Steam and Motor	20
Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor	7
TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	28
Total (including Seamen)	171

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases*† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 47; the total number of *deaths*† reported was 4.

I. Cases.

(*a*) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals	
Plumbing and Soldering... ...	
Shipbreaking	4
Printing	
Tinning of Metals ...	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1
White and Red Lead Works	2
Pottery	4
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator Works	
Paint and Colour Works	1
Indiarubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting... ...	
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries	1
Other Industries...	
Painting of Buildings ...	7
TOTAL ...	21
(*b*) OTHER POISONING ...	
(*c*) ANTHRAX.	
Handling of Horsehair ...	1

I. Cases (*continued*).

(*d*) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch	4
Tar	5
Oil	5
TOTAL ...	14

(*e*) CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates	
Dyeing and Finishing	
Chrome Tanning	
Chromium Plating ...	10
Other Industries... ...	1
TOTAL ...	11
Total, Cases	47

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Pottery	1
Paint used in Other Industries	1
Painting of Buildings ...	1
TOTAL ...	3
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Oil	1
Total, Deaths	4

* Revised numbers.

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

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—Statistics for April, 1934.

Returns have been received from 142 of the 146 Local Authorities which regularly supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April.

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,152,000 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 142 Authorities as are covered by the recent returns:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) compared with April, 1933.
England and Wales:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	319,200	15,000	3,300	—	52,100	389,600 *+ 8·6*
Yorkshire ...	853,900	10,300	12,700	44,900	49,300	971,100 *− 22·8*
Lancs. & Cheshire	805,200	42,300	5,400	257,500	77,800	1,188,200 *+ 58·7*
North and West-Midland Counties	1,008,100	138,000	53,300	102,500	188,000	1,489,900 *+ 81·0*
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	496,700	18,900	31,500	15,000	21,100	583,200 *+ 80·1*
Outer London*...	1,295,300	73,900	89,100	153,000	124,200	1,735,500 *+ 11·4*
South-Eastern Counties ...	474,200	3,100	25,500	26,000	57,700	586,500 *+ 2·1*
South-Western Counties ...	98,700	—	1,200	1,000	9,400	110,300 *+ 25·6*
Wales and Mon.	119,300	4,400	2,100	2,500	12,000	140,300 *− 7·8*
Scotland ...	487,700	39,800	6,500	45,200	147,800	727,000 *+ 123·2*
Total, April, 1934	5,958,300	345,700	230,600	647,600	739,400	7,921,600 *+ 27·6*
Total, April, 1933	*4,961,200*	*282,200*	*262,100*	*240,600*	*463,100*	*6,209,200*

II.—Statistics for First Quarter of 1934.

(a) *Estimated Cost.*

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1934. The following Table summarises the figures and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1933:—

District and Aggregate Population (*in thousands*) at Census of 1931 of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) compared with Jan.–Mar. 1933.
England and Wales:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (966)	1,107,700	55,500	30,000	70,200	75,100	1,338,500 *+ 5·3*
Yorkshire (2,462)	2,124,100	66,200	80,200	250,200	336,700	2,857,400 *+ 31·7*
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,069)	2,206,300	38,400	149,200	167,400	257,000	2,818,300 *− 2·6*
North and West-Midland Counties (3,157)	2,385,200	694,700	265,300	153,100	452,500	3,950,800 *+ 24·5*
South-Midland & Eastern Counties (678)	917,100	48,900	67,000	160,300	74,600	1,267,900 *+ 30·8*
Outer London* (2,616)	4,902,100	537,600	385,700	107,200	461,300	6,393,900 *+ 30·5*
South-Eastern Counties (1,115)	1,760,100	13,700	105,200	263,500	251,800	2,394,300 *+ 24·7*
South-Western Counties (452)	354,500	4,400	28,400	12,200	53,300	452,800 *+ 38·9*
Wales and Mon. (821)	312,000	16,900	21,400	5,000	38,400	393,700 *+ 66·7*
Scotland (2,234)	1,036,200	18,400	91,500	252,700	236,500	1,635,300 *− 6·9*
Totals (17,570):—						
Jan. 1934 ...	4,973,100	576,500	406,800	525,300	673,100	7,154,800
Feb. 1934 ...	6,019,800	290,800	348,000	504,800	746,900	7,910,300
March. 1934	6,112,400	627,400	469,100	411,700	817,200	8,437,800
Jan.–Mar., 1934	17,105,300	1,494,700	1,223,900	1,441,800	2,237,200	23,502,900 *+ 19·8*
Jan.–Mar., 1933	*13,780,400*	*922,100*	*1,147,500*	*2,260,400*	*1,507,400*	*19,617,800*

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

(b) *Number of Dwelling Houses.*

A special article was published in the issue of this Gazette for March, 1934 (page 84) relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans had been approved by the 146 Local Authorities. Totals were shown for each of the years 1924—1933, and the figures for 1932 and 1933 were analysed by districts. In continuation of the statistics given in that article, figures are shown in the Table below relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities during the first quarter of 1934. Comparative figures are given for the corresponding quarter of 1933.

District.	Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed.		District.	Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed.	
	First Quarter of 1934.	First Quarter of 1933.		First Quarter of 1934.	First Quarter of 1933.
England and Wales:—			England and Wales—*contd.*		
Northern Counties	2,360	1,872	Outer London*	7,704	5,249
Yorkshire ...	4,844	4,039	South-Eastern Counties ...	2,932	1,868
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,823	3,385	South-Western Counties ...	452	287
North and West-Midland Counties	5,072	4,770	Wales and Mon.	545	222
South-Midland and Eastern Counties ...	1,603	1,262	Scotland... ...	2,390	2,768
			Total ...	32,725	25,722

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 upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit† on: Previous Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit† on: A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1934.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland	Jan.–Mar.	53 11¼	+ 1 6¾	+ 3 10¼
Cumberland ... ... (*Hematite mixed numbers*)	Jan.–Feb.	60 1	− 0 11¼	− 2 10
Nottinghamshire	Jan.–Mar.	53 8¼	− 0 0¾	− 0 1
North Staffordshire ...	Jan.–Mar.	55 0¼	+ 1 8	+ 2 1
Northamptonshire... ...	Jan.–Mar.	49 1	+ 0 5¼	+ 1 9¾
West of Scotland	Jan.–Mar.	61 11	− 0 9	− 2 9
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England	Jan.–Feb.	172 8¼	− 1 1½	− 5 7
West of Scotland ... ... (*Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods*)	Jan.–Feb.	192 6½	− 3 4¾	− 6 10¼

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 limestone quarrymen in that area. The ascertainment for Cleveland, in conjunction with an amendment to the sliding-scale agreement, also resulted in an increase in wages.

In the case of 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; whilst for blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland the reduction in price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had already reached the minimum provided for in the agreement.

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 consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments. In North Staffordshire an increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen warranted by the ascertainment was not put into operation, as reductions due under previous ascertainments had been waived by the employers; whilst a reduction warranted by the ascertainment in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire was not enforced by the employers.

Details of the changes in wages referred to are given on page 180 of this Gazette.

* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
† Stated to the nearest farthing.
‡ *See* the article on *Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales)* in the issue of this Gazette for April, 1933, page 122.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

WAGES—PAYMENT FOR BOARD AND LODGING—ILLEGAL TO CONTRACT OUT OF BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES OF ORDER.

This was an appeal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries against a decision of the Brigg (Lincolnshire) magistrates in a case which was before them on 7th November last.

An employer had been charged with failing to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, as, although the worker had received the statutory weekly minimum wage in full in cash, he had handed back 20s. to his employer's wife or daughter in respect of the provision of board and lodging. The justices found that the employer paid the worker in cash the full amount of the wages to which he was entitled under the relevant Wages Board Order; and that at the time of the worker's engagement the employer told the worker that he could lodge where he liked, but that if he lodged with him he would have to pay £1 per week. They also found that there was suitable lodging accommodation for the worker at the farm cottages or in the village, where he could have lived under conditions which would not have interfered with his work. The Kesteven and Lindsey Agricultural Wages Committee had defined board and lodging as a benefit or advantage which might be reckoned in the case of a male worker aged 18 and over at not more than 15s. per week, which sum could be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. The justices found that, as the worker had in the first instance received the minimum wage in full in cash, no contravention of the Act had occurred. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries considered that, as the worker had paid more for board and lodging than the amount specified by the Agricultural Wages Committee, the magistrates' determinations were not correct in law, and consequently brought the matter before a Divisional Court.

The Appeal was allowed, and the case was remitted to the magistrates with directions to convict and to order the payment of the arrears.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said . . . "No doubt it does seem hard that a man shall not be allowed to spend his wages as he pleases; but when one looks at this Act and the purpose of this Act I cannot help thinking that within certain limits the very purpose of the Act is to prevent what has been called an independent bargain. Section 7, sub-section (10) provides as follows:—'Any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of this Act, or for abstaining to exercise any right of enforcing the payment of wages in accordance with this Act, shall be void'; and when one comes to section 8, which is to be read in close connection with sub-section (11) of the preceding section, it is provided that the Minister shall have power 'to make regulations for the following purposes: (*a*) for requiring'—the word 'requiring' is important—'the wages committees by order to define'—now to define what? Not only 'the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash,' but also, 'the value at which they are to be reckoned'; and that being so it seems to me to be quite immaterial that in a particular case the employed person is willing to pay more. The Act says that the wages committees may be required by order to define the value at which certain things are to be reckoned; they are only certain things; and when one looks at the Order which has been made they are what one would naturally expect: milk, potatoes, oil and fuel, board and lodgings, and in the case of a man or a youth of the age of the wagoner here, the board and lodging are defined to be of the value of 15s. per week of seven days; and, however hard it may seem in the particular case, I cannot help thinking that this part of the Act would be reduced to a nullity if, notwithstanding the clear words of this section, what is called an independent or a collateral bargain could be made between the employer and the employed whereby the value defined by the wages committee was exceeded. At first blush the suggestion that what was done here was done voluntarily is attractive, but if that argument was to prevail it seems to me to follow . . . the only utility of the definition provided for in section 8 (1) (*a*) would be limited to a case where payment was made against an unwilling person. When I look at the form of this transaction and compare it with what seems to be the reality, I think the truth of the matter on the facts found in this case is clearly this, that this man had no alternative but to pay 20s. a week for that which was defined in value as being worth 15s. a week; and I think that one only gets into confusion by travelling beyond the matters of which the value is defined by the Committee into matters over which the Committee has no control whatever. It is nothing to the purpose to say that a man may pay what he likes for his boots or his clothes. Where there is a definition of the value made by the Committee it appears to me that the statute says that amount is not to be exceeded. Speaking for myself I think it is mere matter of form that the one bargain: 'I will employ you at 31s. a week,' is said to be separate from and independent of the other bargain: 'If you come to lodge in my house you shall pay me £1 a week.' I think that the effect of this enactment is that the farmer is bound to say: 'I cannot prevent you from paying £1 a week to somebody else, but as between you and me, or as between employer and employed, since the passing of this Act I am limited to 15s., as are you. I think, therefore, that, if effect is to be given to this statute, that which was done here, although no doubt done in perfect good faith, was a contravention of the provisions of the statute, and that this appeal ought to be allowed, and that the case ought to go back to the justices with a direction that the offence which was charged was proved."

Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Humphreys delivered judgments concurring with the Lord Chief Justice.—*Williams* v. *Smith. King's Bench Division.* (*Divisional Court.*) 11th April, 1934.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer charged with (i) underpaying one male worker; (ii) failing to keep adequate records; (iii) failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D. (16); and (iv) producing a false record was fined a total of £12. A further charge of furnishing false information was dismissed. Arrears of £18 2*s.* 2*d.* were ordered to be paid. *Rex.* v. *Thomas Henry Evans. West London Police Court,* 12th April, 1934.

An employer, charged with underpaying one male worker, failing to keep adequate records, and failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D. (16), was convicted on all charges, fined a total of £3, and ordered to pay £30 arrears of wages.—*Rex* v. *James Ambrose Kersley. Odiham* (*Hants*) *Police Court.* 24th April, 1934.

National Health Insurance Act, 1924.

REFERENCE UNDER SECTION 89 (1) (iii).—PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAYERS.—MANUAL LABOUR.

Mr. Justice Roche decided, on a reference from the Minister of Health under Section 89 (1) (iii) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, that a professional Association football player, who was in receipt of remuneration exceeding £250 a year, was not employed within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Act.

Under the National Health Insurance Act persons of the age of 16 and upwards, who are employed in the United Kingdom under a contract of service, are required to be insured, unless they are employed otherwise than by way of manual labour, and at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year. The question whether the employment of a professional Association football player, who was employed under a contract of service at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, was "employed by way of manual labour" was submitted by the Minister of Health for decision to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Roche held that the professional Association football player was not employed by way of manual labour within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Act.

In the course of his judgment he said: "Here a professional footballer, like a professional cricketer, is essentially a person who works with his acquired or inherited skill in playing, fortified and improved, as it usually, indeed invariably, is by continuous practice, instruction, and study. And apart from that altogether, play and work are two different things. Professional footballers are engaged not in work but in play. They are playing for reward, and so are professional cricketers; they are playing for reward or payment, but still they are playing a game. It may be said that they are working at their play, or at play. So they are. But what they are not doing is they are not working at manual work."—*King's Bench Division. In re the employment of professional players of Association Football.* April 20th, 1934.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ESTABLISHED COPYING TYPISTS: CIVIL SERVICE.—Claims on somewhat similar lines were submitted to the Court by the National Association of Women Civil Servants and by the Civil Service Clerical Association for increased scales of pay for established copying typists in the Civil Service. The Associations based their claims on the grounds that the remuneration of the class is not sufficient to attract a sufficient supply of candidates; that the standard of recruitment has been raised since 1920 when the class in its present form was established, although the scale of pay has remained unchanged; and that their remuneration is not adequate either in relation to the work performed or to that of other grades in the Civil Service, and is not sufficient from a cost of living standpoint. Reference was also made to the lack of promotion prospects of the class, and to the rates of pay for similar employees in outside undertakings. In opposing the claims, the Treasury referred to the conclusions of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service as to the reasons, with which they concurred, why there is an insufficient supply of qualified candidates, viz., that the lower age limit for the typist competition is too high, and that there is a marked disinclination on the part of many persons who take up typing or shorthand as a career to compete for posts awarded as the result of examination. The Treasury also contended that there has been no change in the duties of copying typists since the present scale of pay was fixed in 1920, and that their scale of pay represents fair remuneration for the duties performed by reference both to the general levels of remuneration in the Civil Service itself, and to those obtaining in outside employment.

The Court pointed out that the remuneration of Civil Servants consists of a basic rate and a bonus, and that negotiations are now proceeding for the consolidation of the bonus with basic rates of pay for the whole of the Civil Service. They decided that consideration of the scale of pay of copying typists should be adjourned until either a permanent or interim decision on this question had been reached. *Awards Nos.* 1582 and 1583; dated 1st May, 1934.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

THE National Wages Board, presided over by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., issued decisions on 3rd May, 1934, on seven cases which had been referred to them. These cases included the following :—

Jurisdiction of the Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board.—In July, 1932, the railway trade unions submitted to the National Wages Board four cases involving the re-classification of salaried staff, following the refusal of the secretary of the Central Wages Board to place them on the agenda for meetings of that Board, on the ground that the Central Wages Board had no jurisdiction to entertain them. The National Wages Board then stated that questions concerning the jurisdiction of the Central Wages Board must be heard and determined by the Central Wages Board itself, and they adjourned the four cases accordingly.* Subsequently, the cases were brought before the Central Wages Board, who were unable to agree on the question of their jurisdiction on the claims, and the matter was again referred by the trade unions to the National Wages Board.

The issue between the parties was whether the claims come within the jurisdiction of the Central Wages Board and, on appeal, the National Wages Board, under the provisions of the Railways Act, 1921.

The Board decided that: (i) under the provisions of the national agreements of 1st March and 20th April, 1920, the classification of an employee determines his rate of pay; (ii) a claim by an employee to be re-classified comes within the words "the local application of national agreements relating to standard salaries, wages, hours of duty and conditions of service"; (iii) the Central Wages Board and, on appeal, the National Wages Board, have jurisdiction to entertain claims referred by the railway trade unions as to the classification of employees; and (iv) the four claims should be heard and determined by the Central Wages Board. Six members of the Board were unable to accept this decision.

Weekly payment of wages in Scotland—London and North Eastern Railway.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Union of Railwaymen claimed that in future the wages staff employed by the London and North Eastern Railway in Scotland should be paid their wages weekly instead of fortnightly as at present. The claim had been considered by the National Wages Board in July, 1931, and referred back to the parties for further consideration.† Following this decision, interviews and correspondence took place between the parties but no agreement was reached.

The unions pointed out that the London and North Eastern Railway are the only railway company where the system of a fortnightly payment of wages to wages staff is still in operation, and the arrangement is only operative in the Scottish area; and they submitted that the question of cost cannot rightly be considered as a justification for the continuance of the present practice. They further pointed out the inconvenience experienced by men on transfer from an area in which wages are paid weekly to the Scottish area, and also that men with small incomes are placed at a disadvantage when purchasing the necessities of life if they are paid on a fortnightly basis as compared with men paid on a weekly basis.

The company stated that they had no objection in principle to the payment of wages weekly to their employees in Scotland, but they submitted that any advantage which would result to the staff is insufficient to justify the heavy additional expenses involved. The company estimated the cost at approximately £10,000 per annum, and they urged that the economic position of the company does not permit of such an expense being incurred at the present time.

The Board found that the wages staff employed by the company shall be paid weekly, and, in regard to the date of the change, decided that the company shall deal as soon as practicable with the larger depots and the places where anomalies exist, and that in regard to all cases which have not been so dealt with earlier the change shall become operative twelve months after 3rd May, 1934.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN USE OF DERRICK CRANES.

THE Home Office have issued a Safety Pamphlet‡ dealing with the use of derrick cranes.

It is stated that the increased use of cranes in many different industries has been accompanied by an increase in the number of accidents, many of which have been serious and some fatal. Investigations of such accidents show that many of them might have been avoided by the observance of reasonable precautions, including (for example) periodic thorough examinations of the cranes, with replacement of defective parts, and by proper use. Such examinations, and some of the other steps recommended in the pamphlet, are required by law at docks, in shipbuilding yards, and at buildings in course of construction.

The pamphlet contains a number of suggestions as to the precautions to be taken in purchasing and erecting cranes, in their usage and maintenance (including lubrication), and in testing them from time to time.

* *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1932, page 315.
† *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1931, page 328.
‡ *The Use of Derrick Cranes: Safety Pamphlet, No.* 15. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post-free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Tobacco Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T. (6), dated 18th April, 1934, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 26th April, 1934, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T. (3), dated 27th April, 1934, to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers. Objection period expires 27th June, 1934.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901 TO 1927.

Docks Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1934: Loading or Unloading of Ships.

THE Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, on 1st May, 1934, made Regulations* under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, amending the Docks Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1926, in respect of the processes of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading, and coaling any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal.

The Regulations may be cited as the Docks Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1934, and will come into force on 1st June, 1934.

The requirements of the Regulations are identical with those of a similar code which comes into force in Great Britain on the same date.

CARBON BISULPHIDE.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POISONING, FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

CARBON bisulphide is used in the manufacture of artificial silk, in certain processes in indiarubber manufacture, and in other industries. It is poisonous, and it is also very liable to cause danger from fire or explosion, owing to its ready vaporisation and its low ignition temperature.

Poisoning by carbon bisulphide contracted in a factory or workshop was made compulsorily notifiable by an Order of the Home Secretary dated 31st December, 1924. Since that date, eighteen cases have been notified: nine in artificial silk works, four in viscose paper works, two in indiarubber works, and three in the manufacture of carbon bisulphide itself. The use of carbon bisulphide in indiarubber manufacture is also subject to certain requirements of the Indiarubber Regulations, 1922 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1922, No. 329); and regulations for its conveyance are contained in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 597. Regulation 27 of the Electricity Regulations (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, No. 1312) may also be applicable, where electricity is used.

The Home Office have now issued a memorandum on precautions against dangers of poisoning, and of fire and explosion, in connection with the use of carbon bisulphide in artificial silk, indiarubber, and other works.† The memorandum, which has two illustrative diagrams, deals with these precautions under the headings of effects on health; notification of cases; the prevention of poisoning; storage and pipe conveyance; the use of carbon bisulphide in manufacture; precautions under the Electricity Regulations; precautions during transport; and other precautions.

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.]

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final report on the fourth Census of Production* (1930). *Part II. The iron and steel trades, the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicle trades, the non-ferrous metal trades.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.)

COTTON INDUSTRY.—*Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Bill,* 1934. *Memorandum on financial clause.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4585; price 1d.)

HOURS OF WORK.—*International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva,* 1934. (i) *Reduction of hours of work.* First item on the agenda. Report I. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1934; price 1s.) (ii) *Reply of H.M. Government to the questionnaire on the reduction of hours of work.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4584; price 2d.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland,* 1934; *No.* 37. H.M. Stationery Office; price 8d. net. (9d. post free.)
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—*Survey of Industrial Development,* 1933. *Particulars of factories opened, extended and closed in* 1933, *with some figures for* 1932. Board of Trade, Home Office, and Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.); *see* page 157 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—(i) *Annual statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the year ended* 31*st December,* 1933. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4554; price 1d.); *see* page 159 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Coal Mines Act,* 1911. *The parts of the Abstract and general regulations required to be supplied to firemen, examiners and deputies, and to shot-firers with the Explosives in Coal Mines Order.* M. & Q. Form No. 57, January, 1934. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 2d.).

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.—*Account showing the nature and amount of the securities held by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, (a) as investments for moneys forming part of the National Health Insurance Funds, (b) as investments for moneys forming part of the Unemployment Fund.* (H.C. 69; price 1d.).

NIGHT WORK.—*International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva,* 1934. *Partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night.* Item VII on the Agenda. Report VII. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1934; price 1s.)

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Sixth interim report of the inter-departmental committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 4570; price 1d.)

SAFETY.—*Memorandum on precautions against dangers of poisoning, fire and explosion in connection with the use of carbon bisulphide in artificial silk, india rubber and other works.* Form 836. March, 1934. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 3d.); *see* page 187 of this GAZETTE.

SEA FISHERIES.—*Sea fisheries, statistical tables,* 1933. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 9d.): *see* page 160 of this GAZETTE.

TRADE UNIONS.—*Registered trade unions, statistical summary,* 1923–32. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 3d.): *see* page 157 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva,* 1934. *Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.* Second item on the agenda. Report II. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1934; price 1s.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—*The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year* 1931. (*New annual series, No.* 11). *Text.* (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Surveying, land and estate agency, and auctioneering.* Choice of Career Series, No. 4 (revised). March, 1934. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1934.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport—Cold Storage Depot: **Insulation Work:** Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Blue Elvan:** Treluggan Granite Quarries, Ltd., Landrake.—*Portsmouth:* **Railway Materials:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. **Bricks:** London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., London, W.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department).

Alternators, Motor W/T: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aluminium Ware:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Amplifiers:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Bars and Blooms, Chromium Steel:** Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Brown Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Batteries, Dry:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Belting, Balata:** James Dawson & Son, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Belting, Leather:** Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford, Lancs; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Boards and Boxes:** Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boring Machine, Tube:** Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Ditty:** Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, etc., Electrical:** Basbe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Terminal, Change Over Switches, etc.:** W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Buttons:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carr Bros., Ltd., Leicester; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—**Calico:** G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Barnoldswick; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Calico Printers Association, Ltd., Strines; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Bury.—**Canvas Drab for Hammocks:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Car, Electric Passenger:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Durnley.—**Castings, Steel:** R. Hyde & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow.—**Condensers:** Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—**Contactors, Voltage Control:** Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.—**Containers for Cells:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Copper, Brass and Bronze—Sheets, Bars, etc.:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Crab, Travelling and Hoisting Equipment for Six Travellers:** Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Dials, Radio Goniometers, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dinghies, Motor:** Clare Lallow, Cowes.—**Doors, Watertight:** Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Driers, Paste:** Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Dry Colours for Paints:** Binney & Smith & Ashby, Ltd., Birmingham; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; W. Hawley & Son, Ltd., Duffield; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Dungaree, Blue:** John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton.—**Elm, Wych:** C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Eastern Counties Timber Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth.—**Engine, Heavy Oil for Motor Boat:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Fittings, Brass:** J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; James Collins (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. James, Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Flour:** Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Furnace, Coal Fired Plate and Angle:** Muir Murray & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Generators, Motor:** Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Generators, Motor for Welding:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hides and Leather:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Card Clothing & Belting, Ltd., Halifax; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.; **Hoists, Ammunition:** Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Ingots, Manganese Bronze:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Insulators, Glass:** J. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Irish Stew Rations:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Leather for Royal Marine Boots, etc.:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Dickens Bros., Ltd., Northampton; J. & W. N. Hutchings, Ltd., Warrington; Richard Nickols, Leeds; W. &. A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; T. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; James Watkins & Sons, Portsmouth.—**Leggings, Web:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lime Juice:** L. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Linen Goods:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy; Thomas McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Flax Spinnning Co. (London), Ltd., Belfast; John Boath, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—**Margarine:** Van den Bergh & Jurgens (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Masts, Stump:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—**Meat and Vegetable Rations:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, W.—**Mills, Rolling:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Packing, Cotton and Hemp:** H. Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Bolton; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Packing, Hessian:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Pig Iron:** Warner & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; W. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—**Projectors, Signalling:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Pyjama Suits:** Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale or Ancoats; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Stroud.—**Reels for Hawsers:** Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; West Moor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Pallion, Sunderland.—**Rivets, Mild Steel:** Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington; Thos. Gadd, Rowley Regis; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; N.W. Rivet, Bolt & Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sausages, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Shackles, Lugless:** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Shafting, Intermediate and Propeller:** Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Soda Crystals:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Lancashire, Cheshire and London, E.—**Sponge Cloths:** Chain Bar Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Starters, Resistances, etc.:** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Supply Boards, etc.:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchboards, Main Controlling:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switches:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—

Switchgear, Ring Main : General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tallow, (White) :** Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—**Ties, Black Silk :** Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin and Japanned Wares :** Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Chatham & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; S. Gregson & Sons, Bury; Francis Hill & Matthew Hart Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; King & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly. —**Tools, Torpedo :** John Berry, Ditton, Lancs.; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; F. G. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E. —**Transmitters, etc. W/T :** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tubes, Brass :** Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham ; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubing, Canvas, Hose :** George Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Tubings, India Rubber for Pneumatic and Oxy-acetylene plant :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Tuners, Amplifiers, Note Magnifiers, etc. :** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Wavemeters and Dials :** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Winches :** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.

WAR OFFICE.

Bench, Engine Test : Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Boots, Ankle :** Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.—**Brass Bar :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telephone :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cells, le Clanché :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cloth, D.M. :** J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Longwood.—**Cloth, Lasting :** J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Chassis, 6-wheeler :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Coils, Condenser :** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cold Storage Plant :** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors : W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Copper Ingot :** H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.—**Cord, Bedford :** J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Cresoli :** Jeyes Sanitary Compounds, Ltd., London, E.—**Discs, Eyepiece :** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dowlas, Tan and Undyed :** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Drill, Cotton :** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bury; E. Clegg & Sons, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drills, Twist :** Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Brooke Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Duck, Linen :** W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie.—**Gloves, Leather :** F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Milling :** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles :** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Lubricating :** Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pantaloons, Bedford Cord :** H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Plates, Dinner :** F. Hill & M. Hart Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumps, Electric :** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Serge, S.D. :** R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome.—**Serge, White, Lining:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; Elworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—**Steel Bars :** Hemmings & Co., Rotherham.—**Steel, Round :** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel Tubes :** Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Stoves, Soyer :** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Surgical Dressings :** R. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Targets, Paper :** J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.—**Tents, Marquee, Walls, etc. :** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Tin, Ingot :** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tractor and Trailer :** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Water Softening Plant :** Wm. Boby & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Works Services** (*Building*) : Aldershot—Conversion of Stable : E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Glasgow and Maryhill—Term Contract : Murdoch & Mackenzie, Ltd., Motherwell.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators : Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton.—**Aircraft Reconditioning and Spares :** Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston.—**Airscrews :** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Bodies and Cabs :** English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Brooms and Brushes :** Newton & Cook, London, S.W.—**Buildings and Works Services :** *Artificers' Works*—Camberley, Farnborough and Odiham : W. Laughton, Bedford. Eastchurch and Leysdon : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Kidbrooke : J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W. Tangmere : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Upavon : James & Crockerell, Durrington. Western Zoyland : C. Bryer & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater. *District Heating*—Henlow : Haywards, Ltd., London, S.E. *L.T. Switchboard*—Mildenhall : Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park. *Structural Steelwork*—Singapore : Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Possilpark. *Tracing and Colouring photo prints* : P. Maginnis, London, S.W.—**Camera Spares**—Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Crane :** H. J. Coles, Ltd., Derby. —**Cylinders :** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Hanwell.—**Dinghies :** C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Disinfectant Fluid :** Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Dope, Solvent :** Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—**Enamel, Cellulose :** Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Engine Spares, Petters :** Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Engines, Aero, work on :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Modification and Spares :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Film, Panchromatic :** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Freighters :** Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Gloves, Silk :** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Indicators, Engine Speed :** Smith's Aircraft Instruments, London, W.—**Lenses :** J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Cycles :** B.S.A. Cycle Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Observer Post Equipment :** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Paint, Lead White :** Champion Druce & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Proofing of Balloon Fabric :** J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Rags, Cotton :** Saul D. Harrison & Son, Ltd., London, E.; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Seaplane :** Cierva Autogiro Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Shirting :** H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester.—**Starters for generators :** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Test Fans :** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Track, Railway :** Robt. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Wagons :** Robt. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Willis & Son, London, N.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Bolts, Arm :** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Thos. William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Canvas :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Cells, Leclanché :** Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary :** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester —**Coils, Loading :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Combiners for Pole Arms :** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Cords, Telephone :** Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts :** Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby de-la-Zouch.—**Elements, Rectifier :** Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Machines, Stamp Vending :** Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—**Motor Vans :** Morris Motors. Ltd., Cowley.—**Oil, Fuel :** Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pedals, Bicycle :** Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plugs, Sparking :** K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Roofs, Pole :** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Stayanchors :** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Transformers :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tyre Covers, Bicycle :** Leicester Rubber Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Wire, Bronze :** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Smith & Co. incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford.—**Wire, Cadmium Copper :** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.—**Wire, Copper :** R. H. Symonds, Ltd., Enfield; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Galvanized :** Dorman Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—**Structural Work :** Malmesbury P.O. : Blackford & Son, Calne.

Batteries (Replating) : Nottingham Telephone Exchange : Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations :** London G.P.O. (South)–Epping : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduit-Laying, etc. :** Battersea, etc. : Bowes Park–Enterprise and Enterprise–Hillside : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; G.P.O. (South)–Seven Kings–Romford Junction : J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Douglas (Glasgow), Bell (Glasgow) : R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Romsey, Eastleigh, Botley and Netley (Hants), Woolston (Southampton), and Southampton (Banister Park) : G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon.; Belfast (Fortwilliam, etc.) : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North Paddington Junction : Ruddock & Meighan, Wealdstone; Turgis Green and Brookwood : A. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey.—**Pneumatic Ticket Tubes :** Sheffield Trunk Telephone Exchange : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** Eltham (London) (New Auto Exchange) : Stoke Bishop (Bristol) (Auto Extension); Whitefield (Manchester) (Power Plant) : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Alton Battery

Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. Manchester Toll Exchange (Sleeve Control Equipment); Prestbury (Cheltenham) (New Auto Exchange); Brookwood (Woking) (Unit Auto Exchange): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ryde, Isle of Wight (New Auto Exchange); London Toll Exchange, E.C.4 (Straightforward Junction Positions Extension); Elstree (London) (New Auto Exchange); London Trunk Exchange (2nd Floor Annexe) (Demand Scheme); Sloane (London) (Auto Extension); Banbury (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W. for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. Darlington (Replacing Manual Board and Associated Equipment): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Penge (London) (New Auto Exchange): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Chelmsford (New Auto Exchange): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Bristol: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Envelopes: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ormig Carbons:** Block & Anderson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper:** Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Sidney T. Griffin, London, E.C.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford.—**Pencils:** F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., Stapleford, Notts. **Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 369 (1934)—The Half-Yearly Army List and List of Telegraphic Addresses: Jas. Truscott & Son, Ltd. London, E.C. Letterpress Bookbinding—British Museum: H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.W. 2,000 Rolls—Telegram Forms, B. or C.7: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 500,000 Booklets T.167H: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Toilet Rolls:** British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Boreham Wood (Herts) Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Bradford Sorting Office and Garage—Steel Casements: Doodson & Bain, Ltd., Manchester. Bushey Sorting Office—Erection: G. & J. Waterman, Ltd., Watford. Clapham Sorting Office—Provision of Garage: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, S.W. Frogmore Cottage, Windsor—Alterations and Additions: J. & H. Ottrey, Windsor. King's Lynn Telephone Exchange and Garage—Erection: R. M. Phillips & Son, Ltd., Brigg. Lewes Post Office—Alterations: McKellar & Westerman, Ltd., Hove. Maidstone Post Office and Engineering Garage—Erection: H. Fairweather & Co., London, W.C. Pangbourne Post Office—Extension: Francis Bros., Reading. Rugby Radio Station—Erection of a Heating Chamber: W. R. Lane & Son, Ltd., Coventry. Saltash Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth. H.M.S.O. Harrow—Erection of a new First Floor over Reel and Flat Paper Stores: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Stratford-on-Avon Post Office—Alterations and Additions: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Swansea Post Office, Combined Garage—Erection: Griffith Davies & Co., Ltd., Swansea. Victoria Tower Gardens—Raising of River Wall: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Watford Station Sorting Office—Erection of Extension: Commercial Structures, Ltd., London, N. West Brompton Branch Post Office, 256, Fulham Road, S.W.—Improvements to Public Office: H. Fairweather & Co., London, W.C. Whitefield Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Tinline, Ltd., Bury, Lancs. Willesden Sorting Office—Erection of Garage: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Engineering Services:** Brixton Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Heath & Co., London, W. Eltham Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Redhill Station Sorting Office—Accelerated low pressure hot water heating system and hot water supply apparatus: Cannon & Hefford, London, S.E. Torquay Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Apparatus: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Painting Services:** Manchester Telephone Exchange—Internal Painting: Cartwright, Bickley & Co., Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Maintenance Services:** G.P.O. (South Block) Faraday Buildings, E.C.—Maintenance work: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Miscellaneous:** Ankle Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough. Batten Racking: G. R. King, Northampton; J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Bottles—Water and Tumblers: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill. Bronze Counter Screens: Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham. Bronze Kicking Plates: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Cabinets, Filing—Steel, Vertical: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.; Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Cabinets—Trunk Ticket: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs W.2: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe. Cupboards—Steel: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C.; Milner Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Fittings—Registered Letter: T. Long & Sons, Nottingham; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Folding Divisions for Dual Box Sorting Fittings: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Knock Down Presses—Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Long Lockers for Motor Drivers: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Pigeon Hole Casing: W. A. Rathbone, Liverpool. Rags: J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; F. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Road Materials for Royal Parks: H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Screened Thames Sand for Central London Parks: H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Steel Conduit Fittings: Hornby Electrical Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Storage Racks—Steel—Geological Museum: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham. Tables, Admiralty: H. H. Martin & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Leicester Cabinet Co., Leicester. Tables—Repetition: Leicester Cabinet Co., Leicester; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; Boots Business Systems, Nottingham; G. M. Hamer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Waste, Cotton: C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aerial Cableway: J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Air Compressor:** Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Asphalte Mixers:** Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Banderolles:** Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.—**Boots:** J. Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bridge:** Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—**Cable (Telephone):** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carbon Electrodes:** Le Carbone, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clothing:** Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Coal (Steam):** Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Ingots:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Doors (Sliding):** Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dredger:** Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fire Fighting Equipment:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Frocks, White Drill, etc.:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—**Furniture:** Heal & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Grinding Machine:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Meters:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Mexphalte:** Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Motor Car:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Spares:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Oil:** C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. How & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Paper (Printing):** Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., Greenhithe.—**Patent Fuel:** D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes (Asbestos):** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rail Anchors:** P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rails and Fishplates:** United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—**Railway Carriages:** Metropolitan-Cammell, Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Road Rollers (Diesel):** Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Grantham.—**Serge:** J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—**Slotting Machine:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Spare Parts for Rollers:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Steel:** A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Stationery:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steelwork:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel and Ironwork:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Sheets (Corrugated):** Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Steel Towers:** Painter Bros., Ltd., Hereford.—**Telephone Apparatus:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tyres (Steel):** Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Wagons (Goods):** Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wagons (Oil Tank):** C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Water Supply Materials:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Wire (Copper):** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**X-ray Apparatus:** Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Surgical Boots and Appliances: *Reading, Cambridge, Norwich districts:* London Surgical Boot Co., Ltd., Birmingham; *Leeds district:* London Surgical Boot Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Surgical Appliances:** *Newcastle district:* Robert Whitelaw (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Surgical Boots:** *Newcastle district:* A. Ward & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Hainault Estate, Essex: Newbury Park: New roads: 2nd Section: R. Stroud, Ilford.—**Eltham Estate:** New road between Eltham Road and the South Circular Road: New road at King's Orchard: Soil and surface water sewer. south side of Sidcup Road: Woolwich Borough Council, London, S.E.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Supply of petrol for Customs launches: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Supply of blue cloth:** T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; Peel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.

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The Ministry of Labour Gazette *is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.*

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

Printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Eyre and Spottiswoode Limited, His Majesty's Printers, East Harding Street, London, E.C.4.