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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE improvement in employment which has been recorded in recent months continued during June in most of the principal industries, but the general level of recorded unemployment was slightly higher, mainly owing to a seasonal decline in the coal-mining industry.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 16·5 at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 16·3 at 14th May, 1934, and 19·4 at 26th June, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 25th June, 1934, was 19·2, and for females 9·5. At 14th May, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19·0 and 9·2, and at 26th June, 1933, they were 22·7 and 10·8.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 25th June, 1934, there were approximately 10,163,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 24,000 less than at 14th May, 1934, but 419,000 more than at 26th June, 1933.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 25th June, 1934, there were 1,563,432 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 95,245 less than at 14th May, 1934, and 320,890 less than at 26th June, 1933. The total on 25th June, 1934, included 1,310,975 men, 36,698 boys, 186,828 women and 28,931 girls. It was made up of 433,541 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 827,690 applicants for transitional payments, 188,993 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 113,208 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th June, 1934, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 326,498 men, 7,606 boys, 108,820 women and 4,396 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 447,320 was 106,292 more than at 14th May, 1934, but 16,392 less than at 26th June, 1933. It included 389,210 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 22,941 applicants for transitional payments, and 35,169 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 25th June, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 80,081 men, 79 boys, 1,668 women and 6 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 81,834 was 8,842 less than at 14th May, 1934, and 8,240 less than at 26th June, 1933. It included 57,447 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 23,652 applicants for transitional payments, and 735 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—In most of the principal industries there was a further improvement in employment during June, those in which

it was most marked being engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, iron and steel, tinplate and electric apparatus manufacture, the brick, tile and glass industries, printing and bookbinding, certain food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service.

There was a sharp decline, however, in the coal-mining industry, reflected in a marked increase between 14th May and 25th June in the number of workpeople temporarily suspended from their employment; and there were also reductions in employment in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and the motor vehicle and pottery 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 June resulted in a decrease of nearly £2,300 in the weekly full-time wages of about 44,500 workpeople, and in an increase of about £2,200 in those of 31,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal-miners in North Staffordshire and workpeople in the electrical cable-making industry. Those whose wages were increased included men employed at iron puddling furnaces and in iron and steel rolling mills in the Midlands, men employed in steel sheet rolling mills in various districts, and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in the West Midlands.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1934 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £25,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 318,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £12,300 in those of over 191,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th June the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 38 per cent. at both 1st June, 1934, and 1st July, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 22, 17 and 18, respectively.

The rise in the average level of food prices during June was due mainly to the displacement of old potatoes by the new season's crop, at higher prices. In addition, there were seasonal increases in the average prices of eggs; and bread and flour also were slightly dearer in some districts.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 33. In addition, 15 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 14,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in June was about 102,000 working days.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT ACT, 1934.

THE Unemployment Act, 1934,* received the Royal Assent on 28th June, 1934. The purpose of the Act is to "amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933, and to make further provision for the training and assistance of persons who are capable of, and available for, work but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

The Act, which is the first measure in this country to deal comprehensively with the whole of the able-bodied industrial unemployed, was framed after very careful examination and consideration of the recommendations made in the Reports of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance; and its consideration by the House of Commons has occupied by far the longest time spent on any measure since before the War.

Part I of the Act amends the existing Unemployment Insurance Acts, and may be cited separately as the "Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934." Part II, which may be cited separately as the "Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934," provides for the establishment of a new national unemployment assistance scheme, to come into operation on a date which has yet to be fixed. When the new scheme of Part II comes into operation it will supersede the existing "transitional payments" scheme, under which payments are made, subject to a needs test, to insured workers who have exhausted their rights to benefit. Meanwhile, Part III of the Act continues the transitional payments scheme as a temporary measure.

PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The provisions of the earlier Unemployment Insurance Acts are in the main continued, and there is no change in the rates of contribution for the present classes of contributors. The following are the principal changes made by Part I, which will, except where otherwise stated, come into force on Thursday, 26th July, 1934.

Increase in Rates of Benefit.—As from 1st July, 1934, the Act restores the rates of benefit which were in force before the reductions made under the National Economy Act, 1931. The old rates and the new rates are set out below:—

Age.	Male.		Female.	
	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16-17	5 6	6 0	4 6	5 0
17-18	8 0	9 0	6 9	7 6
18-21	12 6	14 0	10 9	12 0
21 and upwards ...	15 3	17 0	13 6	15 0
(or 18 and upwards if in receipt of dependants benefit).				

The weekly rate of dependants benefit for an adult dependant is increased from 8s. to 9s.; the rate for a dependent child remains at 2s.

Period of Benefit.—The existing provision is retained under which claimants may receive six months' benefit in their benefit year (i.e., in the twelve months following the date of their claims) provided they have paid thirty contributions in the last two years and are otherwise qualified for benefit. Over and above this, however, the Act provides for the payment of additional days of benefit in certain cases. The qualification for the receipt of additional days of benefit is substantially that the insured contributor has been insured for at least five years. The number of additional days of benefit is calculated according to a ratio rule which takes into account all contributions paid and benefit received in, broadly speaking, the preceding five years. For every five contributions paid in the last five years three additional days of benefit will be allowed, subject to a deduction of one day of benefit for every five days of benefit received in the preceding five years. Every two contributions paid for a person under 18 years of age will be reckoned as one contribution for the purpose of calculating additional days of benefit. It will be possible for a claimant with a good insurance record to receive up to 52 weeks' benefit in a year, and the provision for additional days' benefit will result in the transfer of a number of persons from transitional payments to insurance benefit.

Juveniles under 18.—Hitherto the minimum age for entry into unemployment insurance has been 16 years, but the Act provides that not later than 3rd September, 1934, such insurance is to begin at the school-leaving age. In the case of a juvenile above the school-leaving age but under 16 years of age employed in insurable employment, a weekly unemployment insurance contribution of 2d. each has to be paid by the juvenile contributor, by the employer, and by the Exchequer. For those juveniles under 16 years of age who voluntarily continue in whole-time education beyond the school-leaving age, provision has been made for a free credit of contributions up to a maximum of 20; but this provision does not come into force until twelve months after the age for entry into insurance is lowered.

Unemployment benefit becomes payable at the age of 16 years; previously it has not been payable at the earliest until the age of rather more than 16½ years. Parents entitled to benefit will be able to obtain dependants benefit in respect of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 years, not only, as at present, whenever the child is receiving full-time instruction at a day school but also whenever the child is unemployed for reasons outside his control.

Attendance at courses of instruction is made compulsory for all unemployed juveniles over the school-leaving age and under 18, unless there is some good ground for excusing attendance. Local

Education Authorities are placed under an obligation to provide, with the aid of a grant, such courses of instruction as may be necessary for unemployed juveniles in their areas. In areas where the numbers do not justify the opening of Junior Instruction Centres other arrangements will be made, as far as is practicable, for the attendance of unemployed juveniles at some form of instruction class. Education Authorities are empowered to assist the Minister of Labour in obtaining the attendance of unemployed juveniles at authorised courses, and to the same end employers may be required to notify the Minister when any persons under the age of 18 leave their employment.

Financial Provisions.—The Act pays careful regard to the importance of establishing the unemployment insurance scheme on a solvent and self-supporting basis. In order to provide machinery for securing the continued solvency of the scheme the Act sets up a committee, to be known as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. Immediately after the close of each calendar year the Committee must examine the finances of the scheme, and within two months must make a report to the Minister on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund. The Committee are also required to make a report at any other time if they consider that the Fund is, or is likely to become, and is likely to continue to be, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. They may also report on the financial condition of the Fund at such other times as they think fit.

Should the report of the Committee at any time indicate that there is either an existing or prospective deficiency, or that there is and is likely to continue to be a greater surplus than is required for working purposes, the report must contain such recommendations for amendment of the Acts as will in the opinion of the Committee have the effect of restoring the balance of income and expenditure. The Committee in their report must give an estimate of the effect which the amendments they recommend will have on the financial condition of the Fund.

The matters on which the Committee may recommend amendments of the Acts cover a wide range, and include rates of contributions, rates and conditions of benefit, the duration of benefit, the waiting period, and continuous unemployment.

The Minister is required to lay the Committee's report before Parliament, together with the draft of an order, making either the amendments recommended by the Committee or other amendments which in the Minister's opinion will have the same financial effect on the condition of the Fund; but if the Committee's recommendations are not adopted, the Minister must give reasons for differing therefrom. The report and the draft order will be considered by both Houses of Parliament, and, if both Houses pass resolutions approving the proposed amendments, an order must be made in the terms of the draft and will thereupon become law.

As from 1st July, 1934, the existing borrowing powers of the Fund are repealed, but provision is made for temporary loans to be made by the Exchequer if and when the Fund is unable to meet its immediate liabilities. Repayment of these temporary advances will be made within a limited period out of the ordinary revenue of the Fund. Should that not be possible it will be necessary to set in motion the machinery mentioned above to restore the solvency of the Fund.

The existing debt of the Unemployment Fund is funded, and is to be repaid by means of half-yearly instalments of £2,500,000 each to cover principal and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Under this arrangement it is anticipated that the debt will be repaid within a period of about 37 years.

Insurance and Agriculture.—The Statutory Committee are required, as soon as may be, to make such proposals as seem to them practicable for the insurance against unemployment of persons engaged in employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry). Their proposals must be included in a report to the Minister, who must lay the report before Parliament. Further legislation will be necessary before such a scheme can be brought into force.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

This part creates a new central authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board (see p. 231), which will take over from the Public Assistance Authorities their present duties in regard to transitional payments, and also the administration of out-relief given to able-bodied persons on account of unemployment. The Board, which under the Act consists of not more than six members, will work through its own local officials, from whose decisions there is power of appeal, in appropriate cases, to local Appeal Tribunals.

The Minister of Labour will be responsible to Parliament for the general policy of the Board. Moreover he will submit to Parliament for approval the detailed Regulations governing the assessment of need by which the Board and its officials will work; the application of those regulations to individual cases will be a matter for administration by the Board.

In order that the Board may have the advantage of the help and advice of persons who have had long experience in this work the Board is empowered to set up Local Advisory Committees. Through these committees the Board will be able to link together the information and experience in the possession of the various governmental, local, specialised, and voluntary services in each district.

Scope of the Scheme.—The scheme covers all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, or who can show that, not having had such a normal occupation, they might have expected to have been so employed but for the industrial circumstances of the district in which they reside, and who are capable of and available for work. The scope is thus much wider than that of unemployment insurance, and the scheme will in fact embrace nearly all the unemployed able-bodied in the country, including non-manual workers with incomes when in employment below £250 a year.

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

Persons who are disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts owing to loss of employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or who would have been so disqualified if they had been insured contributors, are excluded from the scope of the Board for the period of the disqualification.

Finance of the Scheme.—Subject to contributions by Local Authorities on account of the liabilities of which they will be relieved, the cost of the scheme will be borne on national funds by the Exchequer. Approximately 95 per cent. of the cost of the scheme will fall on National funds.

Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour.—Applicants for assistance will register at the Employment Exchanges, in order that they may be kept in touch with opportunities of employment in the same way as other workpeople on insurance benefit. They will also in general receive their unemployment allowances at the Exchanges.

Assessment of Need.—The Regulations governing the assessment of need have to be approved by Parliament. The Board is not bound by the statutory rates of unemployment benefit; it relieves all the need, other than medical need, arising in the household of an applicant, and takes into account the resources available to the household. Due regard must also be had to the personal requirements of those members of the household whose needs are taken into account. The protection for certain classes of resources—Friendly Society sick pay, National Health Insurance benefit, disability pensions, workmen's compensation, and small savings—conferred by the Determination of Need Act, 1932, is continued, and, in the case of the first three of these sources of income, extended. Special protection is also given to maternity benefit.

Maintenance of Employability.—One of the two main functions of the Unemployment Assistance Board will be to make provision for re-establishing and improving the employability of unemployed persons within the scope of Part II. The Board's concern is solely with persons who are in the employment market; and it is against the background of the employment market, and with the needs and potentialities of that market in view, that the Unemployment Assistance Board must carry on its work. The new service is primarily an industrial service. The Board is accordingly given power, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, to provide courses to enable persons under the Board to maintain or regain physical fitness and so to improve their chances of employment. In order that the course may include familiarity with actual working conditions the Board will have power to make appropriate arrangements with Local Authorities for the course to be completed by a limited spell of employment at the customary wages on work for the Authority, of a character and under conditions that will complete the training.

Provision for Cases of Special Difficulty.—Having regard to the wide scope of the scheme there will inevitably be a limited number of cases of special difficulty where the applicant has shown that he cannot be appropriately dealt with by the ordinary procedure described above. The Board is given power to deal with such cases, subject to the due safeguarding of the applicant's right to state his side of the case.

Where an applicant persistently breaks the conditions, or persistently refuses or neglects to maintain himself, the Board may apply to the Appeal Tribunal for the exclusion of the applicant from their jurisdiction; in such a case he cannot be properly considered as one of the ordinary industrial unemployed for whom the scheme is designed. His recourse will then be to the Public Assistance Authorities. The person concerned and the Local Authority may in such cases appeal to the Appeal Tribunal.

The Duties of Local Authorities.—It is a corollary to the scheme that the Local Authorities will no longer have power to give outdoor relief to persons whose needs have been met by the Board, though the duty of giving relief in cases of sudden or urgent necessity will remain upon the relieving officers. The Board will reimburse Local Authorities for any relief so given.

The Public Assistance Authorities will retain their existing powers and duties in relation to assistance for the sick, aged, and infirm. They will also be responsible for the medical needs and institutional or clinical treatment of persons who otherwise are under the Board.

Administration.—The administration will be through the officers of the Board, co-operating for certain purposes with the Employment Exchanges. If and so long as arrangements for this purpose are in force, investigation into applications may be carried out on behalf of the Board by officers of the Local Authorities.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD.

THE Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons, on 29th June, the names of the members of the Unemployment Assistance Board, set up under Part II of the Unemployment Act referred to above. The members of the Board are: The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry B. Betterton, Bart., C.B.E. (*Chairman*); Sir Ernest Strohmenger, K.B.E., C.B. (*Deputy Chairman*); Professor H. M. Hallsworth, C.B.E., M.A., M.Com., B.Sc.; Thomas Jones, Esq., C.H., LL.D.; Miss Violet R. Markham, C.H., J.P.; Matthew A. Reynard, Esq., J.P.

It has since been announced that Mr. C. W. G. Eady, C.B., C.M.G., of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Secretary of the Board. The offices of the Board are at Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

THE Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act* received the Royal Assent on 28th June, 1934.

The May issue of this GAZETTE (page 157) contained an article describing the main provisions of the Bill as it was introduced in the House of Commons on 3rd May. Its final form is substantially the same, but a number of drafting and consequential amendments have been made.

The principal amendment of substance was one made to the definitions of "representative" organisations of employers and workpeople in the interpretation clause. An employers' organisation must be representative of the employers controlling the majority of the looms in the industry, no account being taken of the looms in any factory in which no looms had been used during the last twelve months. A workpeople's organisation must be representative of the majority of the persons employed in the industry of any grade or grades, all weavers employed in the industry being deemed to form a single grade, and other grades being determined in the same way by reference to the several occupations of the persons employed. The intention is to make it clear that rates of wages can be fixed for sections of the industry, but that the applicant organisation on the workpeople's side must represent the majority of the grade affected by the rates of wages provided for by the agreement.

The clause providing for the revocation of Orders has also been amended, so as to give an organisation that has made a request for revocation the opportunity of changing its mind and withdrawing that request if it wishes.

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

FIRST QUARTER OF 1934.

A STATISTICAL summary† of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1934,‡ prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 57,249,492 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 53,120,802 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £33,476,885, equivalent to 12s. 7.25d. per ton, of which 8s. 5.46d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £36,202,666, equivalent to 13s. 7.57d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,725,781 or 1s. 0.32d. per ton. A credit balance was shown in each of the districts for which particulars are given in the return.

The number of workpeople employed was 751,463, and the number of man-shifts worked was 49,092,846. The average output per man-shift worked was 23.32 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.79d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.42d. to 4.13d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.56d. and 1s. 1.49d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.55d. per shift.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns:—

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (−) balance per ton. §	No. of Workpeople employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked. ||
1930.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
30th June	96	55,850,573	−0 1.94	886,229	21.32	9 3.26
30th Sept.	96	54,249,688	−0 2.40	853,477	21.34	9 3.85
31st Dec.	96	57,061,222	+0 6.20	849,344	21.84	9 3.79
1931.						
31st Mar.	96	56,723,277	+0 9.04	838,696	21.78	9 2.45
30th June	96	51,595,921	−0 1.34	818,718	21.44	9 2.18
30th Sept.	96	49,189,334	−0 2.05	787,749	21.35	9 2.43
31st Dec.	96	55,190,862	+0 7.06	799,374	21.86	9 2.22
1932.						
31st Mar.	96	53,916,267	+0 6.46	800,921	21.98	9 2.13
30th June	97	50,090,452	−0 1.91	781,704	21.78	9 1.92
30th Sept.	96	44,480,618	−0 7.55	745,201	21.50	9 1.87
31st Dec.	96	52,985,962	+0 8.87	744,425	22.62	9 2.26
1933.						
31st Mar.	97	54,021,254	+0 9.69	755,964	22.67	9 1.83
30th June	96	46,452,845	−0 4.60	739,940	22.07	9 1.67
30th Sept.	96	45,518,209	−0 5.01	718,995	22.05	9 1.15
31st Dec.	97	54,170,916	+0 8.91	734,406	23.00	9 1.48
1934.						
31st Mar.	97	57,249,492	+1 0.32	751,463	23.32	9 1.79

* 24 and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 30. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

† Cmd. 4629. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

‡ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 30th April, 1934.

§ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

|| Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1932, particulars were given of the provisions regarding payment for holidays contained in a number of collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople. A list was included of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements were known to exist dealing with this subject, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages were paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Since July, 1932, a few other agreements on this subject have been reported, while some agreements then existing have been modified or have lapsed, but in the majority of cases the provisions have remained in force without alteration. The Table below contains a revised list of the agreements at present in operation. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated.

The majority of the agreements listed provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the extent of the holiday is directly governed by the length of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good time-keeping, absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Heavy Chemical Manufacture (except London)	1 week||§	12§
Explosives Trade	{ 3 days|| 1 week||	6 12
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture ...	{ 3 days 5 days 1 week	6 9 12
Cement Manufacture	1 week||	12
Match Manufacture	1 week	6
Printing Ink Manufacture	1 week	12
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture ...	6 days§	12§
Asbestos Manufacture	†	†
Lead Manufacture	{ ½ week 1 week	6 12
Lithographic Printers employed by Tin Box Makers ...	1 week	12
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	†	†
Flour Milling	1 week	6
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades	{ 3 days 6 days	6 12
Printing, Bookbinding etc. (except Newspapers, London)	1 week	12
Wallpaper Manufacture	1 week	6
Process Engraving	2 weeks§	12§
Press Telegraphists	2 weeks	...
Railway Companies: traffic grades and certain other classes	1 week†	12
Railway Police Staff:—		
Uniform Constables	6 days†	...
Uniform Sergeants, Detectives and Detective Sergeants	9 days†	...
Shiftworkers at Railway Companies' Electricity Generating Stations and Sub-Stations	7 or 14 days†	12
Tramway Undertakings	8 days†	12
Gas Undertakings	{ 3 days†† 1 week††	6 12
Government Departments—Industrial Staffs... Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services (certain districts)**	6 to 14 days	12
	12 days¶	**
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
Mining and Quarrying:—		
Coal Mining Deputies (Northumberland) ...	1 week	6
" " " (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week	12
" " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) ...	1 week	...
" " " (Leicestershire) ...	7 days	...
" " " Examiners and Firemen (South Derbyshire)...	1 week	...
" " " (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	1 week||	...
" " Underlookers (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	12 days	...
" " Shotsmen (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	2 weeks	...
" " Overmen (Cannock Chase) ...	7 days	...
" " Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	10 days	12
" " Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) ...	14 days¶	...
" " Winding Enginemen (Kent) ...	1 week||	...
Gypsum Mining (Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) ...	1 week	...
Chalk Quarry Workers (Thames and Medway)	1 week	12

For footnotes see page 233.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		
Metal Industries:—		
Military Musical Instrument Making (London)	1 week	12
Penmaking (Birmingham)	1 week	6
Gold, Silver, etc. Trades (London)	{ 2 days|| 6 days||	4 12
Textile and Clothing Industries:—		
Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester)	12 days¶††	...
Lambswool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester)	†	†
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Manufacture (Rossendale Valley)	†	†
Boot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies:—		
Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Riding of Yorkshire	6 days	6
Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire ...	1 week	12
Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire ...	6 days	12
Scotland (certain districts)	6 days	12
Clothworkers (London)	{ 1 week 3 days	12 6
Retail Dressmaking—Female Workers (London)	{ 1 week 2 weeks	6 12
Retail Bespoke Tailoring—Ladies' Trade (London)	1 week	6
Laundry Workers employed by Co-operative Societies (various places in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and the Midlands)...	6 days	6
Food and Drink Industries:—		
Brewing (Burton)	{ 6 days 3 days	12 6
" (Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire)	1 week	12
Baking (Northumberland and Durham) ...	1 week¶	12
" (Bolton)	7 days¶	...
" (Preston)	9 days¶	...
" (Chester)	6 days	...
" (Nottingham and District)	6 days	6
" (Chatham)	6 days	12
" (Aberdeen) { Regular men	9 days	6
" { Casual men	1 week	80 days
" (Bellshill, Falkirk and Hamilton) ...	10 days¶	...
" (Brechin)	9 days	...
" (Carnoustie)	10 days¶	...
" (Dumfries and Paisley)	11 days¶	...
" (Dundee)	8 days¶	...
" (Edinburgh and Leith)	6 days	6
" (Greenock)	6 days	12
" (Perth)	9 days¶	12
" (Co-operative Societies in Yorkshire)	6 days	6
" (Co-operative Societies in Lancashire and District)	8 days¶	...
" (Co-operative Societies in Bristol and Somerset)	{ 3 days 6 days	6 12
" (Co-operative Societies in Ayrshire) ...	6 days§	12§
" (Co-operative Societies in Fife and Kinross-shire)...	6 days	...
" (Co-operative Societies in Greenock and District)	3 days	...
" (Co-operative Societies in Lanarkshire)	9 days	...
" (Co-operative Societies in the Lothians)	12 days¶	6
" (Co-operative Societies in Wishaw and District)	12 days	...
Transport:—		
Road Transport Workers (London and Bristol)	1 week	12
Omnibus Workers (London)	12 days†§§	12
Omnibus Workers (certain companies operating in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, North Lancashire, Surrey, Hertfordshire and Sussex)	6 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain companies operating in East Midlands and Yorkshire, South Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain companies operating in Nottinghamshire, Birmingham and Midlands)	7 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain companies operating in Lancashire, South Wales and Scotland)	8 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (company operating in North Wales, etc.)	8 or 12 days†	12
Public Utility Services:—		
Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services:—		
Northern, West Riding of Yorkshire, Southern Home Counties, and South-Western	12 days¶	12
Northumberland and Durham	{ 3 days 12 days¶	6 12
Lancashire and Cheshire	1 week	12
East Midlands	12 days¶	...
West Midlands... ..	8 to 12 days¶	12 to 48
South Midlands	14 days	12
Essex... ..	6 days	12
Middlesex and London	6 to 12 days	12 to 84
North Wales	6 to 12 days¶	12 to 36
Waterworks Undertakings:—		
Northern Counties	6 days	12
Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Midlands, London and Home Counties	12 days¶	12
South Midlands	14 days¶	...
South Wales and Mon.	6 days§	12§

For footnotes see page 233.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		
Public Utility Services—continued.		
Electricity Supply Undertakings :—	Shift Workers	Day Workers.
London	14†	7||
N.E. Coast	10 or 14†	7||
Yorkshire	12 or 14†	12¶
N.W. Area	7 or 14†	7||
West Midlands	6 to 14†§	6 to 12§
East Midlands	14†	12¶§
East Coast	14†§	12¶§
Home Counties	14†	7||†
South Coast	{ 7†	6
West of England	{ 12 or 14†	12¶
Devon and Cornwall	{ 7 or 14†	7||
South Wales and Mon.	{ 10†	10¶
Scotland	{ 14¶	14¶§
	{ 7 or 14†§	7||
Other Industries :—		
Chemical Workers (London)	{ 3 days	6
Chemical and Fertiliser Workers (Plymouth)	{ 1 week	12
Sawmilling (North-East Coast and Humber)	{ 1 week	12
Sawmilling (Liverpool)	{ 1 week§	12
Furniture (Aberdeen)	{ 11 days¶	...
Brewery Coopers (Burton and Nottingham)	{ 1 week	...
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "trade" work (Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle)	{ 1 week	...
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "trade" work (London)	{ 2 weeks	12
Workpeople employed in Newspaper Printing Offices (London)	{ 2 weeks	6
Pattern Card Makers (Manchester)	{ 2 weeks¶	...
Funeral Workers (London and Liverpool) ...	{ 1 week	12
Cemetery Workers (London)	{ 6 days	12
Window Cleaning (Edinburgh and Leith) ...	{ 1 week	...
" (Bristol)	{ 1 week	...
Retail Drapery Shops (certain large firms in London) :—		
Transport Workers	{ 1 week	12
Packers, Porters and Assistants	{ 6 days	6
	{ 12 days	12
Carters employed by ale and porter and mineral water bottlers (Liverpool) ...	{ 1 week	12
	{ 6 days	6
Boot and Shoe Warehouses (Leicester) ...	{ 12 days	12
Export Packing (London)	{ 1 week	12
Tanning (Lancashire and Cheshire)	{ 1 week	12
" and Currying (London)	{ †	†
Cinema Operators (Scotland)	{ 1 week	12
Butchers (Bath)	{ 3 days	24
" (Wellingborough)	{ 6 days	...
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Bolton, Manchester, Runcorn, Widnes, Crewe, Burslem and Stockport)	{ 6 days	...
" employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs)	{ 10 days	6
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Oldham)	{ 4 days	6
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Swindon)	{ 10 days	12
	{ 6 days	12
	{ 12 days	24
Employees of Co-operative Societies :—		
London	{ 6 days	12
	{ 9 days	24
	{ 12 days	36
Northern Counties||||	{ 6 days	under 6
	{ 10 days	6 or over
N.E. Area	{ 6 days	under 6
	{ 8 days	6 or over
N.W. Area	{ 6 days	under 6
	{ 10 days	6 or over
Midlands	{ 6 days	12
	{ 12 days	24
Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol and Somerset	{ 3 days	6
	{ 6 days	12
	{ 9 days	24
	{ 6 days	12
Kent	{ 7 days	24
	{ 9 days	36
South Wales and Mon.	{ 6 days	6
	{ 8 days	12
Dowlais, Merthyr and Troedryhiw ...	{ 12 days§	6§
Certain districts in Scotland	{ 12 days§	12§

* Unless otherwise stated, the usual public holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.

† In these cases, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on public holidays. In some cases work on such holidays is paid for at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates.

‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis.

§ A *pro rata* holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.

|| No payment is made in respect of public holidays to those not called upon to work.

¶ Public holidays are included in the period specified.

** The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrangements have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils: e.g., in London it was agreed to grant one day's holiday (apart from public holidays) for every two months' service up to 6 days, with an additional day for every year of service beyond two up to a maximum of twelve consecutive days.

†† In this case the men work 48 hours per week, with 49½ hours output, the extra hours accruing towards holidays.

‡‡ In certain districts provision has been made for payment for additional days.

§§ An additional 2 days' holiday is given to drivers and conductors if holiday is taken between October and March.

|||| Productive workers are allowed 6 days' holiday only.

In addition to the general and district agreements of which details are given in the Table, it is known that others are in existence covering employees of individual firms. Certain organisations of employers and certain Trade Boards have also issued recommendations that employers should grant holidays with pay. The position in regard to these cases remains as described in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1932. Information was also given in that issue as to the provisions in certain agreements with regard to the method of calculating the payment for holidays in the case of piece-workers, the dates between which the holiday period should fall, and the arrangements made in the case of workers who leave their employment before the holiday is taken; particulars were also included of certain schemes under which some contribution is made by the workpeople towards the payment for holidays. So far as the industries and occupations referred to in the Table above are concerned the provisions of which particulars were given in July, 1932, are still operative.

The particulars given in the Table relate to manual wage-earners. It is estimated that approximately 1½ millions of such workpeople are at present covered by the general or district agreements listed. In addition, of course, large numbers of salaried clerks and shop assistants, and other salaried employees, are regularly granted holidays with pay, as well as many workers on "standing" wages and wage-earners employed by some individual firms who are not parties to collective agreements arranged by employers' associations and trade unions.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1934 (page 118) a statement was published giving for the period January, 1931, to March, 1934, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to June, 1934. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes;	(B) Excluding such Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
1931.					
Jan.-March ...	12,380	2,583	9,797	9,364	9,320
Apr.-June ...	12,467	2,538	9,929	9,492	9,487
July-Sept. ...	12,550	2,746	9,804	9,365	9,353
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,620	2,652	9,968	9,526	9,525
1932.					
Jan.-March ...	12,572	2,707	9,865	9,425	9,421
Apr.-June ...	12,545	2,728	9,817	9,377	9,375
July-Sept. ...	12,556	2,851	9,705	9,266	9,200
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,576	2,737	9,839	9,399	9,396
1933.					
Jan.-March ...	12,595	2,819	9,776	9,335	9,332
Apr.-June ...	12,613	2,548	10,065	9,624	9,621
July-Sept. ...	12,630	2,380	10,250	9,808	9,806
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,645	2,238	10,407	9,964	9,963
1934.					
Jan.-March ...	12,660	2,257	10,403	9,960	9,958
Apr.-June ...	12,675	2,063	10,612	10,168	10,163
April ...	12,670	2,085	10,585	10,142	10,140
May ...	12,675	2,038	10,637	10,193	10,187
June ...	12,680	2,066	10,614	10,170	10,163

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1931.					
Jan.-March ...	111.8	229.6	98.5	97.9	97.8
Apr.-June ...	112.6	225.6	99.8	99.3	99.6
July-Sept. ...	113.3	244.1	98.6	98.0	98.2
Oct.-Dec. ...	114.0	235.7	100.2	99.6	100.0
1932.					
Jan.-March ...	113.5	240.6	99.2	98.6	98.9
Apr.-June ...	113.3	242.5	98.7	98.1	98.4
July-Sept. ...	113.4	253.4	97.6	96.9	96.6
Oct.-Dec. ...	113.6	243.3	98.9	98.3	98.6
1933.					
Jan.-March ...	113.7	250.6	98.3	97.6	98.0
Apr.-June ...	113.9	226.5	101.2	100.7	101.0
July-Sept. ...	114.1	211.6	103.0	102.6	102.9
Oct.-Dec. ...	114.2	198.9	104.6	104.2	104.6
1934.					
Jan.-March ...	114.3	200.6	104.6	104.2	104.5
Apr.-June ...	114.5	183.4	106.7	106.4	106.7
April ...	114.4	185.3	106.4	106.1	106.4
May ...	114.5	181.2	106.9	106.6	106.9
June ...	114.5	183.6	106.7	106.4	106.7

The estimated numbers insured from July, 1933, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged at the annual exchange of books beginning in July, 1934.

TWENTY-FIRST ABSTRACT OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-first Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom has recently been published.* Within a little more than two hundred pages this Abstract provides, in compact form, a comprehensive summary of the official statistics relating to labour matters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether compiled by the Ministry of Labour or by other Government Departments.

In the principal serial Tables, statistics are given for the years 1919 to 1933, except in certain cases where the latest figures at present available relate to the year 1932. Where data providing a satisfactory basis for comparison can be given for pre-war years, particulars for 1913 or 1914 have been included in the Tables; and in some cases, where long-period comparisons are of especial interest, some of the principal figures have been carried back for a series of years before the war.

The following paragraphs outline the contents of the Abstract under each of the principal sections.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Of the fourteen sections into which the Abstract is divided, much the largest—occupying more than a third of the total number of pages—is that devoted to employment and unemployment, and to unemployment insurance. A Table compiled from the 1931 Census figures shows, for Great Britain as a whole, the numbers of persons (males and females) enumerated in each of the main occupational groups of the Census and in a selection of the principal occupations. Certain comparisons are made of the age and sex distribution of the total population and of the occupied population at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Other Tables show the numbers employed, for a series of years, in mining and quarrying (with more detailed figures for coal mining), in the railway service, in shipping, and in agriculture.

Sixteen Tables are devoted to figures based on the working of the Employment Exchanges and of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The estimated numbers of persons insured in July of each year from 1923 to 1933, and their geographical distribution are shown; also their industrial distribution in July of each of the last four years. A series of index-numbers is given showing the changes in the industrial distribution of insured persons during 1923 to 1933. Estimates are given of the numbers of insured persons in employment in each month from June, 1923, to December, 1933; also the geographical and the industrial distribution of such persons at the end of June in each year. The percentage rates of unemployment are given, for all industries combined, month by month from December, 1920, to December, 1933, by geographical areas for June and December of each year 1927 to 1933, and for each industry, at quarterly intervals from December, 1930, to December, 1933. The course of unemployment over a longer period of years is reflected in the percentage rates of unemployment among members of certain trade unions from 1881 to 1926, when this series of figures was discontinued. Tables are also given relating to employment over a series of years at mines, blast furnaces, iron and steel works, and tinplate and steel sheet works, as measured by the average number of days or shifts worked, or by the numbers of furnaces or of mills in operation. Statistics are included dealing with the finance and administration of Unemployment Insurance, and with the work of Employment Exchanges in respect of registrations of applicants for employment during 1928 to 1933, and vacancies notified and vacancies filled in each year from 1910 to 1933. There is also a tabular statement of the rates of contribution and of benefit under the various Unemployment Insurance Acts that were in operation during the period 1927 to 1933.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In this section Tables are given showing the recognised or minimum rates of wages at 31st December, 1933, for all the principal employments to which time rates of wages apply, distinguishing the rates in forty of the principal towns in those employments in which the rates vary from town to town. Other Tables give the minimum time rates of wages, on 31st December, 1933, under the various Trade Boards, and under the Agricultural Wages Board; and the recognised hours of labour in the principal industries at the same date.

The movement of rates of wages since the war is indicated by figures showing, for each of a large number of industries and occupations, the level of rates in July, 1914, and at the end of each year from 1919 to 1933. An index number shows the general course of weekly wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in each month from January, 1920, to December, 1933. The hours of labour in a large number of the principal industries in 1914 and during 1919 to 1933 are also summarised. Statistics are also given showing the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in wages and hours in each year from 1915 to 1933, and the aggregate amounts of the changes.

The results of an enquiry into average weekly earnings and into the extent of short-time working in 1931 are given, for most of the principal industries, in another series of Tables; these do not cover coal mining or the railway service, which are dealt with in other Tables: the figures for coal mining cover a series of years, and are given separately for each of the principal districts.

Two final Tables give the summarised results of special enquiries into wages and hours in the cutlery trade at Sheffield in 1931 and in the fustian cutting trade in 1930.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The section on profit-sharing and co-partnership gives Tables showing the progress or decline of the movement in 1913 and in each

year from 1919 to 1932. The various schemes of profit-sharing or co-partnership are analysed according to their type (cash bonus schemes, investment schemes, etc.), the industries in which they operate, the rate of bonus paid, and (in the case of discontinued schemes) the cause of discontinuance.

COST OF LIVING AND PRICES.

The complete series of the official cost-of-living index-numbers and the index-numbers for food only are given for each date of calculation from 1st January, 1915, to 1st December, 1933. The index-numbers for each of the five main groups covered by the statistics—food, rent (including rates), clothing, fuel and light, and other items—are also given for 1919 to 1933. The prices used for these index-numbers are retail prices, but another Table reproduces the Board of Trade index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1920 to 1933.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The statistics of strikes and lock-outs show, for each of the years 1893 to 1933, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in working days lost. The figures for 1919 to 1933 are analysed in a series of Tables showing the magnitude of the disputes (in numbers involved, length of stoppage, and aggregate working days lost), the industrial groups in which they occurred, their causes and results, and the methods of settlement.

TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

This section gives the total number and membership of all trade unions for the years 1892 to 1932; and analyses the statistics for 1913 and for each year from 1919 to 1932 by groups of industries, etc. Separate Tables for registered trade unions give the total number and membership of the registered unions, their total income, their expenditure under various headings—unemployment benefit, dispute benefit, sick and accident benefit, funeral benefit, management, etc.—and their funds, for 1913 and each year from 1919 to 1932. Other Tables present the total membership, income, expenditure and funds of 100 principal trade unions for the same years. This section also contains Tables relating to the membership of trade union federations in 1913 and 1919-32; Trades Union Congresses from 1895 to 1933; and the numbers of employers' associations in 1933.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES, AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Tables under these headings bring together, and present in considerable detail, the principal statistics relating to industrial accidents and industrial diseases (lead and other poisoning, epitheliomatous ulceration, anthrax, etc.), and to workmen's compensation, for a series of years.

POOR RELIEF.

Figures presented in this section deal with poor relief in general for the period 1913-4 and 1919 to 1933. For the latter part of the period the numbers of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief, with their dependants, are analysed according to whether they were or were not "ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation"; and the numbers and dependants of those thus engaged are analysed under the headings (i) unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; (ii) dependants of such persons; (iii) unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges; (iv) dependants of such persons; and (v) all other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation and their dependants.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Tables in this section relate to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain. For 1923 to 1933 annual figures are given, classified under five types of buildings, and quarterly figures distinguishing dwelling houses from other buildings. For 1930 to 1933 the figures are analysed by districts. There is also a Table of the number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by these Authorities, in each quarter of the years 1923 to 1933.

OTHER SECTIONS.

Several Tables summarise the number, membership, and finances of the various kinds of co-operative societies, friendly societies, and building societies in 1913 and in each of the years 1919 to 1932.

Other Tables give statistics, covering a series of years, relating to—
Population;
National Health Insurance;
Contributory and Old Age Pensions;
Migration (passenger movement to and from the United Kingdom).

The Abstract is published by H.M. Stationery Office, and may be purchased, directly or through a bookseller, at the price of 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post free), from any of the sale offices whose addresses are given on the cover of this GAZETTE.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES (SCOTLAND).

THE Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed a Departmental Committee to enquire into the training and system of registration of nurses in Scotland, and to recommend what amendments, if any, should be made in the Nurses Registration (Scotland) Act, 1919, or the rules made thereunder, and what other steps, if any, should be taken to improve the existing system of training and registration.

The Chairman of the Committee is Sheriff A. Campbell Black, O.B.E., K.C.; and the Secretary is Mr. W. T. Mercer, of the Department of Health for Scotland, 121a, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

* Cmd. 4625. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

I.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE : EIGHTEENTH SESSION.

THE eighteenth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 4th June and ended on 23rd June, 1934. The Conference held twenty-five sittings.

Forty-four States Members were represented, twenty-nine of them by complete delegations representative of the Government, employers, and workers. The United States of America was represented by four observers, and Egypt by two observers. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., and Mr. J. F. G. Price, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour; Sir James Lithgow, Bart., ex-president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, with Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the Confederation, as adviser and substitute delegate; and Mr. Arthur Hayday, J.P., of the Trades Union Congress General Council. Mr. Justin Godart, French Government delegate, was elected President of the Conference.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Relief.

On the subject of Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed a Convention was adopted which provides that all States ratifying the Convention shall maintain a scheme ensuring to persons covered by the Convention who are involuntarily unemployed either benefit or an allowance. Generally, all persons habitually employed for wages or salary are covered by the Convention; but it does not apply to seamen, sea fishermen or agricultural workers, and there is power to make exceptions in respect of domestic servants, certain classes of workers whose employment is relatively permanent, non-manual workers whose earnings are sufficiently high, and other classes. The Convention prescribes a number of conditions which an unemployed worker may be required to fulfil in order to obtain a right to receive benefit or an allowance. The Convention was adopted by 80 votes to 8. A Recommendation dealing with the general principles best calculated to promote a satisfactory organisation of Unemployment Insurance was adopted by 72 votes to 19. Resolutions (i) inviting the Governing Body to study the question of unemployment among agricultural workers, and (ii) expressing the wish that the rights of foreigners who have exhausted their right to benefit and allowances to participate in relief grants made to destitute persons should be regulated by a Convention, were also adopted.

Hours of Labour in Automatic Sheet Glass Works.

The Conference, by 87 votes to 28, adopted a Convention on the subject of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works, providing for a four-shift system in necessarily continuous operations. Hours of work are not to exceed 42 per week, averaged over four weeks, with a maximum spell of work of 8 hours. A resolution requesting the International Labour Office to continue to study other branches of the automatic and semi-automatic glass industry working in successive shifts on continuous processes was also adopted.

Reduction of Hours of Work : Draft Convention.

On the subject of the Reduction of Hours of Work, the Draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office was amended by a Committee of the Conference; but the Conference was unable to arrive at a conclusion, as the votes cast did not reach the necessary quorum. A resolution was finally adopted, by 75 votes to 37, requesting the International Labour Office to obtain further information on the subject, and asking the Governing Body to place the question on the agenda of the 1935 session of the Conference.

Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases.

The Convention adopted in 1925 concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases was revised and now includes (i) poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelae; (ii) poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae; (iii) anthrax infection; (iv) silicosis, with or without pulmonary tuberculosis, provided that silicosis is an essential factor in causing the resultant incapacity or death; (v) poisoning by phosphorus or its compounds, and its sequelae; (vi) poisoning by arsenic or its compounds, and its sequelae; (vii) poisoning by benzene or its homologues, their nitro- and amido-derivatives, and its sequelae; (viii) poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydro-carbons of the aliphatic series; (ix) pathological manifestations due to (a) radium and other radio-active substances (b) X-rays; (x) primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. The revised Convention was adopted by 102 votes to 13. The Conference also decided to submit to the Governing Body five resolutions dealing with the organisation of compensation in the case of silicosis, and suggesting further additions to the diseases included in the Convention.

Employment of Women at Night.

The Convention concerning the Employment of Women during the Night was also revised, so as (i) to exclude from its scope women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work and (ii) to permit the interval between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. to be substituted in certain circumstances for the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. during which the employment of women is prohibited by the Convention. The Convention as revised was adopted by 120 votes to 1.

Other Questions.

On the questions of the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance by migrants, and of the underground work of women in mines, the Conference drew up lists of points for inclusion in questionnaires to be circulated to the Governments.

The Conference decided, by 99 votes to 0, in the case of the maintenance of pension rights, and by 92 votes to 0 in the case of underground work of women, to place these questions on the agenda of the Conference next year.

At six sittings the Conference discussed the Report of the Director, in which he dealt with the efforts at recovery from the industrial depression which had been seen during the past twelve months. Fifty-two speakers took part in the debate. The Conference, as in past years, discussed the Reports of the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them.

In addition to the resolutions referred to above dealing with subjects on the agenda of the Conference, resolutions were adopted on the following subjects: (i) expressing the hope that the League of Nations should take action to free the channels of international trade, and requesting the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to keep it informed of developments; (ii) requesting the Governing Body to ask for periodical reports from the International Labour Office on the measures taken or proposed in different countries on the subject of public works, and to consider what steps can be taken to facilitate the application of the Recommendation adopted at Washington on this subject.

The Conference re-elected the Governing Body to serve for the next three years. The revision of Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles had been finally ratified, and consequently the size of the Governing Body was increased from 24 (12 representing Governments, 6 employees, and 6 workers) to 32 (16 representing Governments, 8 employers, and 8 workers).

The United States and the International Labour Organisation.

The Director of the International Labour Office read to the Conference a communication from the United States delegation informing him that the President of the United States of America had signed a joint resolution of Congress authorising him to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation for the Government of the United States.

II.—HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

A Draft Convention was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1931 limiting the hours of work in coal mines to 7½ hours a day (bank to bank) with certain exceptions, and with provision for 60 hours' overtime in the year. It provided that no work should be done in coal mines on Sundays and legal public holidays with exceptions for special kinds of work. The Convention was not to come into force until six months after the date on which the ratifications of two of the following countries had been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations:—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Poland. After the Convention had been adopted it became clear that there were difficulties in the way of its coming into force. Some of the seven countries appeared to be unwilling to ratify the Convention without simultaneous ratification by the remaining countries, and attention was drawn to a number of technical difficulties in applying the Convention which prevented some of the countries from ratifying it.

Following meetings of representatives of the Governments named above and the collation of relevant information by the International Labour Office, the Governing Body at its 67th Session decided to convene a tripartite meeting, with a view to facilitating the simultaneous and early ratification of the Convention; and this was held at Geneva on 26th and 27th June, 1934. With the exception of Germany, the countries mentioned sent delegations to the tripartite meeting representing Governments, mine owners, and miners. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E., of the Mines Department; Mr. W. A. Lee, C.B.E., secretary of the Mining Association of Great Britain; and Mr. E. Edwards, general secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The difficulties indicated by the various Governments related to (i) the prohibition of Sunday work (Belgium, France, Great Britain); (ii) the relief of men engaged underground on certain kinds of continuous work (Belgium, Great Britain); (iii) preparatory and supplementary work of certain underground storemen, enginemen, drivers, etc., (Belgium); (iv) the absence of any provision permitting the averaging of daily hours over a week or a fortnight (Netherlands); and (v) the week-end change-over of shifts for underground fanmen and pumpmen (Belgium.)

The workers' group took the view that these difficulties could be settled within the framework of the existing Convention, and moved a Resolution to this effect, which was rejected by 9 votes to 6. A Resolution was finally moved by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted, instructing the International Labour Office to communicate a record of the sittings of the meeting to the Governing Body, in order that the Governing Body should be informed of all the arguments brought forward by the members of the three groups at the meeting. This Resolution will come before the Governing Body at its meeting in September.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (COAL MINES) ACT, 1934.

THE Workmen's Compensation (Coal Mines) Act, 1934,* received the Royal Assent on 22nd June.

Briefly, the Act makes it an offence for the owner of a coal mine to employ workmen for the purposes of the undertaking carried on at that mine unless (i) either a contract of insurance with an "authorised insurer" (i.e., an insurance company, or underwriter, or mutual indemnity association as defined in the Act) is in force covering the coalowner against all liabilities (subject to the exception mentioned below) under the Workmen's Compensation Acts in respect of the employment of workmen for the purposes of the undertaking; or (ii) a "compensation trust" is in force, that is to say an instrument for securing, by means of a special trust fund, the discharge of the coalowner's liability under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The requirements in regard to the form, administration, and provisions of such "compensation trusts" are laid down in the schedule to the Act.

The exception referred to above is that the indemnity afforded by the contract of insurance required by section 1 (1) (a) of the Act need not, in the case of any injury by accident or disease resulting in incapacity for work, extend to any such payment of compensation in respect of the incapacity resulting from that injury as becomes payable at a time when the incapacity has continued for not more than twenty-six weeks (whether consecutive or not), other than a payment which is due at the time of, or becomes payable after, the happening of any of the following events, that is to say (a) the owner becoming bankrupt or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors; or (b), if the owner is a company, the company commencing to be wound up, or a receiver or manager of the company's business or undertaking being duly appointed, or possession being taken by or on behalf of the holders of debentures secured by a floating charge, of any property of the company comprised in, or subject to, the charge.

Certificates of insurance, etc., have to be exhibited at the colliery office for the information of the workmen.

The Act is to come into force on 1st January, 1935. It does not extend to Northern Ireland.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

FINLAND.

AN Act relating to State-subsidised unemployment funds which was promulgated on 23rd March, 1934, and is to come into force on 1st January, 1935, repeals the Order of 1917, which introduced voluntary unemployment insurance in Finland. Under the 1917 Order an unemployment insurance fund operated by a society pursuing other objects might be subsidized by the State if the activities of the fund were clearly distinguished from those of the society, and if it had its own separate accounts. The new Act stipulates that an unemployment fund may not exercise any other functions than those laid down by the Act, or be connected in such a way as to restrict its independence with any organisation pursuing other objects. Admission to membership of subsidised unemployment funds is to be open to Finnish citizens between the ages of 15 and 60, regardless of whether they are or are not members of any association.

The maximum amount of benefit which may be granted by the funds to members with dependants is raised by the new Act from 10 to 30 marks a day, provided that such benefit does not exceed two-thirds of the average wage paid to workers of the same category as the unemployed persons concerned; the benefit for other members may not exceed three-quarters of the maximum amount fixed for members with dependants. The maximum benefit period is 120 days in every 12 consecutive months. The qualifying period must be at least 6 months, and the waiting period not less than 6 or more than 18 days. A member who has received the maximum benefit authorised by the regulations during 24 consecutive months may not claim further benefit until after a period of 6 months, during which he must have paid contributions for the full 26 weeks. The right to benefit is withheld from sick persons and persons incapable of work, and also from persons who have left their employment without good reason and are unemployed through their own fault, or have refused suitable employment. During a strike or lock-out the funds may not pay benefit to those of their members who are unemployed in direct consequence of the dispute, or whose wages and working conditions are indirectly a subject of the dispute.

The State subsidies, which are granted to the funds at the discretion of the Ministry of Social Affairs, amount to two-thirds of the benefit paid by the fund to its members if they have dependants, and one-half in other cases. For that part of the benefit which exceeds 12 marks a day in the individual case, however, the subsidy is payable only in the proportion of one-half or one-third respectively.

The Act also introduces changes in the administration and control of unemployment insurance funds.

FRANCE.

(i) *Public Works Scheme*.—Two Decrees, dated 15th May, 1934, provide for relieving unemployment by a system of public works financed by the surplus assets of the social insurance funds.

The first Decree lays down that during the period 1st June, 1934, to 31st December, 1940, seventy-five per cent. of the surplus assets of the social insurance funds are to be assigned to a special fund controlled by a National Unemployment Relief Works Committee

(see below). This special fund is to be used primarily for the grant of loans to local authorities, railway companies, public undertakings, and other bodies which, having the necessary guarantee of the county or communal authorities, undertake approved public works schemes with the object of reducing unemployment. The loans are to be made on the basis of a contract to be agreed by the National Unemployment Relief Works Committee and are to be subject to interest at a uniform rate; they are to be repayable in annual payments over a period not exceeding, in general, 30 years.

The second Decree sets up at the Ministry of Labour a National Unemployment Relief Works Committee, comprising the Ministers of Labour, Home Affairs, and Public Works, representatives of the National Economic Council, the social insurance funds and chambers of commerce, together with a number of officials prominent in financial and economic administration. The Committee is to function in the form of two sub-committees, which are to be responsible respectively for (i) preparing a list of works to be financed, and (ii) examining the contracts of the loans and advising on financial matters connected with the scheme.

In an announcement to the Press, the Minister of Labour stated that, on a modest estimate, the public works scheme would give employment to 100,000 unemployed persons in the industries and occupations in which unemployment was most acute, viz., the constructional and metallurgical industries and general labouring.

(ii) *Suspension of Overtime*.—A Decree dated 17th May, 1934, the provisions of which remain in force until 31st July, 1934, confirms the provisions of the Order promulgated on 22nd March, 1934, which suspended, as regards the spinning of linen, hemp and jute in the district of Dunkirk, the provisions of the legislation applying the Eight-Hour Day Act to the textile industry whereby extension of the actual hours of work may be authorised. Fifteen Decrees dated 14th May, 1934, which remain operative until 31st October, 1934, and six Decrees dated 18th June, 1934, which remain operative until 1st November, 1934, confirm Orders promulgated on 10th March, 1934, and 22nd April, 1934, respectively, which applied a similar suspension in the case of certain specified branches of the metallurgical and metal working and hides and skins industries.

NETHERLANDS.

On 28th June, 1934, the First Chamber of the Netherlands States General adopted a Government Bill for the provision in the national budget for the financial year 1934-35 of a sum of 60 million florins to be spent "on State public works carried out in the interests of the expansion of employment and on the provision of loans or contributions towards the cost of other work whereby this end is furthered."

SWEDEN.

By two Orders, dated 15th June, 1934, which are to come into force on 1st January, 1935, provision is made for the first time in Sweden for the introduction of a State-subsidised scheme of voluntary unemployment insurance. The principal provisions of the two Orders, which relate respectively to recognised unemployment funds and the State subsidy to these funds, are summarised below:—

(i) *Recognised Unemployment Funds*.—In order to become a recognised unemployment fund entitled to a State subsidy, a registered association for the payment of relief to its members must, among other qualifications, have in general at least 500 members and be devoted exclusively to the relief of unemployment. Special regulations are also laid down regarding the membership of the funds, which, in effect, is limited to persons who are normally gainfully employed; a foreign national may not be a member unless he belongs to a country with which a reciprocal agreement has been concluded. The age limits for membership are to be specified in the rules of the individual funds.

(ii) *Contributions and Benefits*.—The funds are to be free to fix the rates of members' contributions, but these may not vary within the funds as between individual members except to correspond with differential rates of benefit or inequalities in the unemployment risk. No contributions are to be paid by employers. The conditions which a member of a recognised fund must satisfy to receive benefit in case of unemployment are as follows:—(i) he must have attained the age of 16 years; (ii) he must be capable of and available for work; (iii) he must, as a rule, present himself at his local employment exchange to seek work on days for which he claims benefit; and (iv) during the 24 months immediately preceding unemployment he must have paid into the fund at least 52 weekly contributions, or, if he has previously qualified for and already enjoyed a period of benefit, 26 weekly contributions during the 12 months preceding unemployment. If a member voluntarily leaves, or refuses suitable employment he forfeits 4 weeks' benefit. During a labour dispute persons directly involved in, or unemployed as a result of, the dispute are not entitled to benefit. Benefit may vary according to the finances of the fund, but may not exceed four-fifths, for members who are heads of households, and three-fifths, for other members, of the daily wage rates prevailing in the locality for workers in the same occupation and of the same capacity, nor amount to more than 6 Kronor a day; as a general rule, benefit may not be less than 2 Kronor a day except in the case of women and young members. Various classes of benefit for members may be fixed within these limits. Benefit may not be paid for Sundays. A waiting period of not less than 6 days of unemployment in the preceding fortnight is imposed. The duration of benefit may not, in general, exceed 120 days during 52 consecutive weeks; but a lesser period may be fixed by the individual fund, subject to a minimum of 90 days.

(iii) *State Subsidy*.—The State is to contribute to the expenditure of the funds both on benefits and administration. The State contribution towards benefits paid by the funds depends partly upon

* 24 and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 23. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

* See this GAZETTE for April, 1934, page 122.

the amount of unemployment among the membership of a fund and partly upon the average daily benefit paid per member. It varies, according to a scale laid down, from nothing to 75 per cent. of the amount of benefit paid.

The State contribution to the administration of the fund will be calculated mainly in proportion to the number of members. The annual cost to the State is estimated at approximately 16 million Kronor.

SWITZERLAND.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932, page 131, an account was given of a Decree dated 18th March, 1932, which authorised the Federal Government, in the interests of the relief of unemployment and subject to certain conditions, to grant subsidies to Swiss undertakings for specified export orders. A further Federal Decree dated 20th June, 1934, amends the Decree of 18th March, 1932, and provides that in exceptional cases, in order to meet increased competition by foreign exporting industries assisted by special Governmental measures or other special circumstances, the subsidy may be suitably increased above the amount specified in the original Decree in the case of the engineering, machine construction, vehicle building and tool-making industries. In such cases the total amount granted by the Confederation, the canton and the commune may not, in general exceed 20 per cent. or, exceptionally, 30 per cent. of the delivery price fixed in the export order. The minimum subsidy which the canton in which the undertaking is situated is required to provide is now fixed at one-third (previously one-half) of that granted by the Confederation.

Up to the end of April, 1934, the Confederation had expended 1½ million francs out of the 2½ million francs provided under the original Decree; this latter sum is now increased to 5 million francs.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Changes in the duration and rates of unemployment benefit paid under the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Relief Order of 26th November, 1927, have been introduced by the Finance Act for the financial year 1934-35, which came into force on 1st April, 1934. The maximum benefit period, which was hitherto limited to six weeks in any calendar year, may now be fixed by the Minister of Social Policy and Public Health at not more than 20 weeks in a year. The maximum rate of cash benefit, which previously could not exceed two-thirds of the worker's earnings or 10 dinars a day, exclusive of family supplements, may now be fixed by the Minister at not less than 5 or more than 15 dinars a day. The duration and rate of benefit in the individual case is to be determined by the length of time during which the worker has been insured and the amount paid in contributions during the five years preceding unemployment. The Act also empowers the Minister to determine the method of payment of emergency relief (in cash or in kind) and of relief in return for work done by the unemployed.

CANADA.

By the Relief Act, 1934, the provisions of the Relief Act, 1933,* have been re-enacted with certain amendments and with effect until 31st March, 1935. The most important of the amendments are as follows:—(i) Financial assistance for the purposes of unemployment relief continues to be payable to the Provincial authorities but may no longer be granted to public bodies, corporations and undertakings; (ii) provision is no longer made for financial assistance in the sale and distribution of national products; (iii) no maximum is fixed, as in the previous year, for the amount to be paid as direct relief for the year.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY, 1933.

A SUMMARY of the results of the third triennial inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of persons employed in the textile industries in Germany at September, 1933, with separate statistics for the cotton, worsted spinning, woollen and linen industries, appears in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* for 30th June, 1934, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office. The results of this inquiry, so far as the ribbon-weaving, hosiery, knitted goods, lacemaking, velvet weaving and silk weaving industries were concerned, were summarised in this GAZETTE for March, 1934, page 86. The further particulars which have now been published, relating to the cotton, woollen, worsted and linen industries, are summarised below.

The inquiry as a whole related to 54,639 workers employed in 471 undertakings, whilst the previous inquiry, at September, 1930, related to 55,795 workers in 466 undertakings. The results of the earlier inquiry were summarised in this GAZETTE for July, 1931, page 258. The inquiry was again restricted to spinners and weavers paid at piece rates of wages and to some classes of assistant or auxiliary workers† of both sexes, paid at time rates of wages, as in the case of the earlier inquiries. The following Table gives for the four industries specified, and for the textile industries as a whole (i.e., including the six industries dealt with previously), the numbers employed in these occupations at the undertakings covered by the inquiry and the chief results obtained so far as rates of wages, earnings and hours of labour are concerned:—

Industry and Occupation.*	Number of workers covered by inquiry.	Average number of hours worked a week.	Average gross hourly earnings (including payments for overtime, shift working and social allowances).	Average hourly piece-work basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) according to collective agreements.	Average gross weekly earnings.	Average net weekly earnings (after deduction of social insurance contributions and taxes).
Cotton :	24,168	44.95	Rpf. 57.6	Rpf. 52.6	RM. 25.87	RM. 22.83
Spinners ... { male	1,296	45.09	71.3	62.8	32.15	28.32
{ female	5,403	45.29	50.7	45.7	22.98	20.35
Weavers { male	7,200	43.01	67.5	59.9	29.03	25.54
{ female	5,082	44.58	57.6	55.0	25.69	22.58
Assistants, etc. { male	2,930	48.11	55.1	51.6	26.49	23.48
{ female	2,257	46.92	40.0	37.8	18.76	16.68
Worsted spinning :	2,956	45.35	56.7	51.5	25.71	22.50
Spinners { male	638	43.51	78.6	70.3	34.22	29.60
{ female	1,077	44.34	47.0	43.7	20.84	18.39
Assistants, etc. { male	850	47.16	60.2	54.0	28.38	24.82
{ female	391	47.24	41.2	38.1	19.47	17.22
Wool :	13,855	40.50	68.7	57.0	27.81	24.25
Spinners { male	638	40.22	66.2	57.2	26.62	23.22
{ female	704	43.33	46.6	43.2	20.19	17.75
Weavers† { male	9,058	39.41	76.0	61.0	29.96	26.10
{ female	1,533	40.15	64.6	53.9	25.95	22.49
Assistants, etc. { male	871	45.32	58.7	54.9	26.58	23.36
{ female	1,051	44.71	42.1	40.6	18.84	16.56
Linen :	3,410	41.66	49.7	45.4	20.72	18.41
Spinners ... female	849	44.40	47.3	40.4	21.01	18.60
Weavers { male	632	37.82	58.6	56.1	22.16	19.74
{ female	1,131	39.82	47.7	44.8	18.98	16.92
Assistants, etc. { male	476	46.19	55.0	48.8	25.39	22.45
{ female	322	41.69	39.3	36.6	16.39	14.55
All Textile Industries†:	54,639	43.16	61.5	53.7	26.53	23.29
Spinners { male	2,572	43.49	71.9	63.4	31.29	27.37
{ female	8,033	44.90	49.5	44.7	22.24	19.68
Weavers { male	22,565	41.07	73.4	61.2	30.16	26.38
{ female	10,640	42.89	57.2	51.9	24.52	21.50
Assistants, etc. { male	5,640	47.21	56.8	52.4	26.83	23.68
{ female	5,189	45.59	41.3	38.7	18.81	16.65

From the above Table it appears that short-time working was general throughout the textile industries as a whole, the average hours worked in a week being 43.16. For the industries dealt with separately, short time was most prevalent among woollen operatives (40.5 hours worked in a week), whilst it was least marked among worsted spinning operatives, who worked 45.35 hours.

The average gross weekly earnings of all workers covered by the inquiry amounted to 26.53 Reichsmarks. Of this amount, deductions for social insurance contributions and wage taxes accounted for 3.24 Reichsmarks (or 12.2 per cent.), on average, the net weekly earnings, exclusive of these deductions, being 23.29 Reichsmarks.

A comparison of the results obtained by the inquiries of 1927, 1930, and 1933 is made in the following Table of index numbers of rates of wages, hourly and weekly earnings, and hours worked in the cotton, worsted spinning, woollen and linen industries, the results of the 1927 inquiry serving as base (100) in all cases:—

(1927 = 100).

Industry and Occupation.	Average gross hourly earnings.		Average hourly piece-work basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) according to collective agreements.		Average number of hours worked in a week.		Average gross weekly earnings.	
	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.
Cotton :								
Spinners { male	107	85	113	89	82	92	88	78
{ female	111	89	114	95	82	92	92	82
Weavers { male	113	94	114	98	83	86	94	81
{ female	114	99	115	105	84	90	96	90
Assistants, etc. { male	106	87	110	93	83	90	88	79
{ female	113	92	112	94	83	93	94	86
Worsted spinning :								
Spinners { male	111	88	111	93	89	88	99	77
{ female	109	91	113	97	91	94	99	85
Assistants, etc. { male	107	92	112	97	96	93	103	85
{ female	109	95	111	96	97	95	105	90
Wool :								
Spinners { male	109	82	116	88	81	76	88	62
{ female	87	82	102	92	92	85	80	69
Weavers† { male	113	90	115	95	88	74	98	66
{ female	111	91	120	102	87	81	96	74
Assistants, etc. { male	118	91	118	97	91	80	108	73
{ female	122	89	110	87	85	86	104	76
Linen :								
Spinners ... female	107	87	115	93	75	93	80	80
Weavers { male	120	91	126	103	79	82	95	74
{ female	119	93	127	105	76	87	91	81
Assistants, etc. { male	120	99	119	99	77	87	93	86
{ female	130	103	123	101	72	87	93	89

* See this GAZETTE for June, 1933, page 206.

† In the hosiery and knitted goods branches, frame workers were substituted for weavers, while, in lace-making, twist hands and lace finishers were taken. The assistant workers covered were those who were 20 years of age and over; they include, not only workers directly assisting the spinners and weavers, but also some other classes of auxiliary workers.

* The spinners and weavers (including frame workers, twist hands and lace finishers) were paid at piece rates, the assistants at hourly time rates.

† Including wool and worsted weavers.

‡ Including those textile industries in respect of which information was given in this GAZETTE for March, 1934.

It will be seen from the Table that the average gross hourly earnings were higher in nearly all cases in 1930 as compared with 1927; but by 1933 they had declined to levels below those of 1927, except in the case of female assistants in the linen industry. Gross weekly earnings had declined in 1933 as compared with 1927 by between 10 per cent. (female cotton weavers and female assistants in worsted spinning) and 38 per cent. (male wool spinners); the decline was, in general, greatest among woollen workers.

In comparison with 1913, gross hourly earnings in 1933 had increased by between 62.9 and 85.4 per cent., and weekly hours of work had declined by between 18.1 and 29.7 per cent., with the result that gross weekly money earnings were between 17.4 and 43.0 per cent. higher in 1933 than in 1913. During the same interval, deductions for social insurance contributions and wage taxes increased from between 4.4 and 5.6 per cent. of gross weekly money earnings in 1913 to between 11.4 and 12.9 per cent. of gross weekly money earnings in 1933. As a result of these factors and of the rise in the cost of living (which was 19 per cent. higher at September, 1933, than the pre-war level) the index number of real average weekly net earnings of textile workers in September, 1933, varied between 112.0 for female spinners and 91.3 for male weavers (the average pre-war real net weekly earnings being taken as equal to 100).

WAGE LEVELS IN GERMANY IN FEBRUARY, 1934.

THE issue for 16th June, 1934, of *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office, contains the results of a survey of the levels of weekly earnings (before deduction of taxes and social insurance and other contributions), prevailing in February, 1934, among members of the workers' associations included in the German Labour Front. The survey, which was carried out by the Statistical Department of the Labour Front, was based on the amounts of contributions paid by members, which are graduated according to weekly earnings. The inquiry covered 15,556,000 weekly wage payments (made to men, women, young persons and children), giving a total sum in wages of about 412 million Reichsmarks; and all the workers' associations were represented, with the exception of those of agricultural workers, printers, home workers, and domestic servants.

On the basis of the information available as to the weekly contributions paid by the employed members of the associations included in the survey, it is computed by the German Labour Front that 50.8 per cent. of their members were in receipt of earnings ranging between over 14.40 RM. and 28.80 RM. a week; less than one per cent. received over 52.80 RM. a week, and 13.5 per cent. earned 14.40 RM. or less a week. The average weekly earnings for all workpeople (men, women, young persons and children) were 26.22 RM.

The following Table shows, for certain of the more important workers' associations, the proportion of the members at various wage levels and the average weekly earnings in each association in February, 1934:—

Weekly earnings.	Percentage of members of workers' associations included in the German Labour Front in receipt of weekly earnings as shown in first column.						
	Building.	Mining.	Wood-working.	Metal-working.	Textile.	Food.	General Workers.
Up to 9.60 RM.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Over 9.60 and up to 14.40 RM.	10.7	8.8	8.0	7.4	...	8.5	12.8
" 14.40 " 19.20 "	14.7	18.3	24.2	12.0	50.1	13.4	17.9
" 19.20 " 24.00 "	19.5	35.0	19.2	...	26.9	17.3	24.4
" 24.00 " 28.80 "	12.9	27.3	11.4	22.8	9.2	14.4	14.4
" 28.80 " 33.60 "	14.8	8.8	10.2	...	13.8	12.8	14.4
" 33.60 " 38.40 "	10.5	1.4	16.6	19.9	...	20.0	10.1
" 38.40 " 43.20 "	9.4	0.3	8.4	11.4	...	...	1.9
" 43.20 " 48.00 "	3.7	0.1	2.0	26.5	...	11.3	2.2
" 48.00 " 52.80 "	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
Over 52.80 RM. ...	0.6	...	...	...	...	2.3	0.4
Average weekly earnings ...	RM. 28.51	RM. 24.72	RM. 26.54	RM. 32.14	RM. 21.47	RM. 25.64	RM. 20.05

It will be seen from the above Table that average weekly earnings in some of the industry groups diverged considerably from the general average (26.22 RM. a week). The divergences were attributed to variations in the proportions of more and less highly skilled workers, of male and female workers, of time and piece workers, etc., included in the groups. It was not possible for the German Labour Front to analyse the figures so as to show separately the effect upon the wage level of sex, age, occupation, or method of remuneration.

In February, short-time working was still general, so that earnings were depressed at the period of the survey. It should, moreover, be observed that the figures quoted above represented gross earnings, and were subject to reduction in respect of taxes and contributions for social and other purposes. It is stated that, as soon as the unemployed are absorbed into employment, the chief endeavour of the German Government and the German Labour Front will be to improve the workers' standard of living.

* This association includes workers in the chemical, paper, toy, glass and pottery industries.

REGULATION OF THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR IN GERMANY.

THE German Federal Government have promulgated an Act dated 15th May, 1934, for the Regulation of the Supply of Labour, which took effect as from 16th May, 1934, and applies to both private and public undertakings. According to an article by Dr. Syrup, President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, published in *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 25th May, 1934, the Act is designed to remedy the anomaly of a considerable surplus of labour in the large towns co-existent with a shortage of labour in agriculture. To this end, the Act empowers the President of the Federal Board to issue Orders providing that:

(1) in any district where unemployment is high, persons who, at the date from which the Order takes effect, had no domicile in the district may not be engaged for manual or non-manual employment without his previous approval;

(2) persons who, at the date from which the Order takes effect or during the preceding three years, were employed in agriculture may not be taken into employment in other than agricultural undertakings or occupations for other than agricultural work, except with his previous approval;

(3) in order to assure for agriculture an adequate supply of labour during the year 1934, employers in undertakings affected by an Order issued under (2) above are required, on the instructions of the President of the Federal Board, to dismiss manual or non-manual workers who, during the three years preceding the date of the Order, were engaged in an agricultural activity.

The President of the Federal Board is further authorised to make the grant of financial assistance for schemes of work instituted as productive relief works under the facilities provided by the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, (as amended), conditional upon special stipulations with regard to the recruitment of workers from depressed areas, the numbers of workers employed and the period of execution of the work. The Act also empowers the President of the Federal Board to delegate to the Chairman of the Divisional and Local Employment Exchanges his powers with regard to the authorisation of exceptions from the limitations upon employment imposed by Orders issued as above, and also with regard to the issue of special regulations to govern relief works. This power has been exercised by the President by two Orders, dated 17th May, 1934, whereby, subject to the instructions of the President, competence is vested in the Chairmen of the Local Employment Exchanges as regards the former duties and in the Chairmen of the Divisional Employment Exchanges as regards the latter duties. Contraventions of the provisions of Orders issued under the Act are punishable by fines or imprisonment, and also, as regards workers irregularly engaged in an area "closed" to them, by disqualification for unemployment benefit in that area in the event of unemployment.

The provisions of the Act have so far been applied by the President of the Federal Board by two Orders, dated 17th May, 1934, with effect from 18th May, 1934. The first Order regulates the supply of labour in the municipality of Berlin, and provides that within that area no person not domiciled therein at 18th May, 1934, may be taken into employment as a manual or non-manual worker without the prior approval of the competent employment exchange, unless (1) they are assured by written agreement of remuneration at the rate of not less than 3,600 RM. a year and of employment for a period of at least six months, or (2) on 18th May, 1934, they had their domicile in one of the neighbouring localities specified in the Order and appendix thereto. The conditions under which the approval of the employment exchange may, in particular, be granted are specified in the Order, and take account of considerations affecting the re-entry of the worker into his family household, the available supply of labour, the acquisition by the worker of an extended knowledge of his trade or occupation, and the protection of the general interests of the community.

The second Order restricts the engagement of specified groups of agricultural workers for employment in non-agricultural undertakings and occupations, and provides that, without the approval of the competent employment exchange, agricultural labourers, farm servants, and other specified groups of agricultural workers of either sex who, at 18th May, 1934, or during the preceding three years, had been employed for at least 52 weeks in agriculture, may not be taken into employment as manual or non-manual workers in mining, iron and steel production, metal smelting and the production of semi-finished metal goods, the building and ancillary trades, brick and tile making, railway construction and maintenance, and, as regards female workers only, in fruit and vegetable preserving, and in the hotel and restaurant industry as waitresses, cooks, chamber-maids, etc.

In his explanatory article referred to above, the President of the Federal Board declared that, although unemployment in Germany as a whole had decreased very considerably since the present Government came into power, the large towns had shared in this decrease only to a relatively small extent. At the present time, for every 1,000 inhabitants in the large towns, there were 81 unemployed persons, as compared with a corresponding figure of 23.6 for the whole of the Reich. The campaign against unemployment, therefore, required to be more and more concentrated on the large towns. The numbers of German workers employed in agriculture had steadily declined in recent decades, and the temporary employment of foreign workers at certain seasons had tended to encourage short-time labour contracts in the industry. Exceptional measures were, accordingly, necessary to give a more permanent character to agricultural employment, and to ensure for agriculture a supply of permanent labour consistent with its requirements and the significance of agriculture in the national economic policy.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE improvement in employment which has been recorded in recent months continued during June in most of the principal industries, but the general level of recorded unemployment was slightly higher, mainly owing to a seasonal decline in the coal mining industry. The industries showing the most marked improvement during the month were engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, iron and steel, tinplate, and electric apparatus manufacture, the brick, tile and glass industries, printing and bookbinding, certain food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding-house service.

In addition to the sharp decline in the coal mining industry, which was reflected in a marked increase between 14th May and 25th June in the number of workpeople temporarily suspended from their employment, there were also reductions in employment in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and the motor vehicle and pottery industries.

There was a decline in employment in the Midlands and North-Eastern areas and in Wales, but in other areas there was an improvement, which was most marked in Scotland and South-West England. In London and South-East England employment was fairly good; in the South-West and Midlands it was fair; 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 25th June, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.5,* as compared with 16.3 at 14th May, 1934, and with 19.4 at 26th June, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th June, 1934, was 13.0, as compared with 13.6 at 14th May, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.5, as compared with 2.7. For males alone, the percentage at 25th June, 1934, was 19.2 and for females, 9.5; at 14th May, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19.0 and 9.2.

At 25th June, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,563,432 wholly unemployed, 447,320 temporarily stopped, and 81,834 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,092,586. This was 2,205 more than a month before, but 345,522 less than a year before. The total included 1,717,554 men, 44,383 boys, 297,316 women and 33,333 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 880,198 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); 874,283 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 224,897 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 113,208 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th June 1934, was 2,149,632.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment was very bad and showed a sharp decline, reflected in a marked increase in the numbers temporarily suspended from work. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd June, 1934, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 19th May, 1934, but an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with 24th June, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1934, was 4.35, a decrease of 0.26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934, but an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further slight improvement. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe and Buxton areas it continued fair. At slate quarries in North Wales employment continued fairly good. At chalk quarries it remained very slack. At china clay quarries it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. At tin mines it remained bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement but was still bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 101, the same as at the end of May, compared with 72 at the end of June, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a further improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 24.6 at 25th June, 1934, compared with 26.0 at 14th May, 1934, and 38.7 at 26th June, 1933.

In the tinplate industry also the improvement continued, but employment was still very bad. In steel sheet manufacture, employment was bad, though showing an improvement.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment again showed an improvement in most sections, the principal exception being motor vehicle manufacture, in which

there was a seasonal decline. The improvement was most pronounced in marine engineering, but employment was still very bad in that section; and very slack in constructional engineering. In general engineering and in electrical engineering, employment was a little better on the whole; in textile engineering it continued slack. In cycle and aircraft manufacture it remained good.

In the shipbuilding industry employment showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight decline both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 21.6 at 25th June, 1934, compared with 21.0 at 14th May, 1934, and 25.1 at 26th June, 1933.

In the wool textile industry the decline continued; it was more pronounced in the worsted than in the woollen section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 21.2 at 25th June, 1934, compared with 15.8 at 14th May, 1934, and 14.2 at 26th June, 1933. In the carpet industry employment continued good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and continued fairly good on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a decline, but was still fair. In the silk industry employment showed a decline and was slack; there was some decline also in artificial silk yarn manufacture, but employment in that industry was still fair. In the linen trade there was a slight decline and employment was slack on the whole. In the jute industry it continued to decline and was very 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 a decline and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight decline, but employment generally remained good. There was also a slight decline in the shirt and collar trade, where employment was fair to moderate. In the corset and glove trades it continued good. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline, but was still fairly good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline at most of the principal centres and was slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.1 at 25th June, 1934, compared with 16.8 at 14th May, 1934, and 13.2 at 26th June, 1933.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed little change and continued moderate. As regards individual occupations, employment remained good with bricklayers; with carpenters and plasterers it was fair; with painters there was some decline; and in most other sections employment was moderate or slack. In brick manufacture employment showed an improvement, and continued fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers showed a further improvement and was moderate; with coachbuilders, also, it continued to improve and was fair on the whole.

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

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole; there was a decline in the china and earthenware sections, but the sanitary ware and glazed tile sections continued to be well employed.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment improved considerably, but was still slack on the whole. With seamen employment was still very slack on the whole, though the demand for men was generally better than in May.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during June 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

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

various other industries :—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1934.	June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	771,731	4·35	– 0·26	+ 0·06
Iron	6,199	5·37	– 0·08	+ 0·22
Shale „	2,071	5·82	– 0·03	– 0·15
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron	—	101	...	+29
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	398	+10	–20
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	58,315	325,379	+ 1·2	+20·6

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	57,541	– 3·6	– 1·8	90,551	– 4·0	– 1·6
Woollen	52,621	– 1·6	+ 1·9	96,566	– 3·5	+ 1·0
Worsted	71,405	– 3·0	– 3·6	112,754	– 7·6	–14·0
Carpet	10,822	– 0·4	+ 7·8	20,671	– 3·6	+ 8·6
Boot and Shoe	55,752	– 1·1	– 3·5	112,037	– 4·8	–12·3
Pottery	9,894	– 2·5	+13·0	17,337	– 6·9	+15·7
Brick	11,387	– 0·5	+ 5·6	30,958	+ 0·6	+10·0*

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 25th June, 1934.†			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th June, 1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with
						a month before. a year before.
London	10·1	5·0	8·4	– 0·4	194,519	– 10,862 – 65,266
South-Eastern	7·9	4·1	7·0	– 0·9	72,098	– 13,209 – 24,752
South-Western	13·1	5·9	11·5	– 1·1	108,982	– 13,168 – 22,706
Midlands	15·9	8·0	13·6	+ 1·4	256,106	+ 25,356 – 73,961
North-Eastern	26·8	11·6	23·4	+ 1·6	501,721	+ 30,551 – 51,432
North-Western	22·6	14·9	20·0	...	441,517	– 5,495 – 64,246
Scotland... ..	25·3	12·1	21·7	– 1·2	305,729	– 20,243 – 38,423
Wales	35·8	11·4	33·2	+ 1·7	211,914	+ 9,275 – 4,736
Northern Ireland	25·9	16·8	22·4	– 0·3	57,046	– 1,061 – 8,744
Special Schemes...	3·5	0·6	2·6	– 0·1	—	—
Total	19·2	9·5	16·5	+ 0·2	2,149,632	+ 1,144 – 354,266

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages Unemployed† among Insured Workpeople.

Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males and Females.		Total.	Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
			Wholly Unem-ployed and Casuals.	Tem-porarily stopped.		
1933.						
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
14 May	19·0	9·2	13·6	2·7	16·3	2,148,488
25 June	19·2	9·5	13·0	3·5	16·5	2,149,632

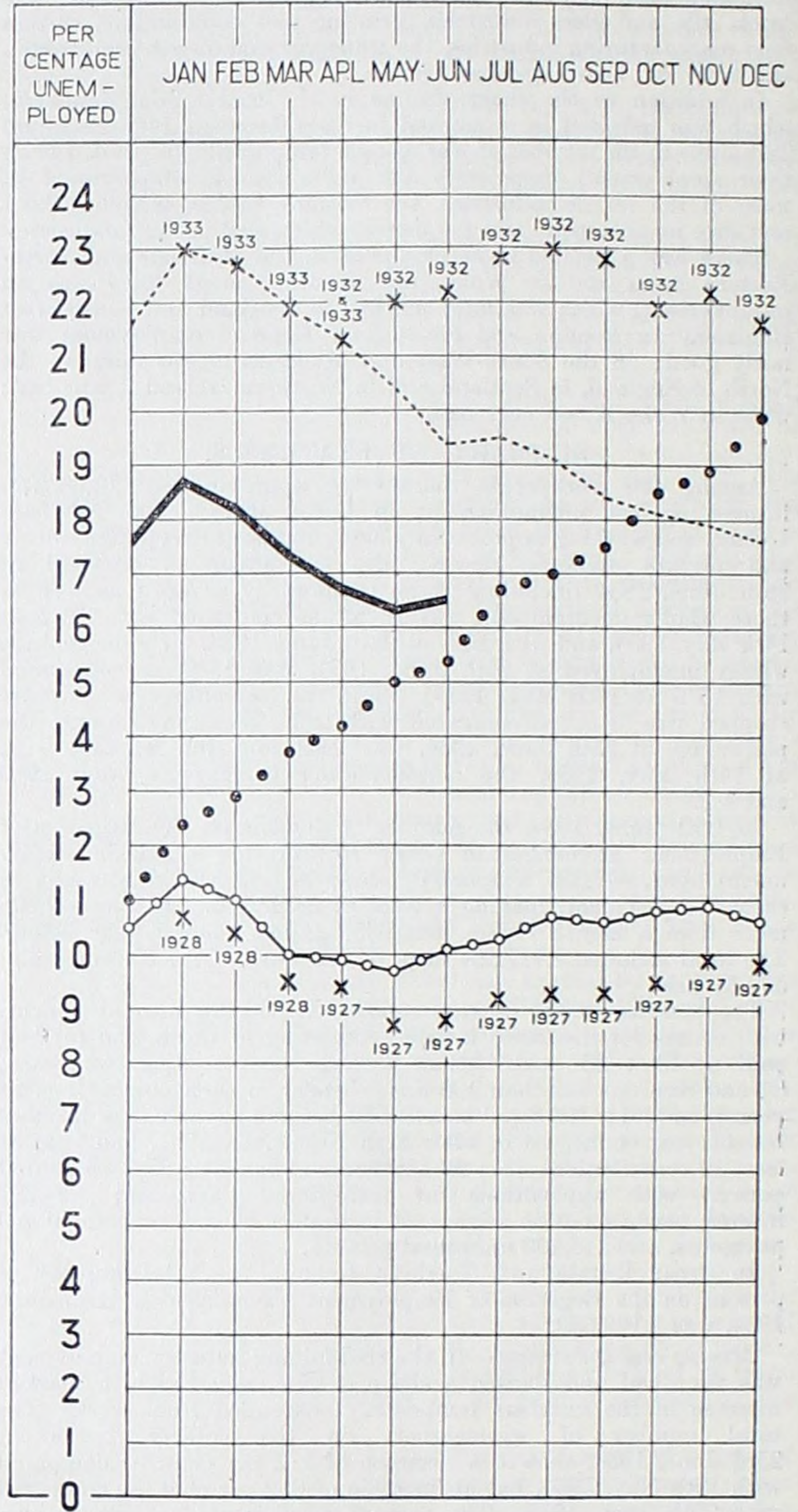
* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† The percentages for July, 1933, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1933, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1934.
Broken Curve - - - - - = 1933.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1924–29†.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.‡
JUNE, 1934.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-bers.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933
London	2,323	3,755	2,636	3,436	12,150	0·51
South-Eastern	1,636	1,971	1,647	1,653	6,907	0·68
South-Western	1,056	1,651	1,160	1,457	5,324	0·58
Midlands	1,090	3,258	1,069	3,102	8,519	0·45
North-Eastern	1,071	3,928	1,268	2,763	9,030	0·43
North-Western	1,115	3,263	1,184	3,195	8,757	0·40
Scotland	1,619	2,577	1,128	2,313	7,637	0·57
Wales... ..	550	1,409	488	626	3,073	0·49
GREAT BRITAIN	10,460	21,812	10,580	18,545	61,397	0·49

* 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 248.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was very bad, and showed a sharp decline at 25th June as compared with 14th May, reflected in a marked increase in the numbers temporarily suspended from work.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35·0* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 28·6 at 14th May, 1934, and 37·6 at 26th June, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·1 (from 19·5 to 19·4), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 6·5 (from 9·1 to 15·6).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd June, 1934, showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. as compared with 19th May, 1934, but an increase of 0·9 per cent. as compared with 24th June, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight‡ ended 23rd June, 1934, was 4·35, a decrease of 0·26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934, but an increase of 0·06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd June, 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.			
	23rd June, 1934.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Percent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	42,729	— 0·1	+ 5·0	5·35	— 0·09	+ 0·92
Durham ...	106,215	— 0·6	+ 7·9	4·93	— 0·17	+ 0·62
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,833	+ 0·9	+ 9·6	5·40	— 0·11	+ 0·26
South Yorkshire ...	95,617	— 1·9	— 1·1	3·49	— 0·56	— 0·52
West Yorkshire ...	42,293	— 3·7	— 2·4	3·21	— 0·64	— 0·33
Lancs. and Cheshire...	60,176	— 2·7	— 5·3	3·94	— 0·53	+ 0·27
Derbyshire ...	46,024	— 2·5	+ 1·4	3·03	— 0·23	— 0·35
Notts. and Leicester...	55,585	— 0·6	+ 0·2	3·25	— 0·58	— 0·62
Warwick ...	16,799	— 0·2	— 2·1	4·69	— 0·31	+ 0·25
North Staffordshire ...	22,911	— 0·4	+ 1·5	3·86	— 0·41	+ 0·20
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,408	— 0·6	— 0·8	3·77	— 0·52	+ 0·06
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,486	— 0·7	+ 1·2	4·05	— 0·51	+ 0·28
Kent ...	6,994	+ 1·1	+ 10·0	5·56	...	...
North Wales ...	10,795	+ 0·9	— 6·9	5·55	— 0·01	+ 0·74
South Wales and Mon.	137,863	— 0·3	— 2·2	5·04	+ 0·15	...
England and Wales	689,728	— 1·1	+ 0·4	4·24	— 0·27	+ 0·04
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	12,500	— 0·6	+ 1·4	5·43	— 0·10	+ 0·02
Fife and Clackmannan	20,689	+ 0·4	+ 6·6	5·72	+ 0·11	+ 0·17
Rest of Scotland ...	48,814	— 2·4	+ 7·2	4·98	— 0·37	+ 0·18
Scotland ...	82,003	— 1·4	+ 6·1	5·23	— 0·22	+ 0·15
GREAT BRITAIN ...	771,731	— 1·2	+ 0·9	4·35	— 0·26	+ 0·06

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1934, was 1·44 days per week, of which 1·33 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 19th May, 1934, was 1·18 days per week, of which 1·03 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, were 1·51 and 1·40 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 23rd June, 1934, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,429,100 tons, as compared with 15,827,600 tons in the four weeks ended 26th May, 1934, and 14,150,300 tons in the four weeks ended 24th June, 1933. Whitsuntide holidays were included in the two latter periods.

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 25th June, 1934, quoted in this issue of the GAZETTE, have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1933. Revised percentages, based on the total numbers insured at July, 1934, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured work people in the respective areas at 25th June, 1934, and the increases or decreases as compared with 14th May, 1934, and 26th June, 1933, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.*			Month before.*	Year before.*
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stop-pages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	198,431	159,689	19·4	15·6	35·0	+ 6·4	— 2·6
England and Wales ...	171,762	155,107	18·9	17·2	36·1	+ 7·0	— 2·1
Scotland ...	26,669	4,582	22·7	3·9	26·6	+ 1·2	— 5·9
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland ...	8,332	1,003	16·3	2·0	18·3	+ 0·2	— 15·0
Durham ...	33,967	6,569	23·5	4·6	28·1	+ 1·0	— 8·9
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,442	443	31·2	4·1	35·3	+ 0·2	— 12·7
Yorkshire ...	25,955	61,639	15·0	35·6	50·6	+ 14·9	+ 8·3
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,747	14,685	19·8	17·3	37·1	+ 5·7	— 4·3
Derbyshire ...	6,804	12,728	10·6	19·9	30·5	+ 10·5	+ 5·3
Notts. and Leicestershire	9,166	7,762	14·4	12·2	26·6	+ 4·6	— 9·0
Warwickshire	956	60	7·4	0·4	7·8	— 0·1	— 4·5
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	7,095	14,054	10·4	20·5	30·9	+ 11·3	— 7·6
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,295	2,374	11·6	21·1	32·7	+ 2·1	— 14·5
Kent ...	298	83	4·3	1·2	5·5	— 0·7	— 2·9
Wales and Monmouth ...	56,461	33,698	26·4	15·8	42·2	+ 6·4	+ 0·9

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 4,933,000 tons in June, 1934, as compared with 4,981,500 tons in May, 1934, and with 4,507,400 tons in June, 1933.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 25·0* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 26·7 at 14th May, 1934, and 46·4 at 26th June, 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.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†		
	Fort-night ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	2,488	Per cent. — 0·6	+ 56·4	Days. 4·64	Days. — 0·41	+ 0·01
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,000	+ 4·3	+ 30·0	5·77	+ 0·18	+ 0·01
Other Districts ...	1,711	+ 0·9	+ 7·1	5·97	+ 0·08	+ 0·89
ALL DISTRICTS	6,199	+ 1·4	+ 31·1	5·37	— 0·08	+ 0·22

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1934, by firms making returns, was 2,071, showing a decrease of 1·1 per cent. as compared with May, 1934, but an increase of 1·0 per cent. as compared with June, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5·82 in June, 1934, as compared with 5·85 in May, 1934, and 5·97 in June, 1933.

* See footnote * in previous column.

† See footnote † in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further improvement, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.0* at 25th June, 1934, compared with 25.4 at 14th May, 1934, and 40.9 at 26th June, 1933.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 101 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, 1934, the same as at the end of May, 1934, compared with 72 at the end of June, 1933. In the case of 69 firms, employing 13,111 workpeople at the end of June, 1934, there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1934, and an increase of 27.7 per cent. compared with June, 1933.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		June, 1934.	May, 1934.	June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	27	28	19	— 1	+ 8
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	36	7	7	5	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	9	10	5	— 1	+ 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	42	21	19	16	+ 2	+ 5
Lincolnshire ...	23	12	12	9	...	+ 3
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	35	7	6	7	+ 1	...
South Wales and Mon.	20	4	4	4	...	...
England and Wales	267	87	86	65	+ 1	+ 22
SCOTLAND ...	77	14	15	7	— 1	+ 7
GREAT BRITAIN ...	344	101	101	72	...	+ 29

The production of pig iron in June, 1934, amounted to 515,700 tons, compared with 527,900 tons in May, 1934, and 345,600 tons in June, 1933.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.0* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 32.8 at 14th May, 1934, and 27.8 at 26th June, 1933. In the week ended 23rd June, 1934, 313 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 308 in the week ended 19th May, 1934, and 346 in the week ended 24th June, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. In the week ended 23rd June, 1934, 85 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 80 in the week ended 19th May, 1934, and 72 in the week ended 24th June, 1933.

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

WORKS COVERED BY THE BOARD

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	55	− 1	− 8	313	+ 5	− 33
Steel Sheet	8	...	...	85	+ 5	+ 13
TOTAL ...	63	− 1	− 8	398	+ 10	− 20

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1934, amounted to 54,766 tons, or 2,249 tons more than in May, 1934, but 3,141 tons less than in June, 1933.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during June and was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.6* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 26.0 at 14th May, 1934, and 38.7 at 26th June, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 58,315 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd June, 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 1.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th May, 1934, and by 20.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th June, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 23rd June, 1934, as compared with 5.5 in May, 1934, and 5.3 in June, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.
† See footnote * in next column.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,530	+ 3.6	38,357	+ 3.9
Puddling Forges ...	942	— 14.3	4,034	— 12.9
Rolling Mills ...	20,511	— 2.7	110,306	— 2.0
Forging & Pressing	1,173	— 5.1	6,353	— 3.4
Founding ...	6,382	+ 1.6	35,712	+ 6.2
Other Departments	11,848	+ 3.0	67,506	+ 4.8
Mechanics, Labourers ...	10,929	+ 0.5	63,111	+ 0.6
TOTAL ...	58,315	— 0.1	325,379	+ 1.2
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	11,753	+ 1.4	66,648	+ 2.9
Sheffield, Rotherham	16,887	— 0.7	94,170	+ 0.8
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	396	+ 6.5	1,946	+ 8.0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,955	— 3.9	26,949	— 1.3
Staffordshire ...	5,459	— 5.2	31,060	— 3.5
Other Midland Counties ...	3,364	— 2.1	18,227	— 3.3
Wales and Mon. ...	8,841	+ 5.3	49,706	+ 5.3
Total, England and Wales ...	51,655	— 0.1	288,706	+ 1.1
Scotland ...	6,660	— 0.0	36,673	+ 2.1
TOTAL ...	58,315	— 0.1	325,379	+ 1.2

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 750,500 tons in June, 1934, as compared with 780,000 tons in May, 1934, and 568,800 tons in June, 1933.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during June, but showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month. The improvement was most pronounced in Scotland, in North-Eastern England, and in Northern Ireland. There was a decline, however, in London and in Wales.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages† of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th June, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 14th May, 1934, and 26th June, 1933:—

Division.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.†	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.†	Year before.†
London ...	2,535	+ 449	— 522	29.6	+ 5.2	— 6.2
South-Eastern ...	796	+ 29	— 219	11.7	+ 0.5	— 3.2
South-Western ...	4,730	— 441	— 1,559	20.2	— 1.9	— 6.7
Midlands ...	63	— 48	— 121	19.7	— 15.0	— 37.8
North-Eastern ...	29,125	— 760	— 6,426	62.1	— 1.6	— 13.7
North-Western ...	10,445	+ 196	— 2,268	43.6	+ 0.8	— 9.5
Scotland ...	22,922	— 1,808	— 10,709	50.9	— 4.0	— 23.8
Wales ...	3,613	+ 409	— 392	61.8	+ 7.0	— 6.7
Northern Ireland	3,814	— 546	— 3,128	44.7	— 6.4	— 36.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	78,043	— 2,520	— 25,344	46.1	— 1.5	— 15.0

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

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1934

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1934, amounted to 587,142 tons. This was 105,702 tons more than at the end of March, 1934, and 299,640 tons more than at the end of June, 1933. The figure for the present quarter includes 59,318 tons on which work was suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 146,653 tons, a decrease of 56,359 tons compared with the corresponding total for the March quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 35,954 tons, an increase of 1,115 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction at

* 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.
† See footnote * in first column on page 241.

the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1934, amounted to 679,219 h.p., as compared with 560,725 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June again showed an improvement in most sections, the principal exception being motor vehicle manufacture, in which there was a seasonal decline. The improvement was most pronounced in marine engineering, but employment was still very bad in that section, and very slack in constructional engineering. In general engineering and in electrical engineering, employment was a little better on the whole; in textile engineering it continued slack. Employment remained 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 number and percentages* of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th June, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before.

Divisions.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engines, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	5,602	836	175	421	2,369	9,403	— 611	— 7,439
South-Eastern ...	2,782	474	250	90	1,291	4,887	— 344	— 3,973
South-Western ...	2,056	276	453	133	2,963	5,881	+ 417	— 4,067
Midlands ...	7,425	1,426	58	1,160	12,556	22,625	+ 2,737	— 18,866
North-Eastern ...	20,620	1,219	6,772	1,760	1,628	31,999	— 1,938	— 17,337
North-Western ...	24,193	2,297	300	684	2,833	30,307	— 2,974	— 19,821
Scotland ...	13,492	493	4,371	1,786	1,499	21,641	— 2,722	— 14,346
Wales ...	1,357	85	102	249	507	2,300	— 188	— 541
Northern Ireland	1,512	113	1,430	169	365	3,589	— 218	— 1,931
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	79,039	7,219	13,911	6,452	26,011	132,632	— 5,841	— 88,321
Percentages Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.*								
London ...	7.1	5.3	36.5	11.5	4.9	6.4	— 0.4	— 5.1
South-Eastern ...	6.6	5.5	13.2	12.0	4.3	5.8	— 0.4	— 4.8
South-Western ...	6.1	10.1	7.5	17.7	10.4	8.2	+ 0.6	— 5.7
Midlands ...	9.4	5.2	4.3	16.1	12.1	10.3	+ 1.2	— 8.7
North-Eastern ...	20.3	11.3	40.8	23.7	10.6	21.1	— 1.2	— 11.4
North-Western ...	21.2	11.3	25.6	22.9	14.4	19.2	— 1.8	— 12.5
Scotland ...	20.3	12.9	31.0	34.8	13.3	21.6	— 2.7	— 14.2
Wales ...	26.4	14.4	63.8	27.1	20.5	24.8	— 2.0	— 5.8
Northern Ireland	22.8	21.3	32.0	43.3	15.0	24.9	— 1.5	— 13.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	15.0	8.0	30.1	22.1	9.9	13.9	— 0.6	— 9.2
<i>Ditto, May, 1934</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>14.5</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, June, 1933</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	...	...

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

In Scotland employment showed a further improvement in general and marine engineering; it was, however, slack in the former and very bad in the latter section. Employment was bad in Wales and Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the cotton industry as a whole, was 21.6* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 21.0 at 14th May, 1934, and with 25.1 at 26th June, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the preparing and spinning department were 21.1*, 20.6, and 24.0; and in the manufacturing department, 22.0*, 21.3, and 26.2.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight falling-off in the American spinning section, but little change in the Egyptian spinning section; with doublers there was a slight improvement, while the weaving sheds worked normal time. At Stalybridge irregular short-time

working and sectional stoppages continued. At Stockport increased employment was recorded for doublers and spinners. At Glossop the improvement reported last month was maintained, while at Hyde there was some decline, chiefly in the preparation departments.

At Oldham employment with mule spinners was very bad, and worse than in May, but ring spinners continued to be fairly busy; in the weaving department employment remained very bad, with much short time and under-employment. At Royton there was a decline in employment. At Shaw under-employment was very marked, and short time increased.

At Bolton there was a slight improvement in the spinning department towards the end of the month; employment with spinners, however, was still bad; with cardroom workers it was described as moderate; with weavers, winders, and warpers it remained bad. At Leigh employment with spinners continued bad. At Bury employment in the spinning department was bad, and worse than in May. At Heywood employment continued to decline. At Rochdale there was a slight improvement.

At Preston employment showed some improvement with spinners but there was much irregular working in the manufacturing department. At Chorley employment with weavers of plain and coarse goods showed a decline. At Accrington a marked improvement was reported in the weaving department. At Blackburn the improvement in the dhootie trade referred to last month was maintained. At Great Harwood a further slight improvement was recorded in the weaving department. At Darwen very irregular time was again worked in the preparation departments, and there was much under-employment in the manufacturing department. At Burnley employment was bad, and slightly worse than in May; it was slightly worse also at Colne. At Nelson there was a decline, and employment was described as very bad in the weaving department; it was reported that large numbers of those working were only running two or three looms instead of four; in addition, many were "played off" for indefinite periods. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad generally with spinners. At Huddersfield employment was described as bad in the American spinning section, slack in the Egyptian section, and fair in the doubling section. At Todmorden workers at some of the mills were operating less than the normal complement of looms. Employment at Keighley, Skipton, and Silsden was fairly good.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	10,101	— 4.6	+ 3.6	15,582	— 3.6	+ 5.5
Spinning ...	21,591	— 5.7	+ 0.0	31,806	— 4.4	+ 0.6
Weaving ...	19,887	— 1.9	— 6.9	30,505	— 4.8	— 7.5
Other ...	5,962	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	12,658	— 1.5	— 0.1
TOTAL ...	57,541	— 3.6	— 1.8	90,551	— 4.0	— 1.6
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	5,265	+ 7.1	+ 7.8	7,780	+ 3.2	+ 12.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,039	— 0.6	+ 9.5	9,282	+ 2.0	+ 13.0
Oldham ...	8,905	— 3.0	+ 3.6	14,802	— 2.5	+ 3.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,865	+ 1.2	— 3.7	15,089	+ 2.2	— 3.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden ...	4,932	— 23.7	— 15.1	8,084	— 24.7	— 16.2
Manchester ...	2,619	— 2.1	— 10.3	4,154	+ 0.0	— 8.8
Preston and Chorley ...	3,255	— 2.7	— 6.7	4,642	— 11.3	— 13.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,805	— 3.7	+ 3.1	6,214	— 3.7	+ 6.5
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,103	— 1.1	+ 0.8	5,527	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Colne and Nelson ...	2,373	— 1.5	— 0.4	4,731	— 2.8	— 4.7
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,233	— 16.5	— 19.3	2,696	— 15.1	— 17.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,184	+ 6.2	+ 2.5	3,230	+ 6.5	— 1.4
Other Districts ...	2,963	— 3.6	— 4.0	4,320	— 5.7	— 7.6
TOTAL ...	57,541	— 3.6	— 1.8	90,551	— 4.0	— 1.6

Returns from firms employing about 55,300 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June showed that 10½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 17 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 25th June, 1934:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th June, 1934.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	1,768	3,839	5,607	1,194	4,714	5,908	11,515
Spinning ...	9,865	3,061	12,926	6,461	4,476	10,937	23,863
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	1,640	5,247	6,887	1,656	7,352	9,008	15,895
Weaving ...	7,184	17,229	24,413	2,676	7,273	9,949	34,362
Other Processes	1,088	199	1,287	305	316	621	1,908
Total ...	21,545	29,575	51,120	12,292	24,131	36,423	87,543

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 14th May, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	— 62	— 330	— 392	+ 402	+ 267	+ 669	+ 277
Spinning ...	— 351	— 29	— 380	— 133	+ 937	+ 804	+ 424
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	— 58	+ 83	+ 25	+ 244	+ 78	+ 322	+ 347
Weaving ...	— 233	— 488	— 721	+ 630	+ 972	+ 1,602	+ 881
Other Processes ...	— 28	— 19	— 47	+ 63	+ 30	+ 93	+ 46
Total ...	— 732	— 783	— 1,515	+ 1,206	+ 2,284	+ 3,490	+ 1,975

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 89,877,400 lbs. in June, 1934, compared with 102,876,400 lbs. in May, 1934, and with 115,706,000 lbs. in June, 1933.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,644,700 lbs. in June, 1934, compared with 11,272,400 lbs. in May, 1934, and with 10,582,100 lbs. in June, 1933.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in June, 1934, were 148,778,000 square yards, compared with 150,645,000 square yards in the previous month, and 141,556,000 square yards in June, 1933.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE decline in the woollen and worsted industries continued during June; it was more pronounced in the worsted than in the woollen section. As compared with a year ago employment showed a considerable decline, principally in the worsted section. In the carpet section employment continued good; it was not quite so good as in May, but considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries (including those temporarily stopped) was 21·2* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 15·8 at 14th May, 1934, and with 14·2 at 26th June, 1933. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 5·8*, 5·5, and 9·2 respectively, at the above dates.

Worsteds Section.—Employment in this section showed a marked further decline; all the principal districts contributed to this downward movement.

At Bradford there was a further decline in all departments, and employment was considerably worse than a year ago. At Huddersfield there was a marked decline; practically all the fine worsted mills were said to be on short time. At Halifax there was an increase of short time working among worsted spinners. At Leeds there was a decline in employment. In the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden districts all the spinning and weaving firms were reported to be on short time to a greater or less extent at the end of the month.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd June showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 42 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing about 13 hours each on the average; while 9 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With woollsorters employment was bad, worse than in May and worse also than a year ago. With woolcombers there was a considerable further decline in all sections. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd June showed that 52 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average; while 6 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 9 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a further decline. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June showed that 41 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing about 13 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department also employment was worse than in May. Of the operatives covered by the employers' returns, 37½ per cent. were on short time† in the week ended 23rd June, losing 10½ hours each on the average; while 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was also some decline, principally in the weaving department. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June showed that about 27 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 36 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing between 9 and 10 hours each on the average in both departments. Overtime was worked by about 20 per cent. of the operatives in the spinning department, to the extent of 7½ hours each; and by 7 per cent. of the operatives in the weaving department, to the extent of 5½ hours each.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley the decline continued, and night shifts at various mills were still suspended intermittently. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.), unemployment increased to a considerable extent; night work ceased at the majority of the mills, and a considerable amount of under-employment was reported. In the rag and shoddy trade employment declined, and was very quiet. At Leeds there was a slight improvement in

the spinning department, but a decline in the weaving department. At Morley there was an increase in short time and temporary suspensions. In the blanket and rug trade employment in Yorkshire declined and was moderate; at Witney employment remained very good.

At Rochdale and at Saddleworth there was rather more short time working in the flannel trade.

In the West of England a slight seasonal slackness was reported at most of the principal centres.

In Scotland employment in the tweed trade declined, and short time was very general, though the mills at Dumfries and Langholm were still well employed. At Alloa and Tillicoultry employment improved and was good.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued good, but was not quite so good as in May. At Kidderminster there was little short time, and overtime was worked in many departments. In Yorkshire there was a slight decline, but employment was still fairly good.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd June showed that 8 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:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,197	— 3·1	86·3	17,769	— 9·4	60·1
Spinning ...	35,312	— 2·7	86·0	45,942	— 6·9	70·7
Weaving ...	16,122	— 3·5	79·5	27,635	— 8·2	66·6
Other Depts. ...	9,371	— 2·0	93·5	19,243	— 5·0	72·7
Not specified ...	1,403	— 11·6	79·5	2,165	— 18·9	47·5
<i>Total—Worsteds</i>	71,405	— 3·0	84·9	112,754	— 7·6	67·8
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	924	— 2·4	69·5	1,859	— 4·7	67·3
Spinning ...	12,432	— 1·8	87·9	24,036	— 2·5	86·7
Weaving ...	21,616	— 1·9	92·8	35,027	— 4·8	85·7
Other Depts. ...	15,565	— 1·0	88·8	32,005	— 2·0	84·5
Not specified ...	2,084	— 1·3	78·0	3,639	— 9·8	70·5
<i>Total—Woollen</i>	52,621	— 1·6	89·3	96,566	— 3·5	84·3
CARPET SECTION ...	10,822	— 0·4	124·1	20,671	— 3·6	128·0
<i>Total—Wool Textile Industry</i>	134,848	— 2·3	88·7	229,991	— 5·6	77·6
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	31,086	— 3·5	84·0	50,445	— 8·8	62·6
Huddersfield ...	7,612	— 4·8	86·4	12,053	— 15·5	62·9
Halifax ...	7,780	— 5·1	74·0	11,095	— 6·4	58·9
Leeds ...	7,054	— 1·3	88·0	11,182	— 3·5	77·2
Keighley ...	7,529	— 1·5	89·0	11,978	— 5·2	82·0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,263	— 2·7	99·1	4,220	— 5·4	84·2
<i>Total, West Riding</i>	64,324	— 3·3	84·4	100,973	— 8·3	66·2
West of England and Midlands ...	4,754	— 2·5	88·7	7,910	— 5·8	76·2
Lancashire ...	400	— 0·7	137·2	685	— 2·6	119·7
Scotland ...	1,927	+ 4·9	87·2	3,186	+ 12·7	116·0
<i>Total—Worsteds</i>	71,405	— 3·0	84·9	112,754	— 7·6	67·8
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,313	— 2·1	91·0	24,347	— 4·9	78·3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,978	— 3·0	85·3	17,913	— 4·6	88·1
Leeds ...	7,624	+ 0·8	104·3	14,973	+ 2·5	102·4
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,562	— 2·0	92·2	5,040	— 2·6	78·1
Bradford ...	1,154	— 3·4	93·4	2,078	— 7·1	70·3
<i>Total, West Riding</i>	33,631	— 1·8	93·1	64,351	— 3·1	87·6
Lancashire ...	4,371	+ 0·2	87·8	8,326	— 1·2	85·8
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,485	— 1·8	86·1	6,128	— 5·0	92·5
Scotland ...	11,134	— 1·7	81·5	17,761	— 5·5	72·1
<i>Total—Woollen</i>	52,621	— 1·6	89·3	96,566	— 3·5	84·3
CARPET SECTION ...	10,822	— 0·4	124·1	20,671	— 3·6	128·0
<i>Total—Wool Textile Industry</i>	134,848	— 2·3	88·7	229,991	— 5·6	77·6

* 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.

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd June, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th May, 1934 :—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	— 4.3	— 3.0	— 3.0	— 2.2	— 3.5
Huddersfield ...	— 4.9	— 6.0	— 3.7	— 2.2	— 4.8
Halifax ...	— 0.6	— 6.2	— 7.8	— 0.2	— 5.1
Leeds ...	—	+ 1.3	— 4.4	— 2.2	— 1.3
Keighley ...	+ 1.1	— 2.2	— 2.5	+ 2.6	— 1.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	— 0.7	—	— 10.0	— 2.7
Total, West Riding	— 3.8	— 3.0	— 3.5	— 2.1	— 3.3
West of England and Midlands ...	— 1.7	— 1.4	— 4.0	— 2.9	— 2.5
Lancashire ...	—	— 1.1	—	—	— 0.7
Scotland ...	+ 20.9	+ 2.8	—	+ 2.6	+ 4.9
TOTAL ...	— 3.1	— 2.7	— 3.5	— 2.0	— 3.0

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified.)
WOOLLEN SECTION :				
Huddersfield ...	— 3.0	— 2.4	— 0.8	— 2.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	— 2.8	— 5.0	— 0.6	— 3.0
Leeds ...	+ 2.9	+ 2.7	— 2.5	+ 0.8
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	— 2.8	— 2.3	+ 0.2	— 2.0
Bradford ...	— 2.2	— 5.2	— 0.6	— 3.4
Total, West Riding	— 1.7	— 1.9	— 1.0	— 1.8
Lancashire ...	— 0.4	+ 0.3	— 0.9	+ 0.2
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	— 0.2	— 3.4	— 1.2	— 1.8
Scotland ...	— 3.0	— 2.3	— 1.2	— 1.7
TOTAL ...	— 1.8	— 1.9	— 1.0	— 1.6

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th June, 1934 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th June, 1934.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	167	5	172	829	2	831	1,003
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	553	146	699	673	275	948	1,647
Wool Combing ...	410	274	684	1,449	850	2,299	2,983
Wool Carding ...	587	64	651	994	128	1,122	1,773
Woollen Spinning ...	409	63	472	533	240	773	1,245
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	467	934	1,401	679	4,915	5,594	6,995
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	89	30	119	382	134	516	635
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	71	316	387	283	1,331	1,614	2,001
Woollen Weaving ...	168	473	641	433	2,645	3,078	3,719
Worsted Weaving ...	141	330	471	172	3,124	3,296	3,767
Other Processes ...	989	77	1,066	951	302	1,253	2,319
Total ...	4,051	2,712	6,763	7,378	13,946	21,324	28,087

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 14th May, 1934 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 31	— 1	+ 30	+ 193	+ 2	+ 195	+ 225
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 37	+ 28	+ 65	+ 265	+ 180	+ 445	+ 510
Wool Combing ...	+ 66	+ 108	+ 174	+ 135	+ 238	+ 373	+ 547
Wool Carding ...	+ 39	— 25	+ 14	+ 388	+ 52	+ 440	+ 454
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 74	+ 14	+ 88	+ 100	+ 76	+ 176	+ 264
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 18	+ 42	+ 60	+ 265	+ 1,881	+ 2,146	+ 2,206
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	+ 4	+ 8	+ 12	+ 115	+ 27	+ 142	+ 154
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 1	+ 142	+ 143	+ 47	+ 358	+ 405	+ 548
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 14	+ 225	+ 239	+ 80	+ 724	+ 804	+ 1,043
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 37	+ 198	+ 235	+ 78	+ 1,511	+ 1,589	+ 1,824
Other Processes ...	+ 58	+ 31	+ 89	+ 154	+ 186	+ 340	+ 429
Total ...	+ 379	+ 770	+ 1,149	+ 1,820	+ 5,235	+ 7,055	+ 8,204

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 26,115,000 lbs. in June, 1934, compared with 45,437,000 lbs. in the previous month and 23,408,000 lbs. in June, 1933.

The exports of wool tops in June, 1934, were 2,690,000 lbs., compared with 3,760,000 lbs. in May, 1934, and with 3,802,200 lbs. in June, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in June, 1934, were 3,677,300 lbs., compared with 3,944,800 lbs. in May, 1934, and with 3,221,100 lbs. in June, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in June, 1934, were 7,581,000 square yards, compared with 7,057,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,627,000 square yards in June, 1933.

The exports of blankets were 2,289 cwts., 2,495 cwts., and 961 cwts., in June, 1934, May, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during June at most of the principal centres, and was slack generally; there was an increase in short-time working in many districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.1* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 16.8 at 14th May, 1934, and with 13.2 at 26th June, 1933.

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

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	1,725	— 2.3	— 6.3	3,458	— 1.5	— 14.0
Leicester ...	8,899	— 3.7	— 5.3	18,235	— 11.1	— 15.0
Leicester Country District ...	3,595	— 4.5	— 6.2	7,123	— 8.5	— 16.3
Northampton ...	5,505	— 1.0	— 1.0	12,099	— 7.5	— 10.0
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,899	+ 0.3	— 1.9	12,408	— 3.4	— 9.9
Kettering and District	5,001	— 2.2	— 6.7	11,157	— 2.6	— 10.8
Rest of Northants ...	1,209	— 0.1	— 9.8	2,342	— 4.0	— 21.6
Stafford and District ...	2,438	— 2.2	— 6.1	4,833	— 1.5	— 15.0
Norwich and District ...	5,843	— 5.7	— 4.3	10,940	— 10.1	— 10.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,203	+ 7.7	— 17.3	1,867	+ 2.8	— 33.4
Leeds and District ...	1,547	— 6.0	— 7.8	3,153	— 8.7	— 4.3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,764	+ 4.2	+ 3.0	12,533	+ 5.0	— 12.8
Birmingham and District ...	898	— 0.8	— 0.3	1,610	— 4.8	— 1.3
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,219	— 1.3	+ 0.5	6,247	— 4.6	— 11.8
England and Wales ...	53,745	— 1.7	— 3.8	108,005	— 5.4	— 12.7
Scotland ...	2,007	+ 15.9	+ 3.6	4,032	+ 12.7	+ 2.0
Great Britain ...	55,752	— 1.1	— 3.5	112,037	— 4.8	— 12.3

Returns from firms employing 54,850 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June, 1934, indicated that about 49 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; while about 7½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 3½ hours each on the average.

Employment in East London declined and was not so good as in June of last year; in North London, on the other hand, employment remained good, with a continued demand for workers, owing to the opening of new factories. At Leicester employment declined and was bad; two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June were on short time, losing over 10 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district showed a further decline, and was bad.

At Northampton employment remained moderate; there was an increase in unemployment among female workers, and short time continued to be largely worked; over 52 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June were on short time, losing about 9 hours each on the average.

In the other Northamptonshire centres employment was generally moderate or slack; it showed little general change as compared with May, but a considerable decline as compared with June of last year. There was again much variation as between one firm and another, and much short time continued to be worked, affecting over 50 per cent. of those covered by the employers' returns in the Higham and Rushden district, about 34 per cent. in the Kettering district, and 64 per cent. in the smaller Northamptonshire centres collectively. At Raunds employment remained good; at Wollaston it was bad.

Employment in the Stafford district remained moderate. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June showed that over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing 7 hours each on the average. Employment at Norwich showed a further decline, and was slack generally, though female workers at some firms were still well employed. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district continued bad; nearly all of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd June were on short time, losing over 17 hours each on the average. At Leeds there was a decline in employment, and short time was largely worked.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a further improvement, but remained slack generally; it was not so good as a year ago. Employment showed an improvement at Glasgow, but

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

was still slack; it improved also at Kilmarnock, where it was described as very good; it continued slack at Edinburgh, 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 25th June, 1934 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th June, 1934.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment	195	38	233	140	51	191	424
Rough Stuff Depart- ment	546	25	571	472	21	493	1,064
Clicking Department	1,267	12	1,279	1,925	11	1,936	3,215
Closing Department	28	892	920	21	2,355	2,376	3,296
Making Department	2,764	64	2,828	2,254	77	2,331	5,159
Finishing Depart- ment	1,899	393	2,292	1,378	450	1,828	4,120
Slipper Making ...	296	149	445	820	716	1,536	1,981
Clog Making ...	14	1	15	4	3	7	22
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	913	—	913	67	1	68	981
TOTAL ...	7,922	1,574	9,496	7,081	3,685	10,766	20,262

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 14th May, 1934 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Department ...	- 36	- 8	- 44	+ 2	- 8	- 6	- 50
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 9	+ 9	+ 18	+ 140	+ 14	+ 154	+ 172
Clicking Department ...	+ 179	+ 5	+ 184	+ 490	+ 5	+ 495	+ 679
Closing Department ...	+ 2	+ 201	+ 203	- 3	+ 969	+ 966	+ 1,169
Making Department ...	+ 113	+ 18	+ 131	+ 386	+ 27	+ 413	+ 544
Finishing Department ...	+ 188	+ 107	+ 295	+ 372	+ 291	+ 663	+ 958
Slipper Making ...	- 11	+ 20	+ 9	- 96	- 71	- 167	- 158
Clog Making ...	- 15	...	- 15	- 8	+ 3	- 5	- 20
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 4	- 1	- 5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	...
TOTAL ...	+ 425	+ 351	+ 776	+ 1,287	+ 1,231	+ 2,518	+ 3,294

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in June, 1934, amounted to 37,684 dozen pairs, as compared with 42,652 dozen pairs in May, 1934, and with 45,672 dozen pairs in June, 1933

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement, and continued fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11.4* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 12.5 at 14th May, 1934, and 15.0 at 26th June, 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 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.†
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,763	- 1.1	+ 4.6	£ 4,544	- 0.2	+ 7.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,623	- 0.8	+ 6.3	21,524	+ 0.8	+ 11.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,811	+ 0.9	+ 3.8	4,406	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
Scotland ...	190	+ 1.6	+ 5.6	484	- 3.8	+ 13.6
TOTAL ...	11,387	- 0.5	+ 5.6	30,958	+ 0.6	+ 10.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,345 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3½ per cent. were working on an average about 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd June, 1934. On the other hand, 6 per cent were working overtime to the extent of about 5½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change on the whole, compared with the previous month, and was moderate. At some centres, however, it was reported as fairly good or good. Compared with a year ago, there was a slight decline in Scotland, but in all other divisions there was an improvement, which was most marked in the London area.

As regards individual occupations, employment remained good with bricklayers, and an unsatisfied demand for skilled men was again experienced in some districts; with carpenters and plasterers it was fair, but with painters there was some decline; in most other branches of the trade employment was moderate or slack. Compared with June, 1933, there was an improvement in all occupations, though with slaters and tilers it was slight.

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 25th June, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with June, 1933 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1933.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 25th June, 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.*
Carpenters ...	137,830	12,817	429	9.3	- 1.0	- 5.9
Bricklayers ...	85,190	4,017	252	4.7	- 0.3	- 5.6
Masons ...	22,380	3,284	195	14.7	- 1.1	- 2.8
Slaters and Tilers ...	7,650	1,176	96	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Plasterers ...	29,670	2,270	145	7.7	- 1.4	- 6.8
Painters ...	118,940	14,283	357	12.0	+ 3.7	- 6.4
Plumbers ...	38,460	4,942	322	12.8	- 1.0	- 5.2
Labourers to above ...	248,640	44,612	1,148	17.9	- 0.5	- 3.5
All other occupations ...	195,020	50,909	1,489	26.1	+ 0.2	- 1.8
TOTAL ...	883,780	138,310	4,433	15.6	+ 0.1	- 4.3
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	176,980	24,111	112	13.6	+ 0.4	- 8.3
South-Eastern ...	140,440	9,362	77	6.7	+ 0.1	- 3.9
South-Western ...	107,080	13,476	267	12.6	- 0.4	- 4.5
Midlands ...	104,690	14,298	785	13.7	- 0.3	- 6.0
North-Eastern ...	110,240	21,039	1,297	19.1	+ 0.6	- 2.6
North-Western ...	111,790	22,655	849	20.3	+ 0.9	- 2.0
Scotland ...	87,560	19,413	834	22.2	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Wales ...	28,310	8,589	204	30.3	- 0.9	- 5.5
Northern Ireland ...	16,690	5,367	8	32.2	- 2.1	- 5.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	883,780	138,310	4,433	15.6	+ 0.1	- 4.3

NOTE.—For statistics relating to building plans approved in May and June, 1934, see page 262.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole; there was a decline in the china and earthenware sections of the industry, but the sanitary ware and glazed tile sections continued to be well employed. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it was moderate; at Worcester there was a general improvement.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.8* at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 20.3 at 14th May, 1934, and 28.9 at 26th June, 1933.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
China Manufacture ...	1,790	- 0.2	+ 14.7	£ 2,852	- 6.1	+ 7.7
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,230	- 3.5	+ 11.8	11,067	- 8.3	+ 17.6
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,874	- 1.3	+ 15.3	3,418	- 2.6	+ 16.7
TOTAL ...	9,894	- 2.5	+ 13.0	17,337	- 6.9	+ 15.7
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	7,907	- 2.8	+ 14.0	12,535	- 7.6	+ 16.3
Other Districts ...	1,987	- 1.1	+ 8.9	4,802	- 4.9	+ 14.0
TOTAL ...	9,894	- 2.5	+ 13.0	17,337	- 6.9	+ 15.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,973 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,336, or about 37 per cent., were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd June, 1934; on the other hand, 574, or nearly 6½ per cent., were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6½ hours each on the average.

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

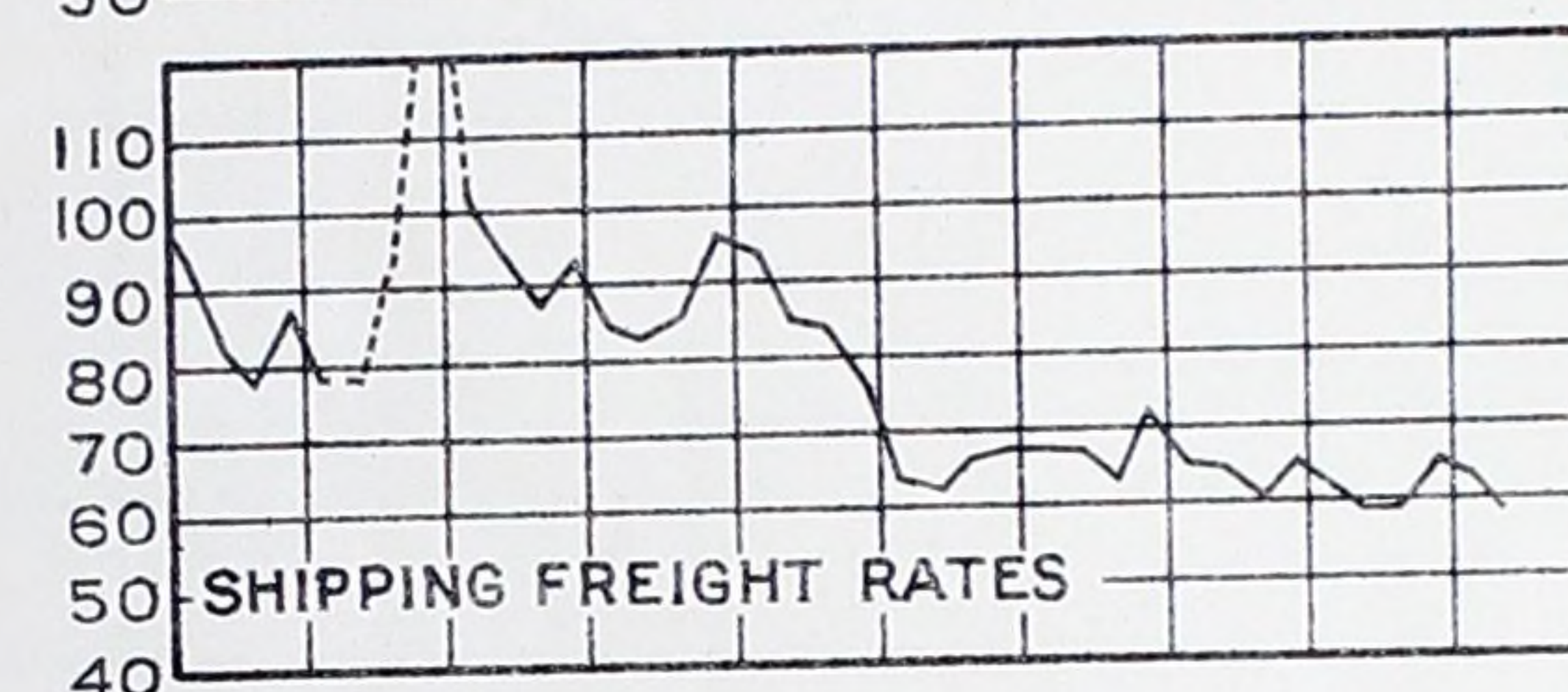
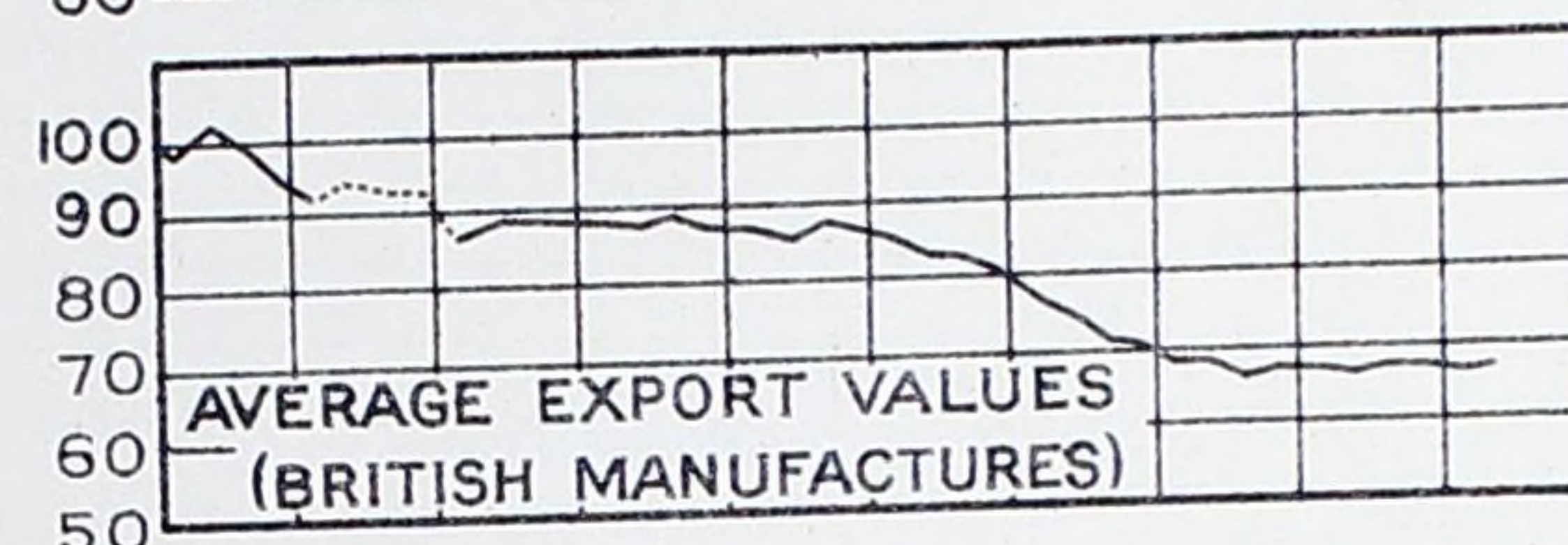
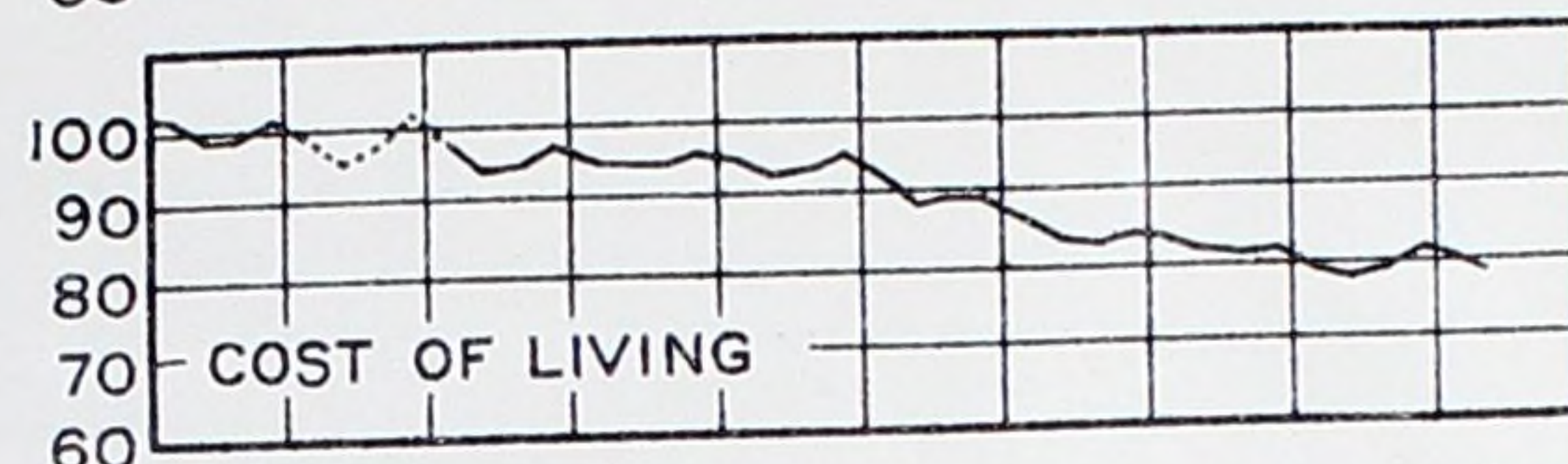
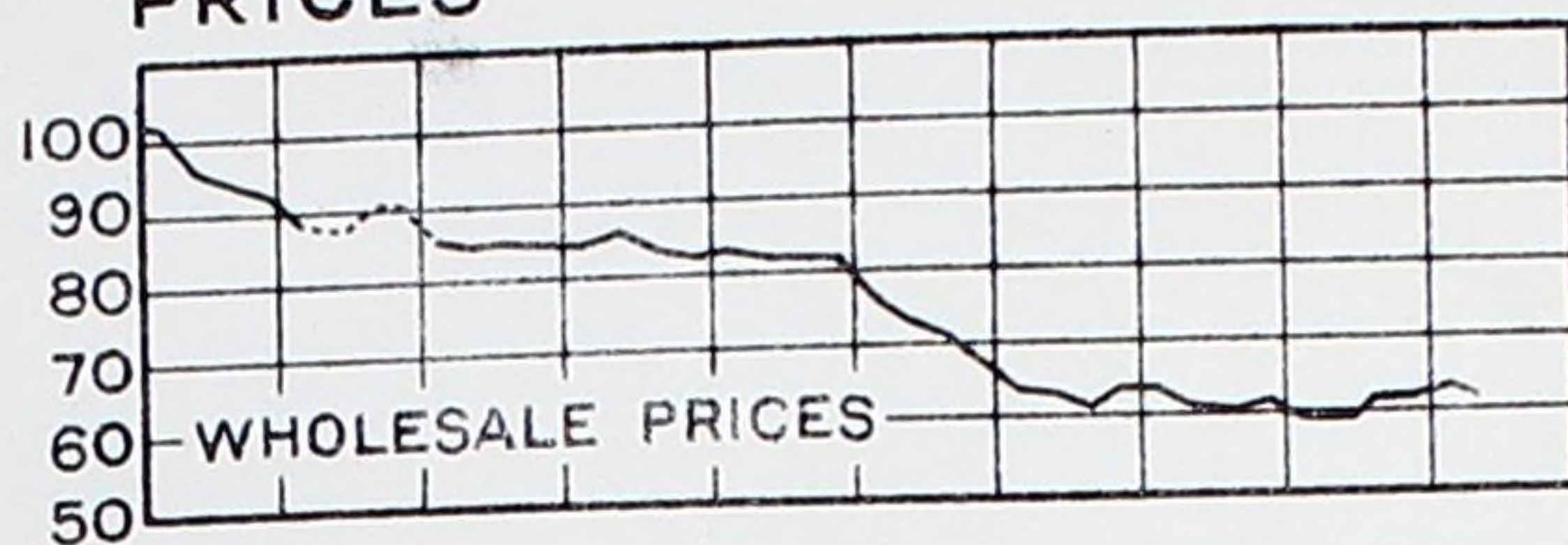
† Comparison of earnings is affected in some cases by changes in rates of wages.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE

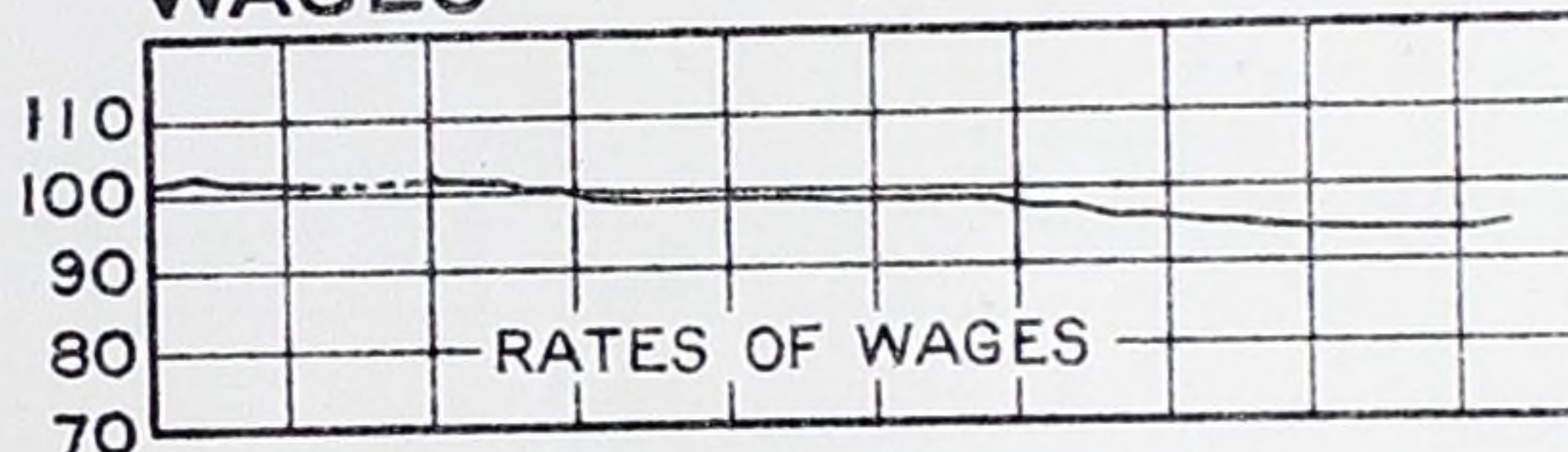
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

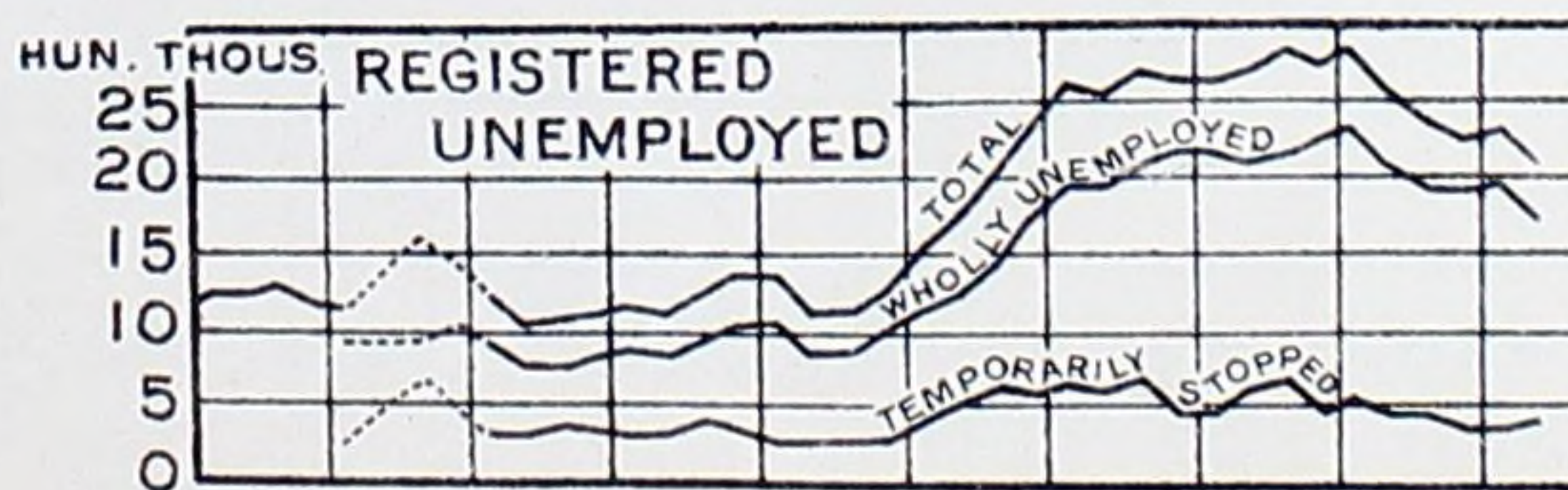
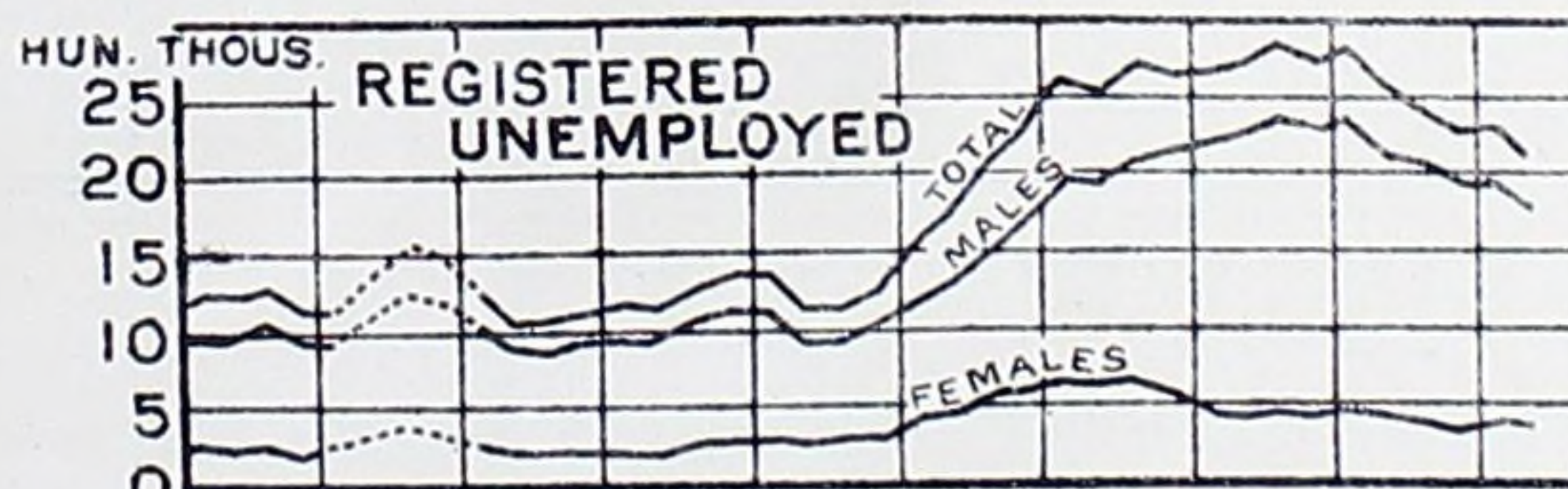
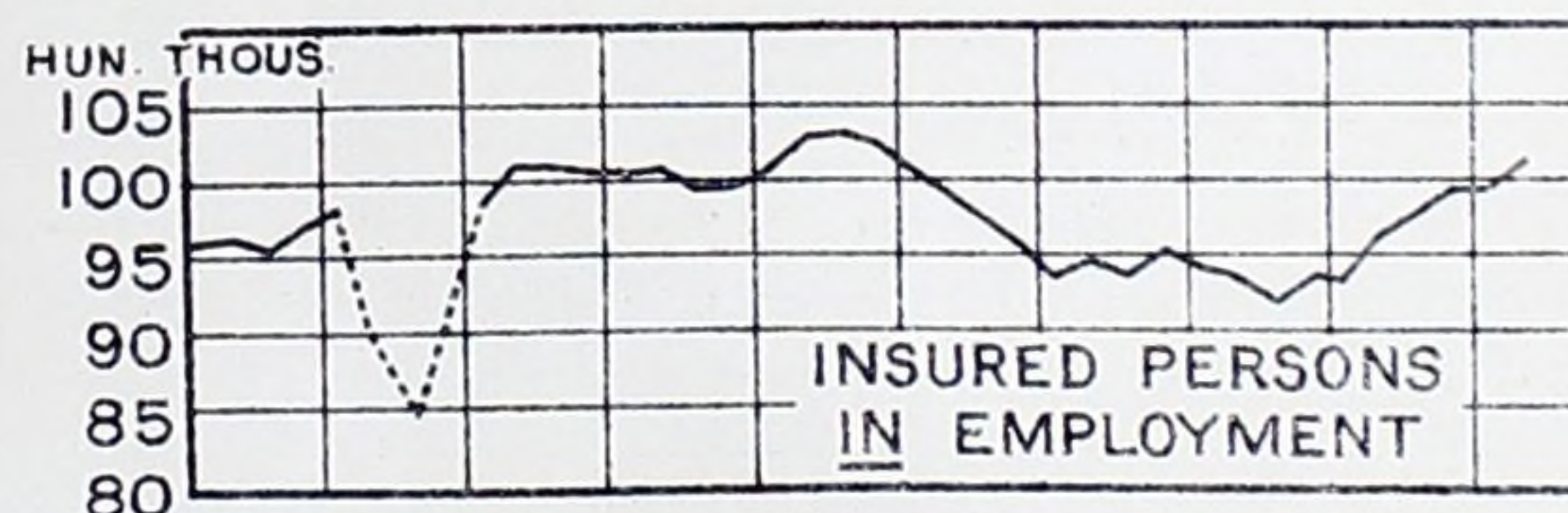
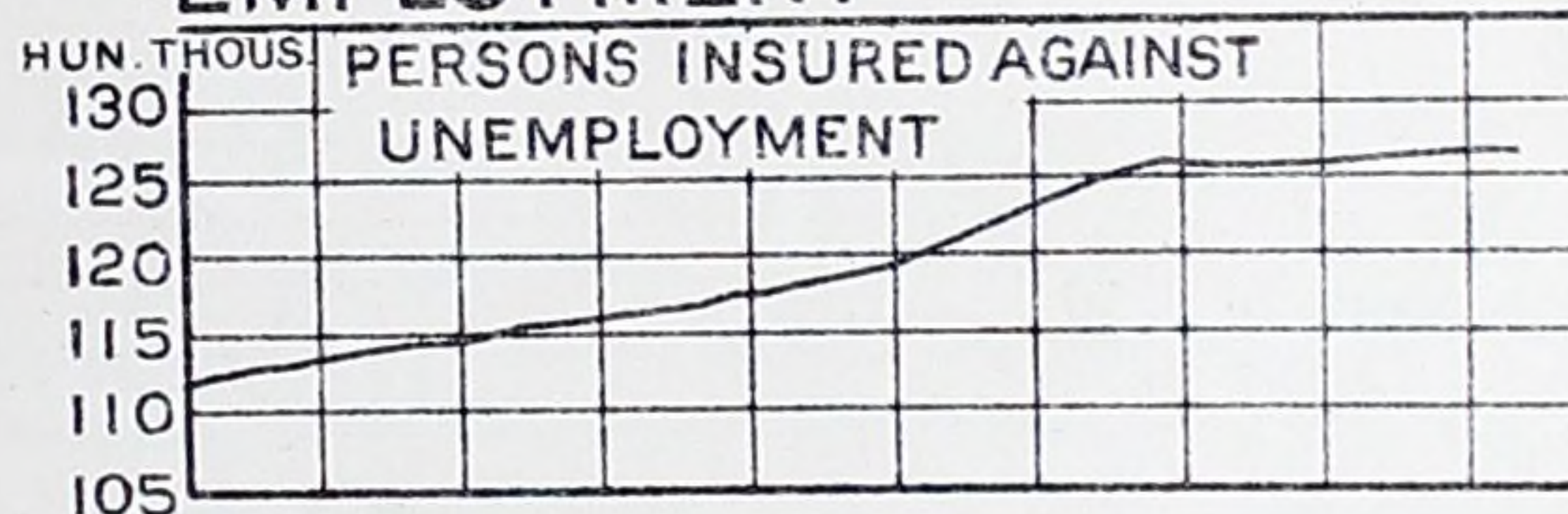
PRICES



WAGES



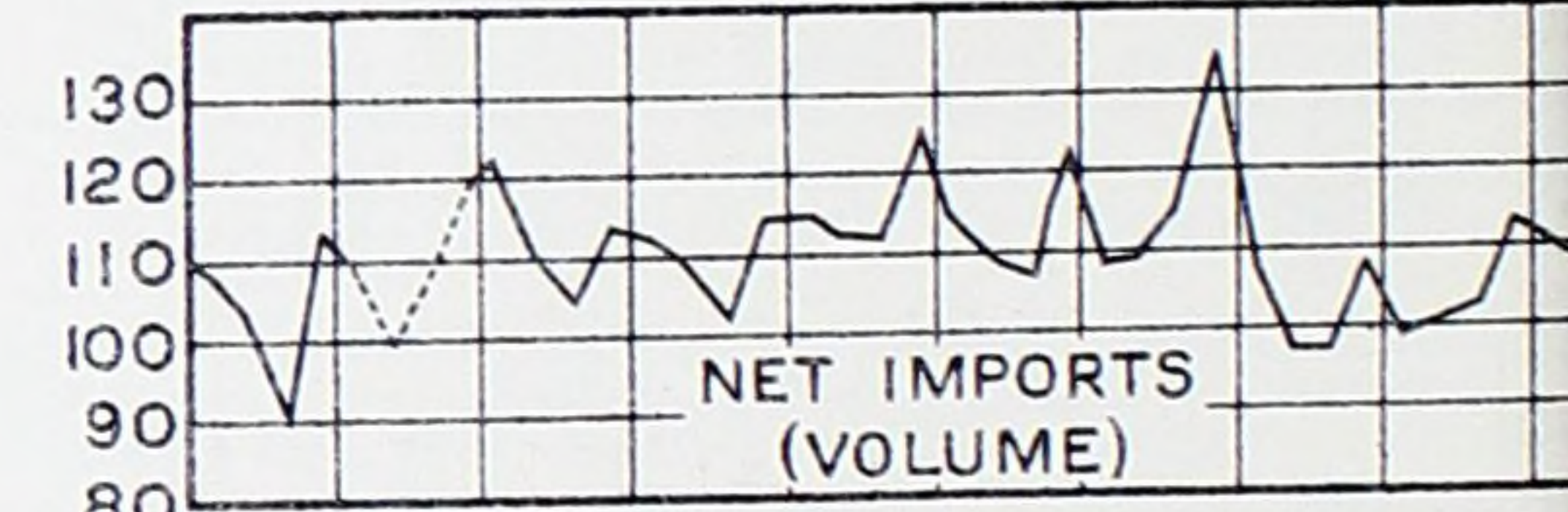
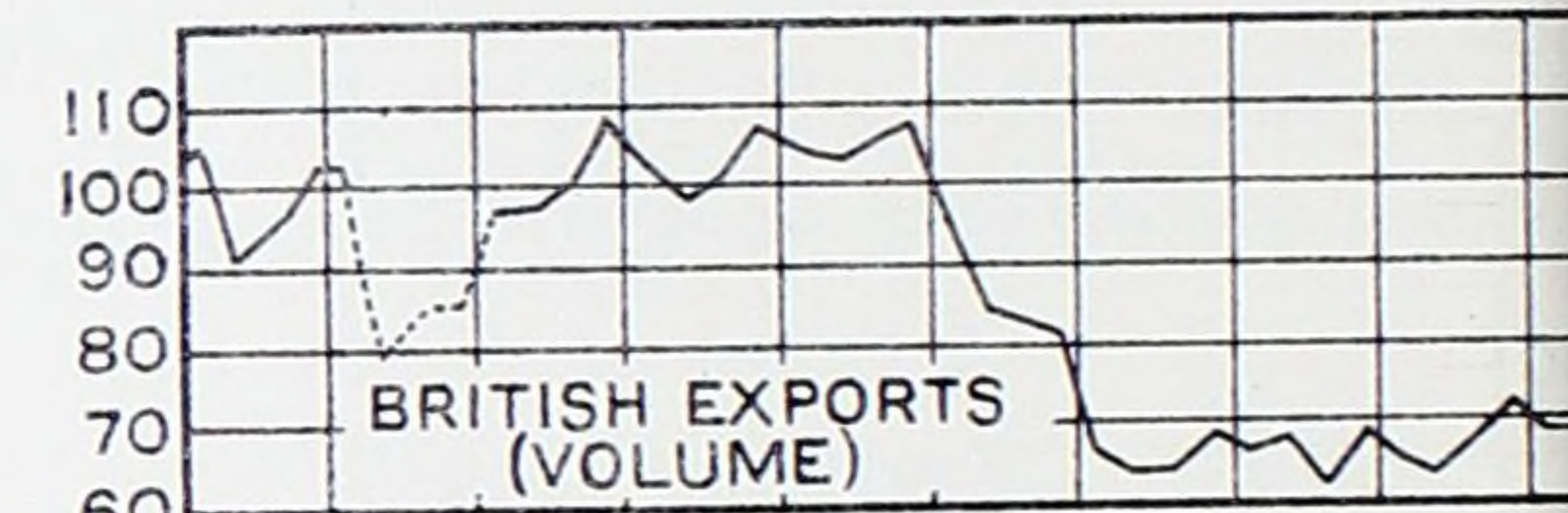
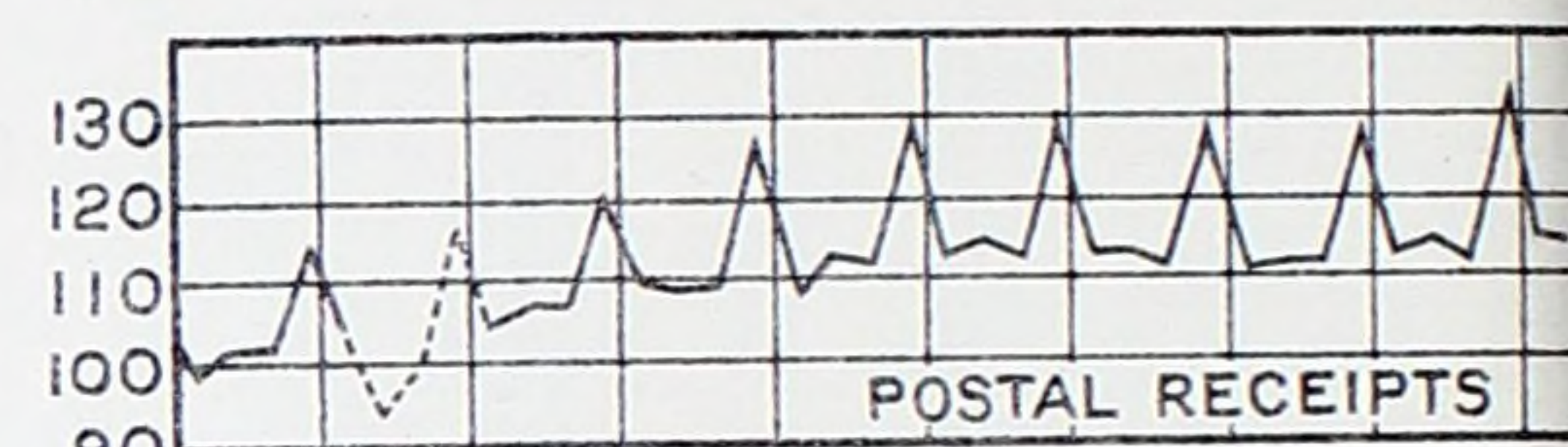
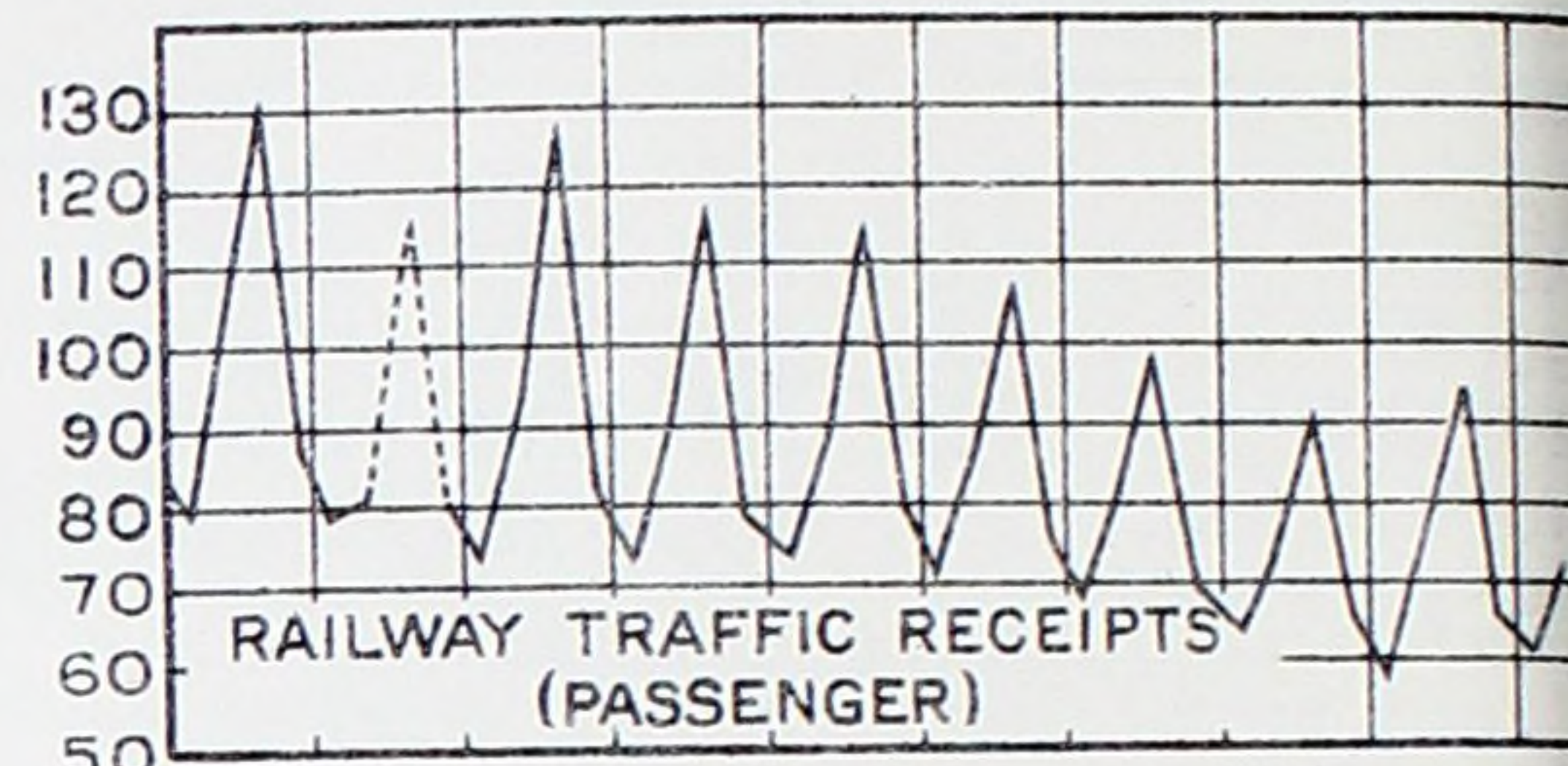
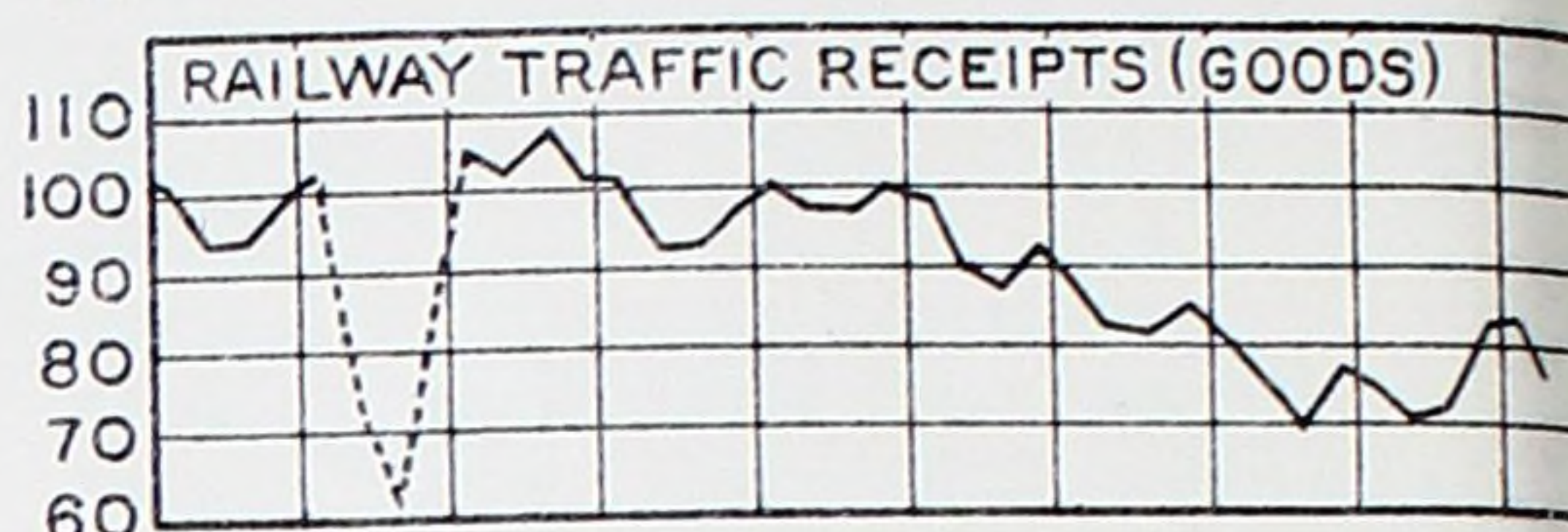
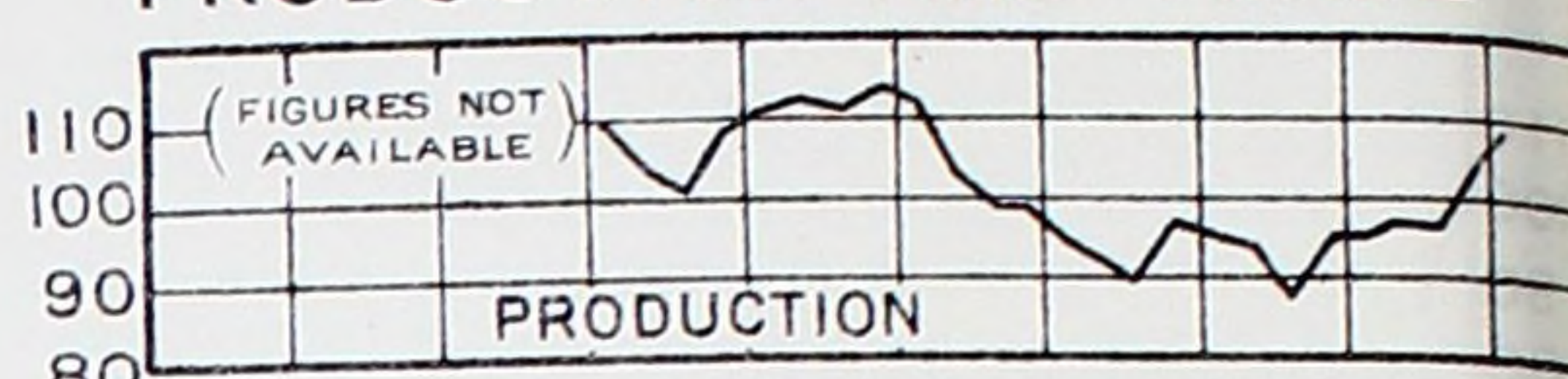
EMPLOYMENT



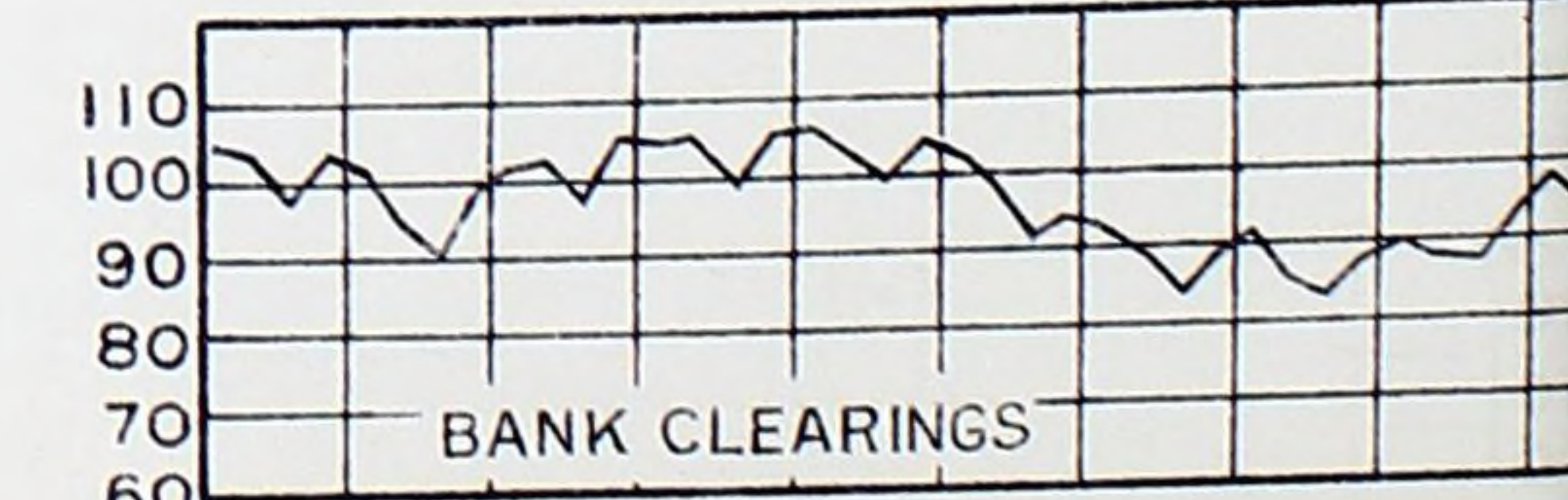
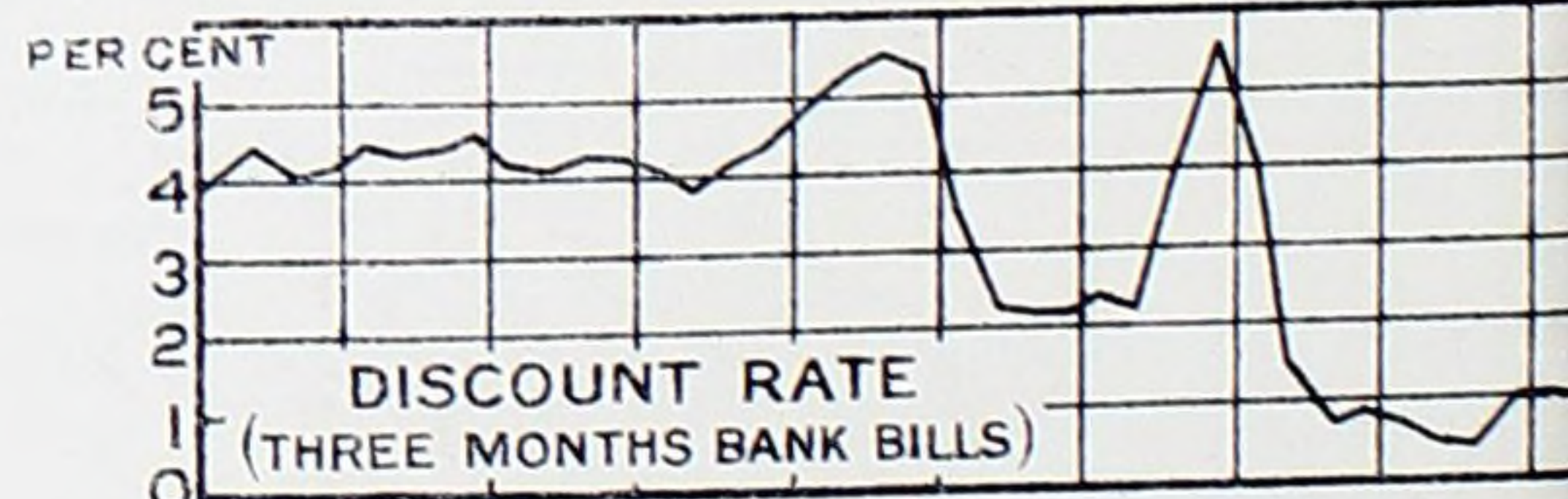
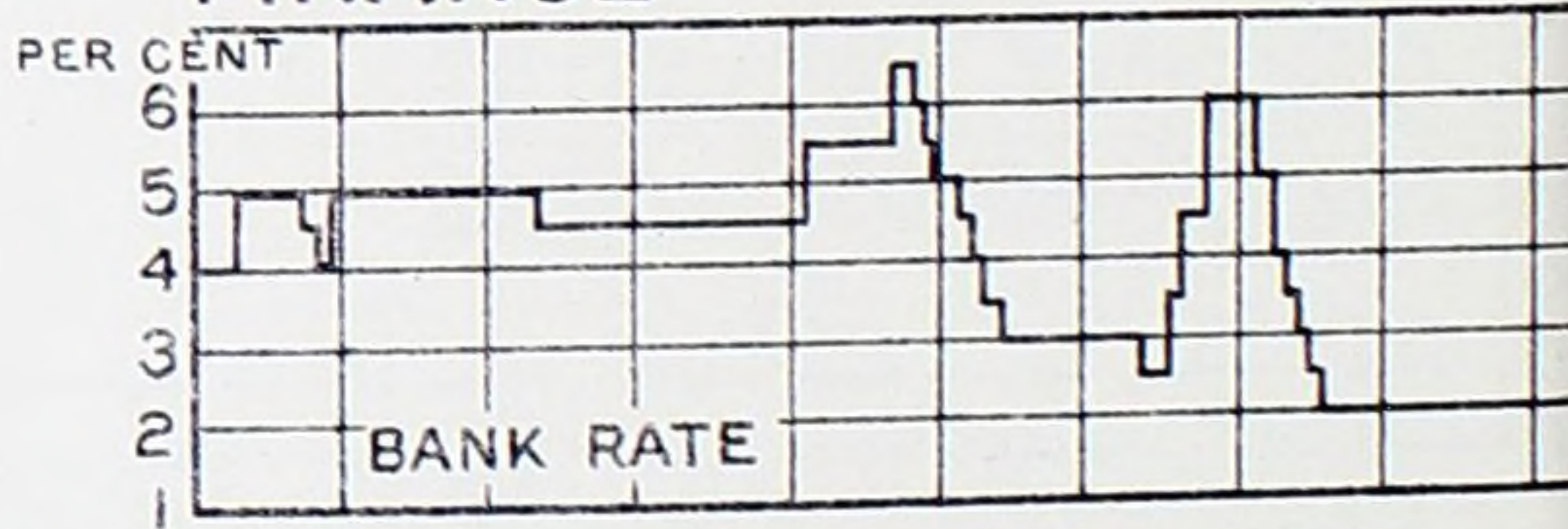
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



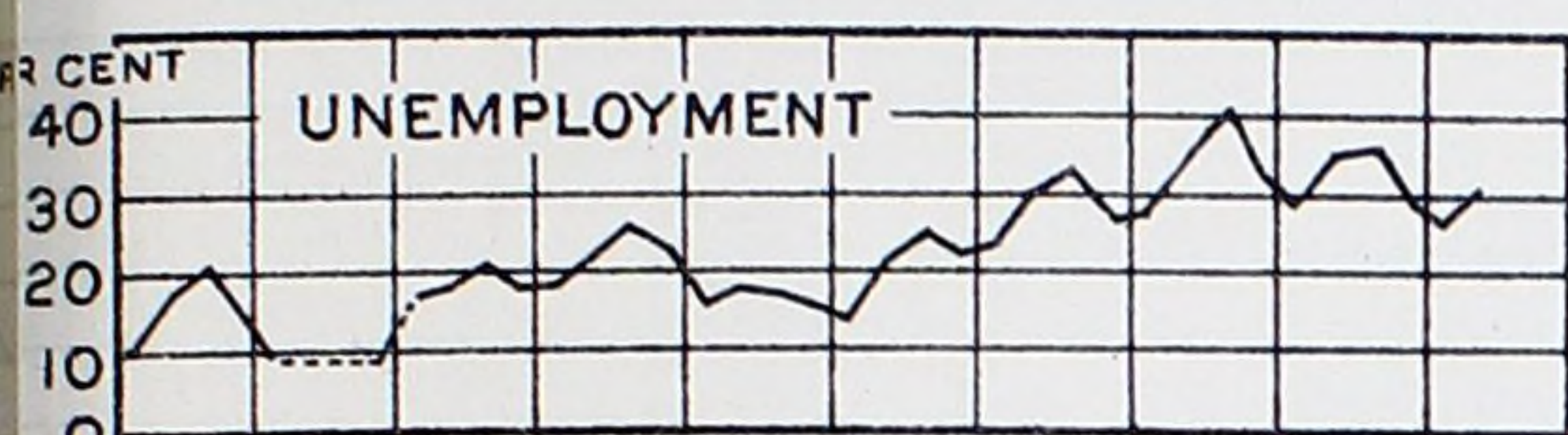
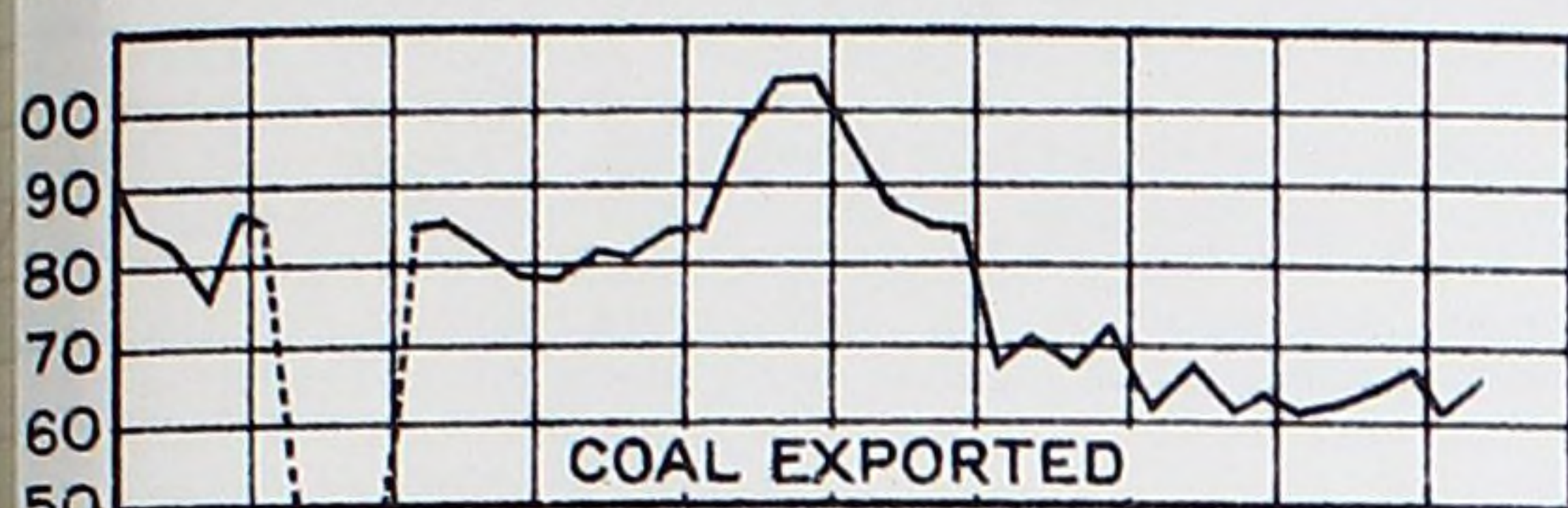
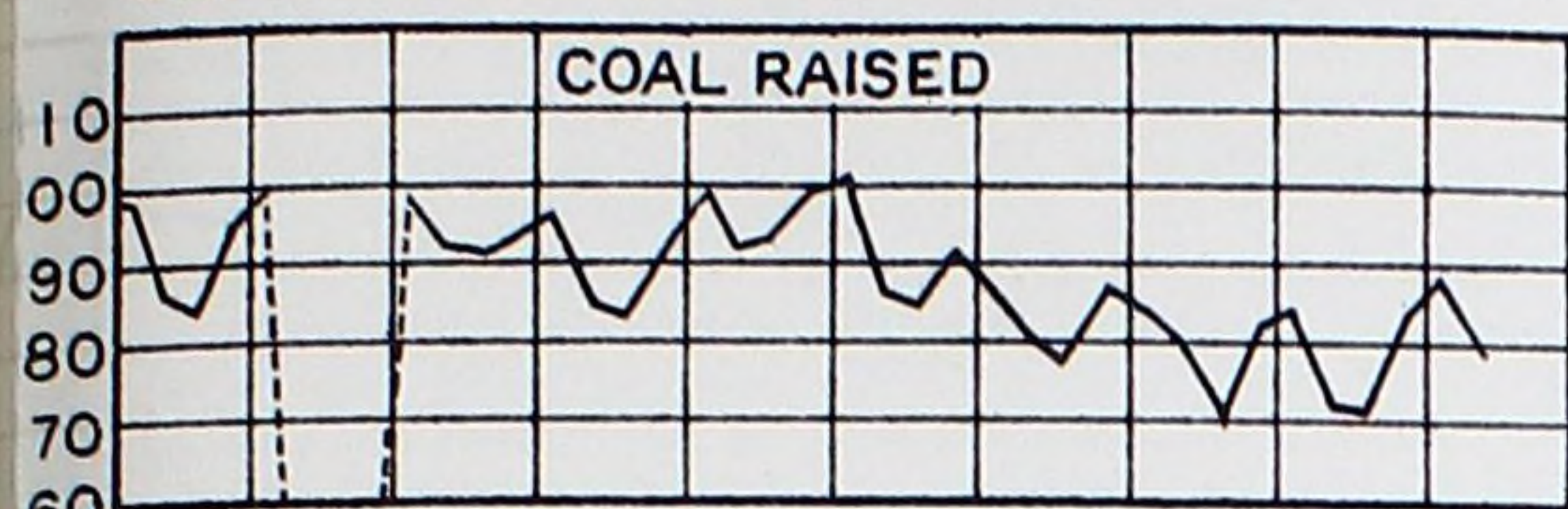
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

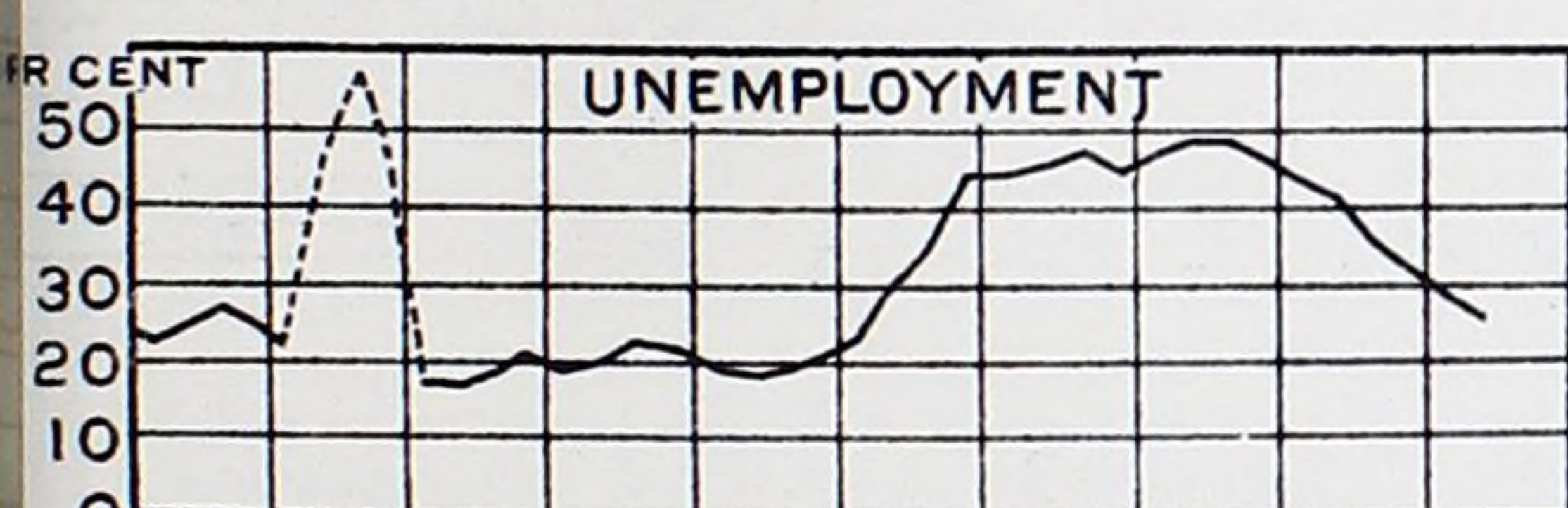
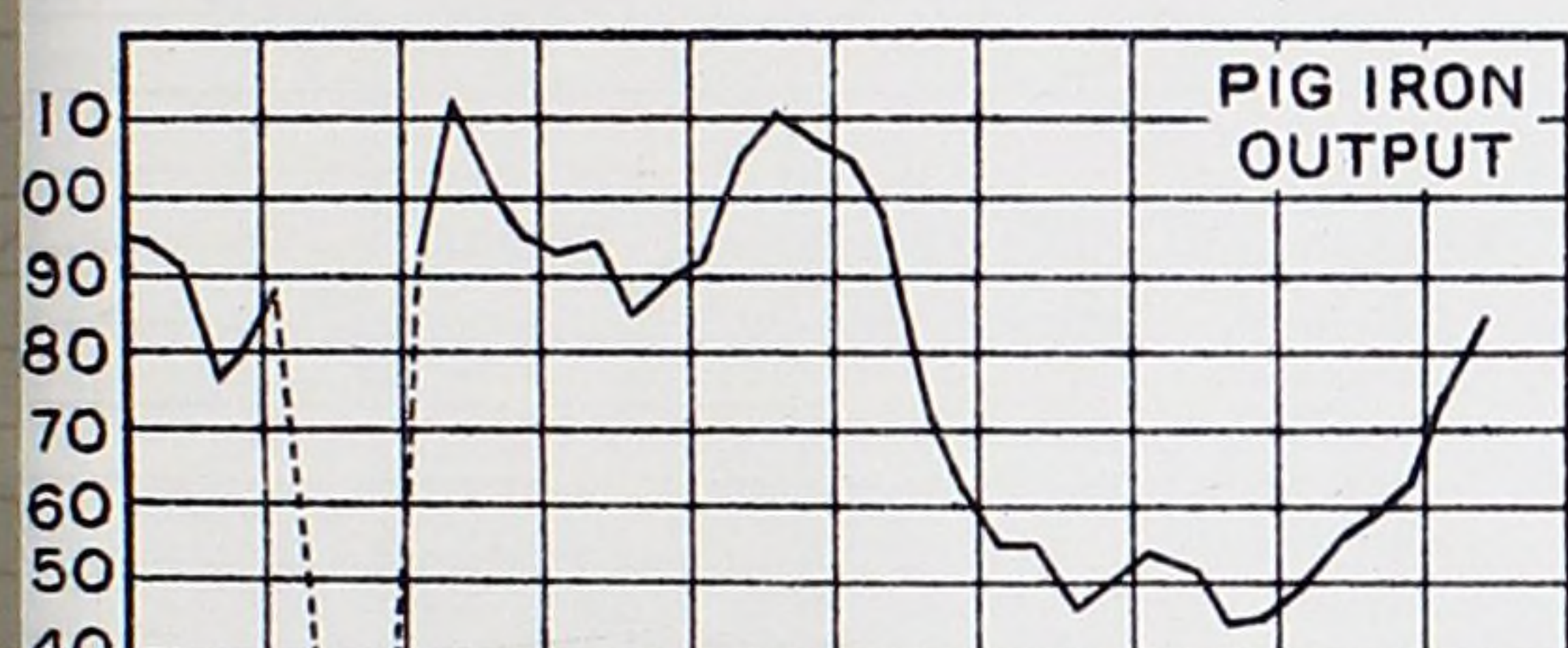
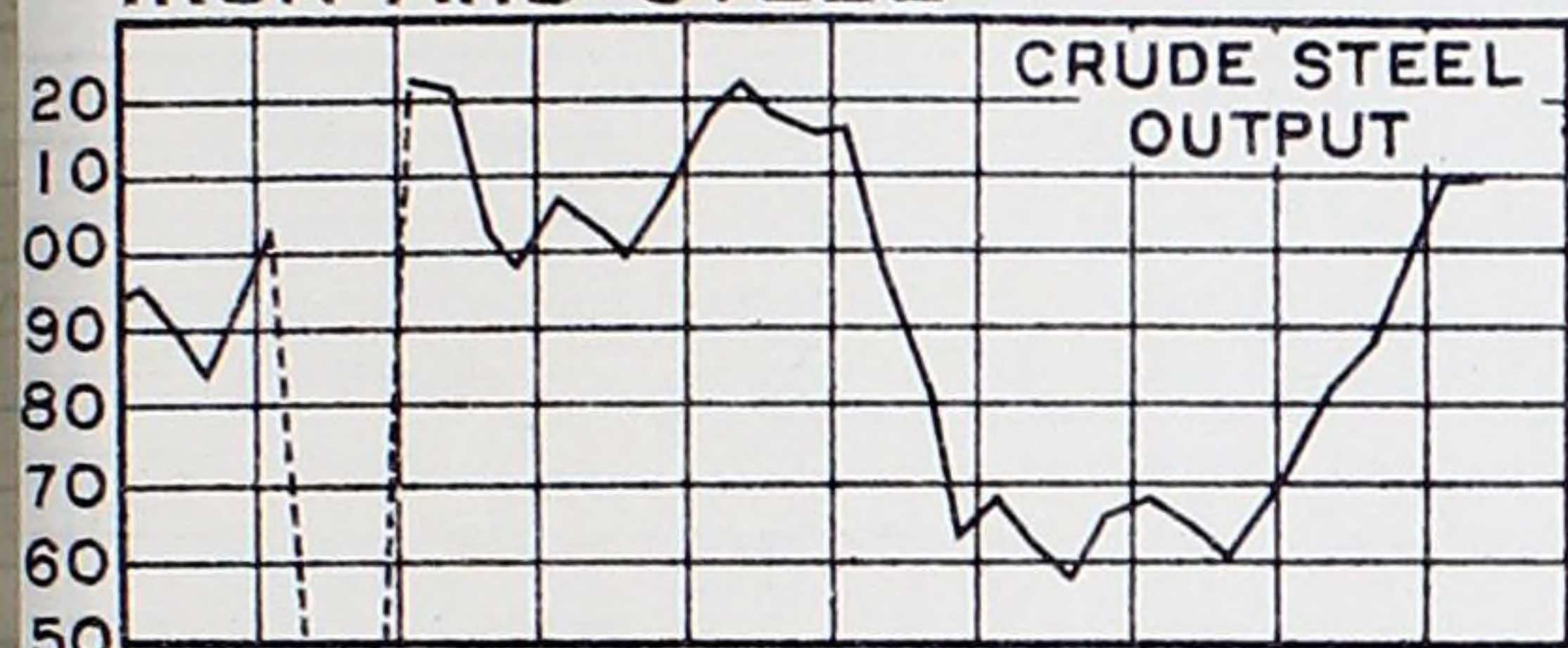
(THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

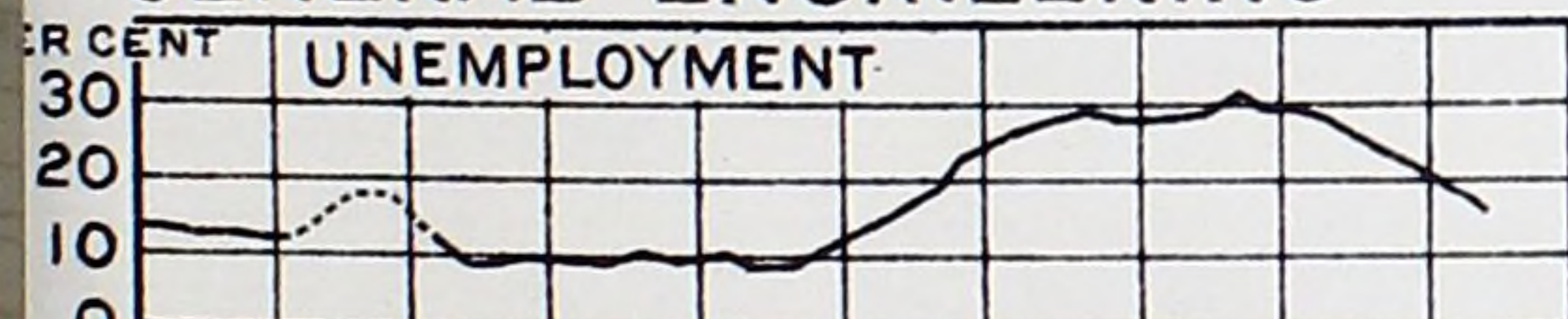
COAL MINING



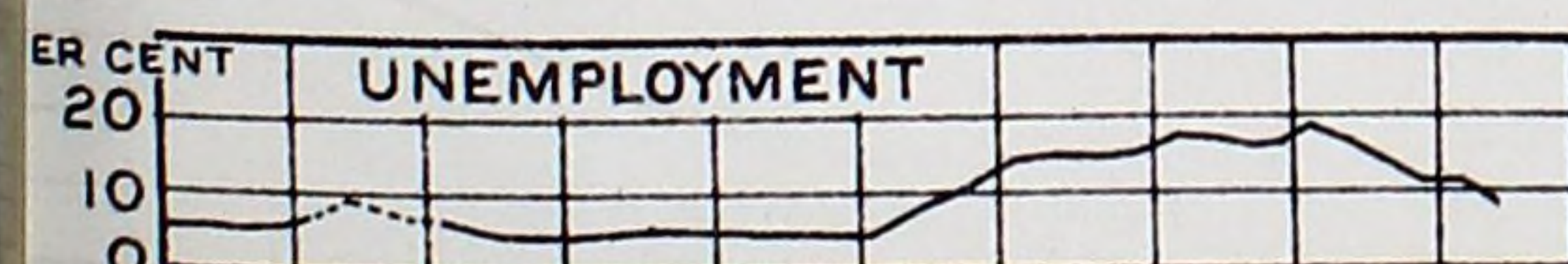
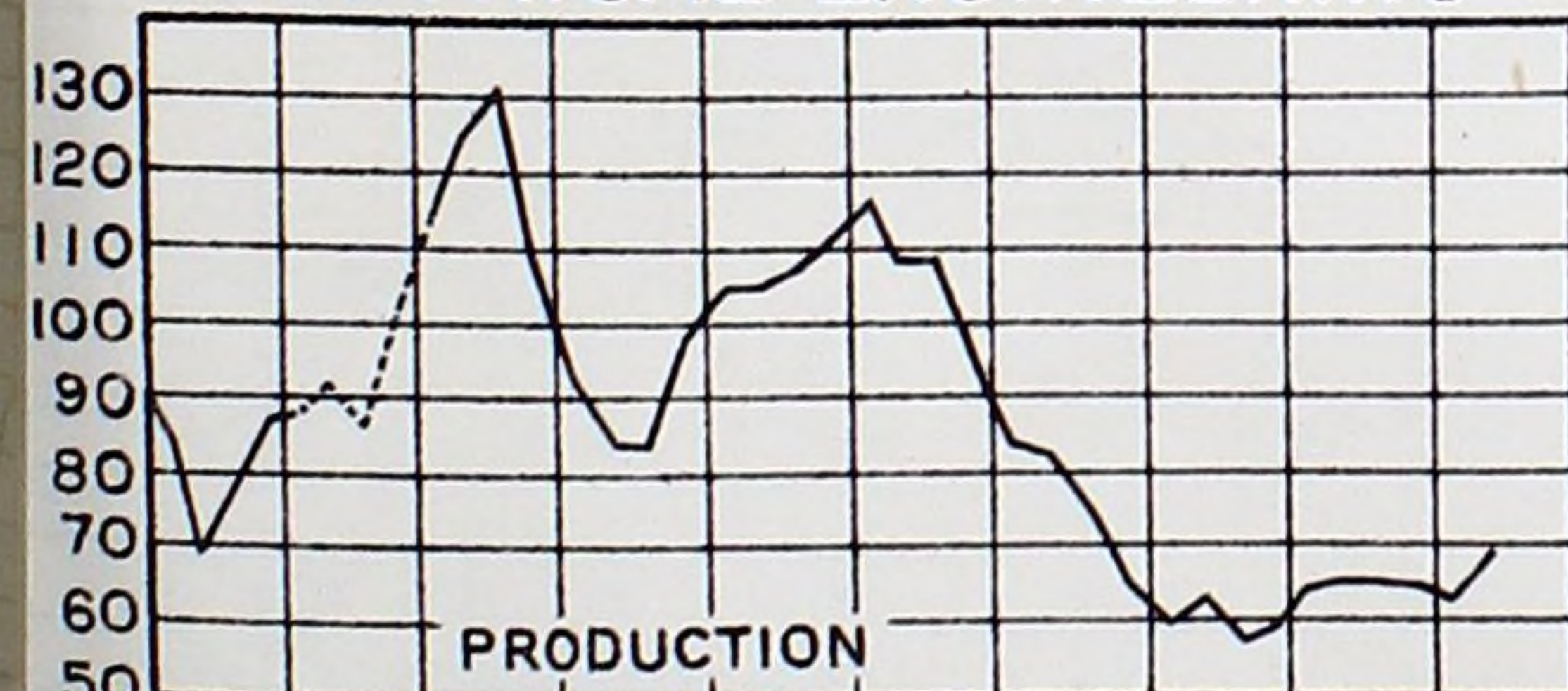
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING

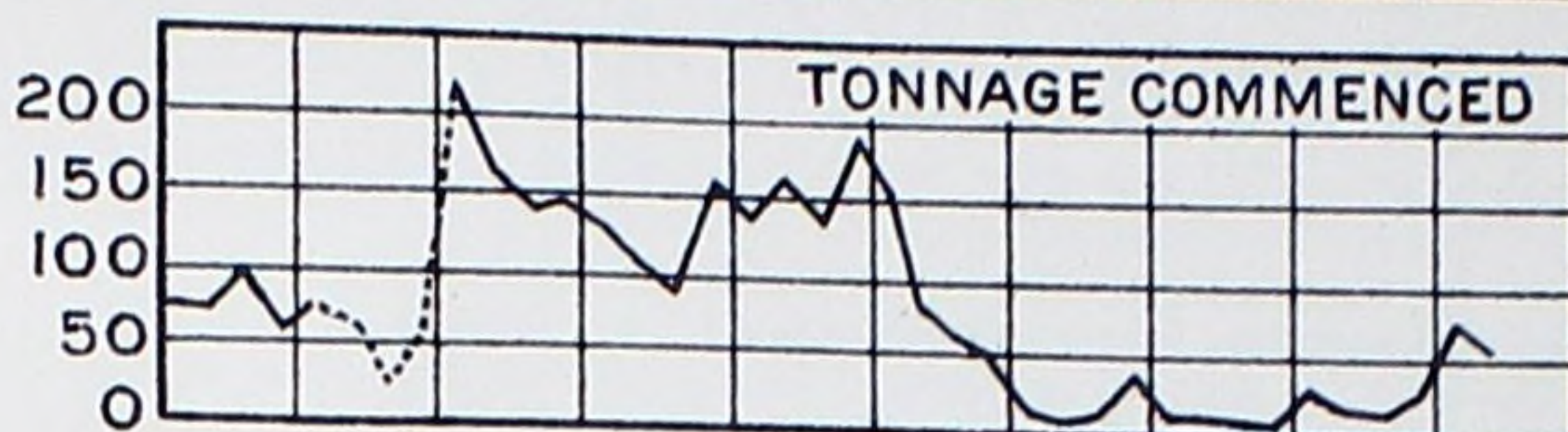
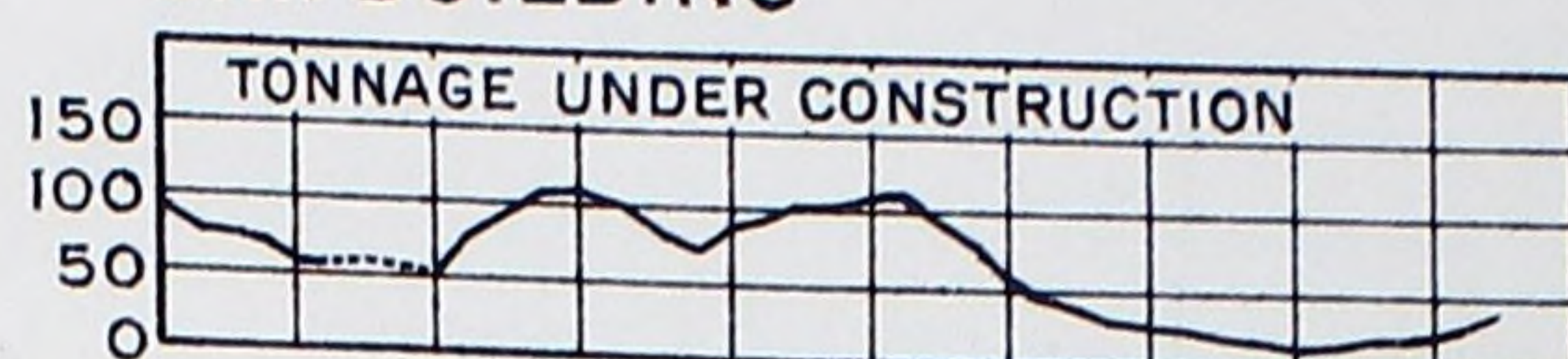


ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

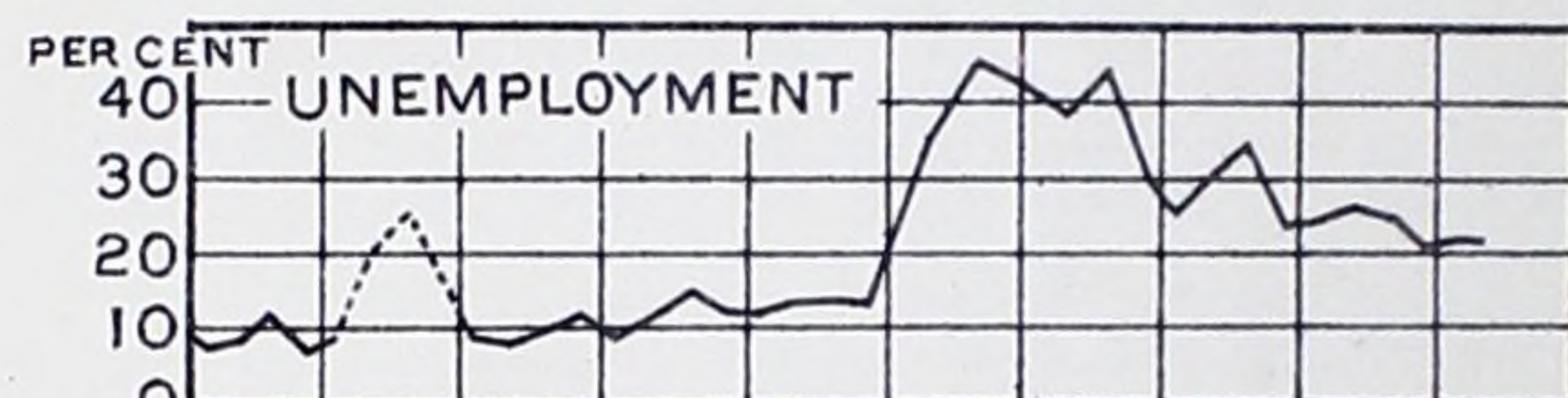
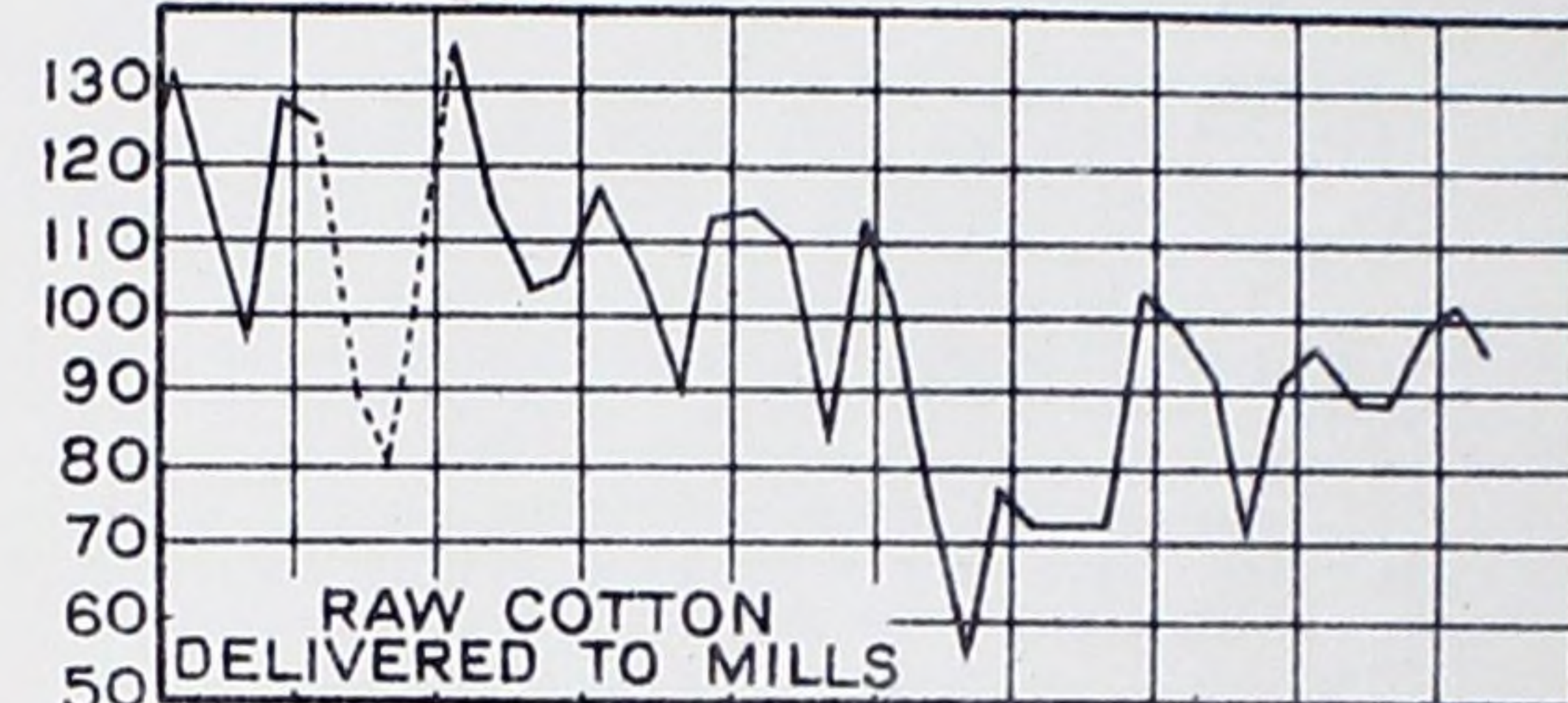


1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

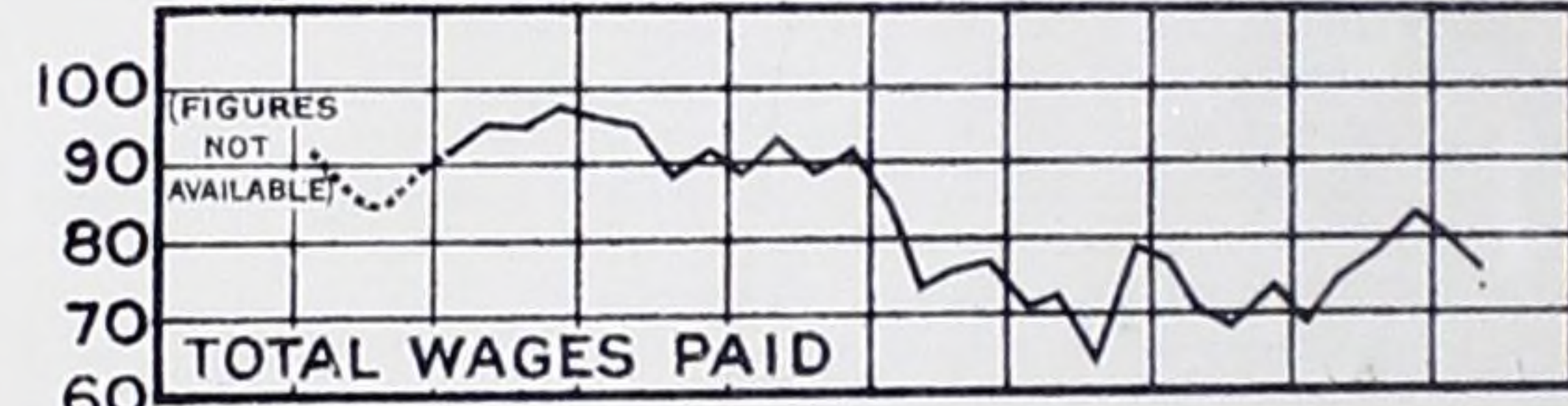
SHIPBUILDING



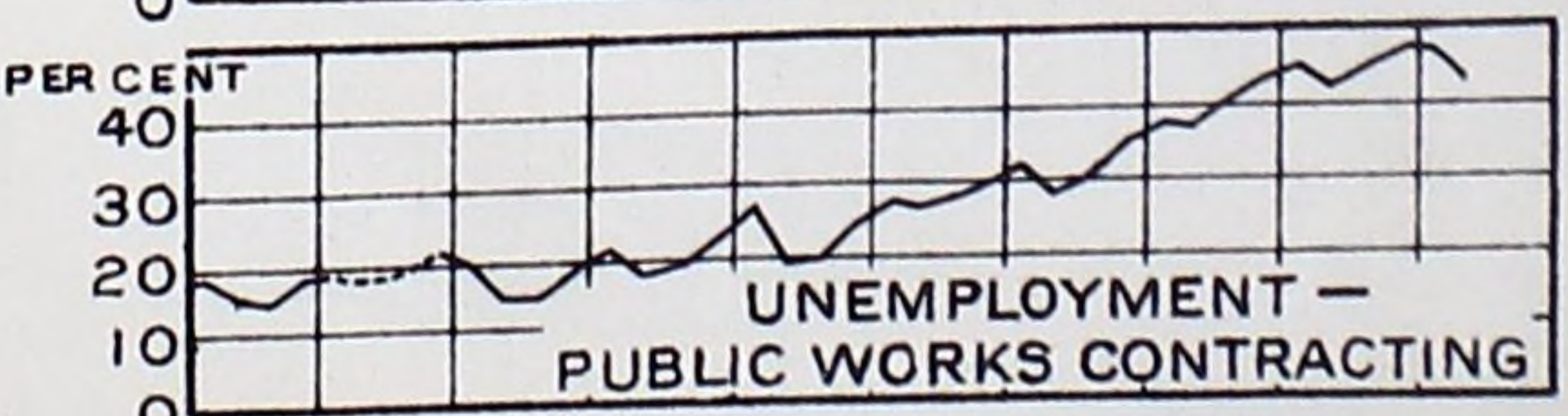
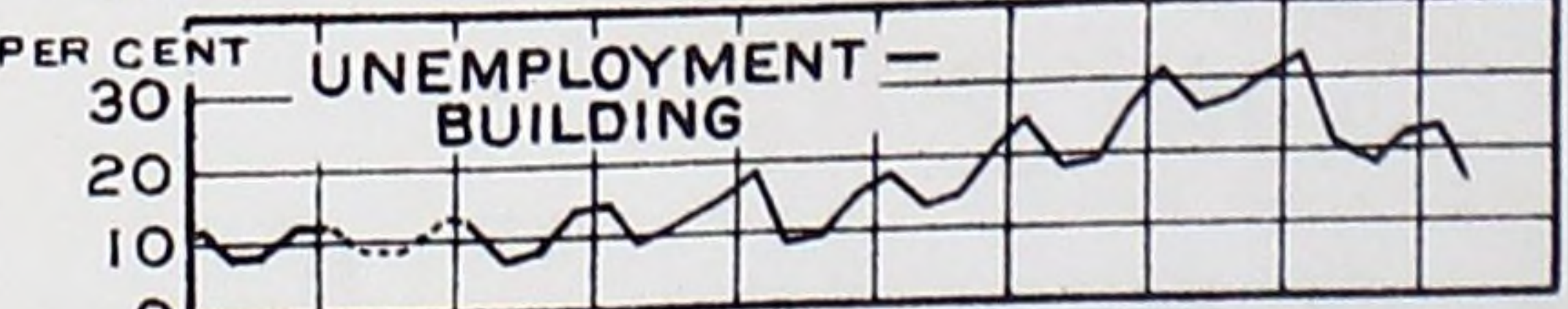
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during June remained good on the whole and showed little change compared with the previous month; it was slightly better than in June, 1933.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved slightly and was fair generally; it was still reported as bad or slack in a few of the larger centres, at Liverpool it improved to moderate during the month, and at a number of other towns, including Bristol, Norwich, Reading, St. Albans and Edinburgh (machine branch), it was described as good. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment was fair generally and continued to improve throughout the month; it was better also than in June, 1933. Employment was still reported as bad in London and at Liverpool and Manchester. With lithographic artists employment remained fair to moderate generally.

Employment in the bookbinding industry was moderate on the whole, showing little change compared with the previous month and with June, 1933.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.5* at 25th June, 1934, compared with 7.3 at 14th May, 1934 and 8.5 at 26th June, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.0*, 8.6 and 9.4, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 6.0*, 6.1 and 8.1.

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 June, 1934.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		June, 1934.	May, 1934.	June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	33,399	5.9	5.9	7.7	...	— 1.8
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,969	7.6	8.8	8.1	—1.2	— 0.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,680	5.2	6.0	7.2	—0.8	— 2.0
Scotland ...	5,514	8.8	9.7	11.3	—0.9	— 2.5
Other Districts ...	9,213	4.5	5.4	6.5	—0.9	— 2.0
Total ...	69,775	6.2	6.7	7.8	—0.5	— 1.6
Lithographic Printing	11,730	7.7	8.8	9.9	—1.1	— 2.2
Bookbinding ...	8,142	10.1	10.0	10.1	+0.1	...
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	25,307	3.1	3.4	4.5	—0.3	— 1.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT improved considerably during June, but was still slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30.0* per cent. were unemployed at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 34.5 per cent. at 14th May, 1934, and with 33.3 per cent. at 26th June, 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 25th June, 1934, was 12.6*, as compared with 14.2 at 14th May, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 32.6* at 25th June, 1934, and 37.9 at 14th May, 1934.

London.—Employment remained slack. The number of dock labourers employed showed a small increase, partly owing to the termination of a dispute which had affected the figures for May. 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—					
2nd June, 1934 ...	3,763	1,781	5,544	6,424	11,968
9th " " ...	3,493	1,639	5,132	6,352	11,484
16th " " ...	3,835	1,223	5,058	6,132	11,190
23rd " " ...	3,449	1,581	5,030	5,940	10,970
30th " " ...	3,771	1,618	5,389	6,195	11,584
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th June, 1934 ...	3,668	1,566	5,234	6,204	11,438
Average for May, 1934	3,549	1,716	5,265	5,509†	10,774†
Average for June, 1933	3,450	1,735	5,185	6,225	11,410

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

† Affected by a local stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during June was 743, compared with 713 in May, and with 659 in June, 1933.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained moderate. It was fair at North Shields, and the improvement reported last month in the Hartlepool area was maintained. At Hull employment was bad with coal workers, but it improved with other dock workers, partly owing to timber imports. At Middlesbrough employment was fair at the river wharves, but bad at the docks. Employment at Grimsby remained bad. It continued fair at Ipswich.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. It was good at Garston, and continued fair at Salford.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th June, 1934, was 11,052, compared with 11,186 in May, 1934, and with 9,949 in June, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,285 in the four weeks ended 29th June, 1934, compared with £24,492 in May, 1934, and with £21,113 in June, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff and Newport improved during the month, but it remained poor at Penarth with coal trimmers. At Swansea it improved and was fairly good, except with coal trimmers and tippers, with whom it declined and was only moderate. Employment at Southampton improved and was fair. At Falmouth it remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment remained fair. At Dundee there was a slight decline, and employment was bad. Employment continued moderate at Leith and Grangemouth, and good at Burntisland. It was fair at Greenock, and continued fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during June was still very slack on the whole. Despite a slight falling-off in the first week, the demand for men was generally better than in the previous month. The available supplies of seamen were in excess of requirements at the majority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 25th June, 1934, was 28.6*, compared with 31.0 at 14th May, 1934, and 33.3 at 26th June, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet generally. On the Tyne it was poor, more particularly in the second week; on the Wear the demand was slack, except for a period in the third week when it was fair. On the Tees there was a quiet demand, with slightly more activity in the first week; at the Hartlepool the demand was quiet to fair. The demand for men at Hull was very poor in the first week and, after some improvement in the second week, again declined. At Southampton the demand was slack, apart from a period in the second week when it was moderate. The demand at Bristol was very poor, except in the middle of the month, when it was moderate; at Avonmouth the demand was slack in the first half of the month but improved to fair thereafter. The demand for men at Cardiff was fair on the whole; at Newport the demand was fair during the first fortnight but slacker thereafter; at Swansea the demand was good, more particularly in the first half of June. The demand for men at Manchester was fair at the beginning of June and moderate thereafter; on the Mersey it was quiet in the first two weeks and very good thereafter, though a slight decline was noted in the last week of the month. On the Clyde the demand was very slack in the first half of June, but improved slightly later in the month. The demand at Leith was very dull, except at the beginning and end of the month when it was moderate. The demand for men at Belfast was moderate at the beginning of June, but thereafter was very slack.

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 June:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	June, 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Six Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1934.	June, 1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool‡ ...	9,020	— 1,600	— 2,135	51,641	49,294
Manchester ...	494	— 106	+ 109	3,856	3,243
London ...	8,007	— 265	— 647	44,741	47,012
Southampton...	8,230	+ 2,702	+ 1,434	36,538	34,753
Tyne Ports ...	1,618	— 262	+ 265	10,848	8,353
Sunderland ...	268	— 77	— 92	1,377	1,626
Middlesbrough ...	340	+ 68	+ 63	1,552	1,225
Hull ...	783	— 130	+ 32	4,770	4,438
Bristol§ ...	582	— 98	+ 32	4,532	4,065
Newport, Mon. ...	376	+ 176	+ 113	1,655	1,755
Cardiff|| ...	1,668	— 239	+ 365	10,512	8,029
Swansea ...	1,183	+ 237	— 162	6,354	6,412
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	174	— 65	— 83	1,185	1,365
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	480	+ 13	— 32	2,008	1,897
Glasgow ...	3,123	+ 94	+ 249	13,876	11,617
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	152	+ 8	— 76	1,256	963
TOTAL for above Ports	36,498	+ 456	— 629	196,701	186,047

* See footnote * in first column on page 241.

† 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 25th June, 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 252 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 252.

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 June, 1933, and June, 1932, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933 and 1932, respectively. Revised percentages for June, 1934, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1934, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th JUNE, 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	6,284	61	6,345	191	76	267	6,475	137	6,612	6,459	137	6,596
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	197,915	533	198,448	159,090	599	159,689	357,005	1,132	358,137	356,988	1,132	358,120
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	2,492	1	2,493	304	—	304	2,796	1	2,797	2,783	1	2,784
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	871	3	874	27	—	27	898	3	901	897	3	900
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7,025	12	7,037	2,141	—	2,141	9,166	12	9,178	8,701	12	8,713
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	658	—	658	59	—	59	717	—	717	713	—	713
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,657	149	1,806	994	2	996	2,651	151	2,802	2,619	151	2,770
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,052	7	2,059	312	1	313	2,364	8	2,372	2,309	8	2,317
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,213	6	2,219	188	2	190	2,401	8	2,409	2,401	8	2,409
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,383	59	3,442	1,044	11	1,055	4,427	70	4,497	4,391	70	4,461
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,635	51	1,686	390	9	399	2,025	60	2,085	1,941	55	1,996
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	7,835	482	8,317	1,750	152	1,902	9,585	634	10,219	9,381	634	10,015
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	4,346	2,706	7,052	3,845	6,369	10,214	8,191	9,075	17,266	8,168	9,074	17,242
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,503	301	2,804	701	97	798	3,204	398	3,602	3,188	398	3,586
Glass Bottles	2,926	174	3,100	631	32	663	3,557	206	3,763	3,557	206	3,763
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	9,069	882	9,951	769	211	980	9,838	1,093	10,931	9,719	1,090	10,809
Explosives	607	288	895	42	35	77	649	323	972	649	323	972
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,059	174	1,233	48	7	55	1,107	181	1,288	1,107	181	1,288
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	5,878	900	6,778	2,301	148	2,449	8,179	1,048	9,227	8,148	1,031	9,179
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	3,344	8	3,352	535	3	538	3,879	11	3,890	3,877	11	3,888
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	24,015	146	24,161	16,343	60	16,403	40,358	206	40,564	40,356	206	40,562
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,672	116	3,788	1,105	46	1,151	4,777	162	4,939	4,746	162	4,908
Tin Plates	3,924	274	4,198	4,522	304	4,826	8,446	578	9,024	8,446	578	9,024
Iron and Steel Tubes	3,505	59	3,564	1,686	19	1,705	5,191	78	5,269	5,190	78	5,268
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,910	182	2,092	1,211	76	1,287	3,121	258	3,379	3,119	257	3,376
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	63,013	1,580	64,593	13,537	909	14,446	76,550	2,489	79,039	75,050	2,477	77,527
Electrical Engineering	5,976	492	6,468	636	115	751	6,612	607	7,219	6,503	603	7,106
Marine Engineering, etc.	12,726	27	12,753	1,148	10	1,158	13,874	37	13,911	12,444	37	12,481
Constructional Engineering	5,357	33	5,390	1,058	4	1,062	6,415	37	6,452	6,246	37	6,283
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	17,286	751	18,037	7,565	409	7,974	24,851	1,160	26,011	24,494	1,152	25,646
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	1,591	112	1,703	323	16	339	1,914	128	2,042	1,864	128	1,992
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	4,077	27	4,104	1,078	3	1,081	5,155	30	5,185	5,152	30	5,182
	74,366	156	74,522	3,490	31	3,521	77,856	187	78,043	74,049	180	74,229

* See, however, footnote † on page 251, as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	8,731	306	9,037	3,002	126	3,128	11,733	432	12,165	11,678	432	12,110
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,314	59	4,373	414	6	420	4,728	65	4,793	4,586	65	4,651
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	6,738	3,214	9,952	702	821	1,523	7,440	4,035	11,475	7,415	4,035	11,450
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	3,934	754	4,688	1,935	358	2,293	5,869	1,112	6,981	5,853	1,105	6,958
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,535	455	1,990	715	121	836	2,250	576	2,826	2,250	576	2,826
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,520	355	1,875	389	136	525	1,909	491	2,400	1,909	491	2,400
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	986	4	990	100	1	101	1,086	5	1,091	1,077	5	1,082
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,044	824	2,868	787	419	1,206	2,831	1,243	4,074	2,816	1,240	4,056
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	14,243	3,557	17,800	4,439	1,699	6,138	18,682	5,256	23,938	18,459	5,248	23,707
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	14,449	11,440	25,889	10,243	15,447	25,690	24,692	26,887	51,579	24,692	26,887	51,579
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	11,853	25,216	37,069	5,654	13,617	19,271	17,507	38,833	56,340	17,496	38,832	56,328
Total, Cotton ...	26,302	36,656	62,958	15,897	29,064	44,961	42,199	65,720	107,919	42,188	65,719	107,907
Woollen and Worsted ...	7,973	5,534	13,507	13,780	21,705	35,485	21,753	27,239	48,992	21,621	27,129	48,750
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	1,300	968	2,268	1,721	3,164	4,885	3,021	4,132	7,153	3,018	4,099	7,117
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	1,023	417	1,440	923	549	1,472	1,946	966	2,912	1,946	956	2,902
Linen ...	3,907	5,716	9,623	755	1,442	2,197	4,662	7,158	11,820	794	1,594	2,388
Jute ...	3,441	5,821	9,262	476	1,606	2,082	3,917	7,427	11,344	3,917	7,426	11,343
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,054	1,216	2,270	232	784	1,016	1,286	2,000	3,286	1,082	1,685	2,767
Hosiery ...	1,451	3,861	5,312	1,888	6,507	8,395	3,339	10,368	13,707	3,313	10,246	13,559
Lace ...	393	333	726	704	612	1,316	1,097	945	2,042	1,097	945	2,042
Carpets ...	413	430	843	266	503	769	679	933	1,612	679	933	1,612
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,359	2,080	3,439	380	1,466	1,846	1,739	3,546	5,285	1,534	2,602	4,136
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,852	2,649	10,501	10,576	2,904	13,480	18,428	5,553	23,981	17,401	4,242	21,643
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,515	825	4,340	1,498	406	1,904	5,013	1,231	6,244	5,008	1,230	6,238
Leather Goods ...	1,177	752	1,929	253	312	565	1,430	1,064	2,494	1,406	1,057	2,463
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring ...	10,862	6,140	17,002	1,028	5,529	6,557	11,890	11,669	23,559	11,598	11,098	22,696
Dress Making and Millinery ...	776	2,944	3,720	43	1,267	1,310	819	4,211	5,030	812	3,853	4,665
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	888	770	1,658	496	1,065	1,561	1,384	1,835	3,219	1,384	1,835	3,219
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	786	5,030	5,816	86	2,985	3,071	872	8,015	8,887	627	3,509	4,136
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	682	508	1,190	92	684	776	774	1,192	1,966	767	1,188	1,955
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,231	2,586	13,817	8,731	4,503	13,234	19,962	7,089	27,051	19,676	7,072	26,748
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	12,066	3,477	15,543	674	373	1,047	12,740	3,850	16,590	11,998	3,751	15,749
Grain Milling ...	2,332	158	2,490	490	37	527	2,822	195	3,017	2,642	183	2,825
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,067	3,111	6,178	814	3,157	3,971	3,881	6,268	10,149	3,860	6,237	10,097
Food Industries not separately specified ...	8,326	6,943	15,269	586	1,169	1,755	8,912	8,112	17,024	8,790	7,996	16,786
Drink Industries ...	8,370	1,941	10,311	507	289	796	8,877	2,230	11,107	8,445	2,211	10,656
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	950	1,422	2,372	56	287	343	1,006	1,709	2,715	949	1,604	2,553
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	8,092	120	8,212	618	27	645	8,710	147	8,857	8,369	147	8,516
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,955	138	2,093	330	22	352	2,285	160	2,445	2,192	160	2,352
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	14,507	1,385	15,892	1,555	332	1,887	16,062	1,717	17,779	15,736	1,697	17,433
Woodworking not separately specified ...	2,434	501	2,935	662	233	895	3,096	734	3,830	2,965	718	3,683
Printing and Paper Trades:—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,316	489	2,805	1,396	365	1,761	3,712	854	4,566	3,701	853	4,554
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,294	1,754	3,048	97	634	731	1,391	2,388	3,779	1,353	2,309	3,662
Wall Paper Making ...	291	123	414	12	12	24	303	135	438	302	135	437
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	221	207	428	56	25	81	277	232	509	277	232	509
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	16,038	5,090	21,128	855	887	1,742	16,893	5,977	22,870	16,538	5,779	22,317
Building and Public Works, Contracting:—												
Building ...	133,621	256	133,877	4,413	20	4,433	138,034	276	138,310	132,676	267	132,943
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	116,545	19	116,564	1,948	3	1,951	118,493	22	118,515	115,674	21	115,695
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber ...	4,577	1,855	6,432	894	758	1,652	5,471	2,613	8,084	5,456	2,610	8,066
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,242	101	1,343	223	47	270	1,465	148	1,613	1,460	145	1,605
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,079	281	1,360	346	245	591	1,425	526	1,951	1,353	504	1,857
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,065	269	1,334	137	25	162	1,202	294	1,496	1,188	293	1,481
Musical Instruments ...	2,221	386	2,607	530	87	617	2,751	473	3,224	2,744	473	3,217
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	614	388	1,002	231	154	385	845	542	1,387	845	542	1,387
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	16,061	130	16,191	615	5	620	16,676	135	16,811	16,290	125	16,415
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service ...	12,085	210	12,295	514	12	526	12,599	222	12,821	12,259	219	12,478
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	7,590	388	7,978	445	12	457	8,035	400	8,435	7,790	391	8,181
Road Transport not separately specified ...	35,630	346	35,976	2,013	13	2,026	37,643	359	38,002	36,536	358	36,894
Shipping Service ...	43,621	482	44,103	407	32	439	44,028	514	44,542	43,067	509	43,576
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	47,758	115	47,873	1,400	10	1,410	49,158	125	49,283	47,544	125	47,669
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,141	139	3,280	139	47	186	3,280	186	3,466	3,249	186	3,435
Distributive Trades ...	153,838	40,417	194,255	6,923	3,041	9,964	160,761	43,458	204,219	155,445	42,281	197,726
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	9,472	1,068	10,540	172	21	193	9,644	1,089	10,733	9,349	1,077	10,426
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
National Government Service ...	13,116	719	13,835	367	58	425	13,483	777	14,260	12,923	744	13,667
Local Government Service ...	61,572	615	62,187	1,299	37	1,336	62,871	652	63,523	61,275	631	61,906
Professional Services ...	5,219	1,414	6,633	239	63	302	5,458	1,477	6,935	5,264	1,426	6,690
Entertainments and Sports ...	16,264	4,533	20,797	443	257	700	16,707	4,790	21,497	16,237	4,745	20,982
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	25,500	24,852	50,352	341	793	1,134	25,841	25,645	51,486	25,057	25,216	50,273
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,198	5,328	8,526	134	1,504	1,638	3,332	6,832	10,164	3,227	6,605	9,832
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	41,122	1,948	43,070	1,427	532	1,959	42,549	2,480	45,029	40,936	2,430	43,366
TOTAL ...	1,454,010	218,634	1,672,644*	335,680	116,125	451,805	1,789,690	334,759	2,124,449	1,747,527	318,000	2,065,527

* Including 84,203 casuals (males, 82,529; females, 1,674).

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JUNE, 1934.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JUNE, 1934.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	14TH MAY, 1934.	26TH JUNE, 1933.	27TH JUNE, 1932.	
Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	20.1	6.1	19.7	0.7	7.6	0.8	20.8	13.7	20.5	- 4.4	...	- 1.7	20.6
Mining:—	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	19.4	11.2	19.4	15.6	12.5	15.6	35.0	23.7	35.0	+ 6.4	- 2.6	- 5.7	35.0
Coal Mining	11,150	50	11,200	22.3	2.0	22.3	2.8	—	2.7	25.1	2.0	25.0	- 1.7	- 21.4	- 18.4	24.9
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,570	30	3,600	24.4	10.0	24.3	0.8	—	0.7	25.2	10.0	25.0	- 3.7	- 36.0	- 41.2	25.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	15.2	3.2	15.1	4.6	—	4.5	19.8	3.2	19.6	- 1.5	- 4.1	- 3.2	19.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,070	10	10,080	6.5	—	6.5	0.6	—	0.6	7.1	—	7.1	- 0.9	- 5.1	- 22.5	7.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	12,610	1,440	14,050	13.1	10.3	12.9	7.9	0.2	7.0	21.0	10.5	19.9	- 0.3	- 4.7	- 4.5	19.9
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	16,300	220	16,520	12.6	3.2	12.5	1.9	0.4	1.9	14.5	3.6	14.4	- 0.6	- 5.0	- 12.7	14.2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits																
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—	12,120	100	12,220	18.3	6.0	18.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	19.8	8.0	19.7	- 0.7	- 9.9	- 15.4	19.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20,770	1,500	22,270	16.3	3.9	15.5	5.0	0.8	4.7	21.3	4.7	20.2	- 1.6	- 4.0	- 5.3	20.1
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	14,940	580	15,520	10.9	8.8	10.9	2.7	1.5	2.5	13.6	10.3	13.4	- 1.4	- 6.4	- 11.5	13.2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...																
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	83,320	6,330	89,650	9.4	7.6	9.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	11.5	10.0	11.4	- 1.1	- 3.6	- 9.8	11.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,700	41,130	75,830	12.5	6.6	9.3	11.1	15.5	13.5	23.6	22.1	22.8	+ 2.5	- 6.1	- 12.8	22.8
Glass Trades:—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	22,010	6,150	28,160	11.4	4.9	10.0	3.2	1.6	2.8	14.6	6.5	12.8	- 1.4	- 5.2	- 8.9	12.8
Glass Bottles	16,870	2,400	19,270	17.3	7.3	16.1	3.8	1.3	3.4	21.1	8.6	19.5	- 1.2	- 1.7	- 4.6	19.5
Chemicals, etc.:—	75,140	26,250	101,390	12.1	3.4	9.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	13.1	4.2	10.8	...	- 3.4	- 5.6	10.7
Chemicals	10,740	5,050	15,790	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	- 0.8	- 2.6	- 5.7	6.2
Explosives																
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,930	5,150	21,080	6.6	3.4	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.9	3.5	6.1	- 1.0	- 1.7	- 4.1	6.1
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	60,170	22,180	82,350	9.8	4.1	8.2	3.8	0.6	3.0	13.6	4.7	11.2	+ 0.1	- 1.6	- 1.7	11.2
Metal Manufacture:—	16,100	100	16,200	20.8	8.0	20.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	24.1	11.0	24.0	- 1.4	- 16.9	- 18.4	24.0
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)																
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	160,380	4,290	164,670	15.0	3.4	14.7	10.2	1.4	9.9	25.2	4.8	24.6	- 1.4	- 14.1	- 23.6	24.6
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,660	3,220	38,880	10.3	3.6	9.7	3.1	1.4	3.0	13.4	5.0	12.7	- 0.3	- 6.5	- 14.6	12.7
Tin Plates	27,010	3,100	30,110	14.5	8.8	13.9	16.8	9.8	16.1	31.3	18.6	30.0	- 2.8	+ 2.2	- 18.3	30.0
Iron and Steel Tubes	26,360	1,720	28,080	13.3	3.4	12.7	6.4	1.1	6.1	19.7	4.5	18.8	- 1.6	- 13.5	- 23.8	18.8
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	10.1	4.9	9.2	6.4	2.0	5.7	16.5	6.9	14.9	+ 0.1	- 7.2	- 12.8	14.9
Engineering, etc.:—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	486,520	41,670	528,190	13.0	3.8	12.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	15.7	6.0	15.0	- 1.2	- 10.0	- 14.0	14.9
Electrical Engineering	71,340	19,250	90,590	8.4	2.6	7.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	9.3	3.2	8.0	- 1.0	- 7.2	- 8.0	7.9
Marine Engineering, etc.	45,460	760	46,220	28.0	3.6	27.6	2.5	1.3	2.5	30.5	4.9	30.1	- 2.8	- 19.6	- 27.8	29.9
Constructional Engineering	28,000	1,200	29,200	19.1	2.8	18.5	3.8	0.3	3.6	22.9	3.1	22.1	- 1.5	- 12.3	- 12.8	21.8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	235,630	26,090	261,720	7.3	2.9	6.9	3.2	1.5	3.0	10.5	4.4	9.9	+ 1.2	- 6.3	- 12.3	9.9
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	14,580	2,640	17,220	10.9	4.2	9.9	2.2	0.6	2.0	13.1	4.8	11.9	- 0.8	- 5.5	- 8.1	11.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	43,810	1,370	45,180	9.3	2.0	9.1	2.5	0.2	2.4	11.8	2.2	11.5	- 0.7	- 10.9	- 14.2	11.5
Metal Trades:—	166,980	2,330	169,310	44.5	6.7	44.0	2.1	1.3	2.1	46.6	8.0	46.1	- 1.5	- 15.0	- 16.8	46.2
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,390	8,160	91,550	10.5	3.8	9.9	3.6	1.5	3.4	14.1	5.3	13.3	- 0.6	- 8.1	- 15.4	13.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	25,890	1,720	27,610	16.7	3.4	15.8	1.6	0.4	1.6	18.3	3.8	17.4	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 1.8	17.1
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	73,780	51,790	125,570	9.1	6.2	7.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	10.1	7.8	9.1	- 1.2	- 4.8	- 4.1	9.1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,670	9,990	33,660	16.6	7.5	13.9	8.2	3.6	6.8	24.8	11.1	20.7	+ 0.6	- 7.9	- 15.8	20.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,750	10,210	24,960	10.4	4.5	8.0	4.9	1.1	3.3	15.3	5.6	11.3	- 0.1	- 8.5	- 16.0	11.3
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	15,770	9,470	25,240	9.6	3.7	7.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	12.1	5.2	9.5	- 0.1	- 7.5	- 12.3	9.5
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	9,190	660	9,850	10.7	0.6	10.0	1.1	0.2	1.1	11.8	0.8	11.1				

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INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JUNE, 1934.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JUNE, 1934.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	14TH MAY, 1934.	26TH JUNE, 1933.	27TH JUNE, 1932.	
Printing and Paper Trades:—																
Paper and Paper Board ...	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.1	3.1	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	8.2	5.4	7.5	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 4.4	7.5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	22,050	40,780	62,830	5.9	4.3	4.9	0.4	1.6	1.1	6.3	5.9	6.0	- 0.1	- 2.1	- 4.0	5.9
Wall Paper Making ...	4,430	1,760	6,190	6.6	7.0	6.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	6.8	7.7	7.1	- 1.2	- 1.9	- 3.8	7.1
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,130	4,220	7,350	7.1	4.9	5.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	8.8	5.5	6.9	- 0.1	- 2.4	- 6.0	6.9
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,450	97,500	284,950	8.6	5.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	9.0	6.1	8.0	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 2.1	7.9
Building and Public Works Contracting:—																
Building ...	873,540	10,240	883,780	15.3	2.5	15.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	15.8	2.7	15.6	+ 0.1	- 4.3	- 10.5	15.3
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,300	1,280	277,580	42.2	1.5	42.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	42.9	1.7	42.7	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 6.8	43.0
Other Manufacturing Industries:—																
Rubber ...	39,270	27,330	66,600	11.7	6.8	9.7	2.2	2.8	2.4	13.9	9.6	12.1	- 0.9	- 1.5	- 5.2	12.1
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	12,160	2,360	14,520	10.2	4.3	9.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	12.0	6.3	11.1	- 3.0	- 1.8	- 9.8	11.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	7,520	5,500	13,020	14.3	5.1	10.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	18.9	9.6	15.0	+ 2.6	- 0.9	- 6.8	14.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	18,660	9,710	28,370	5.7	2.8	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	6.4	3.0	5.3	- 0.4	- 3.2	- 6.6	5.2
Musical Instruments ...	17,080	6,740	23,820	13.0	5.7	10.9	3.1	1.3	2.6	16.1	7.0	13.5	+ 0.8	- 10.8	- 12.1	13.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,860	7,620	14,480	9.0	5.1	6.9	3.3	2.0	2.7	12.3	7.1	9.6	+ 0.4	- 3.6	- 5.3	9.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	174,930	7,850	182,780	9.2	1.7	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	9.5	1.7	9.2	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 1.7	9.1
Transport and Communication:—																
Railway Service ...	118,270	6,070	124,340	10.2	3.5	9.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	10.7	3.7	10.3	- 1.1	- 5.5	- 5.1	10.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	174,350	8,850	183,200	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 0.7	4.6
Road Transport not separately specified ...	201,430	9,200	210,630	17.7	3.8	17.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	18.7	3.9	18.0	- 1.3	- 2.6	- 2.7	17.8
Shipping Service ...	149,660	6,000	155,660	29.1	8.0	28.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	29.4	8.6	28.6	- 2.4	- 4.7	- 3.7	28.6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	162,470	2,030	164,500	29.4	5.7	29.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	30.3	6.2	30.0	- 4.5	- 3.3	- 4.1	29.7
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	18,380	2,130	20,510	17.1	6.5	16.0	0.7	2.2	0.9	17.8	8.7	16.9	+ 0.5	...	+ 0.1	16.9
Distributive Trades ...	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	12.5	5.3	9.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	13.0	5.7	10.3	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 1.2	10.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	167,630	77,900	245,530	5.7	1.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	1.4	4.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 1.1	4.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—																
National Government Service ...	94,430	18,880	113,310	13.9	3.8	12.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	14.3	4.1	12.6	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6	12.5
Local Government Service ...	330,860	22,340	353,200	18.6	2.8	17.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	19.0	2.9	18.0	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	17.9
Professional Services ...	82,790	59,930	142,720	6.3	2.4	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.6	2.5	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.0	4.8
Entertainments and Sports ...	72,740	35,020	107,760	22.4	12.9	19.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	23.0	13.7	20.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	19.8
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	150,070	248,710	398,780	17.0	10.0	12.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	17.2	10.3	12.9	- 1.9	- 1.1	- 2.1	12.8
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34,690	117,720	152,410	9.2	4.5	5.6	0.4	1.3	1.1	9.6	5.8	6.7	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 1.9	6.5
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	117,400	39,890	157,290	35.0	4.9	27.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	36.2	6.2	28.6	- 2.5	- 4.6	- 6.4	28.2
TOTAL ...	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	15.6	6.2	13.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	19.2	9.5	16.5	+ 0.2	- 2.9†	- 5.7†	16.4

* See last paragraph of text on page 248.

† For 27th June, 1932, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for June, 1933, and June, 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 for May and June, 1934, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1933,—see last paragraph of text on page 248.

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 ...	6,284	0.4	191	0.1	61	0.0	76	0.1
Mining ...	212,670	14.6	162,927	48.5	705	0.3	602	0.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7,231	0.5	1,622	0.5	116	0.1	22	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc....	7,835	0.5	1,750	0.5	482	0.2	152	0.1
Pottery ...	4,346	0.3	3,845	1.1	2,706	1.2	6,369	5.5
Glass Trades ...	5,429	0.4	1,332	0.4	475	0.2	129	0.1
Chemicals ...	16,613	1.1	3,160	0.9	2,244	1.0	401	0.4
Metal Manufacture	40,370	2.8	25,402	7.6	785	0.4	508	0.4
Engineering ...	87,072	6.0	16,379	4.9	2,132	1.0	1,038	0.9
Vehicles ...	22,954	1.6	8,966	2.7	890	0.4	428	0.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	74,366	5.1	3,490	1.0	156	0.1	31	0.0
Metal Trades ...	44,045	3.0	12,483	3.7	9,528	4.4	3,687	3.2
Textile Trades ...	56,468	3.9	47,598	14.2	65,681	30.0	70,306	60.6
Leather ...	4,692	0.3	1,751	0.5	1,577	0.7	718	0.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11,231	0.8	8,731	2.6	2,586	1.2	4,503	3.9
Clothing Trades...	13,994	1.0	1,745	0.5	15,392	7.0	11,530	9.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35,111	2.4	3,127	0.9	17,052	7.8	5,312	4.6
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	26,988	1.9	3,165	0.9	2,144	1.0	614	0.5
Printing and Paper	20,160	1.4	2,416	0.7	7,663	3.5	1,923	1.7
Building and Public Works Contracting	250,166	17.2	6,361	1.9	275	0.1	23	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	10,798	0.7	2,361	0.7	3,280	1.5	1,316	1.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	16,061	1.1	615	0.2	130	0.1	5	0.0
Transport and Communication	149,825	10.3	4,918	1.5	1,680	0.8	126	0.1
Distributive Trades	153,838	10.6	6,923	2.1	40,417	18.5	3,041	2.6
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	9,472	0.7	172	0.1	1,068	0.5	21	0.0
Miscellaneous ...	165,991	11.4	4,250	1.3	39,409	18.0	3,244	2.8
Total ...	1,454,010	100.0	335,680	100.0	218,634	100.0	116,125	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 25th June, 1934, differed from the figures for 14th May, 1934, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th June, 1934, as compared with 14th May, 1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining...	+ 64,569	+ 344	+ 64,913
Woollen and Worsted ...	+ 3,964	+ 8,527	+ 12,491
Tailoring ...	+ 3,322	+ 5,566	+ 8,888
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 3,121	+ 209	+ 3,330
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	+ 1,539	+ 1,603	+ 3,142
Cotton—			
Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	- 853	+ 2,072	+ 1,219
Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	+ 780	+ 1,087	+ 1,867
Total Cotton ...	- 73	+ 3,159	+ 3,086
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	+ 458	+ 1,449	+ 1,907
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	+ 9	+ 1,601	+ 1,610
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	- 1,688	- 58	- 1,746
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	- 1,154	- 623	- 1,777
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	- 2,130	- 63	- 2,193
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	- 2,474	- 46	- 2,520
Road Transport not separately specified ...	- 2,598	- 81	- 2,679
Food Industries not separately specified ...	- 962	- 1,873	- 2,835
Local Government Service...	- 3,410	- 182	- 3,592
Shipping Service ...	- 3,582	- 180	- 3,762
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	- 6,586	+ 89	- 6,497
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	- 7,488	- 19	- 7,507
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	- 2,997	- 4,592	- 7,589
Distributive Trades ...	- 5,924	- 5,542	- 11,466
Net variation for above industries	+ 35,916	+ 9,288	+ 45,204
Total net variation for all insured industries...	+ 17,554	+ 9,644	+ 27,198

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 248 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 25th June, 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 ...	1,451,605	12,996	217,679	6,791	1,689,071
2. Claims under consideration ...	49,742	1,699	14,352	873	66,666
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	171,703	6,730	40,651	4,557	223,641
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	44,504	22,958	24,634	21,112	113,208
5. Two months' file ...	47,086	2,441	30,420	2,419	82,366
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,517	8	249	9	3,783
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	1,717,554	44,383	297,316	33,333	2,092,586
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	1,723,653	23,874	303,351	14,649	2,065,527

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 25TH JUNE 1934, AND 14TH MAY, 1934.

	25th June, 1934.			14th May, 1934.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			

Great Britain.

Men ...	1,310,975	326,498	80,081	1,717,554	1,706,797
Boys ...	36,698	7,606	79	44,383	52,560
Women ...	186,828	108,820	1,668	297,316	289,664
Girls ...	28,931	4,396	6	33,333	41,360
Total ...	1,563,432	447,320	81,834	2,092,586	2,090,381

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men ...	1,347,607	328,080	82,420	1,758,107	1,748,887
Boys ...	37,618	7,629	79	45,326	53,547
Women ...	198,725	111,883	1,673	312,281	304,205
Girls ...	29,416	4,496	6	33,918	41,849
Total ...	1,613,366	452,088	84,178	2,149,632	2,148,488

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Six weeks ended 25th June, 1934.		Period 27th June, 1933 25th June, 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 ...	165,004	154,732	1,381,347	+ 78,494	1,312,463	+ 56,014
Boys ...	30,507	23,317	261,970	+ 64,629	215,477	+ 42,914
Women ...	81,601	66,848	645,574	+ 63,274	526,200	+ 28,512
Girls ...	26,662	20,077	253,764	+ 48,447	202,942	+ 29,027
TOTAL	303,774	264,974	2,542,655	+ 254,844	2,257,082	+ 156,467

* 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 six weeks ended 25th June, 1934, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,775 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 25th June, 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 25th June, 1934.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	14th May, 1934.	26th June, 1933.
<i>London Division ...</i>	<i>156,785</i>	<i>33,659</i>	<i>4,075</i>	<i>194,519</i>	<i>- 10,862</i>	<i>- 65,266</i>
<i>South-Eastern Division ...</i>	<i>59,082</i>	<i>9,767</i>	<i>3,249</i>	<i>72,098</i>	<i>- 13,209</i>	<i>- 24,752</i>
Brighton ...	2,258	580	99	2,937	- 514	- 1,733
Chatham ...	3,776	394	297	4,467	+ 53	- 545
Ipswich ...	2,254	219	56	2,529	- 546	- 952
Norwich ...	4,325	737	87	5,149	+ 253	- 622
Rest of Division ...	46,469	7,837	2,710	57,016	- 12,455	- 20,900
<i>South-Western Division ...</i>	<i>91,613</i>	<i>11,946</i>	<i>5,423</i>	<i>108,982</i>	<i>- 13,168</i>	<i>- 22,706</i>
Bristol ...	17,201	3,227	2,203	22,631	- 2,010	- 1,615
Plymouth ...	7,175	876	310	8,361	- 769	- 905
Portsmouth ...	6,309	815	540	7,664	- 939	- 758
Reading ...	2,170	172	92	2,434	- 219	- 707
Southampton ...	8,411	672	370	9,453	- 2,331	- 2,995
Swindon ...	1,765	155	107	2,027	- 241	- 1,438
Rest of Division ...	48,582	6,029	1,801	56,412	- 6,659	- 14,288
<i>Midlands Division ...</i>	<i>211,017</i>	<i>39,712</i>	<i>5,377</i>	<i>256,106</i>	<i>+ 25,356</i>	<i>- 73,961</i>
Birmingham ...	24,248	4,676	266	29,190	+ 1,703	- 17,876
Coventry ...	5,604	733	105	6,442	- 1,736	- 4,942
Cradley Heath ...	3,091	444	29	3,564	- 123	- 2,667
Derby ...	3,596	597	114	4,307	+ 621	- 1,832
Leicester ...	8,835	5,160	146	14,141	+ 2,680	+ 2,111
Northampton ...	3,749	741	65	4,555	- 194	- 118
Nottingham ...	13,636	1,666	166	15,468	- 125	- 1,743
Smethwick ...	2,699	500	15	3,214	+ 98	- 2,330
Stoke-on-Trent ...	18,974	8,093	491	27,558	+ 3,381	- 6,024
Walsall ...	7,415	772	139	8,326	+ 1,595	- 2,326
West Bromwich ...	2,358	293	48	2,699	+ 165	- 2,253
Wolverhampton ...	6,832	917	131	7,880	- 349	- 4,312
Rest of Division ...	109,980	15,120	3,662	128,762	+ 14,168	- 29,649
<i>North-Eastern Division ...</i>	<i>430,133</i>	<i>51,531</i>	<i>20,057</i>	<i>501,721</i>	<i>+ 30,551</i>	<i>- 51,432</i>
Barnsley ...	13,510	599	717	14,826	+ 3,390	- 1,420
Bradford ...	14,714	6,682	245	21,641	+ 4,373	+ 6,064
Darlington ...	4,189	311	286	4,786	- 356	- 1,481
Dewsbury ...	3,496	1,282	129	4,907	+ 914	+ 841
Doncaster ...	13,524	568	814	14,906	+ 1,542	+ 3,275
Gateshead ...	10,248	894	714	11,856	- 411	- 1,261
Grimsby ...	4,331	583	462	5,376	- 790	- 231
Halifax ...	2,928	1,514	69	4,511	- 66	- 487
Hartlepool ...	9,170	433	556	10,159	- 582	- 2,240
Huddersfield ...	4,333	2,583	164	7,080	+ 1,242	+ 595
Hull ...	14,328	1,654	605	16,587	- 1,075	- 2,433
Leeds ...	20,497	5,960	332	26,789	+ 3,996	- 2,767
Lincoln ...	3,882	414	313	4,609	- 653	- 1,664
Middlesbrough ...	14,190	635	858	15,683	- 911	- 4,879
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	23,320	2,432	1,900	27,652	- 797	- 3,304
Rotherham ...	9,597	332	479	10,408	+ 2,650	+ 516
Sheffield ...	32,093	4,140	720	36,953	+ 872	- 13,999
South Shields ...	11,363	495	781	12,639	- 1,076	- 1,938
Stockton-on-Tees ...	8,458	475	604	9,537	- 289	- 3,336
Sunderland ...	25,703	1,335	1,506	28,544	- 850	+ 2,005
Wakefield ...	7,950	1,033	328	9,311	+ 3,276	+ 1,624
York ...	3,289	663	118	4,070	- 483	- 795
Rest of Division ...	175,020	16,514	7,357	198,891	+ 19,719	- 24,117
<i>North-Western Division ...</i>	<i>325,365</i>	<i>100,443</i>	<i>15,709</i>	<i>441,517</i>	<i>- 5,495</i>	<i>- 64,246</i>
Accrington ...	3,754	2,030	182	5,966	- 557	- 2,703
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	4,702	1,968	196	6,866	+ 323	- 1,188
Barrow ...	4,446	266	374	5,086	- 524	- 2,412
Birkenhead ...	7,446	882	434	8,762	+ 25	- 1,100
Blackburn ...	8,386	8,095	422	16,903	- 543	- 3,489
Blackpool ...	3,073	1,173	106	4,352	- 979	+ 346
Bolton ...	9,570	4,242	370	14,182	- 1,064	+ 119
Burnley ...	5,747	4,550	304	10,601	+ 326	- 1,539
Bury ...	2,907	1,821	175	4,903	+ 433	- 187
Chorley ...	2,784	1,656	168	4,608	- 10	- 637
Liverpool ...	74,773	9,281	4,134	88,188	- 3,687	- 5,824
Manchester ...	35,571	10,172	1,017	46,760	- 669	- 8,221
Nelson ...	2,530	2,003	111	4,644	+ 594	+ 393
Oldham ...	14,520	4,721	333	19,574	- 65	- 5,041
Preston ...	5,662	3,638	299	9,599	+ 139	- 1,465
Rochdale ...	5,027	2,403	226	7,656	+ 308	- 2,692
St. Helens ...	8,679	514	471	9,664	+ 556	- 2,211
Salford ...	11,671	3,351	379	15,401	+ 413	- 3,506
Stockport ...	4,677	2,944	121	7,742	- 332	- 1,945
Warrington ...	3,690	726	184	4,600	+ 45	- 573
Wigan ...	11,257	2,053	606	13,916	+ 1,208	- 904
Rest of Division ...	94,493	31,954	5,097	131,544	- 1,435	- 19,467
<i>Scotland Division ...</i>	<i>247,648</i>	<i>43,120</i>	<i>14,961</i>	<i>305,729</i>	<i>- 20,243</i>	<i>- 38,423</i>
Aberdeen ...	7,610	1,194	224	9,028	- 351	- 211
Clydebank ...	5,189	665	352	6,206	- 527	- 3,477
Dundee ...	11,563	7,663	568	19,794	- 64	- 381
Edinburgh ...	17,089	2,504	421	20,014	- 1,486	- 507
Glasgow ...	83,697	13,909	5,607	103,213	- 7,867	- 14,248
Greenock ...	8,041	753	463	9,257	- 128	- 680
Motherwell ...	6,791	586	679	8,056	- 393	- 2,270
Paisley ...	5,131	619	373	6,123	- 470	- 1,543
Port Glasgow ...	3,118	343	133	3,594	- 125	- 741
Rest of Division ...	99,419	14,884	6,141	120,444	- 8,832	- 15,127
<i>Wales Division ...</i>	<i>195,911</i>	<i>7,138</i>	<i>8,865</i>	<i>211,914</i>	<i>+ 9,275</i>	<i>- 4,736</i>
Cardiff ...	14,909	1,493	871	17,273	- 588	- 1,210
Llanelli ...	3,142	235	283	3,660	+ 80	- 433
Newport ...	6,805	358	316	7,479	- 662	- 2,458
Swansea ...	10,739	722	1,102	12,563	- 399	- 802
Rest of Division ...	160,316	4,330	6,293	170,939	+ 10,844	+ 167
<i>Northern Ireland ...</i>	<i>40,553</i>	<i>14,965</i>	<i>1,528</i>	<i>57,046</i>	<i>- 1,061</i>	<i>- 8,744</i>
Belfast ...	26,301	7,753	1,019	35,073	- 899	- 7,854
Londonderry ...	2,237	1,443	99	3,779	+ 534	+ 962
Lurgan ...	684	1,299	28	2,011	- 14	- 88
Lisburn ...	841	400	29	1,270	- 20	- 226
Newry ...	1,071	182	15	1,268	- 92	- 206
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	9,419	3,888	338	13,645	- 570	- 1,332
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<i>1,758,107</i>	<i>312,281</i>	<i>79,244</i>	<i>2,149,632</i>	<i>+ 1,144</i>	<i>- 354,266</i>

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH JUNE, 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 ...	1,167	1,236	2,403	696	976	1,672
South-Eastern ...	695	774	1,469	573	1,207	1,780
South-Western ...	1,021	1,813	2,834	750	1,839	2,589
Midlands ...	2,148	961	3,109	1,187	1,081	2,268
North-Eastern ...	5,800	5,820	11,620	2,737	5,700	8,437
North-Western ...	4,216	4,172	8,388	3,370	3,951	7,321
Scotland ...	3,516	5,057	8,573	2,339	4,049	6,388
Wales ...	2,862	3,125	5,987	569	2,309	2,878
Great Britain ...	21,425	22,958	44,383	12,221	21,112	33,333

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. SIX WEEKS ENDED 25TH JUNE, 1934.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	9,018	6,699	15,717	1,411	1,203	2,614
South-Western ...	2,005	1,694	3,699	603	481	1,084
Midlands ...	2,272	1,870	4,142	531	562	1,093
North-Eastern ...	3,295	3,298	6,593	790	847	1,637
North-Western ...	3,764	3,455	7,219	1,153	994	2,147
Scotland ...	2,173	2,335	4,508	579	480	1,059
Wales ...	728	663	1,391	305	308	613
Great Britain ...	23,255	20,014	43,269	5,372	4,875	10,247

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentages Unemployed at 25th June, 1934.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,390	91,550	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.2
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	1.8	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.4	2.3
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	2.5	0.4	2.9	2.6	0.8	3.4
Midlands ...	79,090	66,350	1.2	1.7	2.9	0.9	1.2	2.1
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	3.9	3.3	7.2	3.7	2.2	5.9
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	4.8	1.6	6.4	3.6	2.1	5.7
Scotland ...	52,230	43,100	7.0	0.8	7.8	5.3	1.2	6.5
Wales ...	28,170	8,850	5.0	5.7	10.7	6.8	1.5	8.3
Special Schemes...	2,400	2,300	0.3	—	0.3	0.4	—	0.4
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	3.2	1.5	4.7	2.6	1.1	3.7

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 20.6.34.						Month ended 20.6.34.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educa- tional Insti- tutions (Claim- ants).			
	Claimants.		Non- Claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London ...	127	19	...	...	127	19	9	5	1,337	267
S.-Eastern	132	55	11	25	143	80	20	14	1,019	49
S.-Western	182	121	23	15	205	136	16	4	1,171	40
Midlands...	265	141	47	...	312	141	18	9	1,765	72
N.-Eastern	1,033	349	1,944	219	2,977	568	2	2	8,128	13
N.-Western	1,259	732	352	234	1,611	966	..	...	8,112	5
Scotland ...	1,105	670	1,155	239	2,260	909	5	6	7,361	23
Wales ...	709	63	1,548	331	2,257	394	...	...	5,430	3
Great Britain	4,812	2,150	5,080	1,063	9,892	3,213	70	40	34,323	472

There were 71 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls and 20 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 11 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 4 for girls and 3 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 8 for boys, 2 for girls and 22 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 25th June, 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 447,320 temporarily stopped, 81,834 normally in casual employment, and 498,952 wholly unemployed. Of the wholly unemployed claimants who had been on the register for less than three months, 241,947 (or 15.5 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than four weeks, 135,821 (or 8.7 per cent.) four weeks but less than eight weeks, and 121,184 (or 7.8 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 ...	825,652	153,957	106,246	82,144	387,782	1,555,781
Boys ...	13,319	1,298	165	—	—	14,782
Women ...	182,032	26,440	10,895	6,051	17,432	242,850
Girls ...	7,103	557	74	—	—	7,734
Total ...	1,028,106	182,252	117,380	88,195	405,214	1,821,147

PERCENTAGES.						
Men ...	53.1	9.9	6.8	5.3	24.9	100.0
Boys ...	90.1	8.8	1.1	—	—	100.0
Women ...	74.9	10.9	4.5	2.5	7.2	100.0
Girls ...	91.8	7.2	1.0	—	—	100.0
Total ...	56.5	10.0	6.4	4.8	22.3	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 25th June, 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 1,266,471 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 25th June, 1934, there were 344,294 with claims to insurance benefit, and 781,468 with applications for transitional payments; while 140,709 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 326,498 men temporarily stopped were 280,663, 20,229 and 25,606 respectively.

Among the 162,194 wholly unemployed insured women, 79,774 had claims for insurance benefit, 46,222 were applicants for transitional payments, and 36,198 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 108,820 women temporarily stopped were 98,157, 2,712 and 7,951 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	344,294 280,663 55,959	79,774 98,157 1,407
	Total	680,916	179,338
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	781,468 20,229 23,426	46,222 2,712 226
	Total	825,123	49,160
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	776,565	40,466
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	...	48,558	8,694
Total ... ..	...	825,123	49,160
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	117,269	29,832
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	23,440 25,606 696	6,366 7,951 35
	Total	49,742	14,352
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,266,471 326,498 80,081	162,194 108,820 1,668
	Total	1,673,050	272,682

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	6,466 6,542 75	3,007 3,848 6
	Total	13,083	6,861
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	6,186	4,357
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	457	130
Total ... ..	...	6,643	4,487
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	631 1,064 4	325 548 —
	Total	1,699	873
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	13,740 7,606 79	7,819 4,396 6
	Total	21,425	12,221

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 Ministry of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 7th May, 1934, to 2nd June, 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.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	21,872	265,204	2,154	12,673	24,026	277,877
Lower rates ...	14,336	156,380	1,450	8,973	15,786	165,353
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment	5,482	11,050	1,450	1,920	6,932	12,970
Total	41,690	432,634	5,054	23,566	46,744	456,200

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH JUNE, 1934; GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th June, 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 Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions*	104 10 3	185 28 97	289 38 100
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	4,369 749	5,284 1,143	9,653 1,892
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b)	132 40 12	509 276 82	641 316 94
Class (c)	22 23 2	32 70 7	54 93 9
Class (d)	1,114	2,612	3,726
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	1,550 1,094 159	2,884 2,601 576	4,434 3,695 1,735
Employment lost through misconduct	1,266 448 113	2,076 815 381	3,342 1,263 494
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... ..	344 563 33	563 1,849 247	907 2,412 280
Not unemployed	321 42 3	1,786 621 112	2,107 663 115
Not capable of work, or not available for work	157 182 10	493 974 40	650 1,156 50
Other grounds	181 62 14	2,053 639 153	2,234 701 167
Total	8,446 4,327 349	15,865 11,628 1,695	24,311 15,955 2,044
Grand Total	13,122	29,188	42,310

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	355	1,538	1,893
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	37 4 1	69 16 1	106 20 2
Total Appeals	42	86	128

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	184 77	205 100	389 177
Appeals by Associations	108	329	437
Appeals by Claimants			
Total	369	634	1,003

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

‡ See note † in first column on page 255.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES: 1ST JULY, 1933, to
30TH JUNE, 1934.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions	1,778	7,149	8,927
Not normally insurable and/or will not nor- mally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	81,875	101,380	183,255
Anomalies Regulations* ...	Class (a)	5,871	20,255
	Class (b)	784	1,607
	Class (c)	14,791	35,374
	Class (d)	34,221	68,565
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	23,639	40,280	63,919
Employment lost through misconduct ...			
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	8,981	30,064	39,045
Not unemployed	5,231	34,748	39,979
Not capable of work, or not available for work	4,832	20,062	24,894
Other grounds	7,382	43,318	50,700
Total	189,385	402,802	592,187
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,720	6,876	9,596
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	342	1,133	1,475
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	2,748	3,790	6,538
Appeals by Associations	874	1,736	2,610
Appeals by Claimants	1,352	4,064	5,416
Total	4,974	9,590	14,564

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 30th June, 1934, four weeks ended 26th May, 1934, and four weeks ended 24th June, 1933†:—

	Five weeks ended 30th June 1934.	Four weeks ended 26th May, 1934.	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1933.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers	2,098,000	1,627,000	1,604,000
Employed persons	2,076,000	1,603,000	1,576,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,081,000	1,614,000	1,592,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	2,000	2,000
Total Income	6,258,000	4,846,000	4,774,000
Insurance Benefit	3,437,000	2,600,000	3,359,000
Cost of Administration	350,000	280,000	308,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Ad- vances	—	—	413,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	481,000	384,000	—
Miscellaneous Payments	21,000	8,000	6,000
Total Expenditure	4,289,000	3,272,000	4,086,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding||	105,780,000	105,840,000	115,000,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶	4,340,000	3,630,000	4,145,000

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

|| Between 1st November, 1933, and 30th May, 1934, out of the surplus accrued on insurance account, repayment of debt was effected as the various items of the debt fell due for repayment; no such items fell due during June, 1934, after which the arrangement referred to in the preceding footnote became operative.

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

POOR RELIEF IN JUNE.

(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 June, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 910,777, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 16.3 per cent. more than in June, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 548, 554‡ and 470 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June was 664,585, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 5.3 per cent. as compared with June, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 246,192, or 2.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 62.1 per cent. more than in June, 1933.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 88,553, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 822,224, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 18.9 per cent. more than in June, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-four showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, as compared with May, twenty-two showed increases, while in one area there was no change. Compared with June, 1933, thirty-nine showed increases, including Glasgow (817 per 10,000), Liverpool (160 per 10,000), Bolton (110 per 10,000), Sunderland (105 per 10,000), and Aberdeen (100 per 10,000); the other eight showed decreases, including Sheffield (107 per 10,000), and Derby (98 per 10,000).

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1934.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.‡	Month	Year
					ago.‡	ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	30,504	101,719	132,223	308	— 3	+ 5
Birkenhead ...	826	7,883	8,709	577	+ 15	+ 78
Birmingham ...	4,505	17,129	21,634	214	— 3	— 2
Blackburn ...	764	5,308	6,072	500	— 38	+ 32
Bolton ...	841	5,508	6,349	359	+ 11	+ 110
Bradford ...	1,155	10,400	11,555	392	+ 13	+ 44
Brighton ...	1,038	2,197	3,235	221	— 5	+ 12
Bristol ...	2,074	10,819	12,893	314	— 15	— 32
Burnley ...	404	3,487	3,891	406	— 1	+ 74
Cardiff ...	1,286	10,469	11,755	530	— 6	+ 25
Coventry ...	433	1,931	2,364	129	+ 4	+ 4
Croydon ...	764	3,955	4,719	197	+ 7	— 1
Derby ...	566	5,194	5,760	406	— 4	— 98
East Ham ...	615	4,222	4,837	347	+ 13	+ 27
Gateshead ...	653	9,641	10,294	828	— 10	+ 99
Huddersfield ...	567	1,994	2,561	225	...	+ 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,572	19,429	21,001	656	+ 6	+ 31
Leeds ...	2,816	19,795	22,611	466	+ 5	+ 64
Leicester ...	855	5,033	5,888	244	+ 4	+ 7
Liverpool ...	5,827	81,970	87,797	1,022	+ 2	+ 160
Manchester ...	3,387	54,979	58,366	770	— 6	+ 31
Middlesbrough ...	407	5,416	5,823	417	+ 12	+ 56
Newcastle-on-Tyne	871	21,179	22,050	770	— 20	+ 50
Norwich ...	779	9,912	10,691	848	— 25	+ 39
Nottingham ...	1,859	13,236	15,095	533	— 17	+ 5
Oldham ...	942	4,386	5,328	390	+ 4	+ 89
Plymouth ...	531	6,382	6,913	335	— 7	+ 43
Portsmouth ...	1,238	3,058	4,296	171	+ 2	+ 12
Preston ...	533	1,705	2,238	190	— 8	+ 36
St. Helens ...	466	5,785	6,251	581	— 1	+ 52
Salford ...	1,491	9,462	10,953	505	+ 61	+ 91
Sheffield ...	1,667	52,405	54,072	1,056	— 29	— 107
Southampton ...	1,283	4,181	5,464	308	— 7	+ 29
Southend-on-Sea ...	266	2,923	3,189	241	— 11	+ 36
South Shields ...	779	3,719	4,498	394	+ 6	+ 31
Stockport ...	580	1,813	2,393	188	+ 5	— 12
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,799	8,985	10,784	392	+ 8	+ 34
Sunderland ...	867	12,713	13,580	725	+ 11	+ 105
Swansea ...	506	7,209	7,715	466	+ 3	+ 35
Wallasey ...	236	1,739	1,975	202	— 2	+ 30
Walsall ...	541	3,671	4,212	400	— 9	— 20
West Ham ...	2,331	17,090	19,421	686	— 10	+ 5
Wolverhampton ...	541	2,589	3,130	223	— 1	— 4
Total for the above County Boroughs ...	51,461	480,901	532,362	511	— 1	+ 31
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	81,965	582,620	664,585	451	— 3	+ 23
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,048	204,494	209,542	1,897	— 63	+ 817
Edinburgh ...	761	19,719	20,480	457	+ 6	+ 32
Dundee ...	374	7,562	7,936	449	+ 4	+ 63
Aberdeen ...	405	7,829	8,234	486	+ 7	+ 100
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,588	239,604	246,192	1,297	— 34	+ 497
Total for above 47 areas ...	88,553	822,224	910,777	548	— 6	+ 78

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

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

‡ The rates per 10,000 for June, 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1933. The rates previously published for May, 1934, have been re-calculated on the same basis to make the above comparisons.

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. 239-240 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

THERE was a further appreciable decrease in unemployment during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th June, 1934, was 2,482,222 (provisional figure), as compared with 2,528,960 reported for the end of May, 1934. The total for the end of June, 1933, was 4,856,942, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 30th June, 1934, 264,861 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 813,246 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,078,107 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,053,751 at the end of May, 1934, and 1,726,676 at the end of June, 1933.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 796,920 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th June, 1934, as compared with 831,791 at the end of May, 1934, and 1,957,813 at the end of June, 1933.

Of 6,909,165 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 14.9 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the end of May, 1934. At the end of the previous month the corresponding percentage, based on a reporting membership of 6,909,040, was 15.4.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during June. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 345,314 (267,082 men and 78,232 women). At the end of May, 1934, the corresponding total was 352,322 (revised figure) and at the end of June, 1933, 281,579.

At the beginning of June, 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 June, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 41.59, as compared with 38.13 at the beginning of June, 1933. At 1st June, 1934, 20.0 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 21.59 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment increased slightly during April. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 968,309 show that 19.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 18.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1934, and 18.2 per cent. at the end of April, 1933. In addition, 17.6 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16.7 per cent. during March, 1934, and 18.8 per cent. during April, 1933. In April, 1934, 23.5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23.2 and in April, 1933, 23.6.

HOLLAND.§

There was a further drop in unemployment during April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, out of 589,246 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th April, 1934, 21.6 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.6 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the previous month the percentages were 22.7 and 6.2 respectively, and in the last week of April, 1933, 24.3 and 5.5. At the end of April, 1934, 332,171 applicants for employment were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 309,909 were unemployed; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 356,189 and 332,907, and at the end of April, 1933, 335,981 and 312,752.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment showed a further sharp decline during May. At the end of the month 44,087 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 54,210 at the end of the preceding month and 57,163 at the end of May, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,396, 4,049 and 3,680 respectively.

ITALY.¶

There was a further decrease in unemployment in May. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 941,257 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 995,548 at the end of April, 1934. The total for the end of May, 1933, was 1,000,128, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

AUSTRIA.**

Unemployment showed a considerable decrease during May, 1934. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 273,576 (122,876 in Vienna), a decrease of 7.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 14.8 per cent. as compared with May, 1933.

* Statistical Supplement to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 5th July, 1934, and *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 9th July, 1934. Berlin.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 29th June and 6th July, 1934. Paris.

‡ *Revue du Travail*, June, 1934. Brussels.

§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st May, 1934. The Hague.

|| *La Vie Economique*, June, 1934. Berne.

¶ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, June, 1934. Rome.

** *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th June, 1934. Vienna.

POLAND.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during April. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 358,056, as compared with 388,297 at the end of March, 1934, and 258,599 at the end of April, 1933.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment continued to decrease during June. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 586,700 (provisional figure), as compared with 619,847 at the end of May, 1934, and 675,933 at the end of June, 1933.

SPAIN.‡

Unemployment declined considerably between April and May, 1934. According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Labour, and published in the Spanish press, 372,316 persons were totally unemployed and 266,882 partially so at the end of May, 1934, giving a total of 639,198. The corresponding figures for April, 1934, were 426,915, 276,899 and 703,814 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.§—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 370,940 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 15.8 per cent. (provisional figure) were unemployed at the end of June, 1934, as compared with 16.8 per cent. (provisional figure) at the end of May, 1934, and 21.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1933.

Norway.||—Out of 23,892 members of trade unions making returns, 29.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1934, as compared with 30.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1934, and 29.3 per cent. at the end of April, 1933.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of May, 1934, was 15.0, as compared with 19.5 (revised figure) at the end of April, 1934, and 21.1 at the end of May, 1933.

JAPAN.**

Unemployment increased during February, 1934—the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 390,243 workpeople (5.24 per cent. of the estimated total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed in that month, as compared with 382,315 in the previous month and 438,780 in February, 1933.

UNITED STATES.††

There was a further slight increase in the volume of employment during May, 1934. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople on their pay-rolls at the middle of May showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with a month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments during the same period showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1934, was 82.4, as compared with 82.3 for April, 1934, and 62.6 for May, 1933.†† It is estimated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics that, in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, 96,400 more people were at work in May, 1934, than a month before.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities show that in May, 1934, 24 per cent. (preliminary figure) of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 24 per cent. (revised figure) also in April, 1934, and 33 per cent. in May, 1933.

IRISH FREE STATE.§§

Unemployment declined during May. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 94,420, as compared with 98,144 at the end of April, 1934, and 65,296 at the end of May, 1933.

CANADA.¶¶

There was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, 1934, which resulted in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June, 1930. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,640 firms gave an aggregate of 899,286 workpeople on their pay-rolls at 1st June, as compared with 856,548 at 1st May. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st June was 96.6, as compared with 92.0 at the beginning of May, 1934, and 80.7 at the beginning of June 1933.

At the end of May, 1934, 18.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 19.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1934, and 23.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1933.

* *Wiadomosci Statystyczne*, 15th June, 1934. Warsaw.

† *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th July, 1934. Prague.

‡ Despatches from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Madrid, dated 27th and 29th June, 1934.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th July, 1934. Copenhagen.

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

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

** *The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions*, April, 1934. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo.

†† *New York Times*, 21st June, 1934; and *American Federationist*, June, 1934.

‡‡ Owing to 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 issues of this GAZETTE previous to that for May, 1934.

§§ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, June, 1934. League of Nations, Geneva.

¶¶ *The June Employment Situation*, 1934, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

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

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £2,270 in the weekly full-time wages of 44,600 workpeople and in an increase of £2,200 in those of 31,500 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 ...	1,500	22,500	£ 105	£ 700
Metal ...	17,500	18,000	1,120	1,310
Public Administration				
Services ...	7,100	150	525	10
Other ...	5,400	3,950	450	250
Total ...	31,500	44,600	2,200	2,270

In the mining and quarrying group the principal changes were a reduction in the percentage addition to the basis rates of coal miners in North Staffordshire, representing a decrease of about 1½ per cent. in current rates, except in the case of the lower-paid day-wage men, whose minimum rates remained unchanged; and an increase in the subsistence allowances of lower-paid day-wage workers in Cumberland.

In the metal group the principal increase consisted of an advance of 2½ per cent. on the basis rates of the more highly-paid workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands. There were also increases affecting the more highly-paid workers engaged in steel sheet rolling and in galvanising processes. The principal body of workpeople in this group whose wages were reduced were those employed in electrical cable-making, for whom there were reductions, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, of amounts ranging from 1s. to 2s. per week in the case of adult workers.

The increase in the public administration services group was chiefly accounted for by the restoration of reductions made in 1931 in the wages of manual workers employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in the West Midlands.

Of the estimated total decrease of £2,270 per week, about £1,570 took place under the operation of sliding scales based upon the cost of living, and the remainder under the operation of a sliding scale based upon the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

Of the estimated total increase of £2,200 per week, about £1,10 was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices about £500 to settlements made by Joint Industrial Councils, about £100 to arbitration proceedings, and the remainder to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 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 six 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 ...	17,500	100	£ 1,480	£ 20
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	13,200	...	900	...
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	23,800	100	2,080	5
Iron and Steel ...	78,800	2,240	2,830	70
Engineering ...	6,800	...	1,040	...
Other Metal ...	7,700	18,200	855	1,340
Textile ...	1,050	150,600	105	8,995
Clothing ...	...	8,550	...	575
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,500	1,700	130	205
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	1,400	250	200	45
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	34,450	400	3,100	35
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	28,000	...	2,680	...
Transport ...	75,600	3,000	6,880	180
Public Administration				
Services ...	23,400	1,060	2,140	55
Other ...	4,900	5,200	250	815
Total ...	318,100	191,400	24,670	12,340

In the corresponding six months of 1933, there were net increases of £16,650 in the weekly full-time wages of 132,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £88,350 in those of 951,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

There was a reduction in the weekly number of hours in summer beyond which statutory overtime rates become payable for agricultural workers in the Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	West Riding of Yorkshire.	24 June	Male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in the minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 33s. 9d.
	Somerset ...	24 June	Male workers ...	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 10d. at 14 years increasing each year to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Cumberland...	Pay period following 6 June.	Lower-paid day-wage workers employed in or about coal mines.	Subsistence allowances increased† so as to bring the minimum gross wages up to the following amounts per shift:—men, 21 years of age and over, 7s. 1d.; youths, 18 and under 21 years, 6s. 8·85d., subject to a maximum addition of 8·85d.; women, 3s. 9·61d.
	North Staffordshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 35 per cent. above basis rates, subject to the existing subsistence allowances for lower-paid day-wage workers§.</i>
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	<i>Decrease|| of 1s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 37s. 3d.</i>
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	4 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase¶ of 2½ (20 to 22½) in the percentage payable on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.**
	Barrow-in-Furness...	4 June	Wire and hoop millmen ...	Increase¶ of 2½ (17½ to 20) in the percentage payable on basis rates.
	Various districts in Great Britain.††	4 June	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose basis rates are 50s. 1d. and over per week.††	

* 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 41,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts.

‡ These increases took effect under an award made by Sheriff Principal J. M. Irvine, K.C., on 6th June, 1934. The minimum gross wages previously in force were as follows:—men, 21 years and over, 6s. 10d.; youths, 18 years and under 21, 6s. 6d.—subject to a maximum addition of 6d.; women, 3s. 8d.

§ 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.

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

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

** The percentage payable to workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift remains unaltered at 27½. In addition to these percentages on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from 2d. to 2s. 2d. per shift for production men on basis rates of 6s. 10d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, from 2d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for day men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, and from 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per shift for shift men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 50s. per week or less were not affected, the percentages payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at 22½ and upwards according to the amount of the basis rate.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Galvanising	England and Wales*	4 June	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 50s. 1d. and over per week.*	Increase† of 1½ (18½ to 20) in the percentage payable to workers on basis rates of 50s. 1d. to 55s. 0d. per week, and of 2½ (17½ to 20) in the percentage payable to those on basis rates of 55s. 1d. and over per week.
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain	4 June	Workpeople employed in the cutlery trade :— Male workers 21 years of age and over.	General minimum hourly time-rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, as follows :— TABLE, BUTCHER, PALETTE, SHOE AND TOOL KNIFE SECTION—hand grinders, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; cutlers, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; hand forgers, 1s. 6d.; hand smithers and hardeners, 1s. 3d.; machine grinders, 11d., 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; mirror polishers, etchers and serrators, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; table and butcher steels—annealers, strippers and scourers, 1s. 1d.; grinders, 1s. 3d.; forgers, 1s. 4d. GOFFING SECTION—1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. or 1s. 6d. according to occupation. SPRING KNIFE SECTION—scale tang pruner blade hand forgers, 1s. 6d.; pen and pocket blade hand forgers, 1s. 4d.; pen and pocket blade smithers, 1s. 2d.; machine forgers, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d.; markers and hardeners, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; scale and spring makers, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; hand grinders and finishers, 1s. 3d.; material preparers, 1s. 1d. SCISSORS SECTION—hand grinders and hand finishers, 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d.; putters-together, 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d.; filers, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; borers and hardeners, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d.; hand forgers, 1s. 4d.; drop stampers and pressers, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 3d.; cutters-out or trimmers, 1s. 0d. or 1s. 1d.; platers, 1s. 0d. or 1s. 3d. ALL SECTIONS—other workers, 11d.
			Male workers under 21 years of age.	Scale of general minimum time rates starting at 2½d. at under 15 years of age and increasing each year to 5d. at 18, and to 8½d. at 20 and under 21 years.
			Female workers	WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PRODUCTION—Scale of general minimum time-rates starting at 2½d. at under 15 years of age and increasing each year to 4½d. at 18, and to 6½d. at 21 years of age and over. WAREHOUSE WORKERS—Scale of general minimum time-rates starting at 2d. at under 15 years of age and increasing each year to 4½d. at 18 and to 6d. at 21 years of age and over.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decrease‡ of 1s. 11½d. per week for males 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for youths 15 years, of 5½d. per week for youths 14, 16 and 17 years, of 1s. per week for females 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls; pieceworkers' wages reduced proportionately. Rates after change: males 21 years of age and over, 47s. to 52s. 10½d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 32s. 3½d. to 40s. 1½d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 12s. 8½d. to 22s. 6½d.; females, 18 years and over, 24s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 12s. to 16s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses for female workers).
	Great Britain (other than the above).			Decrease‡ of 2s. per week for males 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for females 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages reduced proportionately. Rates after change: males 21 years of age and over, 41s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 30s. to 36s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 12s. to 21s.; females 18 years and over, 24s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; girls, 14 to 17 years, 12s. to 16s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses for female workers).
			Male timeworkers over 21 years of age.	Decrease‡ of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 67s. 4d. and 57s. 10d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 47s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 59s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 51s. 10d.; others, 40s.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 June.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age.	Decreases‡ of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices	Decreases‡ of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
			Female day workers and learners ...	Decreases‡ of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 20s. 11d.
			Female pieceworkers	Decrease‡ of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (22s. 10d. 22s. 5d.).
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	22 June	Weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased‡ from 9s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	England and Wales	4 June	Female learners	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch of from ½d. to ¾d. per hour (except those in first year of employment in Areas A and C§ for whom there was no change), and in the wholesale manufacturing and other branches of ½d. per hour (except those in first year of employment for whom there was no change).
Tramway and Omnibus Undertaking.	Birmingham	29 May	Handymen, car cleaners and washers employed in Corporation transport department.	Restoration of temporary reduction of 1s. 3½d. per week made in June, 1931. Rates after change: handymen—1st class, 61s. 9½d.; 2nd class, 57s. 4d.; car cleaners and washers (day-work), 51s. 10½d. to 55s. 10½d.
	Certain Authorities in Northumberland and Durham.||	1st pay in June.	Road workers	Grading as first-class roadmen of all men in charge of lengths of highway, resulting in an increase of 1d. per hour for such men previously graded as second-class.||
	Certain Authorities in the West Midlands Area.||	1st pay day in June.	Dustmen and ash collectors (day) employed by Urban and Rural District Councils.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B areas, 1s. 0½d.||
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).			Able-bodied manual workers ...	Increases of 1s. 3½d. per week for Zone A1 areas, 1s. 3d. per week for Zone A2, 1s. 2d. per week for Zone B1, 1s. 1d. per week for Zone B2, 1s. 0d. per week for Zone B3, 11d. per week for Zone C1, and 10d. per week for Zone C2. Scheduled minimum rates after change for general labourers and scavengers: Zone A1 areas, 50s. 7d.; Zone A2, 49s. 2½d.; Zone B1, 46s. 6d.; Zone B2, 43s. 9½d.; Zone B3, 41s. 1½d.; Zone C1, 37s. 5½d.; Zone C2, 33s. 9½d.||
	Glasgow	1st full pay in June.	Settmakers	Decrease‡ of 1d. per ton (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3d.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 June	Skip and basket makers	Decrease‡ of 2 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 64½ and 54½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Agriculture	Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire.	17 June	Male workers	Weekly number of hours in summer beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 53 to 51.
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* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 50s. per week or less were not affected, the percentages payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at 22½ and upwards according to the amount of the basis rate.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

§ The rates set out under the respective Areas A, B and C in the Trade Board Order apply as follows :—Area A—All Rural District Council, Municipal Borough Council and Urban District Council areas with a population of less than 10,000 at 26th April, 1931, but excluding any area within the Metropolitan Police District. Area B—All areas other than A and C. Area C—The area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

|| The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services). ¶ These increases are in accordance with a recommendation of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services) and effect a discontinuance of the reductions made in July, 1931. The Authorities affected include: Zone A1—Birmingham; Zone A2—Burton-on-Trent; Zone B1—Bilston, Brierley Hill, Cannock, Coseley, Leamington Spa, Tipton; Zone B2—Leek, Lichfield Stone. The rates paid by some Authorities differ slightly from the scheduled minimum rates.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 33, as compared with 44 in the previous month, and 42 in June, 1933. In these new disputes about 11,500 workpeople were directly involved and 1,100 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 48, involving about 14,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at about 102,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in June, 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 June, 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 ...	4	8	12	8,000	38,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	2	3	5	400	3,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	8	11	1,400	16,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	6	8	3,900	37,000
Other ...	4	8	12	1,200	8,000
Total, June, 1934 ...	15	33	48	14,900	102,000
Total, May, 1934 ...	17	44	61	18,700	133,000
Total, June, 1933 ...	9	42	51	18,600	98,000

Causes.—Of the 33 disputes beginning in June, 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 4, directly involving 700 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions; and 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions: 5, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle, and 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 1 dispute, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1934 AND 1933.†

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

Industry Group.	January to June, 1934.			January to June, 1933.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	73	33,300	154,000	58	27,500	143,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	400	7,000	3	300	8,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	11	1,100	12,000	7	500	3,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	28	5,600	28,000	12	7,800	22,000
Other Metal ...	18	2,000	13,000	27	4,800	74,000
Textile ...	31	7,300	56,000	22	3,300	36,000
Clothing ...	7	500	7,000	13	1,000	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc. ...	18	700	7,000	13	1,800	28,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	...	...	4	3,300	25,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	27	6,000	145,000	11	400	6,000
Transport ...	22	6,100	32,000	22	22,100	251,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	1	800	4,000	2	100	1,000
Other ...	13	1,600	31,000	5	3,800	31,000
Total ...	253	65,400	496,000	199	76,700	631,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—near Llanelli (one firm).	800	...	1934. 23 June	1934. ...	Dispute respecting payment of minimum wage to certain workpeople, and alleged breach of seniority rule.	No settlement reported.
Hewers, datal hands and other colliery workpeople — Seaham Harbour (one firm).	2,620	270	25 June	30 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed, the majority of the non-unionists having joined the trade union.
Colliers and other underground workpeople and surface workers—near Rotherham (one firm).	2,534	389	26 June	2 July	Dispute respecting method of distributing work and other alleged grievances.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
BRICK MANUFACTURE:— Workpeople employed in brick-making — Sittingbourne (one firm).	84	90	11 June	16 June	For alterations in working conditions.	Certain concessions granted by firm.
SHIPBUILDING:— Platers, riveters, caulkers, etc., in shiprepairing establishments—River Thames.	750	...	12 June	14th July§	Dispute arising out of certain proposals put forward by the employers for discussion in regard to alterations in piecework prices and other working conditions.	Work to be resumed, and matters in dispute to be dealt with under recognised conciliation procedure.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Plasterers and labourers—principal towns in Scotland.	2,000||	...	1 Mar.	20 June	For an increase of 1d. per hour in wages.	Work resumed at hourly rate generally recognised before the stoppage (<i>viz.</i> , 1s. 6½d.); with an agreement that up to 31st January, 1937, the rate shall rise and fall with the standard rate of other sections of the building trades in Scotland.
Asphalters—London and various provincial towns in England and Wales.¶	3,000	...	22/23 June.**	7 July	For an increase of 2d. per hour in wages, and an agreement for lodging allowances and other working conditions.	Work resumed; working conditions agreed and the wages question to be referred to arbitration.

* 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, though not themselves parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ Following a ballot of the workpeople concerned, it was decided that work should be resumed on the 19th July.

|| Number originally involved. The number actually involved in June was smaller, owing to resumptions of work which had taken place previously.

¶ The provincial towns reported as chiefly affected included Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Cardiff, Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield.

** The stoppage generally began on 22nd June in the provincial centres affected and on 23rd June in London. In some cases it started in the following week, and at Birmingham on 2nd July.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th JUNE.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	41%
Food only	...	...	22%

FOOD.

The average level of retail prices, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the articles of food covered by the statistics compiled by the Department, showed a rise at 30th June as compared with the beginning of the month. This was largely due to displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices, but there were also seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, and increases in the price of bread and of flour in some districts. The average prices of the remaining articles showed very little change.

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 22 per cent. at 30th June, 1934, as compared with 17 per cent. at 1st June, 1934, and 18 per cent. at 1st July, 1933.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st June, 1934, and 30th June, 1934:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 30th June, 1934, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1934.	30th June, 1934.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1934.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 2	1 2	+ 4	...
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9	0 9	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	— 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	...
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	— 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3	...
Breast	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 2	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	1 0½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 5½	+ 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 0½	1 0½	— 2	...
Salt	1 2½	0 11	0 11	— 3½	...
Cheese§	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	— 0½	...
Margarine	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	— 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	...	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5	0 8½	+ 4	+ 3½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 30th June, 1934, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st June, 1934.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	41	39	40	39
Thin Flank	10	12	11	11
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	22	24	23	23
Thin Flank	—12	—1	—6	—6
Mutton, British—				
Legs	48	46	47	48
Breast	18	15	16	18
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	47	37	42	41
Breast	—7	—1	—4	—4
Bacon (streaky)†	19	19	19	19
Fish ...	110	83	96	101
Flour ...	14	14	14	12
Bread ...	31	29	30	28
Tea ...	25	34	30	29
Sugar (granulated) ...	16	11	14	14
Milk ...	59	69	64	64
Butter—				
Fresh	—17	—11	—14	—14
Salt	—24	—22	—23	—23
Cheese§	—4	—2	—3	—4
Margarine	—22	—22	—22	—22
Eggs (fresh) ...	4	—3	1	—13
Potatoes ...	96	70	83	4
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	23	21	22	17

* As 1st July fell on a Sunday the statistics relate to the day previous, in accordance with the usual practice.

† The reduction in price as compared with 1st June was slight, but sufficient to alter the average price expressed to the nearest ½d.

‡ 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 30th June, 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 30th June the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 30th June were on the average about 75 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 30th June, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 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 30th June, 1934, is approximately **41 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st June, 1934, and 38 per cent. at 1st July, 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	38	41					

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.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	1934. 30 June	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	19	10	10	4	2	June	
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	714	638	567	562	530	May	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	32	16	8	1	7	Feb.	
Finland ...	837	718	756	777	722	May	
France (Paris) ...	506	525	449	408	398	June	
„ (other towns) ...	518**	508**	431**	392**	371	May	
Germany ...	46	30	14	11	13	May	
Holland (Amsterdam)...	52§	41§	19§	17§	26	Mar.	
Italy ...	407	342	318	293	269	May	
Norway ...	51	40	34	32	30	May	
Spain (Madrid)† ...	80	93	79	80	85	Oct., '33	
Sweden† ...	40	30	28	23	23	Apr.	
Switzerland ...	52	40	24	16	15	May	
United States ...	44	19	1	5	8	8 May	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	47	25	23	18**	23	May	
Canada ...	49	10	-8††	-5††	1	June	
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	36	0	2	-5††	-17††	May	
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	29	May	
New Zealand ...	43	18†	8	4	11	May	
South Africa ...	9	4	-6††	-2††	5	May	

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.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	1934. 30 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	5	June
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	553	June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	665	629	597	596	584	May
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	65	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	24	Apr.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	854	May
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	492¶	465¶	417¶	416¶	422	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	20	May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	62§	54§	41§	37§	42	Mar.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	282††	265††	250††	250	July-Dec., '33.
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	347	Apr.
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	306	Mar.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	47	May
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	53	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	29	May
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	22	June
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	-6††	May
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	49	May
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	58	45†	31**	27	29	May
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	17	May

* 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 June was 151, as compared with 150* in the previous month, and with 120 in June 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June numbered 13, as compared with 36 in the previous month, and with 21 in June, 1933.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Cotton ...	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	2	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2
Firemen ...	...	Other Textile Manufacture ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	7	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
Porters ...	1	Food and Drink ...	5
Shunters ...	1	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	3
Mechanics ...	2	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Labourers ...	3	Rubber Trades ...	...
Other Grades ...	...	Gas Works ...	...
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Electric Generating Stations	3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	Other Industries ...	2
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground ...	58	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	7
Surface ...	7	Buildings ...	13
TOTAL, MINES	65	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	64
	4	USE OR WORKING OF RAILWAY†	1
Factories and Workshops.		Total (excluding Seamen)	151
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	3	SEAMEN.	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	1	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	2	„ „ Steam and Motor ...	7
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	9	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	5	„ „ Steam and Motor ...	5
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	13
Shipbuilding ...	3	Total (including Seamen)	164
Other Metal Trades ...	...	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases‡ of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 50; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 15.

I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	...
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	...
Printing ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	1
Pottery ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	2
Electric Accumulator Works ...	...
Paint and Colour Works ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting	1
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	4
TOTAL	11

(b) OTHER POISONING.

Aniline ...	1
Chronic Benzene ...	1
TOTAL	2

(c) ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	2
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I. Cases (continued).

(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch ...	7
Tar ...	11
Oil ...	10
TOTAL	28

(e) CHROME ULCERATION.

Chromium Plating ...	7
Other Industries ...	...
TOTAL	7

Total, Cases ... 50

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Pottery ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	1
TOTAL	2

OTHER POISONING.
Chronic Benzene ... 1

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Tar ...	6
Oil ...	6
TOTAL	12

Total, Deaths ... 15

* Revised number.

† See also "Railway Service."

‡ 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.

JUNE, 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 June.

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,166,000 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 June, 1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	321,800	32,000	32,600	48,900	27,300	462,600 + 48.6
Yorkshire ...	745,900	47,800	67,500	51,000	131,800	1,044,000 + 26.7
Lancs. & Cheshire*	587,900	28,600	51,700	53,000	96,600	817,800 + 2.6
North and West-Midland Counties	1,346,000	337,000	97,600	73,400	126,400	1,980,400 + 37.0
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	370,400	38,900	53,400	5,200	18,000	485,900 + 27.4
Outer London†...	2,502,300	160,800	105,000	67,900	156,400	2,992,400 + 47.1
South-Eastern Counties ...	549,800	11,400	58,800	17,800	49,200	687,000 + 11.2
South-Western Counties ...	220,300	—	3,000	1,500	19,500	244,300 + 200.9
Wales and Mon.*	142,000	5,800	15,900	25,000	19,500	208,200 + 33.0
SCOTLAND ...	231,600	72,600	7,600	62,900	67,600	442,300 + 8.0
TOTAL, June, 1934	7,018,000	734,900	493,100	406,600	712,300	9,364,900 + 32.7
Total, June, 1933	5,050,800	307,500	418,500	557,400	725,400	7,059,600

MAY, 1934.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 144 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during May, 1934. Returns for the latter month are now available for 146 Local Authorities which regularly supply such information (representing towns with a total population of 17,570,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £8,759,400, compared with £8,080,800 in April, 1934, and £8,477,000 in May, 1933. Of the total for May, 1934, dwelling houses accounted for £6,275,600; factories and workshops, £396,400; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £424,900; churches, schools and public buildings, £827,500; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £835,000.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) of last Audit‡ on	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1934.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cumberland ...	Mar.-Apr.	60 0	— 0 1½	— 2 6½	
(Hematite mixed numbers)	Jan.-Mar.	52 8½	+ 3 0	— 0 2	
Lincolnshire ...	Mar.-Apr.	167 6½	— 5 1½	— 1 0	
Manufactured Iron:	Mar.-Apr.	188 10½	— 3 8½	— 5 2½	
North of England ...	Jan.-Mar.	93 7½	+ 5 6½	+ 3 1	
West of Scotland ...					
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)					
Steel:					
South-West Wales...					
(Steel tin bars)					

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which

wages are regulated* the ascertainties resulted in reductions in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and of iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland.

A reduction in the case of West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnacemen warranted by the ascertainment was not enforced by the employers; whilst there was no change in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, whose wages have for some time past been maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainment.

As regards Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes in wages referred to, see page 220 of this GAZETTE for June, 1934.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer, prosecuted on two charges of causing a false record to be made, was convicted, and ordered to pay £2 in fines, with £1 4s. 6d. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £31 10s. 4d. had been paid before the hearing.—*Rex v. Tom Reginald Grey Cocksworth. Scarborough Police Court. 6th June, 1934.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-34.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1934.

THE Minister of Labour made on 6th June, 1934, the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934,† under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, amending Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920.

Under Regulation 1 of the amending Regulations the local office at which an insured contributor desiring to obtain unemployment benefit must attend is defined as the office at which he made his last application for benefit in the prescribed manner, or such other office as the Minister may approve in his case.

Proviso (c) to Regulation 4 of the Regulations of 1920 is replaced by the following:—

“(c) An insured contributor shall, for special cause approved by the Minister in each case (and subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose), attend only at such intervals as the Minister may direct, and on such attendance may sign the register in respect of all days on which the terms of the declaration set out on the register were satisfied in his case since his last attendance, as well as in respect of the actual day of attendance.”

The following new paragraph (I.A.) is inserted after paragraph 1 of Regulation 4 of the Regulations of 1920:—

“(I.A.)—An insured contributor who has failed on any day to attend and sign the register in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Regulation shall nevertheless be treated as if he had duly attended and signed on that day if he proves on a claim to unemployment benefit that he had good cause for such failure.”

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

The Coal Mines General Regulations (Lighting), 1934.

THE Board of Trade made, on 1st June, under section 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the Coal Mines General Regulations (Lighting), 1934.‡

The general effect of the regulations will be to facilitate and require a substantial improvement in mine lighting. All safety lamps used at the working face and for other specified work in the face area must satisfy higher standards of candle-power, and these standards must be reasonably maintained in pit service. On haulage roads a carefully controlled extension of fixed electric lights is permitted, subject to new conditions designed to ensure safety against the risk of explosion; and whitewashing at junctions, passbyes, and other important traffic points, as well as machinery rooms, is made compulsory. Other provisions of the regulations deal with lighting at the surface and at shaft insets and sidings.

Part II of the Regulations (dealing with lighting otherwise than by means of safety lamps) came into force on 1st July. Parts I and III (lighting by means of safety lamps, and general provisions) will come into force on 1st September next—except that any safety lamp lawfully used on or before that date may continue to be used until 31st December, 1936. This period of grace is intended to give time for the replacement of the large number of safety lamps now in use which fall short of the new lighting standards.

* 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.

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1934: No. 611. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1934: No. 562. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post-free).

* Returns have not yet been received from two Local Authorities in this district.

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

‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—A claim was submitted by the Customs and Excise Federation and the Customs and Excise Surveyors' Association for increased salary scales for the officer grade and surveyor grade in the Customs and Excise service. On behalf of the officers, the arguments advanced in support of the claim were the change of character and increased complexity of their work since 1921; the decrease in their number and therefore the increase in their individual value; the devolution of clerical work to a lower grade; and the introduction into their responsibilities of an increasing element of control of clerical staff. On behalf of the surveyors, it was contended that additional responsibilities had been laid upon them in the last twelve years; that their number had been reduced; and that their present salary scale was too short. In opposing the claim, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise pointed out that the substantial improvements in the salary scales of the grades concerned agreed in 1921 were offered by the Commissioners after taking into consideration, not only a reorganisation of duties and the increased responsibility thrown upon all grades of the outdoor service, but also having in mind the ever present possibility of increases in the work of the Department, and its liability at any time to undertake the assessment and collection of any duties within the ambit of Customs and Excise revenue. The greatly improved scales of salary then granted could not be regarded as definitely limited to the work then being performed. It was also stated that the work which has been added in recent years has not differed in broad general character from the older work.

The Court decided against the claim for increased salary scales, but suggested that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise might well consider the payment of gratuities to those officers and surveyors whose duties were particularly affected on the imposition of the general tariff in 1932. *Award No. 1584; dated 7th June, 1934.*

FIREBRICK WORKERS: STOURBRIDGE DISTRICT.—The workers' side of the Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge Firebrick District submitted a claim for the restoration of the wages reductions made under Industrial Court Award No. 1517 of 13th August, 1931.* They based their claim on the improvement in the firebrick trade in the district, on the fact that more workpeople were employed than in 1931, and that they were all working full time and in many cases overtime. In opposing the claim the employers submitted that while some improvement had taken place in the firebrick trade, it had not yet produced results which would justify a return to the wages levels obtaining before Award No. 1517.

The Court awarded that the wages reductions made under Award 1517 should be restored as to one half as from the beginning of the first pay period following 16th July, 1934, and as to the remaining half as from the beginning of the first pay period following 17th September, 1934. *Award No. 1585; dated 4th July, 1934.*

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

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING—NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to decide a matter of difference between the two sides of the Northampton Board of Conciliation and Arbitration relating to the amount to be deducted from the complete price for consol lasting consequent upon the elimination of the seats, which are now done on the auto seat laster. After hearing the evidence and contentions of the parties and viewing the operations in question, Mr. Willis issued his Award on 9th June determining the amount to be deducted.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING — WYCHBOLD, CHESHIRE.—Certain points of difference arose between the Engineering and Allied Employers London and District Association (on behalf of the Radio Communication Company) and the Constructional Engineering Union in regard to the Award dated 30th October, 1933, signed by Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., and the Award dated 30th October, 1933, signed by the Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B. (Chairman); Mr. R. N. Vyvyan (Employers' Representative), and Mr. R. Dennison (Workpeople's Representative) in connection with the erection at Wychbold of steel masts for the British Broadcasting Corporation. By agreement, these points of difference were referred back for decision by the board of arbitration as originally constituted. After hearing the parties the Board issued a unanimous Award on 13th June deciding the points at issue.

IRON AND STEEL—SCOTLAND.—A difference having arisen between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association (Scottish Division) and the Scottish Iron and Steel Trades Joint Committee regarding a claim by the joint committee that two meal half hours should be allowed and paid for to workers who are called upon to work an overshift, under the appropriate clauses of a Memorandum of Agreement dated 4th August, 1920, between the Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association (now merged in the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association) and the Scottish Steel Trades Joint Committee (now the Scottish Iron

and Steel Trades Joint Committee), Sheriff Principal J. M. Irvine, K.C., LL.D., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to decide the claim. After hearing the arguments submitted by the two sides Sheriff Irvine issued an Award on 21st June deciding that, under the Agreement between the parties, where workers are called upon to work a full overshift two meal half hours should be allowed and paid for in respect of the overshift. He further decided that the Award should come into operation as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date thereof.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T. (5) dated 11th June, 1934, to fix additional overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 8th August, 1934.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T. (6) dated 25th June, 1934, confirming the fixing of general minimum time-rates for certain classes of male workers and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 9th July, 1934, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, 1925 TO 1930.

Silicosis and Asbestosis: Proposed Amendments to Medical Arrangements Scheme.

THE Home Secretary gave notice on 22nd June that, in pursuance of his powers under section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, and after consultation with the industries concerned, he proposes to amend paragraph 12 of the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931, which provides for the initial medical examination of workmen newly engaged for employment in occupations included in the First Schedule to the Scheme, and for the suspension at such examination of workmen found to be suffering from silicosis or asbestosis, or from tuberculosis, or whose respiratory physique is such as to make them unsuitable for work in occupations exposing them to silica or asbestos dust.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ACCIDENTS.—*Factory and Workshop Acts, industrial accidents: descriptions of certain accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.* Published quarterly. Vol. V. 1st July, 1934, with index to Vols. I-IV. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

BLIND WORKERS.—*Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. Report of the sub-committee on marketing and other matters affecting the employment and vocational training of blind persons.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.]

CENSUS.—*Census of England and Wales, 1931. Occupation tables.* [S.O. publication; price 30s.]

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.—*Report on collective agreements in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Vol. I. Mining and quarrying industries, engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel and other metal industries, building, woodworking and allied industries.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 7s.]

INCAPACITATING SICKNESS.—*Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland, during the year 1st July, 1932 to 30th June, 1933.* Department of Health for Scotland. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—*International survey of legal decisions on labour law, 1932 (eighth year).* International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1934; price 8s.]

LABOUR STATISTICS.—*Twenty-first Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.* Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 4625; price 3s. 6d.]: see page 234 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—(i) *Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908. Report of a special inquiry into the working of overtime in coal mines in Lancashire.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 4626; price 2d.]; (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1934.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 4629; price 1d.]: see page 231 of this GAZETTE.

TRADE UNIONS.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1932, Part 4. Trade Unions. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of April and May, 1934.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets 4 and 5, 1934. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1931, page 368.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1934.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Foundations for Tanks : Wm. Tawse, Ltd., Aberdeen; Melville, Dundas & Whitson, Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. Jackson, Edinburgh.
Creosoted Douglas Fir : Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Southampton.
Crane and Railway Tracks : T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Achromatic Prism for Binoculars : Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.
Sub-Contractor for Glass : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Alternators, Motor, Control Gear, etc. : Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**American Cloth :** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bakery Plant, Electric :** Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Battery Components :** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blooms, Steel for Forgings :** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Steel, Peech & Ltd., Tozer Branch), Sheffield.—**Cable, Electric :** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Bootle; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cameras, Gunnery Record :** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractor for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloths and Dusters :** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Coal Bag Cloth :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Coal Sack Cloth :** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Compressing Equipments, H.P. Air :** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Cranes, Seaplane :** Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Crankshafts, Main Engine :** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutlery, Ordinary :** Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cylinders, Air :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Dial Sights :** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractor for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co. Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drums :** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Firebar Iron :** Hull Forge I. & S. Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Flour :** Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London, E.C.—**Forks, Spoons and other Flatware, Electro Plated Nickel Silver :** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Generator, O.D. :** McLaren Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Glass, Table :** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Jas. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Osram G.E.C. Glass Works, Lemington; Robinson, Son & Co. (late of Warrington), Birmingham; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Webb's Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Thos. Webb & Corbitt, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gunmetal Articles :** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Carron Company, Falkirk; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Hickin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—**Haricot Beans :** Lewis, Tilbury & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Herrings, Tinned :** Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Hoses, Flexible Bronze :** Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Kites, Otter, Otter Boards, etc. :** Rose St. Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness; J. Shervell, Ltd., Portsmouth; Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Lathes, Motor-driven Hexagon Turret :** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Lathes, Motor-driven Capstan :** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lathes, Combination Turret :** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lathes, 7 in. and 8½ in. Centres :** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Chucks: F. Pratt & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, 6½ in. and 9½ in. Centres :** Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Leather for Boot Repairing :** Highfield Tanning Co., Ltd., Runcorn; J. & W. N. Hutchings, Ltd., Warrington.—**Peas, Split :** Wheatsheaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Planing Machine, Bevel Gear :** Darling & Sellers, Ltd., Keighley.—**Plate, Electro :** John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham;

James Deakin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Plates, Steel Boiler :** British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Projector, Searchlight :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Propeller :** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Punching and Shearing Machine :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Rectifying Column for Oxygen Plant :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Replace Engines for Motor Boats :** Parsons Oil Engine Co., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—**Rolling Mills, Special :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: George Ellison, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Shades, Glass (for Lighting) :** Wm. Pearce & E. Cutler, Ltd., Birmingham; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Webb's Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shafts, Seamless Tube :** Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Sheets and Discs, Steel :** Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Scarphing Machine, Plate :** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Signalling Lanterns, Portable :** Aldis Bros., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Soap, Hard :** John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Rounds, Flats, Sections, Plates, Forgings, Nickel Chrome Rounds, Discs, Stainless Steel, etc. :** Kayser Ellison & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Scottish I. & S. Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Exors. of Jas. Hills, Bredbury, Stockport; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.—**Switchboards, Main Controlling and Dynamo Panels :** Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Testing Machine, Cordage :** Samuel Denison & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tools, Pneumatic and Spares :** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Varnishes :** Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Thomas Howse, Ltd., Birmingham; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough; Strathclyde Paint Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.—**Water System, Steam Main and Condenser :** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Steel Tubes, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Winches, Minesweeping :** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Windlasses, Steam and Hand :** Thos. Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Wire, Copper Brass and Phosphor Bronze :** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—**Wire Rope, Steel :** British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Silicon Sheet, etc. : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Bedsteads, Folding :** Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Binoculars, Prismatic :** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Bitumen, Tar, etc. :** Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Box Girder Bridge Parts :** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Boxes, Wooden :** Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Clothes, etc. :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, S.D. :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Cement Shellac :** F. T. Morrell & Co., London, N.W.—**Chassis :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, Lasting :** W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.—**Cloth, Silk :** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Cloth, White :** John Atkinson & Sons, (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Clothing, Full Dress :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Messengers', etc. :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Cooking Apparatus :** Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.—**Copper, Ingot :** H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dental Apparatus :** Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drain Clearing Apparatus :** Marshall Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drill, Khaki :** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Sons, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Epidiascopes :** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Extinguishers, Fire, Refills :** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Fans, Electric :** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generators :** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jackets and Trousers, Lasting :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Lathes :** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Linoleum, Brown :** Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Metal Rod :** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. and Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles :** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel Chrome Steel :** Aecles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury.—**Oxygen Gas :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Pads, Rubber :** British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Paint :** Locke Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Pickets, Steel :** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Pontoon Equipment :** Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—**Precision Boring Machine :** G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Puttees :** T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Road Roller :** Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Screws, Wood :** British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Shirts, Angola :** Pryce Jones, Ltd., Newtown; McIntyre Hogg Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—**Sleepers :** Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel, Mild, Sheet :** Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Surgical**

Appliances : S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; I.C.I. (Rexine), Ltd., Newton; Wilson Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Harman & Ellens, Redditch; E. Taylor, Ltd., Eccles.—**Surgical Instruments :** General Surgical Co., London, E.C.—**Tractors, Repair, etc. :** John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; **Transformers :** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Trestles, Bridging :** C. L. Jones, London, N.—**Tubes, Paper :** Paper Goods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sutton.—**Vegetable Paring Machines :** Wm. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Zinc :** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services (Building) :** Aldershot, Relief Drain: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Sanitary Annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Bordon and Longmoor, Repairs to Roads, etc.: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Bury St. Edmunds, Artificers' Works: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Chatham, Reconstruction of Conservatory Roof: Rice & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; Renewal of Floors: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Dunfermline, Engineer Services: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Edinburgh, Artificers' Works: J. Livingstone & Co., Falkirk. Gailes, T.A. Camp: D. Wilson & Sons, Dreghorn. Larkhill, Dining Room Block: A. E. Guest, Ltd., London, N.W. Maryhill, Renewal of Hot Water System: Munro & Miller, Ltd., Glasgow. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Artificers' Works: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Norwich, Artificers' Works: G. A. Kenney & Sons, Ipswich. Sandhurst, Artificers' Works: Stewart & Co., Twickenham. Shoburness, Periodical Painting: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Weedon, Artificers' Works: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Woolwich, Artificers' Works, H. Meckonik, London, W.; W. A. Mewburn & Co., Harlow; Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Worcester, Warwick and Lichfield, Artificers' Works: W. R. Lane & Son, Ltd., Coventry.

AIR MINISTRY.

A.G.S. Parts : Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Aircraft :** Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Aircraft Conversion :** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft Conversion Sets :** Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—**Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work and Spares :** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston.—**Aircraft Modification :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft Spares :** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Airscrews :** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Boxes, Fuse :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Building and Works Services :** Artificers' Works, Mildenhall: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Hangars, Aldershot, Gosport, Mildenhall, Northolt; Hangars, Dhibban, Shaibah and Abu Sueir: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Steel Fencing and Gates, Shaibah, Margil and Dhibban; Stores Sheds, Pulham: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Cameras :** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Canvas, Duck :** Jas. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Chassis, Six-Wheeled :** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clips, Release :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cloths, Table :** Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Cylinders, Oxygen :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Direction Finder :** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Drives, Flexible :** Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Engines, Aero, Rebuilding and Spares :** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aero, Repair :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aero, and Spares :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Spares :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ethylene Glycol :** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Felt :** Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury.—**Film, Camera :** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Gauges, Boost :** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Generating Sets, Petrol Electric :** Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Hose, Fuel :** Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—**Indicators, Air Speed :** "Korect" Depth Gauge Co., London, S.W.—**Indicators, True Reading :** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Indicators, Turn :** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Inertia Starters :** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Jackets, O.A. :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Oil Cooler Spares :** A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Radiators and Cases :** Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Regulators, Voltage :** D. H. Bonnell & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Suits, Flying :** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds.—**Thermometers, Oil Temperature :** Negretti & Zambra, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tracks, Overall :** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Trestles Jacking, Components for :** Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—**Trousers :** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Tyres :** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton; India Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Inchinnan.—**Vices, Parallel :** Fortis Eng. Co., Ltd., Leicester.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective :** Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Baskets, Trolley :** W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey.—**Batteries, Dry :** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bells, Electric :** Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Bodies for Chassis :** Bonallack & Sons, London, E.; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brackets, etc. :** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chains,**

Driving : Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chassis :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Chassis, Trailer for Motor Pumps :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Clothing, Leather :** H. Bednall, Walsall; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Coils, Loading :** Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cords, Telephone :** London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Engraving, etc., Type :** H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Wright, Ltd., Edgware.—**Gloves, Leather :** Frank Bryan, Ltd., Worcester.—**Jacks Pole :** Richard C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—**Labels :** F. Willis & Son, London, N.—**Motor Cycles and Combinations :** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath.—**Motor Vans :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Cylinder :** C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Parts for Stamping Machines :** Krag Maskin Fabric A/S, Romford; Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., London, W.—**Pipes, Steel :** John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Motor :** Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard.—**Rectifiers and Parts :** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby; Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Repair of Parcel Post Receptacles :** George Chapman & Sons, London, S.E.—**Rope Hemp :** British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—**Sleeves, Jointing :** Dugard Brothers, Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Powell Brothers, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stamps, India Rubber :** Richard E. Stromer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**String, Twine, etc. :** John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Truck Crossings, etc. :** Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Workington.—**Trucks, Trolleys, etc. :** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; T. Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford; W. B. Stubbs & Son, Hawkesth.—**Varnish, Weatherproof :** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Wallboards :** Venesta, Ltd., London, E.

Armoured Cable Laying, etc. : Liverpool-Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit-laying, etc. :** Bearwood (Birmingham): Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham. Eastbourne, Lewes, etc.: Ruddock & Meighan, Wealdstone. Ilford, etc. (Disconnected): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. West Ham, etc. (Disconnected): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Stepney, etc. (Disconnected): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Liverpool-Glasgow Cable (Lancaster-Carlisle Section): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Liverpool-Glasgow Cable (Liverpool-Lancaster Section); Liverpool-Glasgow Cable (Beattock-Glasgow Section); Liverpool-Glasgow Cable (Carlisle-Beattock Section): Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Hounslow-Staines Junction: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Turgis Green and Brookwood: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Buxton: J. E. Turner, Bury. Sale (Manchester): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Peterborough-Market Deeping-Stamford, etc.: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Fire Extinguishing Apparatus :** G.P.O. Electricity Supply K.E.B. Sub-station: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchange Apparatus :** Derwent: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Derwent: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator and Ringing Machines. Sheffield: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Sheffield: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator and Ringing Machines. Feltham (London): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Ealing, Welbeck: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Taunton: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Taunton: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Generators; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines. Elstree: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Elstree: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. Liberty (London): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Eastleigh: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Ryde (Isle of Wight): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Ryde: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. London Wall: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for London Wall: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines. Manchester Central: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Apparatus :** Oxford, Exeter: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Repeater Station Equipment :** Whitechurch (Salop), Derby, Fenny Stratford: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards : J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Cloth, Tracing :** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Paper :** J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; East Lanes Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley. **Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc. :** Group 375 (1934) Bookwork Printing, Group 376 (1934) Bookwork Printing: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 377 (1934) Bookwork Printing, Group 378 (1934) Bookwork Printing, Group 379 (1934) Bookwork Printing, Group 380 (1934) Bookwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.W. Group 381 (1934) Bookwork Printing: South Essex Recorders, Ltd., Ilford. 30,000 Sets 4 Posters: Howitt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. National Savings Stamps Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.,

London, E.C.—**Toilet Rolls**: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Atherton Post Office—Erection: James Cocker, Ltd., Walkden. Barrow-in-Furness Head Post Office—Alterations: R. T. Dockeray & Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Beccles Head Post Office—Erection of Garage and Workshop: J. Balls & Sons, Gt. Yarmouth. Blackfriars Road, S.E.—Adaptations to form Branch Post Office: Walker (Tooting), Ltd., London, S.W. Cambridge Sorting Office and Garage—Steel Windows, Door Frames and Lanterns: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Canterbury Employment Exchange—Erection: J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate. Carlisle Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection of Garage: J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle. Central Telegraph Office, General Post Office, West, E.C.—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Congleton Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions: J. Clayton, Ltd., Macclesfield. Eccles, Lancs., Employment Exchange—Erection: Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Exeter Station Sorting Office—Extension of Garage: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly. Hagley Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. Crowder, Birmingham. Hitchin Post Office—Steel Case-ments: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. Liverpool, Mossley Hill, M/P Hospital—Alterations: W. A. Rathbone, Liver- pool. Liverpool (Seamen's) Employment Exchange—Erection: Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Marlow Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Improvements: W. A. James & Sons, Maidenhead. Mount Pleasant Letter Office—Enclosures to Conveyor Motor Platforms: Limpus & Son, Ltd., Kingston-on- Thames. Norwich Head Post Office—Alterations: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Norwich. Post Office District Manager's Office, Park Place, Leeds—Alterations and Redecorations: W. Irvin & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Reading Telephone Exchange—Alterations: Harris (Contractors), Ltd., Hounslow. Ryde (Isle of Wight) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. C. Dean, High Wycombe. Stanley Post Office—Erection: H. F. Mole, Durham. Swansea Combine Garage—Steel lantern lights, casements, etc.: J. Williams & Sons (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow—Erection of Travelling Pulley Blocks: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester. Telephone House, Birmingham—Steelwork: Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Warrington Inland Revenue Office—Erection: C. L. Dale, Manchester. **Painting Services**: Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.—External Painting: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. General Post Office, King Edward Building, E.C.—Internal Painting: Decra, Ltd., London, W. General Post Office (North), E.C.—Internal Cleaning and Painting: Oates Bros., Bradford. Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.—Internal Painting: W. Chappell & Co., Ltd., London, W. Public Trustee Office, Kings- way—External and Internal Painting: Oates Bros., Bradford. War Office—Internal Painting and Cleaning Work: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Engineering Services**: Government Laboratory, Clements Inn—Heating Apparatus: Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Ministry of Health New Public Offices—Electric Passenger Lift: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester. Newcastle Station Sorting Office—Tunnel, Lift Shafts, etc.: Mitchell Bros., Sons & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Oxford Head Post Office—Heating and Hot Water Service Apparatus: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Royal Courts of Justice—Re-wiring for Electric Lighting: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Science Museum Office Block, S. Kensington—Erection of electric passenger lift: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester. H.M. Stationery Office, Shepherdess Walk, N.—Extension of Heating Apparatus: Heating Installations, Ltd., London, S.E. 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