# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred. There was a seasonal decline in employment between 24th September and 22nd October in the building and allied industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was also an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, principally in South Wales and South Yorkshire, and some decline in employment in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and in the hat and cap industry. On the other hand, employment showed an improvement in all the textile industries except carpet manufacture, in most of the clothing trades, in the boot and shoe, vehicle building, iron and steel, pottery and glass industries, in general engineering, and in certain food manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 22nd October, 1934, showed a slight decline as compared with a month earlier.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 16.4 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $16 \cdot 1^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and 18.1 at 23rd October, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 22nd October, 1934, was 18.8, and for females 9.9. At 24th September, 1934, the corresponding percentages were  $18.3^*$  and  $10.0^*$  and at 23rd October, 1933, they were  $21 \cdot 3$  and  $9 \cdot 5$ .

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 22nd October, 1934, there were approximately 10,206,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 37,000† less than at 24th September, 1934, but 279,000<sup>†</sup> more than at 23rd October, 1933.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment) .- At 22nd October, 1934, there were 1,695,897 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 48,224 more than at 24th September, 1934, but 158,393 less than at 23rd October, 1933. The total on 22nd October, 1934, included 1,374,079 men, 58,640 boys, 215,682 women and 47,496 girls. It was made up of 600,392 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 745,730 applicants for transitional payments, 211,207 other insured persons (including 12,062 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 138,568 uninsured persons. Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 22nd October, 1934, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 242,762 men, 4,789 boys, 87,688 women and 2,960 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 338,199 was 14,497 less than at 24th September, 1934, and 19,470 less than at 23rd October, 1933. It included 302,320 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 15,604 applicants for transitional payments, and 20,275 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

#### 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 October resulted in an increase of over £28,500 in the weekly full-time wages of over 760,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £100 in those of 2,200 workpeople.

The principal changes consisted of increases in the wages of railway workers, coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, and workpeople in the electrical contracting, the light castings, and the seed crushing and compound cake manufacturing industries. The workpeople affected by decreases in wages were mainly iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 22nd October, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 83,943 men, 66 boys, 1,527 women and 3 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 85,539 was 3,921 more than at 24th September, 1934, but 1,255 less than at 23rd October, 1933. It included 62,020 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 22,432 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,087 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 44 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. both at 1st October, 1934, and at 1st November, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 27, 25 and 26, respectively.

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

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 47. In addition, 6 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 13,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 71,000 working days.

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\* The percentages for September have been revised (see p. 410). † The figures for 24th September, 1934, and 23rd October, 1933, have been revised (see p. 393).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

### CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1934.

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 406 of this issue.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased to do so within a limited period.

The total number of insured persons aged 16-64 inclusive in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1934, is estimated at 12,690,000 (including 150,000 persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). The corresponding figure at the beginning of July, 1933, was 12,620,000; there was thus an increase of 70,000 in the number of insured persons in the insurance year 1933-34. The changes in the estimated numbers of men, boys, women, and girls insured at the beginning of July, 1933, and 1934, respectively, are shown in the Table given below :— The following Table shows the variation which has occurred within recent years, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the distribution of the insured population as between men, boys, women and girls.

Date.		Insured at date in first column.	- 00	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.				
						1	Number.	Per Cent.
				M	EN.			
July,	1929	 			8,157,820	4	107 050	
n	1930	 			8,326,600	+++	107,950 168,780	+ 1.3
,,,	1931	 			8,599,600	+	273,000	+ 2.1
	1932	 			8,737.900	+	138,300	+ 3.3
39	1933	 			8,830,600	+	92,700	+ 1.6
>>	1934	 			8,957,100	+	126,500	+ 1.1 + 1.4
				B	OYS.			1 - 1
July,	1929						0.5.500	
,,,	1930	 			597,530	+	25,500	+ 4.5
	1931	 			604,930	+	7,400	+ 1.2
**	1932	 			588,800	-	16,130	- 2.7
"	1933	 	••••		565,800	-	23,000	- 3.9
>> >>	1934	 			515,400 478,100	-	50,400 37,300	- 8.9
				1	MEN.		01,000 )	- 1.2
July,	1020							
	1930	 ••••			2,890,340	+	53,250	+ 1.9
	1931	 			3,014,360	+	124,020	+ 4.3
	1932	 			3,135,400	+	121,040	+ 4.0
**	1933	 			3,070,400	-	65,000	- 2.1
"	1934	 			3,137,700	+	67,300	+ 2.2
**		 		)	3,146,000	+	8,300	+ 0.3
4				Gn	RLS.			
	1929	 		]	448,310	+	25,800 [	+ 6.1
	1930	 			459,810	÷	11,500	+ 2.6
,,	1931	 			448,000	-	11,810	- 2.6
	1932	 			435,700	-	12,300	- 2.7
22	1933	 			401,300	-	34,400	- 7.9
,,	1934	 			378,800	-	22,500	- 5.6

	Est	imated Numb	ers insured in	Great Brita	in.
Date.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
	(18–64).	(16–17).	(18–64).	(16–17).	(16-64).
July, 1933	8,674,000	507,400	3,046,300	392,300	12,620,000
July, 1934	8,796,000	470,600	3,053,100	370,300	12,690,000

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number insured at the beginning of July, 1934, is estimated at 12,960,000, representing an increase of 75,000 as compared with the estimated number at the beginning of July, 1933. The numbers of men, boys, women and girls included in these totals at the respective dates are shown in the Table below :—

Date.	Estimated	Numbers inst	ured in Great Ireland.	Britain and	l Northern
	Men (18–64).	Boys (16–17).	Women (18–64).	Girls (16–17).	Total (16-64).
July, 1933 July, 1934	8,830,600 8,957,100	515,400 478,100	3,137,700 3,146,000	401,300 378,800	12,885,000 <b>*</b> 12,960,000

The following Table shows the growth of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923, to July, 1934. As from 2nd January, 1928, persons of 65 years of age and over, who had previously been in the position of insured contributors, were exempted from the payment of contributions. As the figures for the years 1923–1927 relate therefore to insured persons of 16 years and over, while those for later years relate to insured persons of 16 and under 65 years of age, the index numbers given have been calculated by equating the figure for 1927 for persons aged 16–64 to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, in order to obtain a continuous series covering the whole period. The Table shows that in the five years between July, 1929, and July, 1934, there was an increase in the number of insured men of nearly 800,000. The rate of increase among men was highest in 1930–1931, in which year the number insured rose by over 270,000, and lowest in 1932–33, when the increment was 92,000. In the following year, 1933–34, the increase amounted to over 126,000. The greater increase recorded during the past as compared with the previous year is probably largely due to the improvement in employment between July, 1933, and July, 1934.

Among women, the great increases, amounting to over 120,000, which were recorded in each of the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, have not since been approached. In 1931-32, largely as a result of the Anomalies Regulations, the numbers of insured women fell by about 65,000, but in the following year there was a substantial recovery and an increase of over 67,000 was recorded. The increase in the past year, 1933-34, was, however, again substantially lower, amounting only to about 8,000. This relatively small increase among insured women corresponds with a decline, as compared with the previous year, in the rate of improvement in employment among females. The decrease in the number of insured boys and girls which set in in 1930-31 has continued uninterruptedly. In 1933-34 the decrease among boys was over 37,000, as compared with over 50,000 in the previous year; among girls it was 22,500, as compared with over. 34,000. These decreases are largely due to the fall in the birth rate in the years 1915–1918. The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured, represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entranis on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. Usually about 75 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent. of new entrants consist almost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such as agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons, insured at an earlier date, who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering one of the classes from which adult entrants and re-entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment.

Year (July)		Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Yes (Jul		Number Insured.*	Index No.
I	GED	16 AND OVE	R.	tur -	AGE	D 16 TO 64.	
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		11,485,800 11,664,000 11,892,000 12,041,000 12,131,000	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     101 \cdot 6 \\     103 \cdot 5 \\     104 \cdot 8 \\     105 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	••••	11,784,000 11,881,500 12,094,000 12,405,700 12,771,800 12,809,800 12,885,000 12,960,000	$   \begin{array}{r}     105 \cdot 6 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     108 \cdot 4 \\     111 \cdot 2 \\     114 \cdot 5 \\     114 \cdot 8 \\     115 \cdot 5 \\     116 \cdot 1   \end{array} $

Between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent., each year, of the numbers insured in 1923. In the next three years the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923; a considerable part of this acceleration in the rate of increase was due to relaxations in 1930, in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. But after July, 1931, this movement was arrested. In the year 1931-32, mainly owing to the effect of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments, the rate of increase dropped to only 0.3 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In each of the two succeeding years, 1932-33 and 1933-34, the rate of expansion showed a slight recovery, but the rate of increase (0.7 and 0.6 per cent. respectively)remained, with the exception of the year 1931-32, the lowest recorded in any of the years under review.

In the period from July, 1925–July, 1930, the rate of entry into insurance in Great Britain remained, both as regards males and females, at a remarkably uniform level, but since July, 1930, there has been a definite, if not a pronounced, decline in the proportion which new entrants bear to the numbers insured at the beginning of each year. As might be expected, this has been most marked among juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age. Among men the rate of entry, which fell in 1932–33 to about 80 per cent. of that recorded in the years immediately preceding, regained its former level in 1933–34. The number of women new entrants, which was about 104,000 in 1928–29 and 1929–30, declined to nearly 85,000 in each of the succeeding three years, but recovered in 1933–34 to 101,000, or nearly the pre-1930 level.

\* The figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the years 1931 to 1933, as published in the November, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE haze been slightly revised, The revisions do not affect the totals for Great Britain. In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Separate figures are not available for the

total number of exitants nor for the number of re-entrants. For these items the most that can be done is to give a figure representing the balance of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemes; for the years 1925-1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, and for the years 1927-1934 to persons aged 16 to 64 :--

Y.ar.	into	w Entra Insura Per cent	nce.	I minu	itants f nsurance s re-ent Per cent	e, rants.	Net Increas or Decreas Per cent.		ase.	
- curr	Males.	Fe- males.	* Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28	5·9 5·6 5·5	12·4 11·6 11·8	7.6 7.2 7.2	-4.9	$-11 \cdot 6$ $-10 \cdot 4$ $-10 \cdot 1$	-6.3	+0.7		+1.3 +0.9 +0.8	
Average 1925-28	5.7	11.9	7.3	-4.8	-10.7	-6.3	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0	
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34	5·3 5·3 5·1 4·5 4·1 4·0	11.6 11.4 9.9 8.8 9.1 9.1	7.0 7.0 6.4 5.7 5.4 5.4	-3.3		-4.4	+2.0 +2.9 +1.3 +0.4	+4.1 + 3.3 - 2.2 + 1.0	+2.6 +3.0 +0.3	

proportions of new entrants. The exitant figures show that the movement of men out of the depressed trades has continued. This is particularly the case with the cotton and shipbuilding and ship repairing industries; but a similar, if less marked, movement is shown in coal mining, tinplate manufacture, tailoring, boot and shoe manufacture, and watch, jewellery, etc., manufacture.

The industries into which men have transferred from other industries include coke oven and by-product works, the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pipes, constructional engineering, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electric cable, apparatus and lamps, the silk and artificial silk industries, and the building industry. There has been an appreciable decline in the number of women in the mining industries, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the cotton industry, artificial silk yarn manufacture, textile bleaching etc., trades, food, drink and tobacco industries, printing, etc., and rubber trades. The number of women has increased, however, in the paper and some of the dress industries, general engineering, stove and general ironfounding, electric cable, apparatus and lamp manufacture, silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, the manufacture of leather goods and of musical instruments, in the building industry and in commerce and finance.

The Table on page 411 divides the whole insured population o Great Britain into 55 industry groups. In the year July, 1933-June, 1934, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 34 of these groups. The remaining 21 industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers insured in 1933-34, are :--

The Table shows that the rate of exit for both males and females was fairly uniform up to June, 1928. For males the average for 1925-28 was 4.8 per cent. and for females 10.7 per cent. There was a progressive decline in the rate of exit, however, in each of the three years 1928-31; and in 1930-31, when there was an increase of 360,000 in the estimated numbers insured, the percentage rate of exit fell to 2.2 for males and 6.6 for females. There was a rise in 1931-32 in both percentages; in the following year the males' rate of exit increased and that of females declined; but in the insurance year 1933-34 the movements were reversed, the males' rate decreasing and the females' rate increasing. The continued low exitant rate for males is no doubt largely due to the fall in emigration, and to trade depression, which discourages entry into business on own account. The slight fall in the rate of exit this year may be due, in part, to the improvement in employment in industries such as iron and steel, coal mining, engineering and building, which are predominantly men's industries. On the other hand, the rate of exit among females increased to some extent as compared with last year, corresponding with the decline in the rate of improvement of employment among females.

#### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1933-34.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications represent the net result of the influence ot a number of factors.

On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemployment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences loss through death, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases of salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65. In addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 411, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1934, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year July, 1933, to June, 1934, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a particular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previous eight years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November of each year from 1926 to 1933 inclusive. In the Table on page 411 no separate figures are given for gas, water and electricity supply, or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are influenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemployment insurance, and, therefore, are not entirely conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

Percentage
decrease.

Cotton							6.5
Shipbuilding an	d ship r	epairin	g				6.3
Rubber							4.9
Coal mining							4.1
Tin plates							4.0
Watches, clocks	, plate,	jewelle	ry, etc.				4.0
Tailoring							3.8
Textile bleachin	ng, print	ing, dy	eing, et	te.			3.4
Shipping service	e and fis	hing					2.7
Vehicles other t			cles an	d aircra	aft		2.5
Public works co	ntractin	g					2.3
Drink, tobacco,		-					2.2
Printing, publis			oinding				1.9
Chemicals, pain							1.8
Boots, shoes, sli			8				1.7
National Gover							1.6
Pottery, earthen							1.2
General enginee							1.1
Food manufact	-			, biscui	ts, cak	es,	
etc							0.9
Woollen and wo	orsted						0.5
Dock, harbour,	river an	d canal	l servic	0			0.1

The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important variations between the different industries. The depressed industries attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanding industries as a rule show proportions well above the average. Among the latter, the more important, in the case of males, are the electrical trades, the manufacture of miscellaneous metal goods, of bricks, tiles and pipes, and of hosiery, the bread, biscuit, etc., and woodworking industries, the distributive trades, commerce and finance, and the hotel, public-house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry services. Among females the electrical, musical instrument, glass and artificial silk industries, with hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, the distributive trades, and commerce and finance show high

The industries in which the rate of increase in 1933-34 was above the average for all industries taken together (0.5 per cent.) include :---

> Percentage increase.

Constructional engineering				9.0
Electric wiring, cable, apparatus, lam	ps, etc.			8.6
Silk manufacture and artificial silk we				6.8
Brick, tile, pipe, etc., making				6.6
Commerce and finance				6.6
Coke ovens and by-product works				6.1
Leather and leather goods				5.4
Building				5.1
Dress industries other than tailoring				4.1
Miscellaneous metal goods manufactu	re			3.9
Industries and services not separately	specifi	ed		3.8
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft				3.7
Hosiery				3.1
Musical instruments				3.1
Woodworking other than furniture	making	g, uph	ol-	
stering, etc				2.9
Paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, et	te.			2.9
Hotels, boarding-houses, etc				2.7
Artificial silk yarn				2.6
Glass trades				2.3
Furniture making, upholstering, etc.				2.3
Stove, grate, pipe, etc., and general i	ronfoun	ding		2.2
Pig iron, steel melting and iron puddli	ing furn	aces, e	tc.	2.0
o how here and here of the second sec				7 0

\* The figures for males have been revised so as to include men entering insurance on discharge from H.M. Forces, who were hitherto excluded from the figures.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 1.0 ... ... Textiles other than cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk, 1.5 and hosiery ... ... ... ... ... ... 1.3 Bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. ... ... ... ... 1.2 Road transport, communication and storage ... ... 1.2 Local Government service ... ... ... ... Manufacture of metals, other than iron and steel and 1.1 tinplates ... ... ... ... ... ... 0.9 Marine engineering ... ... ... ... ... 0.8 Electrical engineering ... ... ... ... ... 0.7 Distributive trades ... ... .... ... ...

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1923-34.

The Table given on pages 412 and 413 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of eleven years, 1923-1934, in the numbers of persons attached to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928-33 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis.

The insured industries have been classified under nine groups, viz.: fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and contracting; gas, water and electricity supply; transport, communication, storage and distribution; commerce, banking, insurance and finance; miscellaneous services; and national and local government. Within each of these groups the component industries in which the numbers of insured persons have shown a net increase during the eleven years have been distinguished separately from those which have shown a net decrease, and within each of these two groups they have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase.

The following Table shows, for each of the nine groups taken as a whole, the estimated numbers insured aged 16-64 at July, 1934, and the estimated change between July, 1923, and July of each of the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, expressed as a percentage of the figures for 1923. The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland:— 1930 to 1933, have recovered to some extent, and are now 102 per cent. above the 1923 figures; while the numbers in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft group, which increased considerably in the previous year, showed a further notable increase and are now  $43 \cdot 2$  per cent. higher than the 1923 level. Constructional engineering, which in the years 1931-33 showed a tendency to decline, advanced during the past year, the numbers increasing from  $28 \cdot 8$  per cent. to  $39 \cdot 6$  per cent. above the level of 1923.

Other important industries in which the advance has been generally steady, and at a rate above the average, include the manufacture of hosiery, shirts, collars, underclothing, etc., and the miscellaneous metal and miscellaneous food industries. During the past year iron and steel tube making recovered practically to the level of July, 1930, and there was also a considerable advance in the carpet industry. The chemical industry showed some increase in numbers insured in the past year. Printing, publishing and book-binding, tailoring and rubber manufacture receded somewhat durng the year.

Among the manufacturing industries which experienced a decline in the numbers insured, the most important are shipbuilding and ship repairing, general engineering, iron and steel manufacture, and the cotton and woollen and worsted textile industries. These industries show reductions in personnel varying from 39.1 per cent. in shipbuilding and ship repairing to 11.4 in the woollen and worsted industry. The iron and steel industry showed some increase in the last year; possibly due to the expansion in constructional engineering.

	Estimated	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1923.			
Group.	insured at July, 1934.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	
Fishing* Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Building and contracting Gas, water and electricity supply Gas, water and electricity supply Transport, communication, storage and distribution Commerce, banking, insurance and finance Miscellaneous services (including pro- fessional services; entertainments and sports; hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, club, etc. service; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning)	32,190 1,084,290 6,024,100 1,199,940 194,600 2,873,750 256,960	+30.0 -12.0 +5.3 +42.6 $+5.6^{\dagger}$ $+41.3^{\dagger}$ +8.7	+34.4 -13.8 +5.3 +44.4 $+10.8^{\dagger}$ $+42.6^{\dagger}$ +9.8	$+34 \cdot 4$ $-17 \cdot 0$ $+5 \cdot 5$ $+49 \cdot 1$ $+18 \cdot 0^{\dagger}$ $+43 \cdot 7^{\dagger}$ $+14 \cdot 0$	
National and local government	824,430 469,740	+46.0 +16.4	+52.9 +17.6	+57.2 + 18.4	
All industries and services	12,960,000	+14.8	+15.5	+16.1	

While the insured population as a whole has increased by  $16 \cdot 1$  per cent. in the eleven-year period 1923-34, the numbers in transport and distribution<sup>‡</sup> have increased by over 40 per cent., those in building and contracting by nearly 50 per cent., and those in the miscellaneous services<sup>‡</sup> by nearly 60 per cent. These groups together now include over 37 per cent. of all insured workers. The numbers in manufacturing industries have increased by only  $5 \cdot 5$  per cent., while the numbers in mining and quarrying have declined by  $17 \cdot 0$  per cent.

In the building and contracting group, the great increase in numbers in public works contracting which took place between 1929 and 1932 has been followed by a slight shrinkage; but these losses have been more than counterbalanced by the increased number in the building industry, which now stands at 36.2 per cent. above the 1923 level. For the group as a whole the expansion over the eleven year period is 49.1 per cent.

In the transport and distribution group, the rapid expansion, in recent years, of omnibus services is reflected in the increase by 73.2 per cent. of the numbers in the tramway and omnibus service, an increase which is well above the average of that in the expanded industries. There was, however, a slight fall in numbers in the last insurance year. Other road transport services show an expansion only slightly less marked. The distributive trades, which now comprise more than two million insured persons, exhibit a notable increase of  $62 \cdot 9$  per cent. in the numbers of their insured workpeople\*; but it is significant that the rate of increase in this industry has slackened very considerably since mid-1932, as compared with the six years immediately preceding. These three industry groups, together with shipping service, show, as a whole, an increase of 58.8 per cent. The numbers of insured workers in the railway services declined considerably to July, 1933, but show some recovery in the past year, and now stand at 27.4 per cent. below the 1923 numbers. The insured workpeople in this industry include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service. If the classes covered by certificates of exception were included at both dates the decrease would be approximately 13.5 per cent. The numbers insured in dock and harbour service decreased steadily, except for a temporary recovery in 1930-31, from 1929 to 1933, but remained practically unchanged in the past year, the aggregate decline since 1923 being 8.6 per cent.

In the mining and quarrying group, the industries concerned with the production of stone, slate, chalk, sand and gravel have expanded by 46.6 per cent. These have no doubt been stimulated by the activity in the building and contracting industries. On the other hand, the whole of the sub-group engaged in the mining of coal and metallic ores has declined by 19.6 per cent. In coal mining alone the numbers have declined by 18.7 per cent.; but in iron ore and ironstone mining, the numbers in which had fallen last year to 60 per cent. of the 1923 level, the downward movement has been arrested and the percentage has risen by 3 points.

The manufacturing group includes just over six million insured workpeople, divided among 75 industries. Within this group the industries that have expanded include a little over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million workpeople, spread over 46 industries, and these show an increase of 28.8per cent. since 1923. The remainder of the group includes 29 industries with nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million workpeople, and this section shows a contraction of 16.8 per cent.

In this group the electrical trades have shown a great advance; in the wiring and contracting branch the numbers have increased by 190 per cent. since 1923; while in the manufacture of cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., and in electrical engineering, there have been increases of 86.6 and 52.5 per cent. respectively. Other industries which show an expansion well above the average consist largely of those ancillary to the building industry, together with others engaged in the manufacture of domestic or personal requisites such as furniture, stationery, and musical instruments. The expansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedly due mainly to the development of broadcasting and gramophone manufacture. The numbers in silk and artificial silk manufacture, which declined from The insured workpeople in gas, water and electricity supply also represent a part only of the total number of workers in the group. The insured section shows an increase of 18 per cent. since 1923 and if the excepted classes were included it is probable that the increase would amount to about  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The industries in the "miscellaneous Services" group\* all show large increases, the most important being in "entertainments and sports," with an increase of 92.3 per cent., and in hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house and club service, with an increase of 61.4 per cent. In commerce, banking, insurance and finance there has been an increase of 14 per cent.

In the National and Local Government Group the figures for National Government show a net fall of 35.8 per cent., due to the large reduction in temporary staffs down to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 there was a slight increase, followed by a decrease in 1933 and 1934, again largely due to reduction in temporary staffs. The figures for Local Government, which show an increase of 59.6 per cent., have probably been raised by the inclusion of a number of workers engaged on works specially undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The heaviest increases in this service occurred between 1929 and 1931 at the same time as the large increase in public works contracting, but have continued since at a lower rate.

It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries which have expanded since 1923 now include two and a half times as many insured workpeople as the contracted industries. They have expanded to the extent of 41.6 per cent. of the numbers included therein in 1923. The contracted industries now include about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million insured workpeople, and the decline in their numbers is 18.3 per cent. of the figures for 1923. The percentage decline in these industries in the aggregate was greater in 1932-33 than in any of the other years under review.

The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen who are outside the scope of the scheme.
† The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception.
‡ It should be observed that reductions in rates of remuneration may have brought within the field of unemployment insurance a considerable number of non-manual workers (e.g., in the distributive trades and in certain services) who were not insurable in 1923

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1934. These are as shown in the following Table.

\* See footnote ‡ in previous column.

Relative Proportions of the total Insured Population included in certain large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1934.

Industry Group.	Percentages of insure	
	July, 1923.	July, 1934.
Shipping and Fishing	1.3	1.4
Mining and Coke Ovens Metal Trades (including Engineering,	11.9	1·4 8·5
Vehicles and Shipbuilding)	19.2	16.2
Pottery and Glass	1.0	0.9
Chemicals	1.8	1.7
Textiles	11.4	9.4
Leather Trades	0.6	0.6
Clothing	5.0	4.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.4	4.3
Woodworking and Paper	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks,	n-The Barrie	
Artificial Stone, Cement, etc	8.1	10.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.5	1.5
Transport and Communication (except	1.105.1.2.551	2 - and the second
Shipping)	5.8	5.5
Distributive	10.9	15.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	2.0
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and		
Services	10.4	12.5
Totals	100.0	100.0

#### people aged 16 to 64 in the industry. A review of recent years shows that a decrease of 22,620 in 1930-31 was followed by decreases of 1,920 in 1931-32 and 21,000 in 1932-33. In the last insurance year, the numbers transferred from other industries to coal mining showed some increase, but the numbers who transferred from coal mining to other industries were about 11,000 higher than in the previous year, and the total decrease in the number of insured persons in the industry amounted to more than 42,000.

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In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the following Table which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in the months July to September :—

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal- mining.	Transfers to coal- mining.	Net transfers from coal mining.
Building and public works contracting	17 909	0 701	1 1 1 0 7
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	13,808	2,381	11,427
Metal and metal goods manufacture	1,342	500	842
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel	1,441	369	1,072
founding	916	349	567
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc	742	150	592
Brick, tile, etc., making	1,699	422	1,277
Mining (other than coal-mining)	632	234	398
Hotel and laundry services	436	134	302
Construction and repair of vehicles	346	106	240
l'extile industries	514	170	344
shipbuilding	75	39	36
Food, drink and tobacco	296	91	205
Rubber and leather trades	85	12	73
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking	202		148
Papermaking, printing, etc.	76	25	
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes)	66	54 25 23	51 43
Commerce and finance	59	11	48
Other industries and corrigion	9,081	2,315	
other mulisoties and services	0,001	2,010	6,766
Totals	31,816	7,385	24,431

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The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population; while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 15.5 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their proportions.

During the past year (July, 1933—June, 1934) the proportions in the following main groups remained stationary: Chemicals; Food, Drink and Tobacco; Woodworking and Paper; Transport and Communication (except Shipping) and Distributive. There was a slight rise in the proportions in Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding); Leather; Building; Gas, Water and Electricity Supply; Commerce; and Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services. There was a corresponding fall in Shipping and Fishing; Mining; Pottery; Textiles and Clothing. Mining and Textiles showed the greatest fall, and the increase was largest in Building.

#### COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1934. This decline first appeared in the year 1924-25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by nearly 20 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 182,740 in the numbers of insured workThe new entrants into insurance during the year 1933-34 in the coal-mining industry numbered 21,234, while 7,385 persons transferred thereto from other industries. As the *net* decrease of numbers in the industry was 42,390, the gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1933, and June, 1934, must therefore have numbered not less than 71,000, as compared with 49,340 in the previous year, 36,596 in 1931-32, 61,360 in 1930-31, and 80,287 in 1928-29.

The degree of change in this industry during the past eight years has not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers have risen rapidly since July, 1926, from approximately 2,000 to 7,690. All the other areas show decreases over the same period. The rate of net decline in these areas since 1923 has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset, and Lancashire and Cheshire, and least in Yorkshire and Derbyshire :---

District figures are given in the Table below :---

COAL MINING INDUSTRY-GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons		Estimated of Insured	Persons	Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).				0).						
and and a fair of a principle	aged 16 a		aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Aged 16 and over.				in dick	Aged 16	to 64 in	nclusive.		11 11	
Bundlings S. athuna	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1934.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	<b>July</b> , 1929.	July, 1930.	<b>July,</b> 1931,	July, 1932.	July. 1933.	July, 1934.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland	1,243,450 1,090,240 153,210	1,198,800 1,057,210 141,590	1,164,190 1,026,770 137,420	981,450 867,020 114,430	$   \begin{array}{c}     101 \cdot 3 \\     101 \cdot 2 \\     101 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	99·2 99·3 98·6	98.6 98.8 96.6	97.0	92·4 93·3 86·2	$     \begin{array}{r}       89 \cdot 1 \\       90 \cdot 0 \\       81 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	88.7 89.5 81.7	86.8 87.5 81.1		84 · 9 85 · 7 78 · 9	81.9
Principal Districts in England and Wales : Northumberland	63,040 178,550	60,190 165,850	58,510 161,240	50,140 136,750	101·6 101·6	97·5 99·0	96·6 98·2		87.0 91.7	85·8 88·5	84·9 88·5	82·9 85·5		83·3 83·2	81·8 78·8
Cumberland and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Worcs. and Salop Gloucester and Somerset Kent Wales and Monmouth	$12,390 \\180,420 \\117,260 \\64,960 \\69,980 \\15,160 \\86,320 \\16,460 \\2,040 \\282,740$	$12,830 \\194,860 \\104,940 \\67,830 \\73,410 \\13,770 \\81,720 \\14,270 \\2,800 \\264,150$	$12,480 \\189,480 \\102,030 \\65,950 \\71,360 \\13,370 \\79,450 \\13,870 \\2,720 \\255,770$	$10,370 \\ 164,200 \\ 80,900 \\ 61,570 \\ 61,090 \\ 13,460 \\ 64,160 \\ 11,020 \\ 7,690 \\ 204,660$	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       105 \cdot 8 \\       95 \cdot 8 \\       98 \cdot 4 \\       104 \cdot 8 \\       91 \cdot 4 \\       97 \cdot 5 \\       96 \cdot 1 \\       106 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	and the second se	$     \begin{array}{r}       108 \cdot 0 \\       89 \cdot 5 \\       104 \cdot 4 \\       104 \cdot 9 \\       90 \cdot 8 \\       94 \cdot 7 \\       86 \cdot 7 \\       137 \cdot 3     \end{array} $		98.6 104.6 78.8 96.6 98.9 92.2 84.6 79.4 221.1 84.2	98.1101.979.799.697.683.084.574.2269.084.0	94.5 102.2 77.4 102.1 94.3 85.6 82.7 71.5 297.8 79.9		91.5 98.7 74.3 101.4 93.4 88.3 81.7 70.1 348.3 78.0	86.1 93.6 71.0 97.5 89.8 91.4 76.5 68.9 388.2 74.7

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

It should be observed, however, that the changes in the geographical distribution of the insured population are not necessarily indicative of actual migration among insured persons, although such migration has of course taken place to some extent. For example, if a district formerly agricultural becomes mainly industrial, there may be an increase in the number of insured persons in that district, apart from any influx of population, by reason of the fact that residents may leave uninsured agricultural pursuits to engage in insurable occupations. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

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The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in the surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE since 1927, and in the issue for December, 1926. The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries, and, latterly, the textile trades, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country and in Wales; while the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern Section.

This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change. Ta secure Emissions to the sec

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CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

(EXCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES.)

and we do not the	d Number	Estimate	1 Number	Index Number			of Insured Persons (1923 = $100$ ).								
Division. Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. July, July, 1923. July, 1927.	of Insure	ed Persons	aged 1	d Persons 6 to 64 isive.	Aged 16 and over.			Aged 16 to 64.							
		July 1927.	July, 1934.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July. 1933.	July, 1934.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands Midlands Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	Thousands. 2,004 756 767 1,682 1,964 2,071 1,288 618 253	Thousands. 2,150 876 833 1,783 2,025 2,148 1,306 629 254	Thousands. 2,091 849 807 1,733 1,962 2,090 1,268 608 249	Thousands. 2,437 1,037 918 1,928 2,081 2,165 1,352 622 268	$   \begin{array}{c}     100 \cdot 4 \\     103 \cdot 8 \\     101 \cdot 3 \\     101 \cdot 7 \\     100 \cdot 9 \\     101 \cdot 0 \\     100 \cdot 9 \\     101 \cdot 1 \\     102 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     103 \cdot 9 \\     107 \cdot 8 \\     103 \cdot 3 \\     103 \cdot 9 \\     102 \cdot 0 \\     102 \cdot 2 \\     102 \cdot 5 \\     100 \cdot 8 \\     105 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     105 \cdot 3 \\     111 \cdot 9 \\     106 \cdot 0 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     102 \cdot 7 \\     103 \cdot 4 \\     102 \cdot 8 \\     101 \cdot 8 \\     105 \cdot 2 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 3 \\     115 \cdot 8 \\     108 \cdot 6 \\     106 \cdot 0 \\     103 \cdot 1 \\     103 \cdot 7 \\     101 \cdot 4 \\     101 \cdot 8 \\     100 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 \cdot 2 \\ 118 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     113 \cdot 6 \\     122 \cdot 0 \\     113 \cdot 0 \\     109 \cdot 7 \\     104 \cdot 4 \\     105 \cdot 2 \\     101 \cdot 6 \\     97 \cdot 6 \\     104 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$126 \cdot 9$ $116 \cdot 2$ $113 \cdot 0$ $106 \cdot 2$	115.8 108.9 110.4 108.0 101.4	$   \begin{array}{r}     135 \cdot 9 \\     122 \cdot 1 \\     115 \cdot 7 \\     109 \cdot 5 \\     109 \cdot 0 \\     107 \cdot 2 \\     103 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	138.0 122.9 116.8 109.5 108.6 107.6 104.0	125.1 141.4 123.5 117.9 109.4 107.4 108.1 104.1 108.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,808	101.2	103-2	104 • 5	105-3	106.1	108.0	110 · 8	114 • 1	114.4	115.0	115.7

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). During the two years 1927–1929 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influenced by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, particularly in the Northern Section and in Wales, where unemployment was most severe. In these two years the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 305,000.

This apparent arrest of the movement from North to South was attributable largely to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment was heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made. On the other hand there was a decline in 1931–32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, and this was due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland in that year may have been due to the same cause.

The figures for the succeeding two years 1932–34 show that the rate of growth of the insured population continued to be greater in the Southern than in the Northern Section; but the difference between the two rates of expansion was not, on the whole, so marked between 1929 and 1934 as between 1923 and 1929. In Wales an absolute decline, between 1923 and 1929, of  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. of the numbers insured was followed by an increase between the later date and 1934 of  $6 \cdot 5$  per cent., no doubt as a result of the extension of the depression to areas to which workers from Wales had been transferring in the earlier period. The spread of the depression since 1929 to areas which formerly were relatively prosperous has necessarily tended to diminish the inequalities, between different areas, in rates of growth.

with  $24 \cdot 2$  per cent. in 1923. At July, 1934 the Southern Section of Great Britain included  $49 \cdot 3$  per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with  $45 \cdot 7$  per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the eleven years (exclusive of special schemes) is  $15 \cdot 7$  per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is  $24 \cdot 9$  per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 7.9 per cent.

In the following Tables a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1927 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country. or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923.

(a) Industries showing since 1927 an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section, and a decrease in the rest of the country.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery Iron and Steel Tubes Dress industries not separately specified	+ 5,560 + 4,180 + 2,460	- 530 - 5,310 - 450
Musical Instruments Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	+ 1,380 + 1,250 + 940 + 570	- 110 - 620 - 5,880 - 95,170
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin and Lead, etc. Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases	+ 530 + 500	- 1,120 - 1,340
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manu- facture Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{450}_{260}$	- 840 - 2,680

A comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the numbers insured, shows that between mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 227,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 53,000. Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 718,000. The net change between 1927 and 1931 thus amounted to a rise of 76,000 in the Southern Section and a fall of 771,000 in the Northern Section and Wales. Between mid-1931 and mid-1932, the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 51,000 and in the Northern Section by 50,000. In the following year, however, there was a rise of 224,000 in the numbers in the Southern Section and of 191,000 in the Northern Section. This marked improvement in the Northern Section was the result mainly of an increase in employment in the heavier metal industries, the building industry and the textile trades. Between mid-1933 and mid-1934 there was a further increase of 281,000 in the Southern Section and 165,000 in the Northern Section. These increases have been due mainly to further improvement in the metal trades and to additional activity in the building industry and in transport services.

(b) Industries showing since 1927 a greater increase in the numbers insured in the South than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades	$\begin{array}{r} + 248,520 \\ + 73,960 \\ + 62,510 \\ + 43,620 \\ + 35,560 \\ + 26,970 \\ + 25,560 \\ + 22,760 \\ + 22,760 \\ + 21,220 \\ + 16,980 \\ + 16,980 \\ + 15,640 \\ + 11,430 \\ + 11,020 \\ + 8,350 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 196,100 \\ + 43,770 \\ + 38,870 \\ + 5,870 \\ + 5,170 \\ + 10,220 \\ + 20,030 \\ + 8,180 \\ + 10,780 \\ + 8,590 \\ + 12,680 \\ + 3,140 \\ + 3,140 \\ + 4,570 \end{array}$
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Electrical Engineering Paper and Paper Board Making Tanning, Currying and Leather	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	+ 5,460	+ 480

Over the whole period 1927 to 1934 the numbers in employment rose by 530,000 in the Southern Section and fell by 465,000 in the Northern Section. During the same period the number of insured persons rose by 840,000 in the Southern Section and by 311,000 in the Northern Section.

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 27.1 per cent. of the insured population, as compared

The foregoing figures relate to the total numbers of insured persons, including those unemployed. In a future issue of this GAZETTE an article will be published dealing with the changes since 1923 in the numbers of insured persons in employment in the principal industries,

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NOTE.—For detailed Tables showing the changes since 1923 in the total numbers of insured persons in the principal industries, see pages 412 and 413.]

### REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1933 TO JUNE, 1934.

THE percentages unemployed among insured persons, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of each month since June, 1933, have been computed by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the total numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1933. The information now available (see page 388), shows that between the beginning of July, 1933, and the end of June, 1934, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, increased by about 70,000 in Great Britain and 75,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the monthly percentages of unemployment among insured persons during that period, as previously calculated, accordingly require slight adjustment, in order to allow for the effect of these increases. The following Table shows the estimated total numbers insured against unemployment at one date in each month from the end of July, 1933, to the end of June, 1934, and the revised percentages unemployed calculated by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the estimated total numbers insured at each date: ---

· un all Ring and	Great	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Date.	Estimated numbers insured,	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed,		
1933. 4th July 1st August 5th September 3rd October 0th November 8th December	$12,626,000\\12,631,000\\12,637,000\\12,643,000\\12,643,000\\12,653,000$	$   \begin{array}{c}     19 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 9 \\     18 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 0 \\     17 \cdot 7 \\     17 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	12,891,400 12,896,800 12,903,300 12,909,700 12,916,100 12,920,500	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 5 \\     19 \cdot 1 \\     18 \cdot 4 \\     18 \cdot 1 \\     17 \cdot 9 \\     17 \cdot 5   \end{array} $		
1934.2nd January9th February9th March3rd April4th May5th June	12,659,000 12,664,000 12,668,000 12,676,000 12,681,000 12,690,000	$   \begin{array}{c}     18 \cdot 5 \\     18 \cdot 0 \\     17 \cdot 1 \\     16 \cdot 5 \\     16 \cdot 1 \\     16 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	12,926,900 12,932,300 12,936,700 12,945,100 12,950,400 12,960,000	$   \begin{array}{r}     18 \cdot 6 \\     18 \cdot 1 \\     17 \cdot 2 \\     16 \cdot 6 \\     16 \cdot 2 \\     16 \cdot 4 \\   \end{array} $		

Date.	Estimated Total, Insured, aged	Number Unem- ployed,	Number not re- corded as unem-	in Emp	d number loyment bove).						
in the second second	16-64.		ployed.	А.	в.						
		Thousands									
1934 :—22nd January19th February19th March19th March23rd April23rd April14th May25th June25th June20th August20th August24th September22nd October	12,659.12,66412,66812,67612,68112,69012,69012,69612,70112,70612,710	2,337 2,275 2,160 2,085 2,038 2,066 2,101 2,075 2,017 2,056	$10,322 \\10,389 \\10,508 \\10,591 \\10,643 \\10,624 \\10,626 \\10,626 \\10,689 \\10,654 $	9,879 9,946 10,065 10,147 10,199 10,180 10,151 10,181 10,244 10,209	9,878 9,945 10,061 10,145 10,193 10,173 10,147 10,180 10,243 10,206						
	Inde	x Number		re 1924 = 1							
924 (average for year)         925       """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     109 \cdot 9 \\     124 \cdot 5 \\     98 \cdot 5 \\     109 \cdot 8 \\     107 \cdot 7 \\     170 \cdot 2 \\     233 \cdot 8 \\     245 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     100 \cdot 9 \\     100 \cdot 7 \\     104 \cdot 8 \\     104 \cdot 8 \\     106 \cdot 9 \\     102 \cdot 6 \\     98 \cdot 7 \\     98 \cdot 0 \\   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \end{array} $						
23rd January          20th February          20th March          24th April          24th April          22nd May          26th June          26th July          21st August          25th September          20th November          18th December          18th December          1934 :	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 255 \cdot 7 \\ 252 \cdot 1 \\ 243 \cdot 9 \\ 236 \cdot 5 \\ 226 \cdot 9 \\ 215 \cdot 9 \\ 215 \cdot 9 \\ 216 \cdot 7 \\ 212 \cdot 6 \\ 205 \cdot 3 \\ 201 \cdot 9 \\ 199 \cdot 6 \\ 195 \cdot 4 \\ 221 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	97.3 97.8 98.8 99.7 101.0 102.3 102.3 102.3 102.8 103.7 104.2 104.5 105.1 101.6						
22nd January19th February19th March19th March23rd April23rd April14th May14th May25th June25th June23rd July20th August24th September22nd October	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 7 $	$207 \cdot 7$ $202 \cdot 2$ $192 \cdot 0$ $185 \cdot 3$ $181 \cdot 2$ $183 \cdot 6$ $186 \cdot 8$ $184 \cdot 4$ $179 \cdot 3$ $182 \cdot 8$	$   \begin{array}{c}     103 \cdot 8 \\     104 \cdot 4 \\     105 \cdot 6 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 0 \\     106 \cdot 8 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     106 \cdot 8 \\     107 \cdot 4 \\     107 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     103 \cdot 3 \\     104 \cdot 0 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     106 \cdot 1 \\     106 \cdot 7 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 2 \\     106 \cdot 8 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     103 \cdot 7 \\     104 \cdot 4 \\     105 \cdot 6 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 0 \\     106 \cdot 8 \\     106 \cdot 5 \\     106 \cdot 9 \\     107 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 1   \end{array} $						

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Revised percentages of unemployment among insured persons for each month from July to September, 1934, computed on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1934, are given on page 410.

### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16–64, IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE information now available as to the total numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1934 (see page 388) indicates that slight revisions are required in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, month by month, since July, 1933, which have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The revised figures, which are somewhat higher than those previously published, are given in the following Table, together with comparative figures for earlier dates. The figures in the last column 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, apart from "recognised" holidays. The figures for July to October, 1934, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the actual changes since June in the total numbers of insured persons.

# BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

As from 3rd September, 1934, the minimum age of entry into unemployment insurance, which had hitherto been 16 years, was lowered, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, to the age (not being less than fourteen years) at which the juvenile is no longer required by law to attend school. Information as to the numbers of boys and girls under 16 years of age to whom unemployment books were issued during September under these provisions was given in an article on page 350 of the October, 1934, issue of this GAZETTE, the total for the month being approximately 625,000. During October unemployment books were issued to a further 166,000, and in the first week of November further books were being issued at the rate of 3,500 a day. The following Table shows, for each administrative area, the total numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, to whom books were issued during the period from 3rd September to 31st October, inclusive :---

Date	Estimated Total, Insured, aged 16–64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) ex- cluding such persons.				
and the state of the state	a hanarari			А.	в.			
tine of the second second	Thousands.							
1924 (average for year) 1925 "," ", 1926 "," ", 1927 "," ", 1928 "," ", 1929 "," ", 1930 "," ", 1931 "," ", 1932 "," ","	$11,073 \\11,272 \\11,423 \\11,529 \\11,667 \\11,850 \\12,149 \\12,504 \\12,562$	$1,125 \\ 1,236 \\ 1,401 \\ 1,108 \\ 1,235 \\ 1,212 \\ 1,915 \\ 2,630 \\ 2,756$	9,948 10,036 10,022 10,421 10,432 10,638 10,234 9,874 9,806	9,560 9,642 9,623 10,018 10,023 10,223 9,809 9,809 9,437 9,367	9,526 9,611 9,062 10,015 10,019 10,220 9,797 9,421 9,348			
1933 :         23rd January         20th February         20th March         20th March         24th April         24th April         22nd May         26th June         26th July         21st August         25th September         23rd October         20th November         18th December         Average for 1933	$12,590 \\12,595 \\12,600 \\12,607 \\12,613 \\12,620 \\12,620 \\12,626 \\12,631 \\12,631 \\12,637 \\12,643 \\12,643 \\12,649 \\12,653 \\12,622$	2,877 2,836 2,744 2,661 2,553 2,429 2,438 2,392 2,310 2,271 2,245 2,198 2,496	9,713 9,759 9,856 9,946 10,060 10,191 10,188 10,239 10,327 10,327 10,372 10,404 10,455 10,126	9,272 9,318 9,415 9,505 9,619 9,749 9,749 9,746 9,797 9,885 9,929 9,961 10,012 9,684	9,265 9,316 9,414 9,502 9,617 9,744 9,743 9,743 9,795 9,883 9,927 9,960 10,011 9,681			

Div	ision.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	···· ··· ···	80,187 41,701 32,923 74,410 77,109 68,547 46,692 19,764	74,939 28,323 21,814 64,620 50,184 64,480 41,202 41,202 4,831	$155,126 \\70,024 \\54,737 \\139,030 \\127,293 \\133,027 \\87,894 \\24,595$
Great B	ritain	441,333	350,393	791,726

Of those insured boys and girls, aged 14 and 15 years, to whom books had been issued prior to 22nd October, 1934, the numbers recorded as unemployed at that date were 8,956 and 7,785, respectively. The latter figures relate only to those boys and girls (aged 14 and 15 years) who, having been in insurable employment, had obtained unemployment books in respect of that employment and were unemployed on 22nd October. As, however, these totals exclude boys and girls who had not, by that date, obtained unemployment books in respect of their insurable employment or who had not had any insurable employment since 3rd September, the figures do not indicate the amount of unemployment among all insurable boys and girls under 16 years of age. Until the issue of unemployment books to these boys and girls has reached a more advanced stage, it will not be practicable to publish statistics showing the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, to whom unemployment books have been issued, and the numbers recorded as unemployed, classified by industries, but particulars of the total numbers of boys and girls (insured and uninsured) of these ages, registered as unemployed at 22nd October, are given on p. 415.

## REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN DEPRESSED AREAS.

THE Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons, on 19th April last, that the Government had been enquiring into the problem of the derelict areas, and had decided to have enquiries made in typical places within the districts of Durham, South Wales, Cumberland, and Scotland. The enquiry in Durham was undertaken by Captain D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P. (Civil Lord of the Admiralty); that in South Wales by Lt.-Col. Sir Wyndham Portal, Bart., D.S.O., M.V.O.; that in Cumberland by the Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster); and that in Scotland by Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Rose, D.S.O. The Reports of these investigations have now been published.\*

#### WEST CUMBERLAND AND HALTWHISTLE.

Mr. Davidson points out that, at the date of his Report, out of a total insured male population in the district of 33,800, no fewer than 10,500 were registered as unemployed, many for long periods; while in Maryport 61 per cent. of the men were idle. There is a very strong reluctance to move away from the county.

The following are among the principal conclusions of Mr. Davidson's Report :--

No area in Cumberland can be regarded as wholly "derelict," but there is likely to be for years to come a substantial surplus of labour, with no hope of outlet locally. The worst problems of the district cannot be treated in isolation; West Cumberland's main industries are highly inter-dependent. Iron-ore mining is unlikely to afford more employment; the iron and steel industry offers no prospect of absorbing its surplus labour; but coal mining is likely to afford considerable extra employment in the next few years. There is little prospect of attracting new industries to the district. Mr. Davidson suggests that the problem of unemployment in Cumberland should be attacked on three lines :--(i) by improving the conditions under which the existing industries work; (ii) by encouraging, where possible, new industries, and the re-establishment of small local industries; and (iii) by settling as large a proportion as possible of the surplus population on the land. He attaches particular importance to this last suggestion. He suggests the formation of a Development Trust Company to consider the various schemes which have been or may be suggested; for example, agricultural and horticultural schemes, and schemes for the development of small local industries. Other recommendations in Mr. Davidson's Report include the improvement of Whitehaven harbour; the development of afforestation; consideration of the possibility of allowing unemployed iron miners to enter the coal mining industry; and the necessity of a clear and authoritative pronouncement that there will not be work for all, coupled with the still further encouragement of industrial transference. Mr. Davidson also suggests that the question of providing a mid-day meal for boys and girls attending Junior Instruction Centres should be reconsidered.

should be considered, except in cases where the absolute existence of an export industry depends upon it; (ii) that some proposal in the nature of an old-age pension scheme, involving the removal from the industrial field of those in receipt of the pensions, may deserve further examination; and (iii) that the general reduction of hours, or the introduction of a five-day week-however remote their prospects may appear to-day-cannot be omitted from the picture.

Amelioration, he thinks, must depend upon the cumulative effect of action along a number of parallel or convergent lines; and he suggests that some authority, either a very small Board or a single Commissioner, should be set up to direct and co-ordinate the work locally.

Among the detailed recommendations made by Captain Wallace are the following :--(i) unification of coal mining royalties; (ii) the formation of an Industrial Development Company for Tyneside; (iii) consideration of some measure of unification among the Local Government authorities on Tyneside; (iv) the appointment of Commissioners to administer ordinary outdoor relief in the county of Durham; (v) an Exchequer grant to reduce the cost of public assistance in the county to the average for the whole country, with corresponding grants to the county boroughs of Sunderland and of West Hartlepool; (vi) industrial transference; (vii) the financing by the Exchequer of a land settlement scheme, on the lines at present in operation under the Durham County Council, and financial assistance to the County Council for drainage schemes; and (viii) the promotion of a special housing scheme. The need for the latter is stated to be most pressing; the houses in the district are small and poor in type, and the percentage of overcrowding is high. Captain Wallace also refers to a number of public works schemes which might be considered, viz. :--(i) the Jarrow Slake scheme; (ii) a scheme for a road tunnel under the Tyne between North and South Shields; (iii) the clearance of derelict factory sites; and (iv) the provision of playgrounds and other amenities by schemes of voluntary work.

#### DURHAM AND TYNESIDE.

#### SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The area surveyed by Sir Wyndham Portal coincided, broadly speaking, with the South Wales coalfield. He found, however, that the eastern section of the coalfield (i.e., the area east of Port Talbot) was in a much worse position than the western section, having an unemployment percentage of 44.5, as compared with 28.6 in the western section. His Report, therefore, is almost entirely devoted to the eastern area.

In this area there are some towns that might almost be described as "derelict"; for example, at Blaina, Brynmawr, and Merthyr Tydfil the over-all percentage of unemployment was 71.4 per cent., 72.5 per cent., and 67.6 per cent. respectively, as compared with 44.5 per cent. for the area as a whole. Owing to the great mobility of labour within the area, however, it is preferable to treat the whole area, in general, as a unit.

Coal mining is by far the most important industry in the eastern area. Of those employed in coal mining 69,233 (or 45.3 per cent.) were unemployed on 24th April, 1934; and the proportion with long periods of unemployment was very high. Of the 50,437 men wholly unemployed in the coal mining classification 76 per cent. had had no regular work for over a year, 56 per cent. had had no such work for over two years, and 35 per cent. for over three years. Sir Wyndham Portal considers that vigorous efforts should be made to transfer to the more prosperous areas the surplus boys and the men between 18 and 45. He approves the policy at present followed by the Ministry of Labour of establishing training centres in the industrially prosperous areas, but suggests, as an experiment, that a " preparatory " training centre, intended to fit men who would otherwise be ineligible to enter a Government training centre, should be established at Merthyr Tydfil, or at Tonypandy. He makes various suggestions for the improvement of the conditions affecting juveniles. If attendance at Junior Instruction Centres is to be extended, it may be necessary to consider the practicability of making some provision for a midday meal. Coal Mining Industry .- Sir Wyndham Portal suggests that, if the experiment now being conducted in the hydrogenation of coal be proved an economic success, the South Wales area should be considered next. He also suggests a further study of the question of using gas instead of petrol for road vehicles. He recommends that the Board of Trade should endeavour to negotiate a trade agreement with Italy, with a view to increasing the export trade in coal; and that all possible pressure should be used on other countries to promote the export of coal thereto.

The number of persons wholly unemployed in this area on 4th June, 1934, was 147,940 (males, 137,441; and females, 10,499); the great excess of males is due to the fact that the area is practically dependent upon the heavy industries. The gravity of the situation may be further illustrated by the fact that 63,046 persons have already been out of work for more than two years, 40,729 for more than three years, 18,540 for more than four years, and 9,246 for more than five years. In some areas the percentage unemployed is exceptionally high; on 4th June, 1934, it was 50.4 in the area of the Bishop Auckland Employment Exchange, and 56.8 at Jarrow.

Between the censuses of 1921 and 1931 no fewer than 148,496 persons migrated from the county, or 10 per cent. of the total population. There has also been a very considerable movement within the county, taking many of the best men from the older mines in the south-west of the coalfield to the newer pits in the north-west or the east of the county.

Among the measures which might be taken to relieve the position Captain Wallace considers the attitude of the Government towards the location of industry. "Any large-scale movement of population involves an immense waste of social capital. Not only have houses, schools, roads, sewers, hospitals, etc., to be built in the newly settled area, but there must always remain a residue of persons who cannot be transplanted and must therefore become a charge upon public funds." Captain Wallace suggests that the time has come when the Government can no longer regard this tendency with indifference, and that some form of national planning is required.

He also refers to the problem of juvenile unemployment, which is particularly acute in the area. He would have felt obliged to recommend the raising of the school-leaving age but for the passing of the Unemployment Act, 1934. "Provided that the measures for dealing with juveniles under that Act are really comprehensive," he says, and that financial considerations are not allowed to stand in the way of securing that every juvenile who cannot find work is adequately cared for, the more contentious and expensive proposal may prove unnecessary."

He recommends that the South Wales coalfields draining scheme should be proceeded with. He calls attention to the question of royalties, which are very high in some cases in South Wales. He also suggests the appointment of an observer or liaison officer for the South Wales coalfield, who might, for example, promote the adoption of scientific methods in the use of coal and of improved methods of marketing coal, and would show generally the Government's interest in the welfare of the area.

Captain Wallace considers there is immense scope for land drainage, small holdings and market gardening. He also suggests (i) that some limitation of the fields of female and of juvenile labour

\* Reports of Investigations into the Industrial Conditions in certain Depressed Areas. Cmd. 4728. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d., post-free)

Iron and Steel Industry .- Sir Wyndham Portal recommends that an expert in the iron and steel trade should be sent down to Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon, so that the men can be told definitely if the works at those places can re-open or not.

New Industries, and Government Controlled Works .- Sir Wyndham Portal suggests that a Government factory should be established in the area; that the Government might offer a ten years' firm contract

to one of their large contractors, provided they produced in the area; that, in a district where more than 50 per cent. of men are out of work, the Government might offer to subsidise the wages of the unemployed men taken on by any firm prepared to set up a factory in the district; that the special attention of firms should be drawn to the industrial advantages of the coastal area (Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, etc.); and that a financial adviser should be appointed to look into the questions of smaller industries requiring extra capital.

Land Settlement, Small Holdings, and Allotments.—Sir Wyndham Portal makes various suggestions for the development of land settlement. He also suggests that the Forestry Commission should be asked to prepare a scheme of afforestation for the area.

Local Government, and Statutory Social Services.—The local rates are extremely high in several areas of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Sir Wyndham Portal suggests that the position should be reviewed when the effect on the public assistance rate of Part II of the Unemployment Act is known.

Public Works.-Sir Wyndham Portal does not recommend any public works, promoted simply with the object of giving employment, even as a short-term policy. No new housing schemes, speaking generally, are required, apart from slum clearance schemes. He recommends, however, that slum clearance schemes should be proceeded with; that river drainage and the setting up of catchment boards should be encouraged; and that local authorities should, if possible, be allowed to proceed with any sewerage schemes which are necessary for the public health. Voluntary Social Service.—Sir Wyndham Portal warmly commends the unemployed clubs and other forms of voluntary social service that are being carried on in the area. He recommends that a settlement, with a warden at the head of each, should be established in each of the South Wales valleys; that the formation of unemployed clubs should be encouraged; that encouragement and help should be given to the Workers' Educational Association, the Welsh National Council of Music, and the Drama Movement; and that a block grant of £25,000 should be given to the South Wales Council of Social Service.

### WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.

THE wages and conditions of service of the workmen in the South Wales coal field (including Monmouthshire) are regulated by a Conciliation Board agreement made on 9th February, 1931, between the South Wales Miners' Federation and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association. The independent Chairman of the Conciliation Board (Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, K.C.), in a decision dated 15th March, 1931, fixed the minimum percentage at 20 per cent. on the 1915 standard base rates, and the subsistence wage for adult day wage men at 7s., 7s. 3d., or 7s. 6d. a shift, according to the family responsibilities of the workmen.

Following on discussions on the Conciliation Board from January, 1934, onwards, the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, which was established under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, was asked by the Federation to report upon the following proposals :—

(i) That the minimum percentage should be raised to 35 above the 1915 standard rates;

(ii) That the wages of unskilled day wage men should be not less than 8s. a shift, and the wages of skilled day wage men not less than 8s. 9d. a shift;

(iii) That provision be made for a short shift of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours on Saturdays;

Concluding Observations.—In a concluding section Sir Wyndham Portal points out that new factories are put up without sufficient thought being given to the economic planning of labour supply; most of the labour is commonly recruited in the new area. "If one plans industry one must try to find some means of planning labour supply at the same time."

#### SCOTLAND.

Sir Arthur Rose began his investigation by a statistical enquiry, to ascertain whether there was any area that might properly be described as "derelict." He found no area, large enough to be assessed on the basis of available statistics, that could be described as "derelict" (in the sense of suffering from complete unemployment), or even approaching that condition. Hence the problem in Scotland is not one of isolated "derelict" areas, but of general depression from which the whole of the industrial area suffers together.

The greater part of the Report deals with conditions in Lanarkshire, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and the northern part of Ayrshire—a fairly compact area which may be regarded as a unit—together with the West Lothian shale mining area and a small area of Stirlingshire south of Falkirk. The industries of this district are to a marked degree inter-dependent; they are principally the heavy industries. The employment capacity of these industries has been much reduced; for example, in the coal mining industry of Lanarkshire, the number of persons employed fell from 50,100 in March, 1926, to an average of 25,100 in 1933. and (iv) That the holidays be twelve days in the year, with pay at the minimum rate.

As indicated in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 270), the Board in its Report of 2nd August expressed the opinion that the minimum percentage and subsistence allowance awarded in 1928 by Sir Francis Taylor, the then independent Chairman of the conciliation Board, should now be restored; and it accordingly recommended that the minimum percentage should be 28 above the 1915 standard rates, and that the wages of day wage men should not be less than 7s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift. The Coal Owners' Association declined to appear before the Board or to make observations on the evidence given by the Federation.

On 26th August a special Conference of the Federation was held and it was unanimously agreed to adopt a recommendation of the executive that the Report of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board be accepted. In these circumstances it was decided to tender one month's notice on 1st September to terminate the Conciliation Board wages agreement.

At a joint meeting between the Federation and the Coal Owners' Association on 18th September no progress was made towards a settlement of the Federation's claim, and the parties were also unable to agree on the composition of an independent tribunal to which the dispute might be referred. A further meeting was, however, arranged, on the suggestion of the Secretary for Mines, to take place on 24th September. Joint discussions continued until 25th September, when the two sides separated without agreement having been reached on the issues involved, and without arrangements being made for any further meeting. The Secretary for Mines thereupon invited both sides to meet him separately at the Mines Department on 27th September, in order to hear a suggestion for overcoming the obstacles which prevented a settlement of the dispute; and, as a result of his intervention, a provisional agreement was arrived at between the parties in the following terms :--

The following is a summary of some of the principal conclusions and recommendations of the Report :--

In the shale oil industry the number of men employed has been reduced from 7,500 in 1929 to about 4,000 in 1934. Unemployment has been mitigated, however, by a system of work-sharing.

Sir Arthur Rose considers that there is a permanent surplus of about 4,000 men in North Ayrshire. In an area including West Lanarkshire and Glasgow, with parts of Renfrew and Dumbarton, he considers that there is a definite surplus of something like 60,000 men and boys for whom work is never likely to be available in the industries now operating, without counting some 100,000 men at present partly unemployed.

Sir Arthur Rose warmly commends the work of the Scottish Council for Community Service during Unemployment and of the Glasgow Council for Community Service in Unemployment, He also refers to the valuable work done in providing allotments.

Sir Arthur Rose suggests that, owing to the inter-dependence of industries in the area, a designed direction of Government orders (for shipbuilding, etc.) in rather larger proportions than of late to the Clyde area would alleviate the depression in that area in a remarkably wide degree, and out of proportion to what it would do in other areas.

He commends the efforts that are being made by various agencies to attract new industries. (i) That in view of the failure of the two sides of the Conciliation Board to agree upon a form of arbitration machinery to take the place of the independent Chairman under the present agreement, the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines shall, as soon as possible, after consultation with each side, nominate three independent persons as joint arbitrators for that purpose;

(ii) That the joint arbitrators so nominated shall proceed forthwith to consider and decide, by 31st October, 1934, the minimum percentage on basis rates, and the subsistence allowance;

(iii) In the event of the joint arbitrators awarding an increase the award shall have effect retrospectively to 1st October, 1934;

(iv) In the event of the joint arbitrators awarding a reduction, the owners agree that it shall not be made effective before 1st October, 1935;

(v) The period of the Conciliation Board agreement to be settled between the parties, but to be not less than three years;

(vi) During the currency of the Conciliation Board agreement the parties shall settle the procedure for dealing with the situation which will arise at its termination;

(vii) Either party may, by giving one prior calendar month's notice, seek a review of the minimum percentage on basis rates and subsistence wage on 30th September, 1935, and on the 30th September in each succeeding year;

(viii) The joint arbitrators must issue an award on the matters referred to them without indicating whether it be unanimous or not.

He strongly advocates the provision of plots of ground from half an acre to two acres in extent, for the benefit of those who have been long unemployed.

He suggests that the Ministry of Labour transference schemes should be further developed, particularly as there is an exceptionally large surplus of juvenile labour in the county of Lanark.

Sir Arthur Rose does not recommend relief works as such; but he believes that there are districts in Scotland where it might be possible, at a reasonable cost per acre, to reclaim land and make it suitable for the smaller type of small holding. He also believes there is still room for a considerable amount of land drainage work. The terms of this agreement were afterwards ratified by the respective associations.

In accordance with clause 1 of the agreement, the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines interviewed the parties at Montagu House on 10th October, 1934; and on 17th October announced that they had nominated as the three independent arbitrators the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bridgeman of Leigh, P.C., D.L., J.P. (Chairman); Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B., J.P.; and Mr. L. A. P. Warner, C.B.E.

After having heard the parties the arbitrators issued the following

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

Award dated 2nd November, 1934, and addressed to the joint secretaries of the Conciliation Board :--

"We have carefully considered the arguments and figures presented to us by the representatives of the owners and workmen with a view to ascertaining the present condition of the industry in the South Wales Coalfield and the prospects of the immediate future. The figures obtainable from the ascertainment tables in their present form do not give any complete picture of the profits and losses in the coalfield under the conditions which now prevail, and we were glad to hear from both sides of a willingness to reconsider the form of these returns in the light of modern circumstances.

"We feel that the outlook for trade is so unsettled that we should not be justified in advocating any great variations in the charges on the undertakings at the present time, but that when the time comes for a review of our Award there may be more light to guide us than there is at present.

"The decision of the Arbitration Tribunal in respect of the matters submitted to them at a meeting of the Board of Conciliation held at Cardiff on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October, 1934, is as under :----

"1. We fix the minimum percentage at twenty-two and a half per cent. upon the 1915 standard base rates applicable to the different classes of workers employed.

"2. All adult daywage workmen whose total earnings, together with the current percentage for a full shift worked, including any daily allowance or proportion of a weekly or other allowance paid for work done during the said shift, or workmen's compensation, are less than seven shillings and eightpence, shall receive a subsistence allowance to make up their wages for such shift to the said amount of seven shillings and eightpence. "3. The said subsistence allowance is to be paid in respect of all shifts worked, including overtime, afternoon, and night, and continuous shifts, but not in respect of more than, nor in excess of six of such shifts (including the bonus turn) in the week. "4. The foregoing clauses 2 and 3 are to apply to boys over sixteen years of age who are the sole support of their family. "5. In the case of a boy of between fourteen and sixteen years who is the sole support of his family, he shall receive a subsistence allowance to make up his wages to six shillings for each full shift worked, including any daily allowance or proportion of a weekly or other allowance paid for or in respect of work done during the said shift. 6. A flat-rate allowance of fourpence per shift shall be added to the wages of boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years.

deemed to be prejudicial to the physical and mental health of women and children. As regards employments normally carried on by women, the National Federations are to examine the possibility of the substitution, temporarily, of men for women, where, owing to the greater output of male labour, this can be done without increased costs.

### THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ON 3rd September, 1934, a strike of textile workers was called by the United Textile Workers' Union of the United States. After lasting three weeks, the strike was terminated on 24th September, 1934, as the result of the issue of the report of a Board of Inquiry set up by President Roosevelt to investigate the dispute and to act as a board of arbitration, if requested to do so by the parties.

The cotton textile industry in the United States employs normally from 400,000 to 450,000 workers in approximately 1,200 undertakings. It was the first industry to adopt a code of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act.\* The code, which came into operation on 17th July, 1933, reduced working hours from an average of 53 a week to a maximum of 40, and increased wage rates from pre-code levels of 8 or 10 dollars a week to a minimum of 12 and 13 dollars a week in the Southern and Northern States, respectively. In the first months of operation of the code, average earnings increased by 70 per cent. and employment expanded rapidly. Later, however, the industry, which had been a chief beneficiary of the boom of May, June and July, 1933, began to decline. In December, 1933, the Code Authority was permitted to curtail production by 25 per cent. for that month without, increasing wage-rates. A similar curtailment was authorised for the months of June, July and August, 1934. This curtailment of hours of work without an increase in wagerates, coming as it did at a time of considerable discontent among workers throughout the textile industry over certain issues which are dealt with below, aggravated the situation, and the United Textile Workers tentatively called a strike for the first week in June. This union had a total membership of 15,000 to 20,000 prior to the adoption of the code; but by May, 1934, it claimed to have about 300,000 members in the cotton textile industry alone. The strike threatened in June was averted; but the fundamental issues involved eventually led up to the general strike, which, in spite of attempts at mediation, began on 3rd September. On 5th September, the Board of Inquiry was set up by the President, and on 8th September the United Textile Workers offered to submit the dispute to arbitration by the Board; this proposal was, however, rejected by the employers. The Board, therefore, proceeded with its investigation, and, after conferring with both parties, submitted its report on 17th September. The workers' demands, as they were presented to the Board, were as follows: (i) Recognition of the United Textile Workers as the workers' agency for collective bargaining in the textile industry; (ii) the establishment of effective machinery for handling complaints of violation of the labour provisions of the code, particularly those relating to collective bargaining and the right of workers to organise (in this connection, the workers contended that the existing machinery was inadequate to protect and ensure full recognition of their rights under the code and the National Industrial Recovery Act); (iii) the re-adjustment of hours and wages; and (iv) the regulation of the system known as the "stretch-out," or increased work-load. As regards (iii), the workers demanded the establishment of a 30-hour maximum working week with the same wages as for the 40-hour week. They contended that employment in the industry had not increased to the extent that was expected from the establishment of the 40-hour week under the National Recovery Administration, and that, without reducing weekly wages, working hours should, therefore, be readjusted so that unemployed workers attached to the industry might be re-absorbed into employment. As regards the regulation of the "stretch-out" system, the workers alleged that the employers had tried to indemnify themselves for the increased labour costs resulting from the operation of the code by increasing unduly the volume or intensity of the work which the individual worker was called upon to perform. The Board dismissed the first of the Union's demands, on the grounds that "an industry-wide collective agreement between the employers as a group and the United Textile Workers is not at this time feasible." To meet the second of the workers' demands, the Board recommended the establishment of a permanent impartial board of three members, to be known as the Textile Labour Relations Board, which should have powers and duties in the textile industry similar to those exercised by the National Labour Relations Board. As regards hours of work and wages, the Board suggested that the Department of Labour should be asked to make a comprehensive study of actual wages and earnings, and that the Federal Trade Commission should undertake an investigation of the economic status of the industry, for the purpose of determining whether a wage increase combined with a reduction of hours could, under prevailing economic conditions, be sustained. With regard to the "stretch-out" problem, the Board recommended that a Textile Work Assignments Control Board should be created under the Textile Labour Relations Board to supervise the use of the "stretch-out," and that, in order to provide opportunity for the development of a sound method and an adequate organisation for the regulation of work assignments, no employer should be allowed until 1st February, 1935, to extend the number of looms, frames or other machines tended by any worker or make any substantial change in tasks, except in special circumstances and with the approval of the Control Board. The United Textile Workers declared themselves satisfied with the Board's recommendations, and the strike was terminated.

"The provisions of this Award are to come into operation as from 1st October, 1934, as provided in clause 10 of the memorandum of agreement of the Conciliation Board dated 22nd October, 1934."

This Award has now been put into operation.

### REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN ITALY.

WITH the object of relieving the labour market, an agreement was concluded on 11th October, 1934, between the two Confederations of industrial employers and workers in Italy providing (i) for the establishment, in principle, of a 40-hour working week in industrial undertakings; and (ii) for the institution of an investigation into the possibilities of the replacement of women and juvenile workers in industry by adult male workers. The principal provisions of the agreement, which is to be operative for an experimental period expiring on 16th April, 1935, are summarised below. In all industrial undertakings in which the normal weekly working time exceeds 40 hours, the hours of work are to be reduced for categories of workers to be specified, and to an extent to be determined, by the several National Federations of employers and workers in the various branches of industry. In determining the categories of workers and the extent of the reduction of working hours, the National Federations are to take account of technical and economic considerations, and are to fix the period over which the prescribed working time may be averaged. The working of overtime is, in principle, prohibited; but temporary exceptions may be authorised, in accordance with existing legislation governing hours of work, for limited periods and for urgent reasons. In all cases where overtime is worked, the employer must notify the local branch of his organisation within twenty-four hours of the commencement of overtime working, and the latter, in turn, must immediately notify the appropriate workers' organisation, and indicate the reasons for which the working of overtime cannot be obviated by the engagement of additional workers. In all cases where working hours are reduced under the agreement, the remuneration of the employed persons is to be reduced proportionately. For the purpose, however, of supplementing the reduced earnings of workers with large families, a "National Family Allowances Compensation Fund " is to be established. To this fund, the employer and the worker are each to contribute at the rate of 1 per cent. of the wage for hours worked up to 40 a week and 5 per cent. of the wage for hours normally or exceptionally worked in excess of 40 a week. The worker's contribution is to be directly deducted. from the wage by the employer, and paid over by him to the fund. The fund is to be administered jointly by employers and workers, and regulated in accordance with rules agreed upon by the two Confederations, which are to fix the rates of the allowances to be paid to the workers. The National Federations of employers and workers in the several branches of industry are also to investigate the employment of women and children in industry, with a view to their replacement by adult male workers-in particular, in cases where the employment is

\* See this GAZETTE for August, 1933, page 282. † See this GAZETTE for August, 1934, page 273.

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### EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 22nd October, 1934, showed a slight decline as compared with a month earlier. There was a seasonal decline in employment in the building and allied industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was also an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coalmining industry, principally in South Wales and South Yorkshire, and some decline in employment in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and in the hat and cap industry. On the other hand, employment showed an improvement in all the textile industries except carpet manufacture, in most of the clothing trades, in the boot and shoe, vehicle building, iron and steel, pottery, and glass industries, in general engineering, and in certain food-manufacturing industries.

The decline in employment was most marked in the South of England and in Wales, but there was also some decline in North-East England. In North-West England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland employment showed little change; while in the Midlands it showed an improvement. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment was still fairly good, and in the South-West and Midlands it was fair. In the North of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland it continued bad; while in Wales it was very bad. fairly good in the ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), hollow-ware, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; fair in the sheet metal, tube, file, wire manufacturing, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the edge tool and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight improvement, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, but remained bad. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople was 23.4 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 24.3\* at 24th September, 1934, and 21.6 at 23rd October, 1933.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further seasonal improvement in the woollen and worsted sections, but was still considerably below the level of a year ago. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 was 14.4 at 22ndOctober, 1934, as compared with  $17.6^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933. In the carpet section employment continued good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further improvement and was good on the whole. There was a further improvement also in the lace trade, where employment was fairly good. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment continued to improve; in silk manufacture it was fair, while in artificial silk yarn manufacture it was good. In the linen trade employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack. It improved also, though continuing bad, in the jute industry. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, it improved slightly, but continued very slack, with much short-time working. Clothing Trades.-Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but was still slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment continued fairly good. There was a slight improvement also in the shirt and collar trade, where employment generally was moderate. In the glove trade employment continued good: and it was good also in the corset trade. In the felt hat trade there was a decline, which was largely due to seasonal causes, and employment was fair to moderate. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further seasonal improvement, affecting nearly all districts; in some districts the improvement was fairly substantial. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 was 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934, compared with 17.7\* at 24th September, 1934, and 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933. Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades showed a further improvement and was fair to moderate on the whole. In other sections there was little change, and employment continued fair.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.4. as compared with 16.1\* at 24th September 1934, and with 18.1 at 23rd October, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October, 1934, was 13.7, as compared with 13.3\* at 24th September, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7, as compared with 2.8\*. For males alone the percentage at 22nd October, 1934, was 18.8 and for females, 9.9; at 24th September the corresponding percentages were 18.3\* and 10.0\*.

At 22nd October, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1.695,897 wholly unemployed, 338,199 temporarily stopped, and 85,539 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,119,635. This was 37,648 more than a month before, but 179.118 less than a year before. The total included 1,700,784 men, 63,495 boys, 304,897 women and 50,459 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 964,732 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 415); 783,766 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 232,569 insured persons (including 12,062 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 138,568 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd October, 1934, was 2.181,599. Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal mining industry employment continued bad, and there was a considerable increase in the number of persons temporarily stopped, principally in South Wales and South Yorkshire. The percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed at 22nd October, 1934, was 19.3, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 9.3. At 24th September the percentages were  $19.5^*$  and  $6.9^*$  respectively. The total number of wageearners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1934, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent., as compared with 22nd September, 1934, and of 0.4 per cent., as compared with 28th October, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, was 4.67, a decrease of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, but an increase of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933. In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed a slight decline and was slack; in the Clitheroe area there was a slight improvement, and employment was fair; while in the Buxton area it continued to improve and was fairly good. At the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed a slight decline, but continued fairly good. At chalk quarries it remained very slack; while at china clay quarries it improved and was fair. At tin mines it continued bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it remained moderate. Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.-In the pig-iron industry employment showed little change, and continued bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of October was 97, compared with 98 at the end of September, and 74 at the end of October, 1933.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building industry employment showed a slight seasonal decline and was moderate. As regards individual occupations, employment was good with bricklayers and plasterers, and a shortage of skilled men continued in some areas; with carpenters it was fair, and with most other occupations it was moderate or slack. Compared with the previous month there was a slight improvement with slaters and tilers, but in other occupations there was a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline, but continued fair on the whole. In the furnishing trades employment continued to improve and was fair. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and was moderate on the whole. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-Employment in the papermaking industry remained good generally. With letterpress printers employment showed a slight decline, but continued fairly good on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good generally. With lithographic printers it was fair on the whole. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good. With bookbinders employment showed a further slight decline, but was still fair generally. Pottery and Glass.-In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire continued moderate; there was a further improvement in the earthenware section, and in the sanitary ware and glazed tile sections employment was good. At Bristol employment continued good. At Derby it remained moderate. At Worcester there was a further slight improvement. In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed an improvement, but was still only moderate; there was a slight improvement also in other sections, where employment was fair.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 23.6 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $25.0^*$ at 24th September, 1934, and 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change. In steel sheet manufacture it continued to improve, but was still bad. *Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment in most sections showed little general change, and remained slack on the whole. In motor vehicle manufacture, however, there was an improvement, and employment was fair. In the shipbuilding industry employment showed a decline and continued very bad. In the other metal trades employment improved in some sections and remained fair on the whole. It was good in the brasswork trade; Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed an improvement, but was slack on the whole. Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a slight decline, and continued slack. With seamen also it was still slack.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during October 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

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

various other industries :---

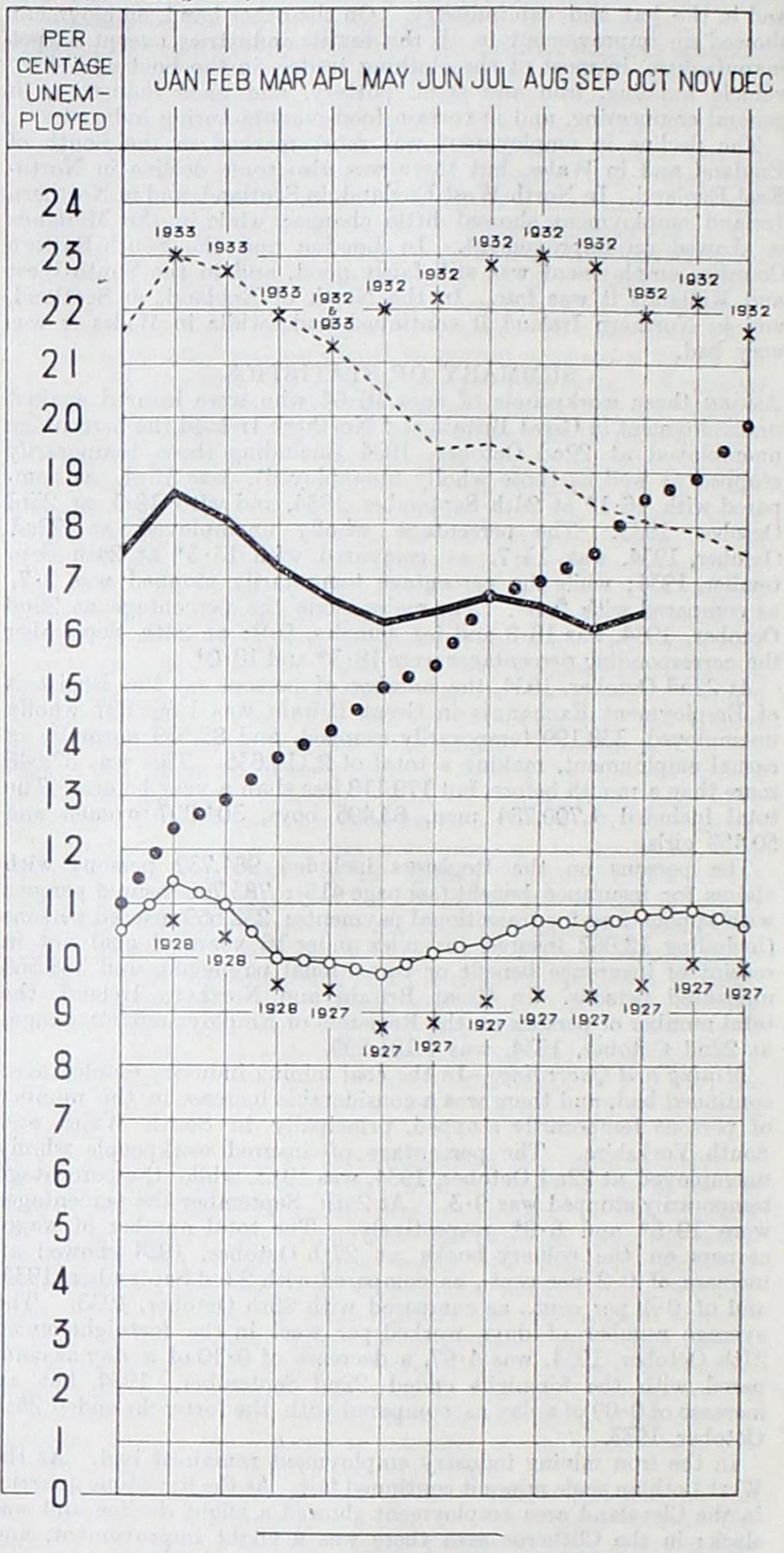
	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) as compa	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for October, 1934.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron ,,	5,931	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.67 5.31 5.95	$\begin{array}{c c}1 & Days. \\ - & 0.10 \\ - & 0.05 \\ - & 0.01\end{array}$	Days. + $0.09$ + $0.02$ + $0.04$		
Shale " Pig Iron	-	Furnaces in Blast. 97 Mills working 433	Number. $-1$	Number + 23 + 18		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	59,357	Shifts Worke (one week). 325,869		Per cent. $+14 \cdot 9$		
Inna Mige and and	(b) OTHER I	NDUSTRIES.	0	E produkt by El 26 Evi		
a character of the second state	Tumber of Work Employed			al Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
1 45 71 55 71 7 75 7	eek Inc. (			(+) or $(-)$ on a		

### **UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.\***

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

Plain Curve -	 = 1934.
Broken Curve -	 <b>=</b> 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<sup>†</sup>.



Industry.		ended	Dec. (-	-) on a	27th		Dec. (-) on a		
		27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		60,679 52,122 73,176 11,669 55,860 10,562 11,127	Per cent. + $3 \cdot 0$ + $0 \cdot 4$ + $2 \cdot 8$ + $1 \cdot 9$ + $1 \cdot 4$ + $0 \cdot 4$ - $0 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 7.6 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 4.6 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 7.9 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	£ 96,912 100,061 126,989 23,302 119,959 19,589 30,045	Per cent. + $3 \cdot 8$ + $2 \cdot 2$ + $8 \cdot 7$ + $6 \cdot 0$ + $3 \cdot 5$ + $3 \cdot 5$ - $1 \cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 7.7 \\ - 6.9 \\ - 8.2 \\ + 8.5 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 10.5 \\ + 4.3 \\ \end{array} $		

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16-64 and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc. :--

And and a second second	W	amo	eople	inemployed Insured aged 16-64 ct., 1934.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd Oct., 1934.			
Divisions.			8S.	aread aread	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Number		(+) or ase $(-)$ ared with
Leiderreigen stad	Males.	Females	Total.	as compared with a month before.†	X	a month before.	a year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$25 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 7$ $25 \cdot 5$ $33 \cdot 9$ $26 \cdot 7$	5.6 7.4 7.7 10.6 16.6 12.6 15.5 18.3	$     \begin{array}{r}       8 \cdot 4 \\       13 \cdot 1 \\       12 \cdot 1 \\       22 \cdot 0 \\       20 \cdot 7 \\       22 \cdot 0 \\       32 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	+ 0.1	206,481 90,060 126,732 230,612 476,756 461,405 319,235 208,354 61,964	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6,849 \\ + & 7,072 \\ - & 7,105 \\ + & 6,691 \\ + & 503 \\ + & 886 \\ + & 15,620 \\ \end{array} $	- 9,820 - 12,923 - 42,430 - 29,260 - 19,532 - 24,139 - 11,649	
Total	18.8	9.9	16 • 4	+ 0.3	2,181,599	+ 37,917	- 178,164	

### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

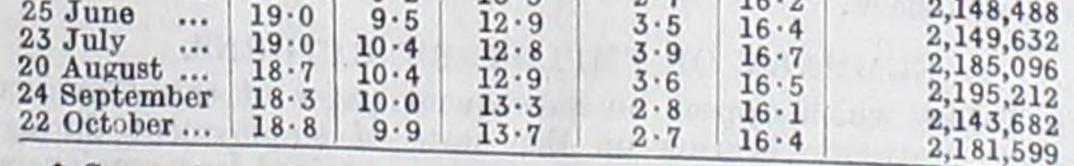
The following Table shows, month by month from October, 1933, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employ-ment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :--

Insured Persons, 16-64; Percentages Unemployed.<sup>‡</sup>

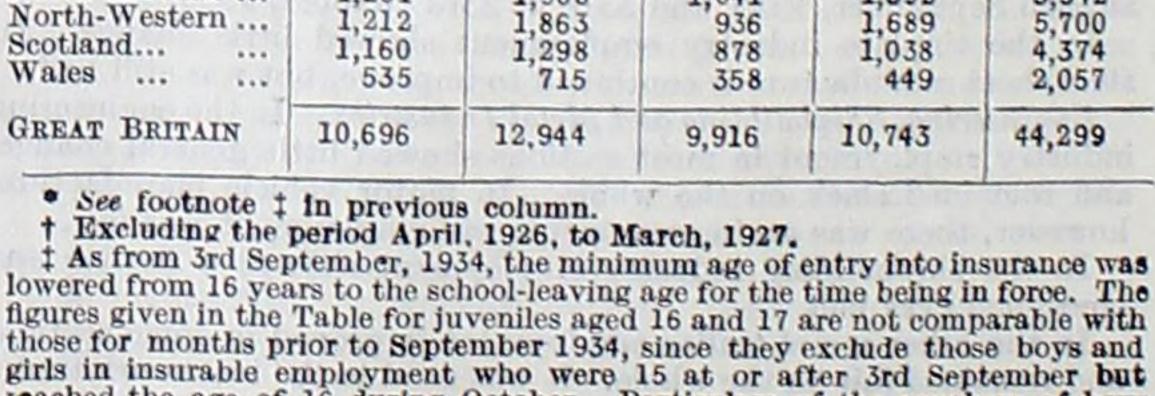
10 a day of the			Males	and Fem	ales.	Number of Unemployed Persons		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	(Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.		
1933. 23 October 20 November 18 December	$21 \cdot 3$ $21 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 7$	9.5 9.4 9.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       15 \cdot 3 \\       15 \cdot 2 \\       15 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	2 · 8 2 · 7 2 · 4	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 1 \\       17 \cdot 9 \\       17 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	2,359,763 2,341,693 2,287,466		
1934. 22 January 19 February 19 March 23 April 14 May	$ \begin{array}{c} 21.5\\ 20.9\\ 20.0\\ 19.2\\ 18.8\\ 18.8 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 0 \\     10 \cdot 7 \\     9 \cdot 8 \\     9 \cdot 7 \\     9 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     15 \cdot 8 \\     15 \cdot 4 \\     14 \cdot 7 \\     14 \cdot 0 \\     13 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 7$	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 6 \\       18 \cdot 1 \\       17 \cdot 2 \\       16 \cdot 6 \\       16 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	2,457,207 2,383,663 2,263,807 2,208,667		

#### ENTRANTS INTO NEW **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**<sup>‡</sup> OCTOBER, 1934.

Area.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
	aged	aged	aged	aged	aged
	18-64.	16-17.	18-64.	16-17‡.	16-64‡.
London	2,640	2,655	3,528	2,455	11,278
South-Eastern	1,620	1,431	1,298	1,196	5,545
South-Western	1,057	1,220	870	877	4,024
Midlands	1,271	1,854	1,007	1,647	5,779
North-Eastern	1,201	1,908	1,041	1,392	5,542
North-Western	1,212	1,863	936	1,689	5,700



· Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410). Up to and including June, 1934, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1934, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date.



reached the age of 16 during October. Particulars of the numbers of boys

and girls under 16 years of age, to whom unemployment books were issued in

September and October are given on page 393.

# 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 406.

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued bad; as compared with 24th September, there was a considerable increase in the number of persons temporarily stopped at 22nd October, principally in South Wales and South Yorkshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was  $28 \cdot 6$  at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $26 \cdot 4^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and  $32 \cdot 2$ at 23rd October, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 (from  $19.5^*$  to 19.3), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.4 (from  $6.9^*$  to 9.3).

	Insured Une	Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Oct., 1934.									
Area.	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	Percentages as compared with a						
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.*	Yean before.				
Great Britain England and	189,127	91,962	19.3	9.3	28.6	+ 2.2	- 3.6				
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	163,698 25,429	90,244 1,718	$   \begin{array}{c}     18 \cdot 9 \\     22 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	10·4 1·5	29·3 23·7	+ 2.7 - 1.0	- 3.5 - 3.8				
Wales : Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	7,881 31,351	341 3,319		0.7 2.5	$16.4 \\ 25.4$	-1.1 -2.6	- 4·2 - 6·5				
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,384 23,835	130 39,865		1·3 24·3	33.9 38.8		$- \frac{6 \cdot 0}{+ 2 \cdot 1}$				
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	16,326 6,704	7,558 8,217		9.3 13.3	29·5 24·2		- 3.4 + 2.7				
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	8,580 988	4,660 171		7.7 1.3	21.7 8.6		-11.7 - 2.7				
cester and Salop Glos. and	6,472	4,644	10.1	7.2	17.3	- 0.9	- 7.1				
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,247 312	2,463 71	11·3 4·1	22·4 0·9	5.0	- 0.7	- 3.9				
Monmouth	55,271	18,784	27.0	9.2	36.2	+ 5.1	- 3.8				

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The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1934, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd September, 1934, and of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 28th October, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week<sup>†</sup> in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, was 4.67, a decrease of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, but an increase of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1934, and the average number of days worked per week<sup>†</sup> 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.

the states and all and	Total Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.			
Districts.	27th Oct.,		or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
muh di uni in lina ani	1934.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1934.	Month before,	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES : Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	43,352 105,810	and the second se	Per cent + $5 \cdot 4$ + $4 \cdot 4$	Days. 5.33 4.96	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ -0.08 \\ +0.04 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ + 0 \cdot 11 \\ + 0 \cdot 14 \end{array}$	
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	6,771 94,554 43,310	+ 0.9 + 0.0 + 1.9	+ 4.3 - 0.6 - 1.0	5.50 4.04 3.91	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0.02 \\     +0.18 \\     -0.31   \end{array} $	+0.12 - 0.24 + 0.08	
Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick	59,402 45,685 55,104 16,780	+ 0.2 + 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.3	-4.9 -0.0 +0.8 -0.5	4·36 3·31 3·85 4·71	+0.05 -0.46 -0.26 -0.33	$+ 0.32 \\ - 0.04 \\ + 0.13 \\ + 0.25$	
North Staffordshire South Staffs.‡, Worcs. and Salop	22,741	-0.7 + 0.4	+ 0.7 + 0.3	4·80 3·96	+0.06 -0.25	+0.32 +0.08	
Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon,	9,396 7,060 8,600 137,069		-0.3 + 5.9 -19.5 - 0.2	4.61 5.50 5.75 5.17	-0.07 +0.10 +0.27 -0.34	+0.65 -0.05 +0.23 +0.10	
England and Wales	684,963	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	4.55	-0.12	+0.10	
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,454 20,609 49,162	+ 0.4	+ 0.2 + 5.7 + 1.2	5 · 57 5 · 72 5 · 87	+0.01 +0.17	-0.22 + 0.26 + 0.21	
scotland	82,225	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	5.79	+0.10	+0.15	
GREAT BRITAIN	767,188	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	4.67	-0.10	+0.09	

The *exports* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,115,400 tons in October, 1934, as compared with 5,034,900 tons in September, 1934, and with 5,154,600 tons in October, 1933.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, was  $1 \cdot 12$  days per week, of which  $1 \cdot 06$  days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, was  $1 \cdot 02$  days per week, of which  $0 \cdot 87$  of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, were  $1 \cdot 22$ , and  $1 \cdot 16$  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 27th October, 1934, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,626,100 tons, as compared with 17,410,600 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1934, and 17,000,900 tons in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1933.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 24.2 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 24.1\* at 24th September, 1934, and 39.6 at 23rd October, 1933.

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

	peor Mir	nber of Wo le employe les included he Returns	d at 1 in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. <sup>†</sup>			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,459 1,869 1,603	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 7.5 \\ - & 3.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 48.0 \\ + 17.4 \\ - 0.5 \end{array} $	Days. 4.66 5.64 5.91	Days. - $0.01$ - $0.08$ - $0.04$	Days. - $0.53$ - $0.09$ + $0.95$	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,931	- 3.5	+ 21.9	5.31	- 0.05	+ 0.02	

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1934, by firms making returns, was 2,058, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with September, 1934, and of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1933. The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5.95 in October, 1934, as compared with 5.96 September, 1934, and 5.91 in October, 1933.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd October, 1934, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th September, 1934, and 23rd October, 1933, are shown in the following Table.

The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).
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.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little change, and continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was 22.9 at 22nd October, 1934, compared with  $23.0^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and 35.7 at 23rd October, 1933.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410). † See footnote † in previous column.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 97 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, 1934, compared with 98 at the end of September, 1934, and 74 at the end of October, 1933.

In the case of 69 firms, employing 13,144 workpeople at the end of October, 1934, there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with September, 1934, but an increase of 22.0 per cent. compared with October, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1934, September, 1934, and October, 1933 :---

Takke on your adding	Total Number	Num	ber of Fu in Blast	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Oct., 1934.	Sept., 1934.	Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			No. 19			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs, and Yorks.	83 27	26 7	26 7	19 6		$^{+7}_{+1}$
(including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	8	8	6		+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire	41 23	21 11	21 11	15 9		$^{+6}_{+2}$
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon.	36 20	7 4	8 4	6 4	- 1	+ 1
England and Wales	254	84	85	65	- 1	+19
SCOTLAND	78	13	13	9		+ 4
GREAT BRITAIN	332	97	98	74	- 1	+23

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 812,000 tons in October, 1934, as compared with 734,700 tons in September, 1934, and 668,300 tons in October, 1933.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed little change. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was  $25 \cdot 0$  at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $22 \cdot 7^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and 28 \cdot 1 at 23rd October, 1933. In the week ended 27th October, 1934, 339 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 336 in the week ended 22nd September, 1934, and 343 in the week ended 28th October, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to improve, but was still bad. In the week ended 27th October, 1934, 94 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 93 in the week ended 22nd September, 1934, and 72 in the week ended 28th October, 1933.

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

	Numbe	r of Works Open.		ber of Mills in Operation.
Works	Week	Inc. (+) or	Week	Inc. (+) or

The production of pig iron in October, 1934, amounted to 527,100 tons, compared with 500,300 tons in September, 1934, and 373,300 tons in October, 1933.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.6 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 25.0\* at 24th September, 1934, and 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 59,357 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 27th October, 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 1.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd September, 1934, and by 14.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th October, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 27th October, 1934, the same as in September, 1934, compared with 5.4 in October, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

#### WOLFR. Dec. (-) on a ended ended Dec. (-) on a 27th 27th Month Year Oct., Oct., Month Year 1934. before. before. 1934. before. before. Tinplate .... 58 23 339 3 +++ ... Steel Sheet + 10 + 1 94 + 22 TOTAL .... 68 + 1 433 + 1 + + 18 4

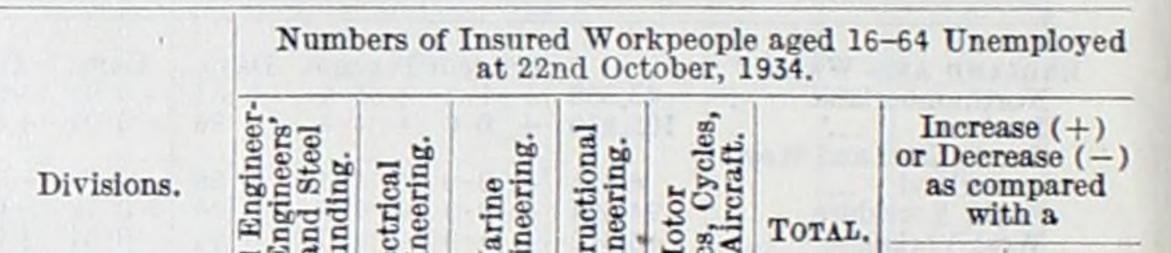
The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1934, amounted to 60,865 tons, or 9,099 tons more than in September, 1934, but 17,332 tons less than in October, 1933.

### ENGINEERING.

DURING October the level of employment in most sections showed little general change as compared with September and remained slack on the whole. In motor vehicle manufacture, however, there was an improvement and employment was fair.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed *l*including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 22nd October, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--



No. of Workpeople

	emp	loyed by ] aking retu	Firms	Aggr	egate nun Shifts.†	nber of		General I ing; En Iron an Four	Engine	Engin	Constru Engine	ehicles and A	TOTAL,	Month	Year before.
	Week ended 27th Oct.,	Dec. ( com	+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 27th	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as apared th a	London South-Eastern	5,420 2,607	708	135 238	508 116	3,321	5,266		- 4,230 - 2,412
	1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	2,279 7,110 19,794	196 1,214 1,101	6,812	1,148 1,815	10,735 1,831	31,353	- 2,656	-10,483 -11,914
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	21,841 12,771 1,308 1,586	2,059 438 83 82	214 4,056 104 1,186	695 1,680 302 186		28,111 20,655 2,423 3,426	+ 269 - 61	-12,851 - 316
ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	6,870 776 21,659 1,333 6,676 10,039	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 36.5 \\ + \ 3.8 \\ + \ 12.5 \\ + \ 3.2 \\ + \ 3.2 \end{array} $	+23.3 -22.5 +13.6 +11.6 +15.8 +15.0	40,332 3,556 113,921 7,083 35,527 56,247	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ -27 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ +12 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 23 \cdot 8 \\ - 13 \cdot 6 \\ + 15 \cdot 9 \\ + 14 \cdot 2 \\ + 15 \cdot 6 \\ + 14 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	74,716			-				- 63,155
Mechanics, Labourers	12,004	+ 0.9	+ 9.6	69,203	+ 1.4	+ 10.5		P	ercent	ages Un	employ	yed at 2	2nd Oct	ober, 193	4.
TOTAL	59,357	+ 1.9	+13.5	325,869	+ 1.7	+ 14.9	London South-Eastern South-Western	7·2 6·6 6·8	4·3 4·6 7·0	26.0 7.9 8.7	11.3 16.3 15.1	6.6 5.9 6.9	6·9 6·2 7·1	-1.1 -0.7 -0.3	- 2.8 - 3.0 - 3.7
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham, and							Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	$     \begin{array}{r}       8 \cdot 0 \\       19 \cdot 7 \\       19 \cdot 8 \\       20 \cdot 5 \\       28 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	4.5 10.3 10.3 9.5 18.0	40.0 43.2 19.6 27.0 69.3	$14 \cdot 8$ $23 \cdot 3$ $22 \cdot 6$ $28 \cdot 9$ $29 \cdot 3$	10.0 11.8 16.6 15.8 24.3	8.7 20.8 18.7 20.9 27.3	-1.2 -0.3 -0.3 +0.2 -0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.3 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 9.6 \\ - 12.4 \\ - 2.2 \\ \end{array} $
Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	10,718 17,605 391	+ 3.4 + 2.3 - 2.0	+13.7 +14.8 +37.7	61,012 96,172 1,898	+ 4.2 + 0.6 - 5.3	+ 17.1 + 17.0 + 51.1	Northern Ireland GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-		20.0	25.6	71.5	15.1	23.7	+ 1.5	- 12.0
and Cheshire Staffordshire	4,261 5,262	-3.8 -1.0	+59.0 - 0.9	20,741 29,931	- 6.5	+ 44.3 + 0.7	ERN IRELAND	14.3	6.9	28.6	20.7	9.5	13.2	- 0.6	- 6.7
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	3,600 9,119	+ 0.4 + 7.9	+ 5.7 + 10.7	18,595 51,546	+ 1.4 + 8.3	-2.4 + 13.2	Ditto, Sept., 1934* Ditto, Oct., 1933	$14.5 \\ 22.0$	$6 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 3$	29.0 43.5	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 3 \\     12 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	13.8 19.9	=	=
Total, England and Wales	50,956	+ 2.4	+14.0	279,895		+ 14.6	On the Nor bad in marine	enginee	ring;	it rem	ained	slack	in gener	ral engi	as very neering.
Scotland	8,401	- 0.9	+10.7	45,974	- 0.6		In Yorkshire an In Lancashire	d Linco	olnshi	e it con	ntinue	d slack	in gene	ralengi	neering.
TOTAL	59,357	+ 1.9	+13.5	325,869	+ 1.7	+ 16.8 + 14.9	and textile eng	gineerin	g. In	n the .	Birmi	ngham	, Wolve	erhampt	ton and

\* The percentage for September has been revised (see page 410). † 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. bad in marine engineering; it remained slack in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it continued slack in general engineering. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was again slack in general and textile engineering. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment improved in general engineering, motor vehicle manufacture and constructional engineering; it was fair in the first two sections but still slack, on the whole, in the last; it continued fairly good, or good, in electrical engineering and good in the cycle section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leiceste<sub>r</sub>

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).

district it remained moderate to fair. In London and the Southern Counties there was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture but a slight decline in general engineering, employment being fairly good to good on the whole; it was again good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

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

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

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EMPLOYMENT during October declined as compared with the previous month and remained very bad on the whole. The decline was partly due to completion of contracts and partly to seasonal slackness.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 22nd October, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th September, 1934, and 23rd October, 1933.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1933 and 1934 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. When these facts are taken into account the figures show that between October, 1933, and October, 1934, there was a decline in the London and South-Eastern districts and an improvement in most other districts.

in weaving, however, was reported as better than last year. At Accrington there was a tendency, after the holidays, for less short time to be worked in the weaving department. At Darwen employment in the preparation processes continued to be spasmodic, and there was much short time in the weaving department. At Burnley a slight seasonal improvement was reported; more looms were running at many of the mills. At Nelson employment continued bad; many weavers were working with less than their full complement of looms, and numbers of preparatory workers were suspended every week. At Colne there was a slight improvement in the unemployment figures, but more four-loom weavers were running only three looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire employment showed little general change and, with a few exceptions, continued slack.

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

	Number Workpeo		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
 Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	

Division.	Workpeople d 16-64 nployed at Oct., 1934.	Decrea Numbers	se $(+)$ or se $(-)$ in Unemployed ared with a	preentage mployed at ind Oct., 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Insured Age Unem 22nd	Month before.	Year before.	Dnem 22n 22n 1	Month before.*	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,722 878 5,094 78 26,711 9,733 23,006 3,287 3,883	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8 \\ - & 205 \\ - & 1,109 \\ - & 63 \\ - & 5,845 \\ - & 2,446 \\ - & 8,825 \\ - & 8,825 \\ - & 871 \\ - & 2,637 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     33 \cdot 9 \\     14 \cdot 1 \\     22 \cdot 0 \\     39 \cdot 0 \\     63 \cdot 2 \\     41 \cdot 4 \\     54 \cdot 8 \\     62 \cdot 5 \\     47 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$+ \frac{7 \cdot 1}{1 + 0 \cdot 5} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 0} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 6}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \\ - 9 \cdot 5 \\ - 15 \cdot 9 \\ - 8 \cdot 6 \\ - 28 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	75,392	+ 1,357	- 21,993	47.5	+ 0.9	-10.0	

COT	TTO	N	INT	TIS	TR	Y
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DEPARTMENTS.	- North	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
PreparingSpinningWeavingOther	10,572 21,709 21,550 6,848	+ 5.5 + 1.3 + 4.2 + 0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 10 \cdot 7 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	16,115 32,160 34,174 14,463	+ 5.7 + 3.3 + 4.3 + 1.8	-2.6 -10.0 -8.5 -5.9
TOTAL	60,679	+ 3.0	- 7.6	96,912	+ 3.8	- 7.7
DISTRICTS.			•			1980 July 1
Ashton	4,966	+25.0	-12.6	7,465	+30.8	- 9.8
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	5,263 9,259 11,731	+ 8.4 + 0.1 - 0.0	-7.2 +4.3 -7.7	7,951 15,442 18,446	+11.2 + 0.5 + 0.6	-7.8 + 4.6 - 9.7
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,644 3,284 4,063	- 4.2 + 4.5 + 2.9	- 4.2	9,310 5,130 6,546	-1.5 + 5.7 + 4.5	-9.4 -1.0 -11.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson	3,521 2,942 2,538	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 9.0 \\     + 13.7 \\     - 0.5   \end{array} $	- 8.7	5,774 5,021 5,231	-10.5 + 6.1 - 1.3	-18.8 -6.2 -10.7
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,545 2,072 2,851	+ 4.3 + 7.9 + 3.3		3,157 3,203 4,236	+10.1 +12.2 + 5.6	-10.3 -7.8 -11.2
TOTAL	60,679	+ 3.0	- 7.6	96,912	+ 3.8	- 7.7

Returns from firms employing about 59,300 workpeople in the week ended 27th October showed that 9 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 16 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women

#### COLLON INDUDINI.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in October, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, but remained bad. As compared with a year ago there was a decline.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 23.4 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 24.3\* at 24th September, 1934, and with 21.6 at 23rd October, 1933. In the preparing and spinning department the corresponding percentages were 22.6, 23.8,\* and 20.4; and in the manufacturing department they were  $24 \cdot 1$ ,  $24 \cdot 8^*$ , and  $22 \cdot 8$ .

Employment in the spinning mills at Ashton-under-Lyne continued to be irregular; it was worse than a year ago. At Stalybridge there was a slight improvement as compared with September. At Stockport the improvement in the spinning section reported last month was maintained; several mills re-opened, and others were working better time. At Glossop employment was not quite as good as in September. At Hyde short time was still general; but there was some improvement, mainly due to resumption of work after the September holidays.

At Oldham employment continued bad both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; many mills were stopped indefinitely, and others had sections of their machinery stopped. At Shaw employment was slightly more irregular. At Middleton there were extended stoppages in the section spinning American cotton, some mills closing down for long periods; but full time was worked in the Egyptian spinning section.

At Bolton employment was reported as slack with cardroom workers and as bad with spinners; short time working increased in the spinning department; with weavers employment was described as fair. At Leigh employment both with spinners and with weavers continued bad. At Bury a slight improvement was reported both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. At Rochdale steady employment was reported for both spinners and weavers; there was a further diminution of short time working in the spinning department. There was little change at Preston, where a number of small sectional stoppages were reported; but there was an improvement in the outlying districts of Kirkham and Longridge. At Chorley there was a good deal of under-employment; and employment with weavers of coarse plain goods was very bad. At Blackburn employment declined during the month in both spinning and weaving except with men in the manufacturing department). Employment

(other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 22nd October, 1934 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd October, 1934.											
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total					
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,831 10,373	4,170 3,523	6,001 13,896	1,052 7,978	5,531 4,530	6,583 12,508	12,584 26,404					
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	1,804 7,944 1,249	5,666 19,162 252	7,470 27,106 1,501	1,555 2,232 287	7,068 6,424 162	8,623 8,656 449	16,093 35,762 1,950					
Total	23,201	32,773	55,974	13,104	23,715	36,819	92,793					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1934 :--

and support	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	orarily Sta	opped.	Total.	
Department.	The life of the second state of the second sta		Total.	Total. Men.		Total.	L'OUAL.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming,	+ 62 + 481	$+ 133 \\ - 43$	+ 195 + 438	- 17 - 520	-562 +105	- 579 - 415	- 384 + 23	
Winding and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro-	+ 9 + 265	+ 117 + 1,189	No. I. C. LA	- 18 - 520	- 393 - 1,154	- 411 - 1,674	- 285	
cesses	+ 213	+ 67	+ 280	- 67	+ 1	- 66	+ 214	
Total	+1,030	+ 1,463	+ 2,493	- 1,142	- 2,003	- 3,145	- 652	

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 93,550,000 lbs. in October, 1934, compared with 73,390,000 lbs. in September, 1934, and with 102,891,800 lbs. in October, 1933.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 10,851,600 lbs. in October, 1934, compared with 9,509,300 lbs. in September, 1934, and with 12,275,700 lbs. in October, 1933.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in October, 1934, were 175,635,000 square yards, compared with 177,742,000 square yards in the previous month, and 155,602,000 square yards in October, 1933.

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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EMPLOYMENT in the woollen and worsted sections showed a further seasonal improvement during October, but was still considerably below the level of a year ago. In the carpet section employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 14.4 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $17.6^*$ at 24th September, 1934, and with 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the carpet section were 5.3, 5.0,\* and 7.7 respectively.

Worsted Section .- Employment showed a further improvement, but was below the level of a year ago. At Bradford, employment in the spinning department was good with many firms; but with spinners mainly producing weaving yarns it was not so good. In the manufacturing department employment was not so good as a year ago, but many firms who had been running short time were reported to be on full time. At Shipley there was a further improvement, particularly in respect of women, causing a demand for skilled adult workers and unskilled juveniles; many firms resumed full time working. Employment in the spinning department at Wakefield and Halifax was good with many firms; in the weaving department at Halifax (mainly coatings) it was bad, though showing a slight improvement. At Huddersfield employment in the fine cloth trade remained bad. There was an improvement in the Leeds district. In the Keighley, Silsden, and Haworth districts the recovery reported last month continued steadily throughout October, and was fairly general. Returns from employers for the week ended 27th October showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, about 18 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. Employment with woolsorters was reported as slack, but as better than in the previous month. With woolcombers employment in all sections was slightly better than in September. Returns from employers for the week ended 27th October showed that 25 per cent. of the operatives in the sorting, combing and preparing departments as a whole were on short time, losing  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; while  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. In the worsted spinning department employment improved. With many firms employment was good, but with spinners mainly producing weaving yarns it was not so good. The difficulty of trade with Germany, accentuated during October by the uncertainty with regard to the settlement of outstanding debts, was responsible for some idle machinery. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that 9 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; while about 28 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. In the worsted weaving department employment was still poor, but better than in September. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that nearly 29 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time; in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average; while  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. worked overtime in that week, to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. Woollen Section .- In this section there was still much idle machinery and a considerable amount of short-time working; but employment showed a further slight improvement in most districts. In some districts it was good. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that about 23 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 27 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time† in that week, losing 9 and 111 hours each, on the average, respectively. Overtime was worked by 27 per cent. in the spinning department to the extent of 8 hours each on the average, and by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the weaving department, to the extent of 51 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 24 per cent. lost 10 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 17 per cent., to the extent of 8 hours each on the average. At Huddersfield employment was fairly well maintained, and in the Colne Valley it was good : several mills were running night shifts. At Dewsbury employment in the cloth section was quite good, and there was a considerable demand for women weavers. At Batley an improvement was reported, and employment was described as fair; less short time was worked, and some firms were running overtime or night shifts. The improvement, however, had not extended to the rag trade, in which employment continued slack. At Morley employment was not so good as a month earlier; at Otley the improvement reported last month was maintained. In Yorkshire employment in the blanket trade showed the normal seasonal recovery. At Witney it remained good. In the flannel trade employment at Rochdale and at Apperley Bridge was fairly good and showed some improvement.

In the West of England an improvement was reported at Trowbridge and at Frome, but at Westbury the situation was not quite so good as a month earlier.

In Scotland employment in the tweed industry continued slack, with much unemployment, and much short time among those remaining in employment. At Stornoway, however, a seasonal improvement was reported, and employment remained good at Dumfries.

Curpet Section.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Less than 3 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in the week ended 27th October, while 5 per cent. were on overtime.

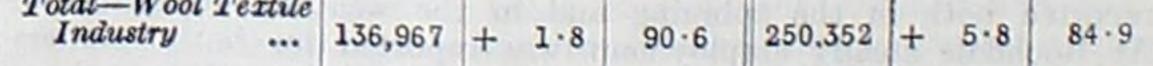
At Kidderminster all the firms were reported to be on full time, and some on overtime. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment was fair or good in most of the principal centres.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :--

	Number of Workpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Week ended 27th Oct., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Amiro	Week ended 27th Oct., 1934.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure.• (Jan., 1926 = 100.)			

				-	-11	1-		1
Departments:			Per			-	Der	
WORSTED SECTION :	2.9	1	Cent.	Tren.	£	1	Per Cent.	- Insi
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,730 36,219 16,447 9,476 1,304	+++++	4.4	87 · 8 82 · 1 95 · 3	20,905 52,821 30,092 20,922 2,249	++++		80·9 73·4 78·6
Total—Worsted	73,176	+	2.8	87.3	126,989	+	8.7	76.6
WOOLLEN SECTION				12.50				
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	938 12,598 21,445 14,838 2,303	-++	0·4 0·4 0·6	$71 \cdot 3$ $89 \cdot 8$ $93 \cdot 1$ $89 \cdot 6$ $79 \cdot 3$	1,946 25,393 36,127 32,055 4,540	++++	5.6 0.1 1.7 3.4 8.3	70 · 7 92 · 0 89 · 9 88 · 8 80 · 7
Total—Woollen	52,122	+	0.4	90 . 2	100,061	+	2.2	89-0
CARPET SECTION	11,669	+	1.9	128 . 4	23,302	+	6.0	138 . 5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	136,967	+	1.8	90.6	250,352	+	5.8	84 - 9
Districts:†		1						
WORSTED SECTION :	-	1				-		
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	31,691 7,560 8,038 7,599 7,614	+++++	2.8 4.5 1.9 3.6 1.9	86.6 89.4 77.4 88.5 90.1	56,355 13,600 13,287 12,997 12,525	+++++	8.6 15.1 7.2 9.4 4.5	70.6 74.0 71.0 84.6 86.0
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,363	+	1.0	102-1	4,934	+	7.8	98-5
Total, West Riding	65,865	+	2.8	86.7	113,698	+	8.8	74 - 8
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,674 407 2,230	+	0.0 0.7 11.7	87·2 139·6 99·6	8,398 687 4,206	+++	5.3 9.4 14.9	80 · 9 120 · 0 150 · 9
Total—Worsted	73,176	+	2.8	87.3	126,989	+	8.7	76.6
VOOLLEN SECTION :	Time and	31		STATISTICS	and M.	1	-	
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	10,761	-	0 • 4	92 · 3	22,766	+	1.0	83.5
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,477 7,691	+ -	1.8 3.9	89·1 101·0	20,542 15,833	+	6·3 5·3	$100.4 \\ 103.7$
Vale Bradford	2,668 1,209	++	0.6 4.1	95·9 95·2	5,412 2,328	++	2·3 8·6	83·7 76·0
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	32,806 4,577	11	0·3 1·6	94 · 6 88 · 3	66,881 8,916	++	1.3	94 · 4 87 · 5
Wales Scotland	3,702 11,037	+++	2.3	86·2 81·4	6,312 17,952	+	5.1	91·6 73·4
Total-Woollen	52,122	+	0.4	90 . 2			2.2	89.0
ARPET SECTION	11,669	+	1.9	128.4	23,302	+	6.0	138.5
otal-Wool Textile						2	14 1	1 63

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410). † The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as " playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th October, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd September, 1934.

 Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
 † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

	emplo	yed as com ut a figure, s	(+) or Dec. pared with ignifies " fe returned.")	previous n	nonth.
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews-	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.7 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 7.5 \\ - 0.2 \\ \end{array} $	$+ 1.5 \\ + 0.9 \\ 1.3 \\ + + 1.3 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 2.4$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 1.9 \\ + & 2.3 \\ - & 1.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 4 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $
bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding	+ 5.1	+ 1.4 + 1.9	+ 4.6	- 0.4 + 0.4	+ 1.0 + 2.8
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$+24 \cdot 9$ +10 \cdot 1	-5.6 -1.1 +15.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.5 + 6.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 11 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $
TOTAL	+ 5.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.8

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

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1934, were 7,715,000 square yards, compared with 8,845,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,621,000 square yards in October, 1933.

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The exports of blankets were 3,660 cwts., 3,495 cwts., and 2,665 cwts., in October, 1934, September, 1934, and October, 1933, respectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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EMPLOYMENT in October showed a further seasonal improvement affecting nearly all districts; in some districts the improvement was fairly substantial. As compared with October, 1933, there was little change.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.0 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 17.7\* at 24th September, 1934, and with 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933.

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

	Number of Vorkpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
 Week ended 27th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		

the second s	All		27th			27th								
		Spinnin	g. We	aving.	Other Depts.	Dej (inch	uding ecified).		Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
WOOLLEN SECTION :		1				((1))		England and Wales :	1,504	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2.7 \end{array}$	£ 3,386	Per cent. $+ 3.8$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0.4 \end{array}$
Huddersfield			-	1.3	+ 0.6	an ster	0.4	Leicester Country Dis-	8,298	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	18,731	+ 5.0	+ 8.3
Heavy Woollen (De Batley, etc.)		1 1.7	+	3.5	+ 0.6	+	1.8	trict	3,849	- 0.5	+ 0.1	8,654	+ 2.0	- 0.3
Leeds		- 0.4	1 -	3.0	- 1.7		3.9	Northampton	5,710	- 0.6	- 1.1	12,315	+ 2.2	- 0.3
Halifax and Calder V	ale			3.4	- 2.5		0.6	Higham, Rushden and	0.100	1 1.4	1	14.000		
Bradford Did				17.9	- 4.5		4.1	District Kettering and District	6,159 5,068	+ 1.4 + 0.6	+ 1.4 - 3.1	14,096 11,886	+ 2.8 + 4.0	+ 3.3 - 1.6
Total, West Ridi		- 1.9	+	0.5	-0.3 + 1.1	and the second se	0·3 1·6	Rest of Northants	1,218	+ 2.3	- 1.1	2,585	+ 1.1	+10.4
West of England, M				5.1	T 1 1		1.0	Stafford and District	2,311	- 1.5	- 8.7	4,501		-16.8
and Wales		1 1 2.7	+	1.4	+ 1.7	+	2.3	Norwich and District	6,081	+ 1.4	+ 4.2	11,406	- 1.3	+ 3.5
Scotland		1 3.6		2.1	+ 2.5	+	2.8	Bristol, Kingswood and	1 700	1 4.7	6.7	0 610	1.00	
						T. T. T.	~ .	District	1,392 1,511	+ 4.7 + 2.7	- 6.1 + 0.8	2,618 3,722	+ 2.8	-5.9 + 2.5
TOTAL	• •••	- 0.4	+	0.4	+ 0.6	+	0.4	Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,511	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	5,122	+14.1	+ 2.5
to serve that all and	St. in	dam	1		Lange	1		Rossendale Valley)	6,509	+ 4.8	- 6.3	12,709	+ 9.9	- 9.7
The following Ta	ble she	ows the	num	ber of	men an	nd of v	women	Birmingham and Dis-					-	
other than casuals)								trict	877	- 3.0	- 3.6	1,468	- 6.6	- 6.5
n the principal woo	l textil	e trade o	entre	s at 22	and Oct	. 1934 :	-	Other parts of England and Wales	3.297	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	7.347	+ 3.2	+ 8.9
n the principal wee								and marco						
	Nov	mbers (exc	Inding	Cornal	a) on the	Register	ra	England and Wales	53,784	+ 1.4	- 0.8	115,424	+ 3.6	+ 0.3
	Nu	at	22nd	October	1934.	Tregister	10	Scotland	2 076	1 1.2	+ 5.2	4,535	+ 1.7	+ 8.6
and the state provide the	and the second				,		a long			-				
Department.	Wholly	Unemplo	yed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	R. N.C.	Great Britain	55,860	+ 1.4	- 0.6	119,959	+ 3.5	+ 0.6
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	Returns from firms week ended 27th Octo	employ	ying ab	out 55,	100 wor	kpeople	in the
					-		1	workpeople were on sh	ort tin	e in the	at week	, losing	about 8	1 hour
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	278	11	289	502	7	509	798	each on the average; w extent of 4 hours each	on the	averag	е.			
Preparing	548	210	758		180	726		Employment in Lon	don im	proved	and was	fair; in	North	Londo
Wool Combing	438	307	745	1,093	583	1,676	2,421	there was still an unsa	tisfied	demand	for wo	men wo	rkers.	In Eas
Wool Carding	568	86 66	654	658	65 181	723	1,377 1,001	London there was an in	nnroue	ment in	the em	olovmen	t of wor	nen an
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	385	00	451	369	101	550	1,001		nprove	mente m	one only	programmi	our not	
Spinning	523	1,353	1,876	357	1,111	1,468	3,344	girls.		with an i		monte	mlorm	ont mo
Woollen Winding and				1.1.1		1000 000		At Leicester there w	vas a fi	irther 1	inprove	the loss er	nproym	nich wa
Warping	91	25	116	279	75	354	470	fair with women machi	nists, b	ut still	slack wi	th laster	s and n	maners
Worsted Winding and	01	049	770	107	420	617	956	$44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the w	orkpeo	ple cove	ered by	the emp	ployers	return
Warping Woollen Weaving	91 167	248 506	339 673	197 349			2,782	for the week ended 27	th Octo	ber wei	re on sh	ort tim	e in tha	t weel
Worsted Weaving	131	560	691	95	1,760 1,453	1,548	2,239	losing about 6 hours	each o	n the	average.	. Empl	oyment	in th
Other Processes	1,112	77	1,189	803	98	901	2,239 2,090	Leicester country dist	rict sho	wed a	further	slight in	nproven	nent;
Total	4,332	3,449	7,781	5,248	5,933	11,181	18,962		out rem	ained ra	ther sla	ck at so	me of th	ne othe
	Jan Maria	1. marting	martine	Lanning		Action of the second	1 - special -	Contros.				1. T. J. Jane		not he

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1934 :--

Desert desident	Wholly Unemployed.							Tem	por	arily S	top	ped.	Total.		
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	т	otal.	N	Ien.	W	omen.		Fotal.	10	otal.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	20	+	2	+	22	-	34	+	4	-	30	-	8	
and Preparing	+	60	-	18	+	42	+	6	-	8	-	2	+	40	
Wool Combing	-	35	+	27		8	-	160	-	122	-	282	-	290	
Wool Carding	+	59	+	3	+	62	-	111	-	25	-	136	-	74	
Woollen Spinning	+	20	+	2	+	22	-	37	-	12	-	49	-	27	
Worsted Drawing	1.	1		00	-	01		57		696	-	753	-	774	
and Spinning Woollen Winding	+	1	-	22	-	21	-	51	-	0.90		155			
and Warping	+	8		11		3	-	18	-	14	-	32	-	3!	
Worsted Winding	F	0		11	124			10			100		and		
and Warping	+	20	+	2	+	22	-	91	-	181	-	272	-	250	
Woollen Weaving		9	÷	19	+	10	-	154	-	445	-	599	-	589	
Worsted Weaving	-	17	-	248		265	-	78	-	1,377	-	1,455	-	1,720	
Other Processes	+	126	-	1		125	-	197	-	54	-	251	-	126	
Total	+	253	-	245	+	8	-	931	-	2,930	-	3,861	-	3,853	

At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement, but was still only fair in some departments and moderate generally. Short-time working continued, approximately 62 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th October, losing nearly 9 hours each on the average. In the Northamptonshire country district employment varied as between one town and another, but showed an improvement at almost all centres. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Raunds employment was good; more overtime than short time was worked in the week ended 27th October. In the Kettering district also employment improved, and was fairly good. At Daventry it was good.

Employment at Stafford showed little change, and continued rather slack generally, though some firms were well employed; nearly 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th October were on short time, to the extent of about 91 hours each. Employment at Norwich varied greatly from firm to firm; on the whole it was moderate, and there was a good deal of short-time working.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further seasonal improvement, but short time was still largely worked. At Leeds employment showed an improvement, but was still slack with some firms.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 15,114,000 lbs. in October, 1934, compared with 15,647,000 lbs. in the previous month and 17,622,000 lbs. in October, 1933. The exports of wool tops in October, 1934, were 3,536,000 lbs. compared with 2,842,000 lbs. in September, 1934, and with 4,579,000 lbs. in October, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1934, were 4,047,000 lbs., compared with 3,421,100 lbs. in September, 1934, and with 4,573,600 lbs. in October, 1933.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a further seasonal improvement but was still only moderate, and considerably

worse than a year ago. In Scotland there was a further slight improvement. Employment continued good at Kilmarnock, and there was a considerable improvement at Maybole, where employment was described as very good. The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the

· The percentage for September, 1934, has been revised (see page 410).

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd October, 1934 :---

Allen and the second of the	Nur	nbers (exc	luding 22nd O	Casuals ctober,	) on the B 1934.	tegister	s at
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	oorarily St	opped.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu-			i linna			inne ne	al alle
facture : Preparing Depart- ment	240	59	299	101	22	123	422
Rough Stuff Depart- ment	637	26	663 1,244	218 1,005	9 4	227 1,009	890 2,253
Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department	1,237 28 2,933	1,160 58	1,188 2,991	13 1,387	899 39	912 1,426	2,100 4,417
Finishing Depart- ment	2,034	571 242	2,605	663 885	264 550	927 1,435	3,532 2,108
lipper Making	431 29	1	30	2	1	3	33
Sewn Work	974	3	977	53	-	53	1,030
TOTAL	8,543	2,127	10,670	4,327	1,788	6,115	16,785

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1934 :--

it was fair, and with most other occupations it was moderate or slack. Compared with September there was a slight improvement with slaters and tilers, but in other occupations there was a decline which was to some extent due to seasonal causes. Compared with October, 1933, there was an improvement in all occupations except slaters and tilers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 22nd October, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with October, 1933 :--

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured	proyeu	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase $(+)$ or Decrease $(-)$ in Percentage as compared with a				
	at July, 1934.	at 22nd Oct., 1934.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.*	Year before.			
OCCUPATIONS.						16114			
Carpenters /	137,560	13,445	472	9.8	+ 1.0	- 32			
Bricklayers	86,650	5,493	299	6.3	+ 0.7	- 2.4			
Masons	22,980	3,489	189	15.2	+ 1.2	- 2.6			
Slaters and Tilers	7,940	1,205	84	15.2	- 0.5	+ 1.5			
Plasterers	30,240	2,162	107	7.1	+ 1.4	- 3.0			
Painters	123,720	25,894	768	20.9	+ 3.1	- 2.6			
Plumbers	39,320	4,937	237	12.6	+ 0.6	- 3.1			
Labourers to	illight and	1001 31	10111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		- 1				
above and	1								
Builders'	047 010	45.000							
Labourers	247,810	45,733	1,140	18.5	+ 0.5	- 2.3			
Navvies etc.,	1000	1.11.			I.	)			
and General	04.070	70 070							
Labourers	94,230	32,872	486	34.9	+ 1.9	2-1.6			
All other occupa-	177 000	70 707		-					
tions	137,800	30,387	981	22.1					
Total	928,250	165,617	4,763	17.8	+ 1.0	- 2.0			
DIVISIONS.	107 000	70.070		1 million	and the second				
London	187,600	30,272	63	16.1	+ 1.9	- 4.8			
South-Eastern	146,800	14,254	113		+ 1.1	- 0.8			
South-Western Midlands	110,400	17,043	276	15.4	+ 0.6	- 2.1			
	111,520	15,288	846	13.7	+ 0.2	- 4.0			
North-Eastern	115,780	24,787	1,423	21.4	+ 1.1				
North-Western Scotland	118,810	26,261	970	22.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.1			
Wales	89,690	22,108	867	24.6	+ 1.1	- 0.4			
Wales	30,740	10,119	200	32.9	+ 0.5	- 2.9			
Northern Ireland	16,910	5,485	5	32.4	+ 0.2	- 4.6			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	928,250	165.617	4,763	17.0	1.7.0	- 2.0			

	Whol	ly U	nemp	loy	ed.	1	lemp	ora	rily Sta	opj	ped.	T	otal
Department.	Men. Women.		т	Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		otal.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart-		0										C. S. S. S.	Ser Sta
ment	+ 10	-	4	+	6	-	39	-	7	-	46	-	40
Rough Stuff Depart- ment Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department	+ 3	+	10 4 103 15	=	61 20 00 61	-	3	-	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 370 \end{array}$	1111	336 367		467
Finishing Depart- ment Slipper Making Clog Making	$^{+130}_{-219}_{+6}$	-++	72		78 47 7		261				421 376 1		
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	+166	+	1	+1	67	-	1	-	1	_	2	+	165
TOTAL	+197	-	84	+1	13	-	1,240	-	674	-1	1,914	-1	1,801

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in October, 1934, amounted to 58,462 dozen pairs, as compared with 57,675 dozen pairs in September, 1934, and with 68,960 dozen pairs in October, 1933.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight seasonal decline, but continued fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was still very good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was 12.8 at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $11.5^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and 15.2 at 23rd October, 1933.

In the statistics given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, navvies, excavators, etc., and general labourers in the building industry have been included in the group "all other occupations." At the annual exchange of unemployment books in July, 1934, separate statistics were compiled as to the numbers of (a) navvies, excavators, etc., and general labourers, and (b) other classes of workers included in the total number of insured persons within this group, and since that date separate particulars have also been obtained as to the numbers recorded as unemployed under these two headings. For the purpose of comparison with the figures relating to "all other occupations," as given in previous issues of the GAZETTE, therefore, it is necessary to combine the figures relating to navvies, excavators and general labourers, in the above Table, with those relating to "all other occupations." The figures for "labourers to above," shown in the Table, include, as hitherto, persons described as " builders' labourers," as well as labourers attached specifically to carpenters, bricklayers, masons, etc., and these figures are directly comparable with those given under the same heading in previous issues of the GAZETTE.

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

A State of the second second		Number of Workpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 27th	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or $(+)$ on a	Week	Inc. $(+)$ of Dec. $(-)$ on		
	Oct., 1934.	Month before.		27th Oct., 1934.	Month	1	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,445	- 0.4	+ 2.0	3,679	- 1.4	- 0.5	
Counties South and South-West	7,658	- 0.2	+ 0.7	21,371	- 0.6	+ 4.3	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,793 231	-2.3 + 6.5	+ 1.7 + 30.5	<b>4,</b> 402 593	- 5.4 + 6.5	and the second second	
TOTAL	11,127	- 0.5	+ 1.5	30,045	- 1.3	+ 4.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,031 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were working on an average nearly  $21\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 27th October, 1934. On the other hand,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING. EMPLOYMENT remained moderate during October, but showed a slight seasonal decline compared with September. At a number of centres, however, it was reported as fairly good or good. Compared with a year ago there was little change in the north of England, but in other divisions there was an improvement. Employment was good with bricklayers and plasterers, and a shortage of skilled men continued in some areas; with carpenters

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

Employment in North Staffordshire continued moderate; there was a further improvement in the earthenware section, and in the sanitary ware and glazed tile sections employment was good. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained moderate; at Worcester there was a further slight improvement.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 was  $15 \cdot 3$  at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with  $16 \cdot 6^*$  at 24th September, 1934, and  $17 \cdot 9$  at 23rd October, 1933.

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

					-	
		Number Vorkpeop		Tota	l Wages Workpe	paid to ople.
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or $(-)$ on a
	27th Oct., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct. 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,831 6,788		+11.4 + 7.1	3,195 12,770	+ 0.7 + 5.5	+11.6 +11.1
unspecified)	1,943	- 1.1	+ 7.7	3,624	- 0.6	+ 7.4
TOTAL	10,562	+ 0.4	+ 7.9	19,589	+ 3.5	+10.5
DISTRICTS.						

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).
 † Comparison of earnings is affected in some cases by changes in rates of wages.

North Staffordshire 8,141 ... + 7.6 13,785 + 9.0+14.1 Other Districts .... 2,421 + 0.1 + 9.25,804 + 4.3 ... TOTAL .... ... 10,562 + 0.4 + 7.9 | 19,589 + 3.5 + 10.5Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,546 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,425, or 23 per cent., were working on an average about 7 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th October, 1934; on the other hand, 848, or 8 per cent., were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 81 hours each on the average.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 410).

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October remained good generally. The improvement noted during the previous month was maintained, and employment was better than in October of last year.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight decline, but continued fairly good on the whole. In some of the larger centres, including London, Birmingham, Bradford, Newcastleon-Tyne and Glasgow, employment was reported as bad or slack, and worse than during the previous month; at Colchester, Oxford, St. Albans, Watford and Edinburgh (machine compositors), however, it was described as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was fair on the whole, and showed little change compared with the previous month. It was again reported as bad in London and at Manchester. and also at Liverpool; though reports from a few of the smaller towns described employment as good. With lithographic artists employment continued fairly good.

Employment in the bookbinding industry was fair generally, but again showed a slight decline on the previous month.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6.9 at 22nd October, 1934, compared with 7.1\* at 24th September, 1934, and 7.3 at 23rd October, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.6,  $8.2^*$  and 9.4; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries,  $4 \cdot 8$ ,  $5 \cdot 4^*$  and  $5 \cdot 3$ . The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :--is most another on a second

Tilbury.-The average number of dock labourers employed daily during October was 952, compared with 785 in September, and with 811 in October, 1933.

East Coast .- Employment remained moderate on the whole at most of the North-East Coast ports. At Middlesbrough it was fair at the river wharves, but bad at the docks. Employment was good at North Shields; at Hull it showed a further decline, and was bad with coal workers. At Grimsby it continued bad with stevedores, and declined with other dock workers. It improved and was good at Boston; it was fairly good at Ipswich.

Mersey.-Employment at Liverpool was fair to moderate and rather better than in September; it declined, however, at Birkenhead. It continued good at Garston and 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 26th October, 1934, was 11,824, compared with 11,329 in September, 1934, and with 11,686 in October, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £27,365 in the four weeks ended 26th October, 1934, compared with £24,495 in September, 1934, and with £26,654 in October, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.-Employment at Cardiff and at Penarth declined during the month after a fairly busy commencement. It declined, and was slack, with general dock workers at Swansea, but remained good with coal trimmers. At Port Talbot there was a further slight improvement. Employment was good at Avonmouth, and remained fair at Southampton.

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Seles and an July	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag		the second second second second	e(+) or use $(-)$ a
inditisticy observition the	at end of Oct., 1934.	Oct., 1934.	Sept., 1934.	Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,188	6.3	5.5	8 · 4	+0.8	- 2.1
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	14,104	8.1	7.2	8.9	+0.9	- 0.8
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,642 5,499 9,396	$5 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0$	4·3 7·4 4·4	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 7 \\       11 \cdot 6 \\       6 \cdot 9     \end{array}   $	+0.9 + 0.5 + 0.6	-1.5 -3.7 -1.5
Total	69,829	6.5	5.7	8 • 4	+0.8	- 1.9
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,842 8,197	$7 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 3$	$7.1 \\ 9.9$	$9\cdot4\\10\cdot9$	+0.2 + 0.4	$-2 \cdot 1$ - 0 \cdot 6
binding (branches not distinguished)	26,422	2.3	2.4	3.8	-0.1	- 1.5

Scottish and Irish Ports .- Employment at Glasgow showed a further improvement, and was good. At Dundee it was fair; at Leith it fluctuated and was generally moderate. It was good at Greenock, and continued moderate at Grangemouth. At Belfast it A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY AND A continued fair. the state of the s

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained slack generally and the demand for men was still on a low level. The number of men available was higher than in the previous month.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporality stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in the shipping service was 31.9 at 22nd October, 1934, compared with 28.1\* at 24th September, 1934, and 34.2 at 23rd October, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was very slack until the last week of the month, when some improvement was noted. On the Type the demand was poor and showed a further decline in the last week; on the Wear it was slack, but showed signs of improvement in the closing stages. The demand on the Tees was very slack, but improved gradually to fair at the end of the month; at the Hartlepools it was quiet. The demand for men at Hull declined from moderate to very poor, but improved slightly during the last week. The demand at Southampton was poor; at Bristol it was quiet, especially during the first fortnight; at Avonmouth it was moderate. The demand at Cardiff declined from moderate to poor, but improved subsequently to fair; some difficulty in obtaining efficient ordinary seamen was reported; at Newport, except in the second week when conditions were fair, there was a poor demand; at Swansea the demand was good, with increased activity in the last week of the month; a shortage of ordinary seamen and carpenters was reported. There was a moderate demand on the Mersey, with slightly less activity in the last week of October. At Manchester the demand declined from fair to poor, but recovered to moderate in the last week. The demand on the Clyde was moderate in the first two weeks, but declined subsequently, and at the end of the month was very slack; at Leith it was moderate to fair up to the third week of October and quiet thereafter. At Belfast the demand was very slack in the first and third weeks, and moderate in the second and last weeks of the month. The following Table shows the number of seament shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October :---

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

CLAR DEL DEL

EMPLOYMENT continued slack in October, and was rather worse than in September. Among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30.9 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd October, 1934, as compared with 29.8\* per cent. at 24th September, 1934, and with 31.1 per cent. at 23rd October, 1933. The estimated total of 160,040 insured workpeople aged 16-64 in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1934, included 22,700 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,340 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64,

10 3.5	Average Da Docks ar	ily Numb nd at Prin	er of La cipal Wh	bourers em narves in L	ployed in ondon.	Southampton Type Ports	4,473 1,615 288	- + +	24 16 127	-+-	352 381 40	59,124 17,324 2,507	61,514 14,987 2,800
1017 1977 1 0174.	In	Docks.	STA.R	l'extrat		Sunderland Middlesbrough	413 751	++	154 121	+	224 140	2,761 7,683	2,101 7,708
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	Hull Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff   Swansea	793 257 1,793 1,138	++++	134 245 330 357	++++	326 62 515 227	7,654 3,102 17,225 10,327	6,595 2,923 13,676 10,900
Week ended- 6th Oct., 1934 13th """" 20th """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	3,920 3,807 3,974 4,186	2,032 1,825 1,566 1,652	5,952 5,632 5,540 5,838	6,691 6,666 6,541 6,818	12,643 12,298 12,081 12,656	SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	354 220 3,013	+ -+	143 75 683	+ +++	162 113 689	2,268 3,674 23,685	2,390 3,283 20,060
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Oct., 1934	} 3,971	1,769	5,740	6,679	12,419	NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	319 31,976	+ + 1	176	+ + 2	156	2,160	1,818 319,656
Average for Sept., 1934	3,981	1,911	5,892	6,256	12,148	• The percentage for Se † It will be understood	ptember i	has be	een re	vised	l (see p	age 410). numbers o	of separate
Average for Oct., 1933		1,409	5,350	6,576	11,926	engagements, and not of s i Including Birkenhead	eparate II	iaivia	uals.				

t 22nd October, 193 eptember, 1934, and	34, was 15.8	3, as con 1 October	npared 7, 1933.	In dock	s. wharves		literal.	Number	of Seament	shipped in	
nd lighterage, the co 934. 31.7* at 24th Se	eptember, 19	figures v 934, and	were $33$ $33 \cdot 8$ at	·2 at 22nd 23rd Octo	d October, ober, 1933.	Principal Ports.	Oct.,		(+) or $(+)$ on a		fonths
LondonEmployn	ment remained mber of doc	ed slack. k labour	The fo ers emp	llowing Tabloyed at	able shows docks and		1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1934.	Oct., 1933.
vharves in respect exclude stevedores, light the total number of o	dock labour	etc., and ers emplo	do not oyed in er of Lal	purport t the port	ployed in	ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpoolt Manchester London Southampton Type Ports	8,027 540 7,982 4,473 1,615	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 634 \\ - & 179 \\ - & 226 \\ - & 352 \\ + & 381 \\ - & 40 \\ \end{array} $	88,639 6,532 77,354 59,124 17,324 2,507	82,333 6,155 80,413 61,514 14,987 2,800
10.00 TPC 1017.1	In	Docks.	1 579.00	A PARTIES		Middlesbrough	288 413 751	+ 154 + 121	+ 224 - 140	2,761 7,683	2,101 7,708 6,595 2,923
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	Hull Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff   Swansea	793 257 1,793 1,138	+ 134 - 245 + 330 + 357	+ 326 - 62 + 515 + 227	7,654 3,102 17,225 10,327	6,595 2,923 13,676 10,900
Week ended- 6th Oct., 1934 13th """" 20th """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	3,920 3,807 3,974 4,186	2,032 1,825 1,566 1,652	5,952 5,632 5,540 5,838	6,691 6,666 6,541 6,818	12,643 12,298 12,081 12,656	SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	354 220 3,013	+ 143 - 75 + 683	+ 162 - 113 + 689	2,268 3,674 23,685	2,390 3,283 20,060
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Oct.,	} 3,971	1,769	5,740	6,679	12,419	NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	319 31,976	+ 176	+ 156 + 2,202	2,160	1,818 319,656
Average for Sept., 1934	3,981	1,911	5,892	6,256	12,148	t mit tans fam Ca	ntomber	has been re	vised (see p	age 410).	of separat
Average for Oct., 1933		1.409	5,350	6,576	11,926	<ul> <li>The percentage for Set</li> <li>† It will be understood</li> <li>engagements, and not of set</li> <li>‡ Including Birkenhead</li> </ul>	eparate II	idividuals.	iton are un	- municora (	a copara c

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### All the second and the same we wanted a second and the second second second second second second second second UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

because and a second with a start of a back of the second THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, at July, 1934, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 22nd October, 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.

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The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons excepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables (see article on page 393). 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.

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PARER MEANDRACEURE: PRINTING, AND

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 414 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 414.

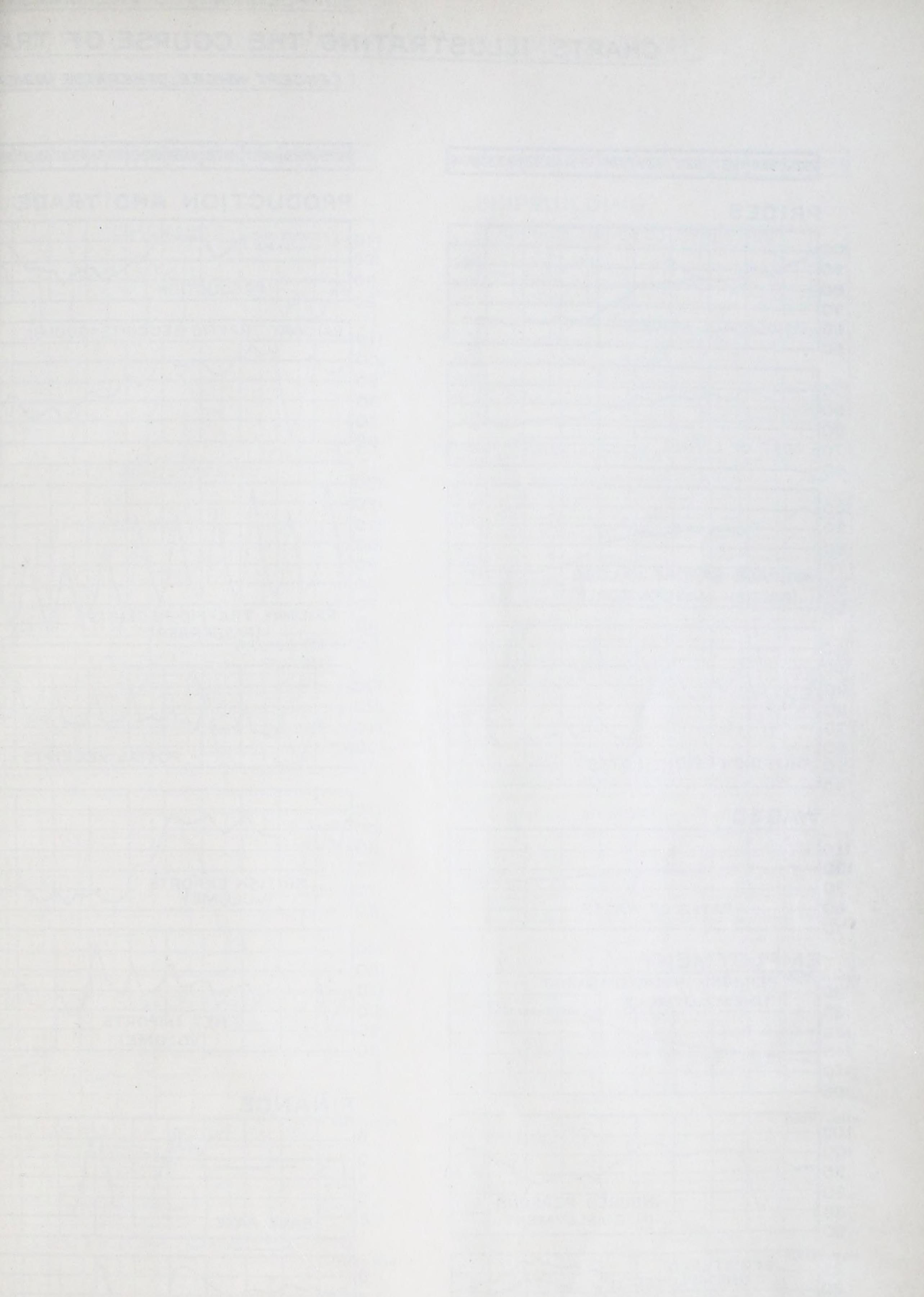
Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

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 September and October, 1934, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1934; while the figures for October, 1933, and October, 1932, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933 and 1932, respectively. An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 388 to 392 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1934, are given on page 410.

### INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd OCTOBER, 1934.

the off new during water a looked	and a state		GREAT	BRITAD	AND NO	RTHERN ]	IRELAND.			GREA	T BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOL	LY UNEMP luding Casu	LOYED	TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	-10.1	1 EWb0	LY UNEMP RARY STOR ND CASUAL	PAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,132	27	6,159	117	2	119	6,249	29	6,278	6,207	29	6,236
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	188,620 2,246 1,080 7,849 742	531 1 1 14 	189,151 2,247 1,081 7,863 742	91,510 590 29 2,541 246	452 1 	91,962 591 29 2,541 246	280,130 2,836 1,109 10,390 988	983 2 1 14	281,113 2,838 1,110 10,404 988	280,106 2,823 1,109 9,719 986	983 2 1 14	281,089 2,825 1,110 9,733 986
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,528 2,344	141 14	1,669 2,358	1,063 406	17 10	1,080 416	2,591 2,750	158 24	2,749 2,774	2,560 2,678	158 24	2,718 2,702
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,242 3,638 1,520	12 66 47	2,254 3,704 1,567	163 1,111 433		163 1,148 440	2,405 4,749 1,953	12 103 54	2,417 4,852 2,007	2,405 4,714 1,883	12 103 50	2,417 4,817 1,933
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,349	572	9,921	2,153	159	2,312	11,502	731	12,233	11,279	731	12,010
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,179	2,165	6,344	2,171	2,922	5,093	6,350	5,087	11,437	6,326	5,084	11,410
Glass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,418 2,692	308 168	2,726 2,860	452 829	50 36	502 865	2,870 3,521	358 204	3,228 3,725	2,862 3,521	357 204	3,219 3,725
Chemicals, etc.:- Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White	8,601 719	1,006 193	9,607 912	681 17	89 13	770 30	9,282 736	1,095 206	10,377 942	9,181 736	1,091 206	10,272 942
Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,198	217	1,415	84	16	100	1,282	233	1,515	1,282	233	1,515
etc	5,415	945	6,360	1,310	138	1,448	6,725	1,083	7,808	6,688	1,063	7,751
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	3,171	7	3,178	574	3	577	3,745	10	3,755	3,743	10	3,753
Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	22,748 3,522 2,548 3,155 1,883	153 137 180 68 227	22,901 3,659 2,728 3,223 2,110	16,725 978 4,176 1,457 1,020	44 29 328 15 55	16,769 1,007 4,504 1,472 1,075	39,473 4,500 6,724 4,612 2,903	197 166 508 83	39,670 4,666 7,232 4,695	39,470 4,481 6,724 4,611	197 166 508 83	39,667 4,647 7,232 4,694
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	58,685 5,146 12,110 5,395	1,581 566 33 42	60,266 5,712 12,143 5,437	13,548 487 1,206 1,126	902 72 4	14,450 559 1,210 1,126	72,233 5,633 13,316 6,521	282 2,483 638 37 42	3,185 74,716 6,271 13,353 6,563	2,902 70,660 5,552 12,131 6,335	282 2,470 637 36 42	3,184 73,130 6,189 12,167 6 377
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	20,438 1,851	977 125	21,415 1,976	4,247	241 21	4,488	24,685 2,041	1,218 146	25,903 2,187	24,306 1,994	1,211 146	6,377 25,517 2,140
Tramcars	3,857	25	3,882	934	2	936	4,791	27	4,818	4,790	27	4,817
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	72,330	161	72,491	2,865	36	2,901	75,195	197	75,392	71,317	192	71,509

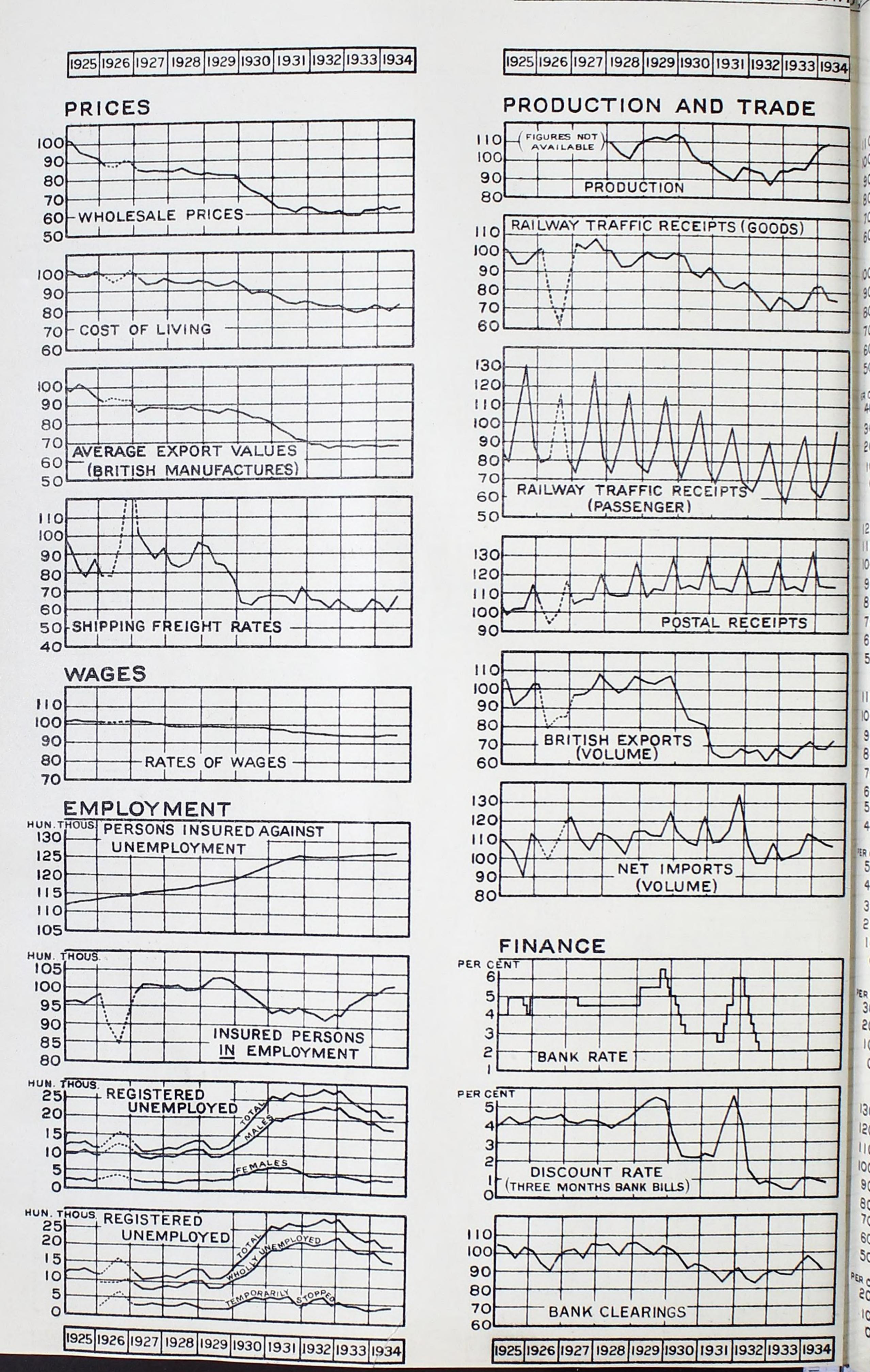
\* See, however, footnote † on page 409 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.



### SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY

# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRAD

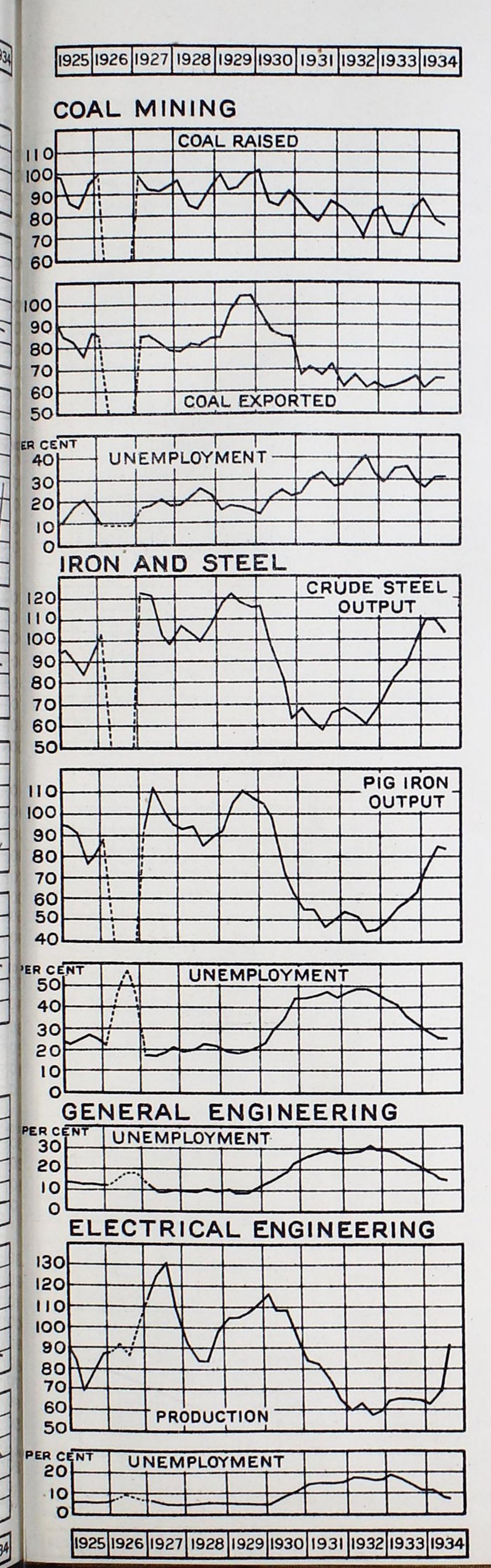
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATION



### BOUR GAZETTE FOR NOVEMBER, 1934.

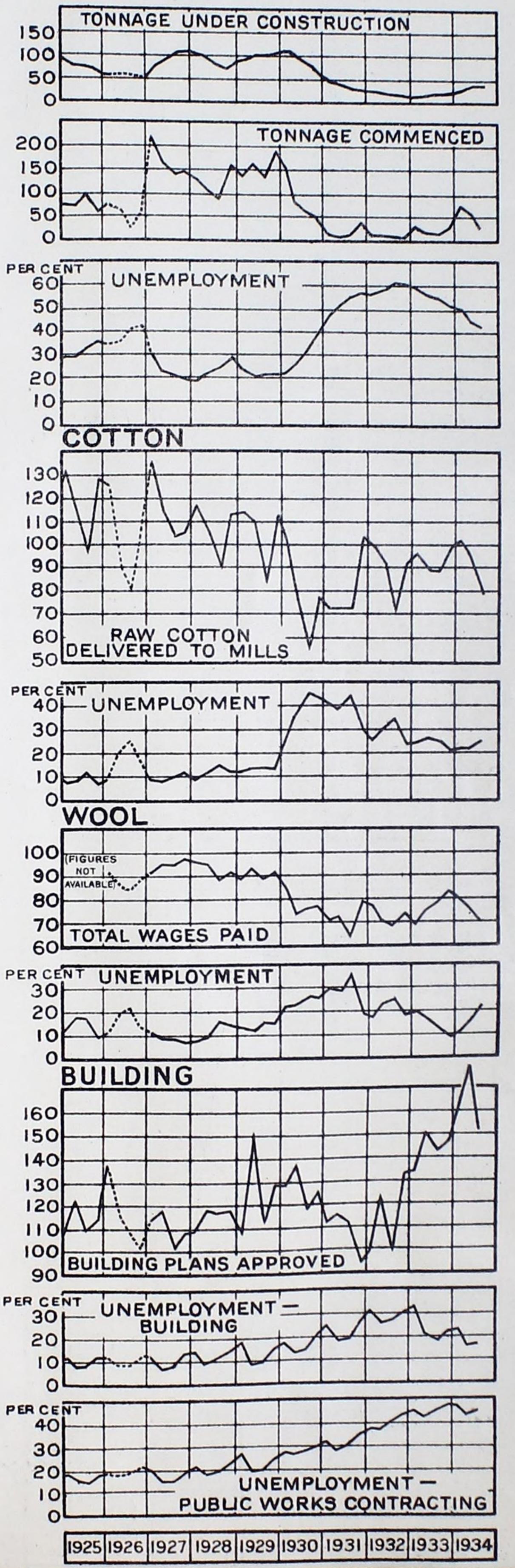
## DITPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

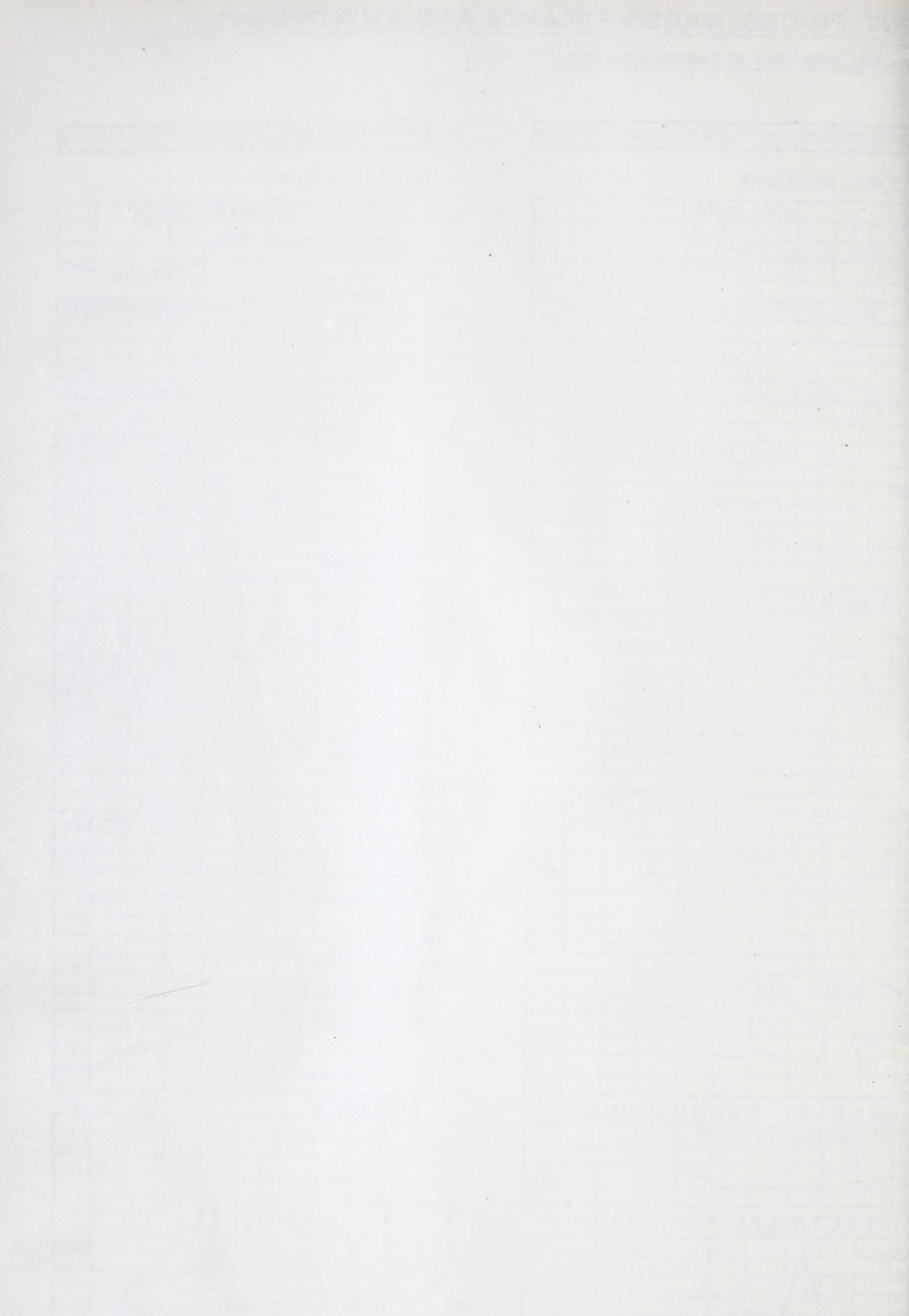
AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

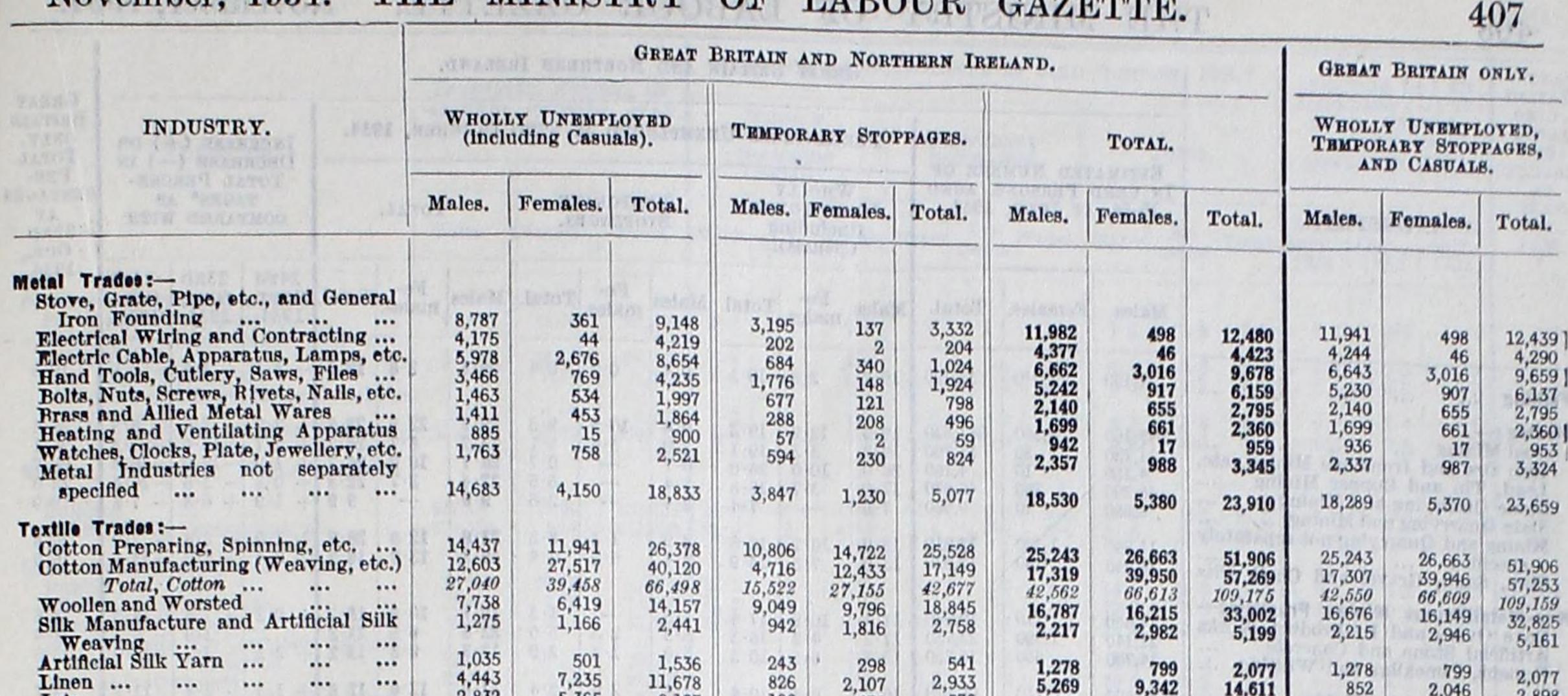


1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

### SHIPBUILDING







Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,443 2,832 1,080 1,285 376 406 1,433 7,823	7,235 5,365 1,434 3,439 358 493 2,343 2,416	11,678 8,197 2,514 4,724 734 899 3,776 10,239	826 106 225 1,558 371 317 327 10,473	2,107 470 586 4,859 447 390 1,023 2,811	2,933 576 811 6,417 818 707 1,350 13,284	5,269 2,938 1,305 2,843 747 723 1,760 18,296	9,342 5,835 2,020 8,298 805 883 3,366 5,227	14,611 8,773 3,325 11,141 1,552 1,606 5,126 23,523	852 2,938 1,078 2,816 747 723 1,590 17,165	2,046 5,835 1,602 8,197 805 883 2,687 4,206	2,077 2,898 8,773 2,680 11,013 1,552 1,606 4,277 21,371	
Leather and Leather Goods :												and the second s	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	3,171 1,155	529 535	3,700 1,690	1,227 256	242 196	1,469 452	4,398 1,411	771 731	5,169 2,142	4,395 1,381	771 718	5,166 2,099	
Clothing Trades :				1212	4.2		CRA C	Ded the				datare San i	
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	10,479 765 869 801	7,807 3,661 1,122 6,126	18,286 4,426 1,991 6,927	1,983 48 508 100	9,424 1,710 1,759 4,373	11,407 1,758 2,267 4,473	12,462 813 1,377 901	17,231 5,371 2,881 10,499	29,693 6,184 4,258 11,400	11,825 809 1,377 634	16,181 5,201 2,881 6,415	28,006 6,010 4,258 7,049	
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	629 11,354	553 3,535	1,182 14,889	191 5,216	369 2,210	560 7,426	820 16,570	922 5,745	1,742 22,315	813 16,382	919 5,735	1,732 22,117	
Foed, Drink and Tobacco :		11 19					1000	NARY I				20,111	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	13,215 2,405	3,783 165	16,998 2,570	700 422	453 39	1,153 461	13,915 2,827	4,236 204	18,151 3,031	13,087 2,692	4,124 197	17,211 2,889	
fectionery	2,743	2,445	5,188	293	801	1,094	3,036	3,246	6,282	3,009	3,220	6,229	
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	7,685 8,018 929	7,805 2,397 1,090	15,490 10,415 2,019	504 494 30	1,064 495 212	1,568 989 242	8,189 8,512 959	8,869 2,892 1,302	17,058 11,404 2,261	8,038 8,042 905	8,809 2,851 1,160	16,847 10,893 2,065	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	12.1	1	143.1	1-1 1 1 S		SLA ITS	13.4	33.4	and on h			Ton St.	
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	8,335 1,861 12,854	118 144 1,229	8,453 2,005 14,083	841 254 1,132	28 12 194	869 266 1,326	9,176 2,115 13,986	146 156 1,423	9,322 2,271 15,409	8,827 1,989 13,683	146 156 1,401	8,973 2,145 15,084	
Woodworking not separately specified	2,462	413	2,875	593	153	746	3,055	566	3,621	2,907	546	3,453	
Printing and Paper Trades :									The second		AL TRADE	al letair	
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,352	460	2,812	1,099	278	1,377	3,451	738	4,189	3,439	731	4,170	
Stationery Wall Paper Making	1,292 230	1,427	2,719 313	51 42	329 27	380 69	1,343 272	1,756 110	3,099 382	1,302 272	1,684 110	2,986 382	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	202 17,535	178 4,912	380 22,447	29 873	9 773	38 1,646	231 18,408	187 5,685	418 24,093	230 17,992	187 5,534	417 23,526	
Building and Public Works Contract-							han with		a no series		torn of	Totski	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	160,566 124,249	288 42	160,854 124,291	4,749 1,843	14 2	4,763 1,845	165,315 126,092	302 44	165,617 126,136	159,841 122,774	291 42	160,132 122,816	
Other Manufacturing Industries :		0.000	0.004	047	870	1,817	5,669	2,932	8,601	5,654	2,928	8,582	
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	4,722 1,278 1,043	2,062 74 274	6,784 1,352 1,317	947 123 250	35 162	158 412	1,401 1,293	109 436	1,510 1,729	1,398 1,244	109 435	1,507 1,679	
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,029 1,487 743	261 277 364	1,290 1,764 1,107	93 327 304	23 14 184	116 341 488	1,122 1,814 1,047	284 291 548	1,406 2,105 1,595	1,106 1,810 1,046	281 291 548	1,387 2,101 1,594	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	18,579	161	18,740	512	6	518	19,091	167	19,258	18,719	163	18,882	
Transport and Communication :					00	770	11040	071	14 417	13,765	367	14,132	
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	13,328 8,589	351 497	13,679 9,086	718 666	20 19	738 685	14,046 9,255	371 516	14,417 9,771 41,520	9,084 40,037	512 406	9,596	
specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	38,977 46,853	388 712	39,365 47,565	2,135 329	20 52	2,155 381	41,112 47,182	408 764	47,946	46,113	757	46,870	
Service Transport, Communication and	49,281	199	49,480	1,387	8	1,395	50,668	207	50,875	48,942	207	49,149	
Storage not separately specified	3,334	136	3,470	140	22	162	3,474	158	3,632	3,436	158	3,594	
Distributive Trades	168,861	48,563	217,424	6,466	3,638	10,104	175,327	52,201	227,528	169,679	50,705	220,384	
Gemmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,452	1,172	11,624	203	27	230	10,655	1,199	11,854	10,344	1,176	11,520	

#### Miscellaneous Trades and Services :--

			10 8 81			1. 20 200	S. 11.3. 6.1	4 KI 10 (14)	A. I. P. Street	A STREET			- Concernent	1
TOTAL			1,521,292	254,952	1,776,244*	249,193	93,703	342,896	1,770,485	348,655	2,119,140	1,725,868	330,122	2,055,990
specified			41,829	2,249	44,078	1,004	141	1,011				1	*** 100	0.000.000
Industries and Services	not separa	ately	17 000	0.040	44 070	1,384	427	1,811	43,213	2,676	45,889	41,592	2,616	44,208
Hotel, Public House Boarding House, Clui Laundries, Dyeing and	Dry Clea	vice	32,024 3,416	40,195 6,508	72,219 9,924	396 137	798 2,027	1,194 2,164	32,420 3,553	40,993 8,535	73,413 12,088	31,546 3,443	40,201 8,304	71,747 11,747
Professional Services Entertainments and Sp			5,680 18,360	1,747 4,659	7,427 23,019	232 397	66 142	298 539	5,912 18,757	1,813 4,801	23,558	18,295	4,749	23,044
National Government S Local Government Serv			15,021 71,522	969 1,190	15,990 72,712	370 1,481	51 49	421 1,530	15,391 73,003	1,020 1,239	16,411 74,242 7,725	14,850 71,230 5,722	995 1,204 1,727	15,845 72,434 7,449

Including 88,045 casuals (males, 86,491, females, 1,554).

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

WARD CLATINE, TANGET		.0.5		(	GREAT	BRITAI	AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELAN	D.					1
ANT TRADUCTURES VERSION OF	STATUT.		-84.94	PE	RCENTA	GES U	NEMPLO	YED A	T 22NI	OCTO	DBER, 1	934.	INCR	EASE (	+) OR	GRE BRIT
INDUSTRY.	IN URE	TED NUM D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	UN (	WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals	YED		EMPORA COPPAGE		.eal	TOTAL		DECH TOT T	AL PER AGES* PARED	-) IN ACEN-	TOT PER CENTA AT 22N
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	24TH SEPT. 1934.	OCT	24TH OCT., 1932.	A ANTO A D
shing	31,150	1,040	32,190	19.7	2.6	19.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	20.1	2.8	19.5	- 3.3	+ 1.4	- 0.5	19.
ining :	977,160 11,720	4,360 30	981,520 11,750	19·3 19·2	12·2 3·3	19·3 19·1	9·4 5·0	10·3 3·4	9·3 5·1	28·7 24·2	22·5 6·7	28·6 24·2	+ 2.2 + 0.1	- 3.6	- 5.5	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, Cool Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	4,150 46,290 9,950	10 380 10	4,160 46,670 9,960	$   \begin{array}{c}     26 \cdot 0 \\     17 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	10·0 3·7	26.0 16.8 7.4	0.7 5.4 2.4	Ξ	0.7 5.5 2.5	26·7 22·4 9·9	10·0 3·7	26·7 22·3	+ 1.9 + 0.8 + 1.9	- 12.0	-36.8 -10.4 - 7.6	26· 22·
Slate Quarrying and Mining not separately Mining and Quarrying not separately	11,890 16,840	1,320 180	13,210 17,020	12·9 13·9	10·7 7·8	12·6 13·9	8.9	1·3 5·5	8·2 2·4	21 · 8 16 · 3	12·0 13·3	20.8	+ 1.0 + 0.4		- 2.9	20.
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chark The				17.4	10.9	17.4	1.3		1.3	18.7	10.9			1000	1	1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	12,850 21,140 14,700	110 1,590 550	12,960 22,730 15,250	17·4 17·2 10·3	4.2	16·3 10·3	5.3	2·3 1·3	5·0 2·9	22·5 13·3	6 5 9 8	21.3	+ 0.2 + 2.1	- 7.4 - 1.6 - 3.7	-14.3 -6.5 -12.9	18· 21· 13·
ick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	89,500	6,110	95,610	10-4	9-4	10.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	12-8	12.0	1 miles	+ 1.3	- 2.4	-11.7	12.
ttery, Earthenware, etc	35,260	39,700	74,960	11.9	5.2	8.5	6.1	7.3	6.8	18.0	12.8	15-3	- 1.3	- 2.6	-11.2	15.
ass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	22,090 17,560	6,370 2,500	28,460 20,060	$10.9 \\ 15.3$	4.8 6.7	9.6 14.3	2·1 4·8	0.8 1.5	1.7 4.3	13 0 20 1	5-6 8-2		- 0.6 - 2.3		- 7.9 -10.2	
emicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives	77,670 11,110	27,340 4,930	105,010 16,010	11·1 6·5	3·7 3·9	9·1 5·7	0·9 0·1	0·3 0·3	0·8 0·2	12·0 6·6	4·0 4·2		- 0.2 + 0.2		- 6.5	9- 5-
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	17,050 52,070	5,450 20,990	22,500 73,060	7.0 10.4	4·0 4·5	6·3 8·7	0·5 2·5	0·3 0·7	0·4 2·0	7·5 12·9	4·3 5·2		+ 0.3	- 1·3 - 0·4	- 3.8	6· 10·
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,250	120	16,370	19.5	5.8	19.4	3.5	2.5	3.5	23 0	8.3	22.9	- 0.1	-12.8	-20.3	22.
Iron and Steel Rolling and	164,110 35,020	3,930 3,260	168,040 38,280	13·9 10·1	3·9 4·2	13·6 9·6	10·2 2·7	1·1 0·9	10·0 2·6	24·1 12·8	5·0 5·1					
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	26,090 27,820 18,990	2,830 1,650 3,860	28,920 29,470 22,850	9.8 11.3 9.9	6·4 4·1 5·9	9.4 10.9 9.2	16.0 5.3 5.4	11.6 0.9 1.4	15.6 5.0 4.7	25-8 16-6 15-3	18·0 5·0 7·3	25.0	+ 0.1 + 2.3 + 0.2 + 0.6	- 3.1	-14.4 -17.2 -27.5 -11.5	12- 25- 15- 13-
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	478,570 71,950 45,920	44,050 19,240 840	522,620 91,190 46,760	12.3 7.2 26.4	3.6 2.9 3.9	$     \begin{array}{c}       11 \cdot 5 \\       6 \cdot 3 \\       26 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	2·8 0·6 2·6	2·0 0·4 0·5	2.8 0.6 2.6	15·1 7·8 29·0	5.6 3.3 4.4	6.9		- 5.4	-15.9 - 9.1 -27.7	14· 6· 28·
Constructional Engineering	30,430	1,220	31,650	17.7	3.4	17.2	3.7	-	3.5	21.4	3.4			-10.5		20.
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and	244,970 12,450	26,560 1,900	271,530 14,350	8·3 14·9	3·7 6·6	7·9 13·8	1.8 1.5	0.9 1.1	1.6 1.4	10·1 16·4	4.6	15.2	-1.8 -0.5			9. 15.
ipbuilding and Ship Repairing	45,040 156,550	1,370 2,240	46,410 158,790	8.6 46.2	1·8 7·2	8·4 45·7	2·0	0.2	2·0 1·8	10-6 48-0	2·0 8·8	-	-1.2 + 0.9	it opping	-18.7 -16.0	10.4
tal Trades :														AT IN		a miles
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	84,780 31,410 76,900	8,790 1,950 56,380	93,570 33,360 133,280	$   \begin{array}{c}     10.4 \\     13.3 \\     7.8   \end{array} $	4·1 2·3 4·7	9.8 12.6 6.5	3.7 0.6 0.9	1.6 0.1 0.6	3.5	14-1 13-9 8-7	5.7	13.3	- 1.5	- 4.9	- 4.2	13-1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	23,100 14,000	10,030 10,570	33,130 24,570	$15.0 \\ 10.5$	$7.7 \\ 5.1$	12·8 8·1	7.7 4.8	1·4 1·1	0.8 5.8 3.3	22·7 15·3	5·3 9·1 6·2	18·6 11·4	***	- 5.6	-14.7	18.0 11.0
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	16,310 10,780 21,710	10,100 800 18,700	26,410 11,580 40,410	8.7 8.2 8.1	4·5 1·9 4·1	$7 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 8$ $6 \cdot 2$	1.7 0.5 2.8	$2 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 2$	1.8 0.5 2.1	10·4 8·7 10·9	6·5 2·1 5·3	8-9 8-3 8-3	- 0.4	- 6.0	-9.5 -11.6 -6.7	8· 8· 8·
Metal Industries not separately specified	143,130	77,050	220,180	10.3	5.4	8.6	2.6	1.6	2.3	12.9	7.0	10.0			- 7.3	10-8
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	93,960 75,960	135,590 161,930	229,550 237,890	15·4 16·6	8·8 17·0	11·5 16·9	11·5 6·2	10·9 7·7	$\frac{11 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 2}$	26·9 22·8	19·7 24·7	22.6	1	+ 2.2	- 3·8 - 1·0	22.6
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	169,920 95,140	297,520 134,450	467,440 229,590	15.9 8.1	13·3 4·8	14·2 6·2	9·1 9·5	9·1 7·3	9.2 8.2	25·0 17·6	22·4 12·1	09 7	- 0.9	+ 1.8 + 5.6	- 2·3 - 2·8	23 4 14 4
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	17,240 14,790 23,250	30,930 10,360 51,380	48,170 25,150 74,670	7.4	3.8	5.1	5.5	5·8 2·9	5·7 2·2	12-9 8-6	9·6 7·7	10-8 8-3	- 2.4 -	- 3.1	- 7·0 - 5·8	10·7 8·3
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	11,390 6,920	20,380 11,200	74,630 31,770 18,120	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 1 \\     24 \cdot 9 \\     15 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$14 \cdot 1$ 26 \cdot 3 12 \cdot 8	15.6 25.8 13.9	3.6 0.9 3.3	4·1 2·3 5·2	4·0 1·8 4·4	22.7 25.8 18.9	18·2 28·6 18·0	19-6 27-6 18-3	- 3.5 -	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 0 $	-4.4 -10.5 -4.8	21.6 27.6 17.1
Lace	26,460 6,180 12,960	91,010 9,530 17,190	117,470 15,710 30,150	4·9 6·1 3·1	3.8 3.8 2.9	4·0 4·7 3·0	5·8 6·0 2·5	5·3 4·6 2·2	5·5 5·2 2·3	10·7 12·1 5·6	9·1 8·4 5·1	9.5		- 0.2 -	+ 1.1 - 6.9 - 5.2	9.4 9.9 5.3
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	15,760 78,300	34,560 31,230	50,320 109,530	$9.1 \\ 10.0$	6·8 7·7	7·5 9·3	2·1 13·4	2·9 9·0	$2.7 \\ 12.2$	11·2 23·4	9·7 16·7	10.2		- 0.6 -	- 7.6	9·2 21·1
ather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	36,170 11,830	11,750 14,240	47,920 26,070	8·8 9·8	4·5 3·8	7·7 6·5	3·4 2·1	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3$	3·1 1·7	12·2 11·9	6.6 5.1	10-8 8-2		- 1.0		10·8 8·1
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	68,910 9,710	139,990 93,080	208,900	15.2	5.6	8.8	2.9	6.7	5.4	18.1		14-2	100 Bit 1	- 0.5 -	- 3.2	13.7
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	13,120 10,460	21,530 89,010	102,790 34,650 99,470	7·9 6·6 7·7	3.9 5.2 6.9	4·3 5·7 7·0	0·5 3·9 0·9	1.9 8.2 4.9	1.7 6.6 4.5	8-4 10-5 8-6	5·8 13·4 11·8	6.0 12.3 11.5		- 0-9 1-4 2-6 -	- 2.8	5.9 12.3 8.7
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,610 84,360	19,670 55,030	28,280 139,390	7.3 13.5	2·8 6·4	4·2 10·7	2·2 6·1	1.9	2.0	9·5 19·6	4.7	6.2			- 3·3 1·7	6·1 16·0
od, Drink and Tobacco :	104,020 30,080	62,960 3,950	166,980 34,030	12·7 8·0	6·0 4·2	10·2 7·6	0.7	0.7	0.7	13.4	6.7	10.9 +	0.7		1.1	10·6 8·8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Food Industries not separately	23,850	46,350	70,200	1.11	5.3		1·4 1·2		1·3 1·5	9·4 12·7	5·2 7·0	8·9 8·9 +	0.1 -	0.1 -	3.0	8.9
specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	67,060 87,560 14,560 -	60,440 22,640 28,840	110,200	11·5 9·2	10.6	12·1 9·5	0.7 0.5 0.2	1.8 2.2 0.7	1.3	12·2 9·7	14.7	13·4	1·3 - 0·1 -	0.1 -	1.0 4.3	13·3 10·0
wmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :		28,840	43,400	6.4	3.8	4.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	6.6	4.5	5.2 -	0.8 -	0.4 -	1.7	5.1
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	59,030 9,820 113,040	2,690 2,120 22,920		14·1 19·0		13.7	1.4	1.0		15.5		15·1 + 19·0 -	0.4 -	2.1 -	5.5	14·8 18·3

\* For notes see page 409.

A MICHAEL TO THE

	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		ROENTA	GES U	NEMPLO	YED A	r 22ND	Осто	BER, 19	34.*	INCR	EASE (	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	D PERSON , AT JULY	8, AGED , 1934.	UN (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals	IED	and the second se	MPORAL		a.o.	TOTAL.	121.3	TOT T	EASE ( AL PER AGES <sup>®</sup> PARED	AS	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH SEFT., 1934.	23RD OCT., 1933,	24ТН Ост., 1932.	22ND OCT., 1934.
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	45,510	15,420	60,930	5.2	3.0	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	7.6	4.8	6.9	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 6.1	6.9
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	22,540 5,080	42,180 2,170	64,720 7,250	5.7 4.5	3·4 3·8	4·2 4·3	0·3 0·9	0.8 1.3	0.6 1.0	6·0 5·4	4·2 5·1	4·8 5·3	$- \frac{0.6}{1.4}$	- 0.5	- 2.7 - 4.7	4.7 5.3
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	3,680	4,790 92,420	8,470 279,730	5·5 9·4	3·7 5·3	4·5 8·0	0·8 0·4	0·2 0·9	0·4 0·6	6·3 9·8	3·9 6·2				- 4.5 - 1.8	
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:	917,330 270,350	10,920 1,340	928,250 271,690	17·5 46·0	2·6 3·1	17·3 45·8		0·2 0·2	0·5 0·6	18·0 46·6	2·8 3·3	17·8 46·4	+ 1.0 + 0.8	- 2.0 - 0.2	-12.0 + 3.7	17.6 46.7
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,770 11,440 6,700	24,620 1,760 5,710	63,390 13,200 12,410	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \cdot 2 \\       11 \cdot 2 \\       15 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	8·4 4·2 4·8	10.2	2·4 1·0 3·7	3·5 2·0 2·8	$2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$	14·6 12·2 19·3	11·9 6·2 7·6	13·6 11·4	+ 0.1 + 1.9	- 0·1 + 0·3	1.2.9	13.6
Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	19,430 16,710 7,720	10,110 7,820 8,670	29,540 24,530 16,390	5·3 8·9 9·6	2.6 3.5 4.2		0.5 2.0 4.0	0·2 0·2 2·1	0·4 1·4 2·9	5·8 10·9 13·6	2·8 3·7 6·3	8.6	-0.3 -0.7 -0.3	- 6.2	- 6.6 - 8.9 - 5.1	8.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	186,050	8,550	194,600	10.0	1.9	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	10.3	2.0	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.2	9.9
Transport and Communication :	126,830 173,870	7,190 8,730	134,020 182,600	10·5 4·9	4·9 5·7	10·2 5·0	0.6 0.4	0·3 0·2	0.6	11·1 5·3	5·2 5·9				- 7.7	
Road Transport not separately specified	205,150 144,440	8,680 5,980	213,830 150,420	$   \begin{array}{c}     19 \cdot 0 \\     32 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	4.5 11.9		and the second sec	0·2 0·9	1.0 0.3	20·0 32·7	4·7 12·8		+ 0.9 + 3.8		- 4.0 - 4.3	25.5
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	162,640	1,900	164,540	30.3	10.5	30.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	31.2	10.9	30.9	+ 1.1	- 0.2	- 4.0	30.7
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	20,470	2,530	23,000	16:3	5.4	15.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	17.0	6.2	15.8	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 1.9	15.8
Distributive Trades	1,262,260	743,080	2,005,340	13.4	6.5	10.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.9	7.0	11.3	+ 0.4	- 0.5	5 - 1.2	11.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	176,150	80,810	256,960	5.9	1.5	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.0	1.5	4.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.0	4.6
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	93,280 335,500 86,220 76,760	18,350 22,610 61,900 36,620	111,630 358,110 148,120 113,380		5·3 5·3 2·8 12·7	$20.3 \\ 5.0$	0.5	0·3 0·2 0·1 0·4	0·4 0·2	6.9	5.5	20·7 5·2	+ 0.7 + 0.2	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.	$2 + 1 \cdot (1 + 1 \cdot 1)$	20.7 5.1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	157,600 35,060		410,040 152,890	20·3 9·7	15·9 5·5	17·6 6·5	0·3 0·4	1.7	1.4	10.100	7.2	7.9	+ 0.6	- 0.4	and a los	7.8
Industries and Services not separately specified	115,190	46,970	162,160	36.3	4.8	27.2	1.2	0.9		37.5				_		27.9
TOTAL	9,435,200	3,524,800	12,960,00	0 16.1	7.2	13.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	18.8	9.9	16.4	+ 0.3	- 1.	11- 5.5	16.2

 See last paragraph of text on page 406.
 † The percentages for all industries and services combined for October, 1932 and October, 1933 used for these comparisons, are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see page 393. The percentages given for September, 1934, and October 1934, are based on the numbers insured at those dates—see page 393. July 1934.

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### INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED.

#### PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Males				Femal	es.	
Industry Groups.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
fishing	6,132	0.4	117	0.0	27	0.0	2	0.0
Mining	204,409	13.4	96,385	38.7	702	0.3	480	0.5
Mining Products	7,400	0.5	1,707	0.7	125	0.0	44	0.0
	9,349	0.6	2,153	0.9	100 B	0.2	159	
Brick, Tile, etc	4,179	0.3	2,171	0.9		0.8	2,922	3.1
Pottery	5,110	0.4	1,281	0.5		0.2	86	0.1
	15,933	1.1	2,092	0.8		0.9	256	0.3
Chemicals Metal Manufacture	37,027	2.4	24,930	10.0		0.3	474	0.5
	81,336	5.3	16,367	6.6		0.9	2.2.2	1.0
Engineering	26,146	1.7	5,371	2.2		0.4	264	0.3
Shipbuilding and	20,140		0,011	4 4	1,121	0 1	201	
	72,330	4.8	2,865	1.2	161	0.1	36	0.0
Ship Repairing	42,611							2.6
Metal Trades	56,766	3.7	39,959			27.7		
Textile Trades	4,326	0.3				0.4		0.5
Leather	4,520	0.0	1,705	0.0	1,004	0.4	400	00
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	11,354	0.7	5,216	2.1	7 575	1.4	2,210	2.4
pers and Clogs	13,543				3,535 19,269	7.6		
Clothing Trades	10,040	0.9	2,000	1.1	19,209	1.0	11,000	20.0
Food, Drink and	34,995	2.3	2,443	1.0	17,685	6.9	3,064	3.3
Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni-	34,335	4.0	2,110	1.0	11,000	0-5	0,004	0.0
ture and Wood-	25,512	1.7	2,820	1.1	1,904	0.7	387	0.4
work	21,611	1.4			7,060			
Printing and Paper Building and Pub-	21,011	10.0	2,034		1,000	2.0	1,110	-
lic Works Con- tracting	284,815	18.7	6,592	2.6	330	0.1	16	0.0
Other Manufactur-								
ing Industries Gas, Water and	10,302	0.7	2,044	0.8	3,312	1.3	1,288	1.4
Electricity Sup- ply Industries	18,579	1.2	512	0.2	161	0.1	6	0.0
Transport and	160,362	10.5	5,375	2.2	2,283	0.9	141	0.2
Communication DistributiveTrades				2.6				
	100,001		0,100		10,000		0,000	
Commerce, Bank-	10,452	0.7	203	5 0.1	1 1,172	0.5	27	0.0
ing, etc Miscellaneous	187,852							
miscenaneous			_					
	and the second s	and the second se	249,19	and the second se				5 100 .0

1. 10

### PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1934, differed from the figures for 24th September, 1934, to the extent of 1,300 or more :---

Industry.	at 22nd O	or Decrease (- ded as Unemp ctober, 1934, a 4th September	s compared
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Distributive Trades Shipping Service Local Government Service Public Works Contracting, etc Entertainments and Sports Road Transport not separately specified	+ 22,020 + 4,588 + 9,635 + 5,314 + 5,409 + 2,175 + 2,357 + 1,367 + 1,867	+ 278 + 10,381 + 3,819 + 3,21 + 350 + 14 + 647 + 84	+ $22,298$ + $14,969$ + $9,638$ + $8,133$ + $5,730$ + $2,525$ + $2,371$ + $2,014$ + $1,951$
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,800 \\ + & 1,680 \\ + & 1,449 \\ + & 1,351 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 21 \\ + & 137 \\ + & 94 \\ + & 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,821 \\ + & 1,817 \\ + & 1,543 \\ + & 1,357 \end{array}$
Food Industries not separately specified	- 932	- 805	- 1,737

Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and 25 927 2,392 2,367 1,498 322 -Forging .... Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... ----- 2,425 --2,142 2,464 4 --Hosiery ... ... ... Cotton-2,712 1,674  $1,038 \\ 1,238$ --Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ... Total, Cotton ... Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft . ... -- 1,822 584 --2,258 305 4,534 2,276 ---4,833 4,528 the later --- 5,946 - 7,471 4,107 1,839 2,505 --Tailoring Woollen and Worsted ... ... 4,966 --\*\*\* + 44,365 380 ----+ 44,745 Net variation for above industries 0000 Total net variation for all insured + 38,804 - 3,091 + 41,895industries \*\*\* \*\*\* ...

2.25

### REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1934. 106 The 16 16%.

The Table on pages 408 and 409 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1934. It is not possible to compute the annual estimates until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1934, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933. The following Table gives the revised total percentages unemployed calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, for each industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :---

	TOTAL PERCENTA	GE UNEMPLOYED.		TOTAL PERCENT	AGE UNEMPLOYED.
	GREAT BRITAIN.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.		GREAT BRITAIN.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.
INDUSTRY.			INDUSTRY.	÷ : : :	÷

INDUSTRI.	25th June, 1934.	23rd July, 1934.	20th Aug., 1934.	24th Sept., 1934.	25th June, 1934.	23rd July, 1934.	20th Aug., 1934.	24th Sept., 1934.		25th June, 1934.	23rd July, 1934.	20th Aug., 1934.	24th Sept., 1934.	25th June, 1934.	23rd July, 1934.	oth Aug. , 1934.	24th Sept., 1934.
Flahing	20.6	18.8	19.9	22 - 8	20.5	18.7	19.9	22.8	Clothing Trades :	1.1	15.5	16.8	16.5	11.3	16.01	7.31	7.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	$23 \cdot 7$ $21 \cdot 6$ $19 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 2$	$22 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 3$ $19 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 4$	$26 \cdot 3$ $21 \cdot 1$ $19 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 4$	$24 \cdot 1$ $24 \cdot 8$ $21 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 0$	$23 \cdot 8$ $21 \cdot 7$ $19 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 2$	$22 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 3$ $19 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 4$	$26 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 4$	26·4 24·1 24·8 21·5 8·0	Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs 1	4.6 9.3 5.1 6.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     6 \cdot 7 \\     12 \cdot 5 \\     7 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	8.4 11.8 8.6 7.6	6.5 9.6 9.1 6.8 17.7	4.9 9.3 8.9 7.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 8 \\       12 \cdot 5 1 \\       10 \cdot 9 1 \\       7 \cdot 3 \\       23 \cdot 3 2     \end{array} $	8 · 5 1 · 8 2 · 6 1 7 · 6	6.6 9.6 2.3 6.8
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	$21 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8$	20 · 6 14 · 2	$21 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 2$	19·9 15•6	$21 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9$	20·5 14·5	$21 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 4$	19·8 15·9	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	9·7 8·6			10 · 0 8 · 8	9·9 8·9	9·2 9·2	9·31 8·2	0·2 8·9
Artificial Stone and Concrete	19.8	19.4	21.1	21.3	19.8	19.4	$21 \cdot 1$	$   \begin{array}{c}     18 \cdot 5 \\     21 \cdot 3 \\     11 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	Food Industries not separately specified 1		12.4	12.9	8 · 8 14 · 7 10 · 1	14.5 13.4 10.1	14.71 12.41 9.91	2.91	4.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	10.6	10 · 7	11.0	11 • 4	10.7	10 • 8	11 · 1	11.5	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff				5.9		6.0		
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	23.1	22.9	25.2	16.6	23.0	22 • 9	25 · 1	16.6	Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	4.0	14.3	13.5	14.4	14.3	14.71	3 . 8 1	4.7
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	$12.6 \\ 18.8$	13·1 19·6	13 · 0 1	11 · 8 20 · 9	$12 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 8$	13·1 19·6	13·0 18·8	11·9 20·9	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases 2 Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. 1. Woodworking not separately	$0.1 \\ 3.0$	13.31	13.2	18.6 11.8 15.8	20·5 13·1	20.21	9•71 3·31	9·3 1·9
Explosives	6.1	$   \begin{array}{c}     10 \cdot 2 \\     6 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	10·0 6·2	10·1 5·7	10·4 6·1	10·3 6·6	$10.1 \\ 6.2$	$10.1 \\ 5.7$	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	7.5			7.2		7.1		
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	6 • 4	Wall Paper Making	5·8 6·0			5·3 6·5	5.8	5.8		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	12.6	12.1	10 . 4	10.7	12 • 6	12 • 1	10.4	10.7		6.0			5.4	6.0 8.2	5.5 6		
Iron and Steel Rolling and			Sug	11	14	. And		23.0	ing : Building	PIL	130	1	8.1		8-2 8		
Tin Plates	$   \frac{12 \cdot 9}{31 \cdot 2} $ $   17 \cdot 9 $	$12 \cdot 6$ $27 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 0$	$12 \cdot 4$ $30 \cdot 4$ $16 \cdot 2$	$2 \cdot 2$ 2 \cdot 7 5 \cdot 7	$12 \cdot 9$ $31 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 9$	12.6	$12 \cdot 3$ $30 \cdot 4$	22.7	Bricklayers 14 Masons 14	4.5 ]		4 · 8 13 · 6 14 · 9	15.6		9.3 8 4.9 4 14.5 13 15.3 15 6.7 6	·9 5 ·8 14	0 0 0 0 7
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	15·0 7·8 29·6	14 · 4 7 · 3 28 · 8	14 · 5 1 7 · 1 28 · 3 2	4.4	15·11 7·9 29·7 2	4·5] 7·4	4.6	14.5	Painters	$1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	2.93	2·4 1 6·7 1	11 · 8 17 · 8 52 · 6	12.6 18.0 21.9 {	33-2 31	·7 12 ·9 18 ·5 33	· 0 · 0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and	9·5 14·1	10·6 14·7	11·51 15·41	1.3	9·61 14·21	10.6 ] 14.8 ]	1.5		Total, Building 14 Public Works Contracting, etc 44 Other Manufacturing Industries :	4.6 1 4.0 4	16 · 1 1 5 · 2 4	5.04	5.9	14.9	21 · 2 22 16 · 3 15 44 · 9 44	·8 16 ·7 45	-8
								11.6	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc 12	.2 1	1.51	0.6	9.4	12.2	11.5 10	.7 9	•5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	49.3	47 • 7	16.54	6.9	49.14	7.74	6.3	46 · 6	Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus 5	·0 ·1 1	5·0 2·0 1	5.1	5·1 9·3	5·1 13·1	5.0 5	1 5	1.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts Nuts Screws Private Neille	8.6 21.1	7.7	7.1	7.0	$8 \cdot 6$ 21 · 1 2	$5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 5 2$	4.7	7.0	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries 8		9.4	9·81 9·7		111	9·4 9 9·6 9		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	9·4 10·1	9·5 10·2	9·1 10·2	9.5 8.7 8.8	9.4 10.1	9.51 9.5 0.21	0·0 9·2 0·2	9.5	Tramway and Omnibus Service 4 Road Transport not separately specified 17	·6 1	8.9 4.3 8.017 7.826	4·2 7·91	4 · 5 8 · 3	4.6 17.8 1	9·1 9· 4·4 4· 8·2 18· 7·9 27·	2 4	5
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total. Cotton Woollen and Worsted	22.5	26.62	26.02	3.8	22.52	6 · 6 2 4 · 8 2	6.0	23.8	Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	8 2	9·5 29 5·0 15	9.8 2	9.6	30.0 2	9 · 7 30 · 5 · 0 15 ·	1 29.	8
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	14.8	13.41	4.51	2.4	4.81	4·32 3·41	3·6 4·5 ]	12.3	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and		0·0 10	·2 10			0·1 10·	3 10· 2 4·	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	35·7 17·7 11·6 13·0 5·3	12.63 18.31 12.31 13.81 5.9	$   \begin{array}{c}       2 \\       3 \\       7 \\      7$	$1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ $0 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 9$	5.77 18.11 1.71 13.01 5.3	$7 \cdot 8 1$ $2 \cdot 6 3$ $8 \cdot 9 1$ $2 \cdot 4 1$ $3 \cdot 8 1$ $5 \cdot 9$	7.22	20·3 31·1 18·7 11·6	Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	7 13 7 18 6 4	·4 13 ·6 19 ·5 '4 ·0 17	·1 13 ·1 20 ·8 4	·0 1	2·8 1 7·7 1 4·7	3 · 4 13 · 8 · 7 19 · 4 · 6 4 · 9 · 1 18	1 20 · 0 9 5 · 0	0
Leather and Leather Goode -	8.9 21.42	9.61	0·4 2·6 2	$9.6 1 2 \cdot 1 2$	10.51 1.92	$1.41 \\ 2.92$	1.71	0.9	Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service 12. Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 6.		-8 11 -2 6				· 9 11 · 1		
Leather Goods	13·0 9·5	3·11 9·4	3·51 9·0	$1 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 2$	3.0 9.6	3·1 9·5	3·51 9·1	1.7 8.3	Industries and Services not separately specified 27. TOTAL 16.		·1 25				· 5 26 · 2 · 7 16 · 5		-

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1934, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1933, TO JUNE, 1934, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1933.

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[See Special Article on pages 388 to 392.]

GMA MIATIR	TAR	МА	LES.	2102	LMING	FEM	ALES.	to aug	in va	Tor	AL.	
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1934. 2.	July, 1933, to	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. 4.	July,1934, as a Per-	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1934. 6.	Entrants	Wastage and Transfers in and out.	centage of July, 1933, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1934.	July, 1933, to June, 1934.	Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured a July,1934 as a Per- centage o July,1933 Number,
1.	and the second	1	Per cent.				8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Mining : Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying, etc. Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	977,090 98,150	2.0 2.9	$- 6.1 \\ - 2.5$	95.9 100.4	4,360 1,920	7.8 10.5	Per cent. $-16 \cdot 4$ $-19 \cdot 5$	Per cent. 91·4 91·0	981,450 100,070	Per cent 2·1 3·1	Per cent. $-6\cdot 2$ $-2\cdot 9$	Per cent 95.9 100.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,850	1.0	+ 5.0	106.0	110	14.0	- 4.0	110.0	12,960	1.1	1 5.0	100.7
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc	35,280	2.9	- 2.7	100.2	2,120	9.4	- 6.5	102.9	37,400	3.2	+ 5.0 - 2.9	106·1 100·3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	88,400	4.7	+ 2.7	107.4	6,100	10.0	-13.5	96.5	94,500	5.1	+ 1.5	106.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	35,140	3.9	- 2.3	101.6	39,670	5.7	- 9.2	96.5	74,810	4.8	- 6.0	98.8
alass Trades	39,600	3.7	- 1.7	102.0	8,870	13.6	- 9.9	103.7	48,470	5.5	- 3.2	102.3
bemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	157,230	2.5	- 5.0	97.5	58,530	8.3	- 8.2	100.1	215,760	4.0	- 5.8	98.2
Metal Manufacture :         Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron         Puddling Furnaces, etc.         Tin Plates         Other Metals	180,350 26,090 81,460	2·2 2·6 2·2	- 6.0 - 1.1	$102 \cdot 2$ 96 \cdot 6 101 \cdot 1	4,050 2,830 8,760	8 · 8 9 · 8 7 · 9	-16.5 -18.5 -6.9	$92 \cdot 3$ 91 \cdot 3 101 \cdot 0	184,400 28,920 90,220	2·3 3·4 2·7	-0.3 -7.4 -1.6	102·0 96·0 101·1
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	472,160 71,610 41,310 30,170	3.4 4.6 1.5 2.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$98 \cdot 4$ 101 $\cdot 0$ 100 $\cdot 7$ 109 $\cdot 3$	43,870 19,170 820 1,220	$9 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 7$ $4 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 8 \cdot 8 \\ + 6 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$105 \cdot 7$ 99 \cdot 9 110 \cdot 8 101 \cdot 7	516,030 90,780 42,130 31,390	3.8 5.5 1.6 2.4	- 4.9 - 4.7 - 0.7 + 6.6	98.9 100.8 100.9 109.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Air- craft	242,640 57,070	3.9	+ 0.1 - 4.0	104 · 0 98 · 6	26,340 3,270	7.5 6.2	- 5.7 -24.2	101·8 82·0	268,980 60,340	4.2	- 0.5	103·7 97·5
Other Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	148,550	2.0	- 8.3	93.7	2,110	7.5	-11.6	95.9	150,660	1	- 8.3	93.7
Metal Trades :		1.58	10.000	N. Set 1		acriba.		The Trans				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	84,590	3.3	- 1.6	101.7	8,790	8.5	- 0.8	107 · 7	93,380	3.8	- 1.6	102.2
Electric Wiring, Cable, Appa- ratus, Lamps, etc.	107,480	6.5	+ 1.9	108.4	58,260	10.6	- 1.7	108.9	165,740	7.9	+ 0.7	108.6
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Other Metal Industries	21,510	3.3	-10.8 -1.2	92·5 103·6	18,660 108,440	5·3 9·8	-5.0 -5.3	100·3 104·5	40,170 314,910	4·2 6·5	- 8.2	96.0 103.9
	206,470	4.8	- 1.2	103.0	100,440	5.0	- 5.5	104.2	514,510	0.5	- 2.0	103.9
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	93,960	2.4	- 7.3	95.1	135,590	3.5	-10.1	93.4	229,550	3.1	- 9.0	94 . 1
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	75,940 169,900	$\frac{1 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 1}$	- 7.8	$93 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 5$	161,880 297,470	2.1 2.7	-9.6 -9.8	92·5 92·9	237,820 467,370	2.0 2.5	- 9.0	93.5
Woollen and Worsted	94,690	3.0	- 3.5	99.5	134,040	4.6	- 5.1	99.5	228,730		- 4.4	1 1 1 1 1 1
Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	17,210 14,790	3.3	+ 3.2 + 6.2	106.5 108.5	30,820 10,360	8.0 12.0	-1.1 -16.9	106·9 95·1	48,030 25,150	6.3	+ 0.5 - 4.0	106.8
Hosiery Other Textile Industries	26,330 55,660	4.7	+ 0.1 + 0.3	$104 \cdot 8$ $104 \cdot 4$	90,660 97,620	6.8	$- 4 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 0$	$102.6 \\ 99.9$	116,990 153,280	6·3 5·9	- 3.2	103·1 101·5
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc	73,860	2.3	- 4.4	97.9	27,470	5.1	-11.6	93.5	101,330	3.1	- 6.5	96 . 6
Leather and Leather Goods	47,900	4.0	+ 0.1	104.1	25,900	8.6	← 0·7	107.9	73,800	5.6	- 0-2	105.4
Clothing : Tailoring Other Dress Industries	67,350 40,560	4·4 3·9	$- \frac{8 \cdot 8}{- 2 \cdot 0}$	95.6 101.9	136,650 205,700	6·4 8·2	- 9.9	96·5 104·6	204,000 246,260	5.7 7.5	- 9.5	96·2 104·1
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :	83,520	4.3	- 6.4	97.9	54,930	6.3	- 7.4	98.9	138,450	5.1	- 6.8	98.3
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Other Food Industries Drink, Tobacco, etc Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood-	99,610 118,920 99,590	4·5 2·8 2·4	-0.6 + 0.2 - 3.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       103 \cdot 9 \\       103 \cdot 0 \\       99 \cdot 3     \end{array}   $	62,020 110,290 49,110	9.0 8.8 5.8	-11.6 -13.5 -11.0	97 · 4 95 · 3 94 · 8	161,630 229,210 148,700	6·3 5·8 3·5	-5.0 -6.7 -5.7	101·3 99·1 97·8
work : Furniture Making, Upholstering,	111,670	5.2	- 2.3	102.9	22,650	8.5	- 9.2	99.3	134,320	5.7	- 3.4	
Other Woodworking	85,420		- 1.8	103.1	10,070	10.2	- 9.2	101.0	95,490	5.5	- 2.6	102-9
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Station- erv, etc.	76 210	2.9		102.9	63,430	8.6	- 5.6	103.0	139,640	5.5	- 2.6	102-9
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	184,780	4.2	- 4.3	99.9	91,290	7.9	-13.2	94.7	276,070	5.5	- 7.4	98-1
Building and Public Works Con- tracting :	1 have a start	7.0	1 1.0	105.1	10,760	9.3	- 2.4	106.9	911,340	3.3	+ 1.8	105.1
Building Public Works Contracting	261,800		$+ \frac{1 \cdot 9}{- 5 \cdot 1}$	$     105 \cdot 1 \\     97 \cdot 7 $	1,320	8.0	- 3.2	104 . 8	263,120	2.9	- 5.2	97.7
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,670		- 4.6		24,580 7,820		-17.7 + 2.0	90·1 116·2	63,250 24,500	5.2	-10.1 - 3.4	95·1 103·1
Other Manufactur ng Industries Transport and Communication :	45,100		- 4.8		26,190	10.1	- 5.9	104 - 2	71,290	6.8	- 5.2	101.6
Shipping Service and Fishing Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	V. V. Cart	A. JAN .	- 6.0	Charles State	6,910	6.7	- 6.6	100.1	179,420	3.3	- 6.0	97.3
Service Other Transport, Communication	158,170		- 0.7	100.0	1,870	1	-14.3	92·6 98·7	160,040	2.6	- 1.4	101.2
and Storage Distributive Trades	1,236,960	7.3	-1.1 - 5.1	101·3 102·2	19,710 730,510 32,570	10.6	$- \frac{8 \cdot 2}{-12 \cdot 4}$ - 6 \cdot 3	98.7 98.2 105.4	1,967,470 102,760	8.6 10.0	- 7.9 - 3.4	100·7 106·6
Commerce and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services : National Government Service	-		- 2.1	107·1 98·6	17,750		- 6.3	97.2	107,880	5.9	- 7.5	98-4
Local Government Service Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc.,	328,040	2.5	$- \frac{5 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 3}$ $- 0 \cdot 2$	101 · 2	22,460	8.6	- 7.6	101.0	350,500	2·9 13·3	-1.7 -10.6	101.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34 530	R+125.80.	- 5.5	A COMPANY STR	116,160	All bar la	- 9.0	100.1	150,690	8.5	- 8.1	100.4
Other Industries and Services		15-4	-13.6	101 · 8	143,810	16 . 1	- 8.2	107.9	415,600	15.6	-11.8 - 4.9	103-8
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES (excluding Special Schemes)	9,164,000	0 4.0	- 3.1	100.9	3,376,000	9.1	- 9.6	99.5	12,540,000	5.4	- 4.9	100.2

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1934, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND

NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 383 to 392.]

		Number of Persons		Number of Persons	1			Index	Number	rs. Jul	y, 1923	= 100.	a state		
Industry.		and over.		64 inclusive.			(\$	ee note	at foot	of Tab	le on pa	ge 413.	.)	able-	
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1934.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929,	July, 1930.	July 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	32,190	106.2	110.6	113-2	115.0	116.0	115.6	116.9	128.4	130.0	134.4	4 134 • 4
Mining and Quarrying :	31,930 12,610 7,890	43,060 15,370 11,160	41,230 14,730 10,700	46,670 17,020 9,960	$112 \cdot 5$ $107 \cdot 3$ $130 \cdot 4$	121 · 6 114 · 6 134 · 8	120.0	121.9	123.0	131-2	142 · 1 138 · 1 138 · 6	140-8	137.0	136.7	140.0
Total of expanded industries	52,430	69,590	66,660	73,650	114.0	122.0	128 • 1	132.7	132 . 9	137 - 4	140.6	146.9	145.6	146-0	146.6
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining,	5,120 1,243,580	5,710 1,198,990	5,480 1,164,380	4,160 981,520	97·7 101·3			111·5 96·5				99·1 86·8			84·6 81·3
etc. Mining and Quarrying not sepa-	19,460 26,300	14,870 18,450	14,250 17,720	11,750 13,210	87 · 5 83 · 8	14			1911		in the	nn na h	Second y	AT PARTS	63-0
Total of contracted indus-										67.3	67-0	62.7	58.0	55.6	52.3
tries	1,294,460	1,238,020	1,201,830	1,010,640	100.7	98.5	97.7	95.6	91.7	88.5	88.0	86.0	85.6	83.8	80.1
Total, Mining and Quarry- ing	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	1,084,290	101.2	99.4	98-9	97 · 1	93.3	90.4	90 - 1	88.4	88.0	86.2	83.0
Manufacturing Industries:— Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Heating and Ventilating Appara-	11,900 10,540	14,810 17,050	14,310 16,390	33,360 22,730	$107 \cdot 7$ 111 \cdot 8	106·8 129·1	117·6 155·4	124·4 161·8	135·0 164·4	144·4 172·1	160-9 174-8	195·2 193·9	217·7 216·4	240·0 219·8	290·0 224·4
tus Silk and Artificial Silk Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps,	5,640 37,300	7,640 55,070	7,350 53,580	$     \begin{array}{r}       11,580 \\       73,320     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       101 \cdot 2 \\       111 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$133 \cdot 2 \\ 124 \cdot 8$	$   \begin{array}{r}     125 \cdot 0 \\     136 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	135·5 147·6	147·5 193·6	161·1 203·4	170·3 215·1	169·0 199·8	176·6 193·8	181·6 191·9	213·5 202·0
etc. Stationery and Typewriting Re-	72,120	84,510	83,730	133,280		112.9			1.312.1.1.1		1	and the second	the second s		
quisites (not paper) Scientific and Photographic In- struments and Apparatus	4,720	5,770 24,240	5,640 23,550	8,470 29,540		101.7			0.75					a second second	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	13,570	18,720	18,090	22,500	121.3	118·2	126.7	138.0	142.1	144-2	146.0	156-4	153-1	160.8	171.6
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Wall Paper Making Industries and Services not sepa-	61,200 4,680	87,160 5,340	82,580 5,180	95,610 7,250	114.1	$127 \cdot 9$ 104 · 5	134.9	142.4	140.0	141 • 4	146.0	151-1	151.2	154.6	164.0
rately specified Electrical Engineering Furniture Making, Upholstering,	107,660 60,960	123,800 79,300	122,120 77,800	162,160 91,190	$103 \cdot 6$ $117 \cdot 0$	108-6 124-6	$   \begin{array}{r}     115 \cdot 1 \\     125 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$115 \cdot 0$ $130 \cdot 1$	$116.0 \\ 133.3$	118.0 141.2	125·9 150·3	134·6 154·7	142·4 157·4	148·1 151·5	$152.7 \\ 152.5$
etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Brushes and Brooms Motor Vehicles, Cycles and	94,090 66,610 8,830	114,480 74,910 10,600	110,020 74,500 10,310	135,960 99,470 12,410	108.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     108 \cdot 4 \\     111 \cdot 1 \\     116 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	109.2	112.5	116.3	121.6	128.4	133.5	134-4	141.0	150.2
Aircraft Constructional Engineering Toys, Games and Sports Re-	191,830 23,230	232,860 27,460	230,130 26,790	271,530 31,650	106.1	111·6 111·4	116.6	121.4	123.9	129.5	130-4	132-6	133.0	138.1	143.2
quisites Metal Industries not separately	12,120	11,750	11,460	16,390	91 . 8	1. 1. 1.	93.7				117.6	10.101	Section and the		
specified Food Industries not separately specified	164,760 96,800	187,020 111,240	182,890	220,180		109.2				1.000	197 B. 19 11	Contraction of	10000	A COLUMN TWO IS	
Hosiery Musical Instruments Glass Bottles Printing, Publishing and Book-	89,880 19,600 16,290	101,190 24,750 18,340	108,560 99,510 23,920 17,680	127,500 117,470 24,530 20,060	104.6 101.9	$117 \cdot 7$ $108 \cdot 5$ $110 \cdot 6$ $116 \cdot 2$	108.3 124.6	$112 \cdot 6$ $126 \cdot 3$	116·4 138·3	119·7 149·9	122·2 138·8	127 0 130 6	129-2	$129 \cdot 11$ $125 \cdot 81$	132.9
binding Grain Milling Iron and Steel Tubes Carpets Textiles not separately specified Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	227,920 28,960 24,820 25,380 42,910	256,690 31,230 28,120 24,780 44,020	250,380 29,360 27,450 24,380 43,290	279,730 34,030 29,470 30,150 50,320	$105 \cdot 5$ $108 \cdot 7$ $109 \cdot 1$ $107 \cdot 0$	106.9	$109 \cdot 9$ $108 \cdot 6$ $113 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 4$	$112 \cdot 6$ 107 \cdot 8 113 \cdot 3 97 \cdot 6	114 · 0 105 · 8 114 · 5 97 · 7	$117 \cdot 4$ 108 $\cdot 5$ 120 $\cdot 1$ 101 $\cdot 1$	122·4 106·3 122·5 104·4	125·4 104·0 123·1 105·2	128-0 111-0 117-5 109-5	$   \begin{array}{r}     128 \cdot 2 \\     121 \cdot 5 \\     115 \cdot 9 \\     110 \cdot 9 \\     1   \end{array} $	125·8 124·9 121·6 120·7
Stationery Tanning, Currying and Dressing Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and	55,070 41,190	56,380 41,680	55,980 <b>41,360</b>	64,720 47,920	$100.7 \\ 103.4$	99·4 103·2					106·7 101·1				
General Iron Founding Paper and Paper Board Rubber Tailoring	84,660 55,570 57,080 186,460	89,370 54,960 59,920 200,970	84,840 52,810 58,430 197,980	93,570 60,930 63,390	96.6 99.5 102.5	98·2 105·4	99·9 105·0	98·9 105·0	$100 \cdot 1$ $112 \cdot 6$	103.4	112.6 105.9 121.3	106·9 121·1	110 8 115·3	114·31 119·71	14·1 13·9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Drink Industries Sawmilling and Machined Wood-	12,070 29,990 100,290	14,260 35,090 111,750	13,750 34.220 109,100	208,900 13,200 33,130 110,200	$117 \cdot 4$ $105 \cdot 2$	$105 \cdot 4$ $113 \cdot 0$ $112 \cdot 6$ $112 \cdot 1$	$121 \cdot 7$ $116 \cdot 8$	118·2 117·0	$117 \cdot 4$ $111 \cdot 1$	118.4	118-8	118·1 118·3	116.1	124 81 $115 \cdot 11$	13.5
work Pottery, Earthenware, etc Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Closes)	57,720 72,060 159,890	59,190 72,530 147,060	56,330 69,900 144,750	61,720 74,960 166,980	100·1 102·2 91·4						103·9 113·2 96·0		107.9		08.0
Scientific Glass) Chemicals Hats and Caps (including Straw	27,580 104,010	25,370 95,420	24,950 92,600	28,460 105,010	97 · 5 94 · 4	94·4 92·7	96·0 90·4	92·0 91·7		101.9		101·3 98·0		103 · 8 10 100 · 4 10	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	34,320	33,480	32,940	34,650	99.7	99.5	99 . 8				103.9	0.002			
Tin Plates Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	69,490 29,920 141,890	78,450 32,230 141,740	77,470 30,770 138,010	70,200 28,920 139,390	97.8	94.2	$110 \cdot 0$ $106 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 4$	107.8	112.3	105·6 109·6 97·9	110.8	104·0 106·5 99·8	107.7	$107 \cdot 3 10$ $105 \cdot 5 10$ $102 \cdot 7 10$	01.3
Total of expanded indus- tries	2,861,130	3,172,700	3,097,140	File State				99.9	97.4		98.3				
				3,598,090	103.9	108.7	109.2	110.9	113.0	116.4	119.7	22.5	123.4	20.3 12	28.8

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#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934. THE

Estimated Number of Estimated Number of Insured Persons Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table.) **Insured** Persons aged 16 and over. aged 16 to 64 inclusive. Industry. July, July, July, July, July, July, 1925. July, 1927. July, July, 1928. July, July, 1923. 1927. July, July, July, 1927. July. 1934. 1924. 1926. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. Manufacturing Industries-cont: Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... 114,950 120,960 115,330 ... ... 109,530 105.0 102.8 102.7 105.2 106.5 106.0 Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and 106.6 104.9 102.2 103.2 99.9 24,160 22,900 21,770 22,850 101.4 102.2 103-1 94 - 8 100.6 97.1 100.3 99.2 97.9 99.5 98.6 Snuff 44,560 43,380 42,790 43,400 ... ... .... Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, 99.0 97.7 99.3 97.4 100.3 104.9 108.0 108-3 105.0 107.9 77,510 98.8 80,080 76,620 73,060 102.9 103.1 102.9 103.3 102 . 8 101.4 103.0 104.7 109.2 98.5 111.0 12,710 13,200 12,750 11,940 99.7 107.4 102.4 103.8 101 . 8 103.9 104.8 104.0 103.8 97.2 100.0 16,390 19,600 18,810 15,250 97.3 110.9 115.0 119.6 120.8 123.8 121.3 113.9 106-4 98.7 97.0 42,020 40,610 etc. 38,940 38,280 .... ... ... ... 95.3 99.6 100.3 96.6 93.2 100.5 98.2 94.7 93.8 Railway Carriages, Wagons and 96.4 95.0 50,700 56,120 Tramcars 54,150 46,410 .... ... .... 102.7 109.6 110.0 110.7 115.2 110.8 110.6 105.4 100.5 92.4 94.9 81,770 85,130 Linen 82,860 74,630 .... 101.7 105.8 ... 109.5 104.1 102.0 100.0 102.4 98.4 93.8 91.5 93.8 Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. 19,930 19,530 19,020 18,120 104.3 106.3 99.8 98.0 96.7 98.0 102.7 102.3 95.4 93.5 93.4 29,170 Leather Goods 26,630 26,080 26,070 96.1 91.5 91.7 91.3 88.5 91.0 87.5 89.4 86.9 88.8 91.3 By-Product Coke Ovens and 15,000 Works .... 11,800 11,300 12,960 90.7 77.5 77.7 78.7 ... ... 71.9 .... 83.7 82.3 80.3 85.1 80.7 90.3 separately not Woodworking 27,410 specified ... Woollen and Worsted 24,300 23,520 23,570 91·3 94·1 97.3 93·3 95·1 88.6 ... ... 87.0 87.5 88.9 90.6 87.7 89.1 88.8 269,420 249,180 239,800 229,590 97.1 ... 92.5 93.6 ... 92.2 92.7 92.1 89.0 88.6 90.1 **Dress Making and Millinery** 117,160 105,740 104,960 90-3 102,790 91.6 90.9 ... 92.0 90.6 88.9 87.6 89.0 85.6 88.5 88.4

16,040

91.5

97.7

98.0

100.9

110.2

101.1

And an other work in the second of the secon

- marine whereas also be and and the second the second to be and the second to be a faired as

103.2

92.1

88.6

413

86.8

88.2

Explosives .... ... ... ... Dress Industries not separately

18,790

I lister and a strike to and a formed by the strike of 747 for a list

18,960

18,350

specified	32,770	27,550	26,990	28,280	91.5	86-8	86.2	84.1	84.1	95.5	05.0	05.4		07 0	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	29,720	25,910							84.1	85.5	85.8	85.4	87.9	- manual -	88.1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	1.83		25,340	24,570	92.8	91.8	88.1	87 • 2	87.1	87.3	90.5	90 • 4	86.4		84.6
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	49,380 32,460 567,650	44,970 29,630 570,110	43,820 28,760 562,130	40,410 26,410 467,440	$97 \cdot 0$ $92 \cdot 9$ $100 \cdot 9$	91·4 93·5 101·0	92·0 95·5 101·3	$91 \cdot 1$ $91 \cdot 3$ $100 \cdot 4$	89·1 88·0 99·0	86·7 89·1 99·1	89·1 90·4 100·8	87.6 87.7 98.3	84·2 85·7 92·6	80.1	84 · 0 83 · 8 83 · 5
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	210,960		Harris Harris		1 hand	Lain	100					412-1	-	1	
Forging General Engineering, Engineers'	Call 2	194,520	187,990	168,040	98.0	93.9		92.2	87.6	R	88.7	83.1	82.3	80.8	
Iron and Steel Founding Jute	666,950 41,000	600,390 39,900	577,920 38,400	522,620 31,770	94·2 100·6	93·5 103·0	91·8 101·5	90·0 97·3		91·4 100·0	92·3 104·6	89·8 101·8	85·9 94·3		81·4 80·5
Lace Marine Engineering, etc.	21,220 65,540	18,170 57,130	17,310 55,970	15,710 46,760	95·9 100·6	91·9 93·4	89·0 88·6	85·6 87·2	84·7 85·8	83·7 91·1	82·9 93·6	85·1 86·1	82·2 78·8	80.8	77.7
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	269,970 28,900	216,030	208,480	158,790	94.2	89.0	82.6	80·0 86·2	77.7	78.5	78.6	75.0	69.8	65.0	60.9
Carriages, Carts, etc	28,100	24,920 20,870	23,360 20,270	16,370 14,350	104·2 89·1	88·3 88·3	84·2 78·0	74.2	81·8 71·6	81·4 69·1	80 · 8 69 · 9	71·9 67·1	66·7 66·7		60·4 52·5
Total of contracted indus- tries		2,808,220	2,723,790	2,426,010	97.5	96.1	94.7	93.4	92.8	92.9	93.9	91.4	88.0	85.3	83.2
Total, Manufacturing In- dustries	5,867,400	5,980,920	5,820,930	6,024,100			101.8	101.9	102.7	- Arres					
Building and Public Works				0,001,100					Telle	10 10 1					
Contracting :	127,940	160 700	100 410	071 000	104.5	117.7	130.0	132.4	130.4	174.0	151.9	220.5	076.6	006.7	221.5
Building	716,020	169,300 847,860	162,410 807,210	271,690 928,250	104.5				119.8		122.2				
Total, Building and Con- tracting	843,960	1,017,160	969,620	1,199,940	101.9	107.7	115 . 1	120.5	121.4	123 . 1	126.6	140.3	142.6	144.4	149 - 1
Transport and Distributive Trades :			ALL CONCLUSION	NY S					ion1					107.0	177.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service Distributive Trades	108,240 1,253,980	134,520 1,581,070	130,960 1,552,730	182,600 2,005,340			$118 \cdot 7$ $120 \cdot 8$		$134 \cdot 1 \\ 131 \cdot 0$	146.8	154.7	164.9	171.2	161.8	162.9
Road Transport not separately specified	148,900	172,460	168,080	213,830					121.5	125.8	130.1	141.5	144.1	145.1	147.3
Shipping Service	127,240	142,270	140,190	150,420			110.7		111.0	112.8	115.0	128.7	128.6	124.2	120.0
Total of expanded industries	1,638,360	2,030,320	1,991,960	2,552,190	106.9	114.9	118.8	123.9	128.8	134.2	140.6	150.3	155.6	158.1	158.8
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	190,870	180,760	170,570	164,540	102.2	99.8	98.6	94.7	94.9	95.1	94.3	96.1	93.9	91.3	91.4
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified		18,970	18,200	23,000	88.5					3.01					91.0
Railway Service (non-permanent	Inter Marine	1 PARTIE			90.8										72.6
workers) Total of contracted industries		148,660	144,280	134,020	96.0								82.9		82.6
		348,390	333,050	321,560	90.0	90.0	50-7	00.0							
Total, Transport and Distri- butive Trades	O O IT NOO	2,378,710	2,325,010	2,873,750	104.7	110.6	113.2	116.3	120 • 1	124.4	129.4	137 • 4	141.3	142.6	143.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	173,040	171,190	163,170	194,600	99.0	102.6	106.3	98.9	98.9	98.2	100.5	105.4	105.6	110.8	118.0
Miscellaneous Services :	60.050	67,810	66,560	113,380	109.0	110.6	110.4	112.9	116.0	125.4	132.4	157.1	165.4	182.8	192-3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc.,		01,010	00,000												193
Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Clean-	258,960	312,590	306,590	410,040	1000		12 10 10 10 10 10		124.0			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		2021	161.4
ing	106,780	126,650	124,250	152,890	106.0	110.2	114.8	118.6	123·6 109·8	128.9	134.1	142·2 125·0	141.8	145.5	145.9
		116,710	114,560	148,120		TV	84.32	VC.		1211		365.3			
Total, Miscellaneous Ser- vices	521 200	623,760	611,960	824,430	106.4	111.9	113 . 1	116.7	120 . 1	126.7	132-8	144.8	146.0	152.9	157.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	000 000	222,820	221,550	256,960	99.8	97.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	101.4	103.3	105.4	108.7	109.8	114.0
National and Local Government :	a start and		in all all all						ALL ROL			147.0	151.4	157.4	159.6
Local Government	241,760 181,170	263,880 136,490	244,850 130,870	358,110 111,630	100·3 88·5			109·1 75·3		122·1 68·4		00 0			64-2
Total, National and Loca			Christe								100.0	111.2	116.1	117.6	118.4
Government	422,930	400,370	375,720	469,740	95.3					and a second	106.0				
Total of expanded Industries	6,596,480	7,599,880	7,394,460	9,090,160	104.3	109.0	112.3	115.2	117.9	121.9	126.5	133.5	122.3	123.0	141.0
Total of contracted in dustries	4 000 700	4,531,120	4,389,540	3,869,840	97.9	96.2	94.8	92.7	91.1	90.2	90.4	88.7	86.3	83 . 7	81.7
All Industries and Service		and the second se			11			105.6	106.5	108.4	111.2	114 . 5	114 . 8	115.5	116.1
								1					-		1

NOTE.—For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1934 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over. information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

### COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 406 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table published in the freess, and in this Gazarria. The following rable gives an analysis relating to the 22nd October, 1934, of the composition of these statistics. Items 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while items 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a) and 6 make up the number of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed.

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,447,082	12,214	229,218	6,349	1,694,863
<ol> <li>Claims under consider- ation</li> <li>Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-</li> </ol>	45,271	1,329	14,164	937	61,701
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) 14 and 15	160,869	8,059 6,780	37,474	6,039 5,282	212,441 12,062
. Uninsured persons on Register . Two months' file :	47,562	35,113	24,041	31,852	138,568
(a) persons aged	43,477	3,742	31,659	4,026	82,904
(b) persons aged 14 and 15	122 - 11	2,176	- 1	2,503	4,679
. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,814	11	254	2	4,081
Persons on Register (items 1-4)	1,700,784	63,495	304,897	50,459	2,119,635
Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un- employed(items 1-3(a),	19051 5 91	60 PRP	and an	E Walk	P - 101
5 (a) and 6)	1,700,513	25,355	312,769	17,353	2,055,990

#### 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 22nd October, 1934. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	- 091 1 101	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.			er of Per at 22nd			Inc. (+) c in tot compar	als as
. Claims	admitted under consider-	1,447,082	12,214	229,218	6,349		Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	24th Sept. 1934.	
ation. 3. Insured	d persons not	45,271	1,329	14,164	937	61,701	London Division South-Eastern	168,433	3 32,432	5,616	206,481	4 112 (12 E)	a series for
entitle or tra ments	ansitional pay-	1.101.0.10					Division Brighton	71,530	5 1,025	394	4,714	+ 684	
(a) (b)	Aged 16-64 14 and 15	160,869	8,059 6,780	37,474	6,039 5,282		Chatham Ipswich	3,683	339	119	3,098	+ 139 - 124	-
Regist	ter	47,562	35,113	24,041	31,852	138,568	Norwich Rest of Division South-Western	4,971 56,941					
6. Two m (a)	onths' file :	43,477	3,742	31,659	4,026	82,904	Division Bristol	104,000	2,455	2,328	21,315		- 12, - 2,
	persons aged 14 and 15	100 - 110	2,176	10-1-1	2,503		Plymouth Portsmouth	7,752	1,070	845	9,447	+ 548 + 961	- 1
Scheme		3,814	11	254	2	4,081	Reading Southampton Swindon	2,378 10,610 1,914	900		12,415	+ 2,120	- 1,
	1-4) persons aged	1,700,784	63,495	304,897	50,459	2,119,635	Rest of Division Midlands Division	57,288	8,115	3,755	69,158	+ 4,644	- 6
16-64	recorded as un- yed(items 1-3(a),	1000 C 20	00-220	The state			Birmingham Coventry	22,218	673	745	29,067 5,256	- 1,788 - 493	- 42 - 7 - 2
5 (a) a	nd 6)	1,700,513	25,355	312,769	17,353	2,055,990	Cradley Heath Derby Leicester	2,924 2,975 8,088	601	281		- 49	_ 1
	The Willie	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1912 I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Northampton Nottingham	4,127	1,201	87	5,415	+ 130	÷
NITA	BERS (	ON TH	HE R	EGIS	TFR	S OF	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	2,489	611 4,776	18 323	3,118 19,570	- 85	- 1
	EMPLOY			CHAN			Walsall West Bromwich	6,115	321	40	2,748	+ 30 - 102	- 1
Ster Ster	NALYSIS OF F						Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	7,145 95,176		and the second			- 21,
		24TH SEPTI			100 1,		Division Barnsley	404,312 10,270	601				_ 29,
		22nd 0	ctober, 19	34.		24th Sept., 1934.	Bradford Darlington	12,902 4,384	4,369	207 389	17,478	- 2,311 + 5	- + 2, - 1,
			[	alter ( and)	1 10.0		Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead	2,544 16,201 10,449	687	277 1,372 1,227	3,622 - 18,260 - 12,757 -	+ 10,099	+ 6,
	Regular E	ormally in mployment.	Person normal in Casu	ly	tal.	Total.	Grimsby Halifax	4,760	531	461	5,752 - 3,391 -		t
	Wholly	Temporarily	Emplo	y-	test.	Total.	Hartlepools Huddersfield	8,959 4,005	457 2,180	818 241	10,234 - 6,426 -	+ 197 - 951 -	+ 1,
	Unemployed	. Stopped.		Nel Sal		the said in the	Hull Leeds	14,934 19,966	1,672 6,447	1,154	17,760 - 26,799 -	+ 874 - 1,674 -	+ 2,
		Great	Britain.		it with		Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	3,382 13,643	324 839	265 1,018	3,971 - 15,500 -		- 1,
	. 1,374,079	242,762	83,94			1,658,481	Tyne Rotherham	24,225 8,441	2,604 383	2,635 585	29,464 9,409 -	- 2,551 -	
Vomen	. 215,682	4,789 87,688 2,960	1,52	7 304	,495 ,897 ,459	65,339 306,721	Sheffield South Shields	32,039 11,550		854 1,147	36,421 - 13,305 -	- 280 - 624 -	- 8,4
Total		338,199	85,53	10.041		51,446	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wakefield	7,336 23,153 6,077	501 1,523 527	758 2,198 275	8,595 - 26,874 - 6,879 -		-
							York Rest of Division North-Western	3,052 159,494	474 14,346	60 9,454	3,586 - 183,294 -	- 22 -	-
Ton		t Britain an			in a state	1	Division Accrington Ashton-under-	327,313 3,127	109,496 2,432	24,596 334	461,405 + 5,893 -		- 19,5
Ien Boys Women	60 126	244,403 4,810 90,632	86,43 6	6 65	,002	66,786	Lyne Barrow	4,614 4,467	2,097 545	289 553	7,000 + 5,565 +		2,1
lirls	. 48,295	3,074	1,55		,558 ,372	324,275 52,371	Birkenhead Blackburn	7,105 8,670	1,111 9,053	764 646	8,980 - 18,369 +	219 - 267 -	1,9
Total	1,750,622	342,919	88,05	8 2,181	,599 2	,143,682	Blackpool Bolton Burnley	4,048	1,711 4,834	299 865	6,058 + 15,939 + 10,077	176 +	1,0
	ANDER 15-182			-	-		Bury Chorley	5,618 2,635 3,044	4,877 1,870 1,636	478 122 289	10,973 + 4,627 - 4,969 -	288 -	1
VA	CANCIE	S NOT	TEIF	DTO	) 47	TD	Liverpool Manchester	76,721 35,963	9,745 11,192	6,674 1,342	93,140 + 48,497 -	2,201 -	1,5
		denotes and the		OYM	-	ND	Nelson Oldham	2,439 14,653	2,105	219 646 477	4,763 + 20,505 + 10,283 -	8,549 -	1,6
**1	FILLED	BY. F	IVIP			and the second	Preston	6,090			111.60.0	14111	
						1.001 1.00	Preston Rochdale St. Helens	6,090 4,527 7,023	3,716 1,892 649	235 594	6,654 - 8,266 -	141 + 1,283 - 563 -	69
	I	EXCHA	NGE	S.*			Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156	1,892 649 3,526 3,231	235 594 525 174		1,283 - 563 - 47 - 816 +	69 60 1,51 58
	GREAT B	EXCHA BITAIN AND	NGES	S.*	AND.)		Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347	1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274	235 594 525 174 324 624	$     \begin{array}{r}       6,654 - \\       8,266 - \\       15,665 + \\       8,561 - \\       4,889 - \\       13,245 - \\     \end{array} $	1,283 - 563 - 47 - 816 + 153 - 851 + 153 - 851 + 153 - 153	69 60 1,51 58 3 45
	I	EXCHA BITAIN AND	NGES NORTH	S.*	AND.)		Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258	1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721	6,654 - 8,266 - 15,665 + 8,561 - 4,889 - 13,245 - 138,564 - 319,235 + 10,657 + 10,	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,283 - \\ 563 - \\ 47 - \\ 816 + \\ 153 - \\ 851 + \\ 6,117 - \\ 886 - \\ 226 + \\ \end{array} $	6,59 24,13 37
	GREAT B Four weeks end	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4.	NGES NORTH	S.* ERN IREL 4th October,	AND.) r, 1933, 1934.	Filled.†	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162	1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594	6,654 - 8,266 - 15,665 + 8,561 - 4,889 - 13,245 - 138,564 - 319,235 + 10,657 + 5,989 - 18,2	$   \begin{array}{r}     1,283 \\     -563 \\     -47 \\     -816 \\     +153 \\     -851 \\     +6,117 \\     -886 \\     -226 \\     +111 \\     -1,039 \\     +   \end{array} $	6,59 24,13 3,35 89
	GREAT B (GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar	NGES NORTHI Period 2 to 22nd ncies Notif	S.* ERN IREL 4th October, d October, led. Va (+) (-)	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies	Filled. <sup>†</sup> Inc. (+)	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266	1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533 2,731 14,783	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127	6,654 - 8,266 - 15,665 + 8,561 - 4,889 - 13,245 - 138,564 - 319,235 + 10,657 + 5,989 - 18,289 - 22,403 + 107,227 +	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ - \\ 816 \\ + \\ 153 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 886 \\ + \\ - \\ 226 \\ + \\ 111 \\ - \\ 1,039 \\ + \\ 450 \\ - \\ 837 \\ - \end{array}$	69 60 1,51 6,59 24,13 3,35 80 12,76
V	GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22nd ncies Notif	S.* ERN IREL 4th October, d October, led. Va (+) (-) Nur	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies	Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\       649 \\       3,526 \\       3,231 \\       644 \\       2,274 \\       35,150 \\       44,263 \\       1,678 \\       763 \\       6,533 \\       2,731 \\       14,783 \\       837 \\       672 \\       633 \\     \end{array} $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599	6,654 - 8,266 - 8,266 - 15,665 + 8,561 - 4,889 - 13,245 - 138,564 - 138,564 - 138,564 - 139,235 + 10,657 + 5,989 - 22,403 + 5,989 - 22,403 + 107,227 + 9,877 + 8,800 + 6,377 + 8,800 + 6,377 + 107,227 + 10,	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ + \\ 153 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 226 \\ + \\ 111 \\ - \\ 1,039 \\ + \\ 450 \\ - \\ 286 \\ + \\ 424 \\ - \\ 123 \\ - \end{array}$	6,59 24,13 3,35 80 12,76 85 1,32
	GREAT B (GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar	NGES NORTHI Period 2 to 22nd ncies Notif	S.* ERN IREL 4th October, d October, led. Va (+) (-) Nur year Nur	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies	Filled. <sup>†</sup> Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com-	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\       649 \\       3,526 \\       3,231 \\       644 \\       2,274 \\       35,150 \\       44,263 \\       1,678 \\       763 \\       6,533 \\       2,731 \\       14,783 \\       837 \\       672 \\       633 \\       343 \\       15,290 \\     \end{array} $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232	6,654 8,266 - + 15,665 + - 4,889 13,245 138,564 - + 10,657 + - 10,657 + - 10,657 + - 107,227 + - 107,227 + - 9,877 + - 8,800 + - 6,377 + - 3,553 + - 126,063	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ + \\ 153 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 226 \\ + \\ 111 \\ - \\ 1,039 \\ + \\ - \\ 450 \\ - \\ 450 \\ - \\ - \\ 424 \\ - \\ 123 \\ - \\ 373 \\ - \end{array}$	69 60 1,51 58 6,59 24,13 3,35 89 12,76 85 1,32 66 7,34
Ien	GREAT B (GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193 Acancies Notified, Vacano Filled	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar vacar Numbe	NGES NORTHING Period 2 to 22nd ncies Notif ncies Notif ncies Notif ncies Notif	S.* ERN IREL Ath October, Ath October, Ied. Va (+) (-) Med. Va (+) (-) Nur year re. 1,33	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies 8,854 +	Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\                                    $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 12,298 1,198	6,654 8,266 + - 15,665 + - 4,889 13,245 138,564 138,564 10,657 10,657 10,657 10,657 10,657 10,657 + - 10,657 + - 10,553 + - 126,063 - + 17,922 + -	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ + \\ 153 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 6,117 \\ - \\ 226 \\ + \\ 111 \\ 1,039 \\ + \\ 450 \\ - \\ 286 \\ + \\ 424 \\ - \\ 123 \\ - \\ 597 \\ - \end{array}$	69 60 1,51 58 45 6,59 24,13 3,35 89 80 12,76 85 1,32 66 1,32 1,64 570
V I	GREAT B (GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193 Vacances Notified. Vacance Filled	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar Vacar Numbe	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22nd ncies Notif ncies Notif ncies Notif ncies Notif	S.* ERN IREL Ath October, Ath October, Ied. Va (+) (-) M- Nur year re. Nur year re. 1,33 22 947 52	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies nber.	Filled. † Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Newport Swansea	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\                                    $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 12,298 1,198 281 503 1,451	6,654 8,266 + - 15,665 + - 4,889 13,245 138,564 138,564 10,657 10,657 10,657 10,657 107,227 + - 9,877 + - 107,227 + - 9,877 + - 107,227 + - 9,877 + - 126,063 - + - 17,922 + - 3,438 + - 8,032 + - 14,030 + -	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ - \\ 153 \\ 226 \\ 111 \\ - \\ 450 \\ 837 \\ - \\ 424 \\ 123 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	69 60 1,51 58 45 6,59 24,13 3,35 89 12,76 80 12,76 85 1,32 66 1,32 1,64 570 1,731 608
V I VI	GREAT B (GREAT B Four weeks end 22nd Oct., 193 Acancies Notified, Vacan Filled 109,909 103,4 25,209 19,4 50,033 39,1	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar Vacar Numbe	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22n icies Notif r. Inc. Dec. as co pare with befo	S.* ERN IREL 4th October, 1ed. Va (+) (-) m- ed. Va (+) (-) Nur year re. Nur 778 1,33 22 947 52 21	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies 8,854 4,951 5,336 2,282 +	Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284 30,293	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Wigan Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Balfast	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609 150,277 42,883	1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533 2,731 14,783 837 672 633 343 15,290 9,353 1,950 5,790 16,661	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 12,298 1,198 281 503 1,451 8,865 2,420	$\begin{array}{r} 6,654 \\ - \\ 8,266 \\ + \\ 15,665 \\ + \\ 8,561 \\ - \\ 4,889 \\ - \\ 13,245 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ + \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 22,403 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 8,800 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 3,553 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 17,922 \\ + \\ 3,438 \\ + \\ 8,032 \\ + \\ 14,030 \\ + \\ 164,932 \\ + \\ 61,964 \\ + \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ + \\ 153 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 1039 \\ - \\ 1039 \\ - \\ 450 \\ 837 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r}             69             60           $
Men VI Soys Vomen Hirls ToTAL	Image: Constraint of the second se	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar Vacar Numbe 1,417,46 273,64 656,24 264,68 02 02 2,612,04	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22n ncies Notif r. Inc. Dec. as co pare with befo 5 + 63 + 54, + 39, + 44, 1 + 203,	S.* ERN IREL 4th October, 1ed. Va (+) (-) 0m- ed 0ctober, 1ed. Va (+) (-) Nur year re. Nur year re. 1,33 22 21 015 2,29	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies 8,854 4,951 5,336 2,282 9,423 +	Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284 30,293 108,960	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff I.lanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Balfast Londonderry	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609 150,277 42,883 26,579 2,578	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\       649 \\       3,526 \\       3,231 \\       644 \\       2,274 \\       35,150 \\       44,263 \\       1,678 \\       763 \\       6,533 \\       2,731 \\       14,783 \\       837 \\       672 \\       633 \\       343 \\       15,290 \\       9,353 \\       1,953 \\ $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,198 1,198 2,518 1,198 1,198 2,513 1,198 1,198 2,513 1,198 2,503 1,451 8,865 2,420 1,709 207	$\begin{array}{r} 6,654 \\ - \\ 8,266 \\ + \\ 15,665 \\ + \\ 8,561 \\ - \\ 4,889 \\ - \\ 13,245 \\ + \\ 13,245 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ + \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ 153 \\ 851 \\ - \\ 1039 \\ - \\ 424 \\ 123 \\ 837 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r}       69 \\       60 \\       1,51 \\       58 \\       45 \\       6,59 \\       24,13 \\       37 \\       3,35 \\       89 \\       80 \\       12,76 \\       85 \\       1,32 \\       66 \\       7,34 \\       11,64 \\       570 \\       71 \\       1,73 \\       608 \\       10,028 \\       954 \\       2,150 \\       1,428 \\   \end{array} $
Ien VI Soys Vomen Hirls TOTAL	Acancies Notified. 109,909 25,209 103,4 25,209 103,4 25,209 103,4 39,1 22,809 103,4 17,6 207,960 179,7 erm "Employment Labour Employment which are over	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar vacar vacar 1.417,46 273,64 656,24 264,68 02 02 2,612,04	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22nd icies Notif r. Inc. Dec. as co pare with befo 5 + 63, + 54, + 54, + 39, + 44, 1 + 203, nges and t under th	S.* ERN IREL Ath October, Ath October, and October, and (+) (-) Med. Va (+) (-) Nur year re. Nur year re. 1,33 22 947 52 21 015 2,29 In this conserved of Branch En e control o	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies anber. 8,854 4,951 5,336 2,282 9,423 4 9,423 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Filled. † Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284 30,293 108,960	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Balfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609 150,277 42,883 26,579	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\                                    $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,208 599 249 9,232 1,198 281 503 1,451 8,865 2,420 1,709	$\begin{array}{r} 6,654 \\ - \\ 8,266 \\ + \\ 15,665 \\ + \\ 8,561 \\ - \\ 4,889 \\ - \\ 13,245 \\ + \\ 13,245 \\ + \\ 138,564 \\ + \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ + \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ - \\ 563 \\ - \\ 47 \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 816 \\ - \\ 851 \\ - \\ - \\ 1,039 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r}             69 \\             60 \\             1,51 \\             58 \\             45 \\             6,59 \\             24,13 \\             3,35 \\             89 \\             12,76 \\             85 \\             1,32 \\             66 \\             7,34 \\             11,649 \\             570 \\             1,731 \\             608 \\             10,028 \\             954 \\             2,150 \\             1,428 \\             551 \\             131 \\             $
Ien VI VI Vomen Hirls TOTAL TOTAL • The ta Inistry of Inistry of Inistry of Inistry of Inistry of Inistry of Inistry of Inis	Image: Constraint of the section of	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar vacar vacar vacar vacar 1,417,46 273,64 656,24 264,68 02 02 2,612,04	NGES NORTH Period 2 to 22nd icies Notif r. Inc. Dec. as co pare with befo 5 + 63, + 54, + 39, + 44, 1 + 203, o," as used inges and t under the ers under	S.* ERN IREL Ath October, Ath October, add October, add. Va (+) (-) Nur year re. Nur year re. Nur year re. 1,33 22 947 52 21 015 2,29 in this con Branch En e control o Sec. 107 trance Act	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies anber. 8,854 4,951 5,336 2,282 9,423 4 9,423 4 9,423 4 1923	Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284 30,293 108,960 108,960 , includes t Offices, Education Education	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast Lurgan Lurgan Lisburn	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609 150,277 42,883 26,579 2,578 934	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\       649 \\       3,526 \\       3,231 \\       644 \\       2,274 \\       35,150 \\       44,263 \\       1,678 \\       763 \\       6,533 \\       2,731 \\       14,783 \\       837 \\       672 \\       633 \\       343 \\       15,290 \\       9,353 \\       1,953 \\ $	$\begin{array}{r} 235\\594\\525\\174\\324\\624\\8,123\\22,518\\721\\640\\594\\1,127\\7,178\\970\\1,208\\599\\249\\9,232\\12,298\\1,208\\599\\249\\9,232\\12,298\\1,198\\503\\1,451\\8,865\\2,420\\1,709\\207\\35\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6,654 \\ - \\ 8,266 \\ + \\ 15,665 \\ + \\ 8,561 \\ - \\ 15,665 \\ - \\ 4,889 \\ - \\ 13,245 \\ + \\ 13,245 \\ + \\ 138,564 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 107,2$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,283 \\\\ 563 \\ 47 \\ 816 \\ -+\\ 153 \\ 851 \\\\ 816 \\ 153 \\ 851 \\\\ 851 \\\\ 851 \\\\ 851 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ $	$ \begin{array}{r}             69 \\             60 \\             1,51 \\             58 \\             45 \\             6,59 \\             24,13 \\             3,35 \\             89 \\             80 \\             12,76 \\             85 \\             1,32 \\             66 \\             7,34 \\             11,649 \\             570 \\             1,731 \\             608 \\             10,028 \\             954 \\             2,150 \\             1,428 \\             551 \\             131 \\             118 \\             118 \\           $
Ien V I Soys Vomen Hirls ToTAL ToTAL * The ta finistry of ad also J uthorities tot, 1921, † "Vac blacings)	Acancies Notified. 109,909 25,209 103,4 25,209 103,4 25,209 103,4 39,1 22,809 103,4 17,6 207,960 179,7 erm "Employment Labour Employment which are over	EXCHA BITAIN AND ed 4. Vacar v	NORTH NORTH Period 2 to 22n r. Period 2 to 22n ncies Notif Inc. Dec. as co pare with befo 5 + 63, 5 + 63, 5 + 54, 5 + 39, 6 + 44, 1 + 203, 7 as used nges and types of xchanges	S.* ERN IREL Ath October, Add October, Add October, Add. Va (+) (-) Mad (+) (-) Nur year re. Nur year re. Nur year re. 1,33 22 947 52 21 015 2,29 Annu 52 21 015 2,29	AND.) r, 1933, 1934. cancies acancies 8,854 4,951 5,336 2,282 9,423 4 9,423 4 9,423 4 9,423 4 1923. acancies 1923. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925. 1925.	Filled. † Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. 37,923 35,460 5,284 30,293 108,960 108,960 , includes at Offices, Education Education	Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Greenock Notherwell Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Balfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	4,527 7,023 11,614 5,156 3,921 10,347 95,291 252,454 8,258 4,586 11,162 18,545 85,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 101,541 186,703 14,771 2,958 7,088 11,609 150,277 42,883 26,579 2,578 934 1,298 10,549	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,892 \\             649 \\             3,526 \\             3,231 \\             644 \\             2,274 \\             35,150 \\             44,263 \\             1,678 \\             763 \\             6,533 \\             2,731 \\             1,678 \\             763 \\             6,533 \\             2,731 \\             14,783 \\             837 \\             672 \\             633 \\             343 \\             15,290 \\             9,353 \\             1,953 \\             1,371 \\             1,172 \\             392 \\             223 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\             4,282 \\         $	235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721 640 594 1,127 7,178 970 1,208 599 249 9,232 12,298 1,208 599 249 9,232 12,298 1,198 281 503 1,451 8,865 2,420 1,709 207 35 40 27 402	$\begin{array}{r} 6,654 \\ - \\ 8,266 \\ + \\ 15,665 \\ + \\ 4,889 \\ - \\ 13,245 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ - \\ 138,564 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 10,657 \\ + \\ 10,657 \\ - \\ 18,289 \\ - \\ 22,403 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 8,800 \\ + \\ 107,227 \\ + \\ 9,877 \\ + \\ 3,553 \\ - \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 126,063 \\ + \\ 15,233 \\ - \\ 15,233 \\ - \\ 15,233 \\ - \\ \end{array}$	1,283 + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - +	$ \begin{array}{r}             69             60           $

			22nd O	etober, 1934.		24th Sept., 1934.	Dewsbury		4,384	80	1 27	7 3,622	2 -	16	3 - 7 +	
	- Pe Reg	ersons n gular Ei	ormally in nployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.	Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax		16,201 10,449 4,760 2,546	1,08 53 81	1 1,22 1 46 8 2	7 12,757 1 5,752 7 3,391	7+2+1-	40 17	1 - 8 + 5 -	
		holly ployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.			Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull		8,959 4,005 14,934	2,180	0 24 2 1,15	1 6,426 4 17,760	6 <del>-</del> 0 +	95. 874	4 +	
			Great	Britain.			Leeds Lincoln Middlesbroug Newcastle-on	zh	19,966 3,382 13,643	324	4 26	5 3,971	1 -	1,674 222 192	2 -	
Soys Vomen	5	4,079 8,640 5,682 7,496	242,762 4,789 87,688 2,960	83,943 66 1,527 3	1,700,784 63,495 304,897 50,459	1,658,481 65,339 306,721 51,446	Tyne Rotherham Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-		24,225 8,441 32,039 11,550 7,336	383 3,528 608	3 58 8 85 8 1,14	5 9,409 4 36,421 7 13,305	++++	2,551 	3	
Total	1,69	5,897	338,199	85,539	2,119,635	2,081,987	Sunderland Wakefield York		23,153 6,077 3,052	1,523	3 2,19 7 27	8 26,874 5 6,879	+		0 + 0 -	
		Grea	Britain an	Northern	reland.		Rest of Divisi North-Western Division	ion 1	59,494 27,313	14,346	9,454	4 183,294	-	3,442	2 -	1
OTTO	the second se	2,830	244,403	86,434	1,743,667	1,700,250	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne		3,127 4,614	2,432	334	5,893	-	2,087	1 -	-
omen rls	22	0,126 9,371 8,295	4,810 90,632 3,074	1,555 3	65,002 321,558 51,372	66,786 324,275 52,371	Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn		4,467 7,105	545	553	5,565	+	869 219	-	
	1,75	0,622	342,919	88,058	2,181,599	2,143,682	Blackpool Bolton		8,670 4,048 10,240	9,053 1,711 4,834	299 865	6,058 15,939	+++	267 1,974 176	++	
Total	a la tra la						HITED LOTT		5,618	4,877	478			248 288	-	
	ACAN	LED	BY, E		YMEN		Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Bochdale	···· 7 ···· 3 ···· 1	2,635 3,044 76,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527	1,870 1,636 9,745 11,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892	289 6,674 1,342 219 646 477	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283	1+1+1	150 2,201 1,331 7 8,549 141	++-+	-
	FILI	LED EAT BI	BY, E XCHA	MPLO NGES. <sup>3</sup> Northern	YMEN'	T )	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan		3,044 76,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347	1,636 9,745 11,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274	289 6,674 1,342 219 646 477 235 594 525 174 324 624	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245	1+1+++1	$   \begin{array}{r}     150 \\     2,201 \\     1,331 \\     7 \\     8,549 \\     141 \\     1,283 \\     563 \\     47 \\     816 \\     153 \\     851 \\   \end{array} $	++-	
	FILI	LED EAT BI	BY, E XCHA	MPLO NGES. <sup>3</sup> NORTHERN Period 24th to 22nd C	YMEN's I IRELAND. October, 193 ctober, 1934	T )	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,044 76,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258	1,636 9,745 11,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 3,526 3,527 4 5,500 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,527 644 2,274 5,506 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,527 644 2,274 5,506 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,527 644 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,526 3,527 4,557 5,506 3,526 3,527 4,557 6,5777 6,5777 6,5777 6,5777 6,5777 6,57777 6,57777 6,57777 6,57777777777	289 6,674 1,342 219 646 477 235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518 721	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{r}150\\2,201\\1,331\\7\\8,549\\141\\1,283\\563\\47\\816\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\226\end{array} $	++	1
	FILI (GRI Four wee	LED EAT BI	BY, E XCHA	MPLO NGES. <sup>3</sup> NORTHERN Period 24th to 22nd C	YMEN's I IRELAND. October, 193 october, 1934	T )	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,044 76,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454	1,636 9,745 11,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 649 3,526 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533	289 6,674 1,342 219 646 477 235 594 525 174 324 624 8,123 22,518	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235	1+1+111+111++11	$ \begin{array}{r}150\\2,201\\1,331\\7\\8,549\\141\\1,283\\563\\47\\816\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\end{array}$	++	1 624 3
V	FILI (GRI Four wee	LED EAT BE	BY, E XCHA ITAIN AND d Vacan	MPLO NGES. NORTHERM Period 24th to 22nd C cies Notified.	YMEN's IRELAND. October, 1934 Vacanci Number.	T 53, es Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio	···· 77 ···· 77 ···· 77 ···· 10 ···· 11 ···· 11 ····· 11 ···· 11 ···· 11 ···· 11 ···· 11 ···· 11 ···· 11 ····· 11 ······ 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ······ 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ····· 11 ······ 11 ······ 11 ······ 11 ······ 11 ······ 11 ········	3,044 6,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258 4,586 1,162 8,545 5,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,636\\       9,745\\       1,192\\       2,105\\       5,206\\       3,716\\       1,892\\       5,206\\       3,526\\       3,531\\       1,678\\       5,533\\       2,731\\       14,783\\       837\\       672\\       633\\       343       $	$\begin{array}{r} 289\\ 6,674\\ 1,342\\ 219\\ 646\\ 477\\ 235\\ 594\\ 525\\ 174\\ 324\\ 624\\ 8,123\\ 22,518\\ 721\\ 640\\ 594\\ 1,127\\ 7,178\\ 970\\ 1,208\\ 599\\ 249\\ \end{array}$	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657 5,989 18,289 22,403 107,227 9,877 8,800 6,377 3,553	+++++  ++  +++ ++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{r} 150\\ 2,201\\ 1,331\\ 7\\ 8,549\\ 141\\ 1,283\\ 563\\ 47\\ 816\\ 153\\ 851\\ 6,117\\ 886\\ 226\\ 111\\ 1,039\\ 450\\ 837\\ 286\\ 424\\ 123\\ 63 \end{array} $	++	1 1 1 1 1 1
en	FILI (GRI Four wee 22nd Od	LED EAT BI	BY, E XCHA ITAIN AND d Vacan Vacan Numbe	MPLO NGES. NORTHERM Period 24th to 22nd C cles Notified. Lice Notified. Inc. (+ Dec. (- as com- pared with yea before.	YMEN's IRELAND. October, 1934 Vacanci Vacanci Number. 1,338,854 222,951 525,336	T 33, es Filled.† Inc. $(+)$ Dec. $(-)$ as com- pared with year before. + 37,923 + 35,460 + 5,284	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Wales Division Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,044 6,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258 4,586 1,162 8,545 5,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 1,541 5,703 4,771 2,958 7,088 1,609	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,636\\       9,745\\       1,192\\       2,105\\       5,206\\       3,716\\       1,892\\       5,206\\       3,716\\       1,892\\       5,206\\       3,716\\       1,892\\       3,526\\       3,531\\       1,678\\       6,533\\       2,731\\       14,783\\       837\\       672\\       6333\\       1,953\\       1,953\\       1,953\\       1,953\\       1,953\\       1,953   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 289\\ 6,674\\ 1,342\\ 219\\ 646\\ 477\\ 235\\ 594\\ 525\\ 174\\ 324\\ 624\\ 8,123\\ 22,518\\ 721\\ 640\\ 594\\ 1,127\\ 7,178\\ 970\\ 1,208\\ 599\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,198\\ 281\\ 503\\ 1,451\end{array}$	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657 5,989 18,289 22,403 107,227 9,877 8,800 107,227 9,877 107,227 9,877 107,227 9,877 126,063 4,838 126,063 4,838 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 4,338 17,922 14,030 4,338 14,030 4,338		$ \begin{array}{r}150\\2,201\\1,331\\7\\8,549\\141\\1,283\\563\\47\\816\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\851\\6,117\\886\\153\\857\\12\\12\\837\\12\\158\\837\\12\\158\\837\\12\\158\\837\\12\\158\\12\\12\\158\\12\\12\\158\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\12\\$		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1, 1,
V.	FILI (GRI Four wee 22nd Od Vacancies Notified, 109,909 25,209 50,033	LED F EAT BI eks ende et., 1934 Vacance Filled	BY, E XCHA ITAIN AND d Vacan Vacan 1 1,417,46 273,64 656,24 264,68	MPLO NGES. NORTHERM Period 24th to 22nd C cies Notified. Inc. (+ Dec. (- as com- pared with yea before.	YMEN's IRELAND. October, 193 Ctober, 1934 Vacanci Number. 1,338,854 222,951 525,336 212,282	T 33, es Filled.† Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. + 37,923 + 35,460	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Northern Ireland Belfast	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,044 6,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258 4,586 1,162 8,545 5,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 1,541 5,703 4,771 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,791 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,791 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,277 2,883 5,579	1,636 9,745 1,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 649 3,526 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533 2,731 14,783 837 672 633 15,290 9,353 1,955 1,955	$\begin{array}{r} 289\\ 6,674\\ 1,342\\ 219\\ 646\\ 477\\ 235\\ 594\\ 525\\ 174\\ 324\\ 624\\ 8,123\\ 22,518\\ 721\\ 640\\ 594\\ 1,127\\ 7,178\\ 970\\ 1,208\\ 599\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,198\\ 281\\ 503\\ 1,451\\ 8,865\\ 2,420\\ 1,709\end{array}$	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657 5,989 122,403 107,227 9,877 8,800 107,227 9,877 126,063 126,063 126,063 126,063 17,922 17,922 14,030 164,932 14,030 164,932 15,609 164,932 107,509	1+1+++11++11+++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{r} 150\\ 2,201\\ 1,331\\ 7\\ 8,549\\ 141\\ 1,283\\ 563\\ 47\\ 816\\ 153\\ 851\\ 6,117\\ 886\\ 226\\ 111\\ 1,039\\ 450\\ 837\\ 286\\ 111\\ 1,039\\ 450\\ 837\\ 286\\ 424\\ 123\\ 63\\ 5,620\\ 597\\ 12\\ 158\\ 837\\ 4,016\\ -269\\ 556\\ -\end{array}$		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V	FILI (GRI Four wee 22nd Od Vacancies Notified. 109,909 25,209 50,033 22,809 207,960 term " En of Labour Juvenile E	LED F EAT BI eks ender et., 1934 Vacance Filled 103,49 19,43 39,17 17,60 179,70	BY, E XCHA ITAIN AND d Vacan Vacan 1 1,417,46 273,64 656,24 2 2,612,04 nt Exchange ment Excha	MPLO NGES. NORTHERN Period 24th to 22nd C cles Notified. Inc. (+ Dec. (- as com- pared with yea before. + 63,778 + 54,431 5 + 63,778 + 39,947 5 + 63,778 + 39,947 5 + 44,859	YMEN IRELAND. October, 193 October, 1934 Vacanci Number. 1,338,854 222,951 525,336 212,282 2,299,423 this connect nch Employn ontrol of Loc	T 33, es Filled. $\dagger$ Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. + 37,923 + 35,460 + 5,284 + 30,293 + 108,960 ion, includes ment Offices, al Education	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisi Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Northern Ireland Balfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,044 6,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258 4,586 1,162 8,545 5,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 1,541 5,703 4,771 2,958 7,088 1,609 0,277 2,883	1,636 9,745 11,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 649 3,526 3,231 644 2,274 35,150 44,263 1,678 763 6,533 2,731 14,783 837 672 633 343 15,290 9,353 1,955 1,955 1,	$\begin{array}{r} 289\\ 6,674\\ 1,342\\ 219\\ 646\\ 477\\ 235\\ 594\\ 525\\ 174\\ 324\\ 624\\ 8,123\\ 22,518\\ 721\\ 640\\ 594\\ 1,127\\ 7,178\\ 970\\ 1,208\\ 599\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,198\\ 281\\ 503\\ 1,451\\ 8,865\\ 2,420\end{array}$	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657 5,989 18,289 22,403 107,227 9,877 8,800 107,227 9,877 8,800 126,063 4,889 126,063 4,838 17,922 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,838 17,922 4,61,964 4,964	1+1+++11++11+++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$     \begin{array}{r}       150 \\       2,201 \\       1,331 \\       7 \\       8,549 \\       141 \\       1,283 \\       563 \\       47 \\       816 \\       153 \\       851 \\       6,117 \\       886 \\       226 \\       111 \\       1,039 \\       450 \\       837 \\       286 \\       424 \\       123 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       4,016 \\       269 \\       424 \\       123 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       837 \\       4,016 \\       269 \\       424 \\       158 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       837 \\       4,016 \\       269 \\       424 \\       123 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       837 \\       4,016 \\       269 \\       424 \\       158 \\       837 \\       4,016 \\       269 \\       424 \\       123 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       5,620 \\       597 \\       12 \\       158 \\       7 \\       10 \\      10 \\  $		1 E 2 3 12 1 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1,
Vomen lirls Vomen lirls ToTAL • The finistry nd also uthoriti ct, 1921	FILI (GRI Four wee 22nd Od Vacancies Vacancies Notified, 109,909 25,209 50,033 22,809 207,960 term " En of Labour Juvenile E es, which 1, and Sec.	LED F EAT BI eks ender et., 1934 Vacance Filled 103,49 19,43 39,17 17,60 179,70 are exe 6 of the bod " is	BY, E XCHA ITAIN AND d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	MPLO NGES. NORTHERN Period 24th to 22nd C cles Notified. Inc. (+ Dec. (- as com- pared with yea before. + 63,778 + 54,431 + 39,947 5 + 63,778 + 63,778 + 63,778 + 63,778 + 63,778 + 63,778 + 65 + 63,778 + 65 + 65 + 65 + 65 + 65 + 65 + 65 + 65	YMEN IRELAND. October, 193 October, 1934 Vacanci Number. 1,338,854 222,951 525,336 212,282 2,299,423 this connect nch Employn ntrol of Loca 107 of the ce Act. 192	T 33, es Filled. $\dagger$ Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. + 37,923 + 35,460 + 5,284 + 30,293 + 108,960 ion, includes ment Offices, al Education	Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Divisio Scotland Divisio Scotland Divisio Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Divisio Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Divisio Northern Ireland Balfast Londonderry Lurgan Isburn Newry Rest of Northe	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,044 6,721 5,963 2,439 4,653 6,090 4,527 7,023 1,614 5,156 3,921 0,347 5,291 2,454 8,258 4,586 1,162 8,545 5,266 8,070 6,920 5,145 2,961 1,541 5,703 4,771 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,145 2,961 1,541 5,703 4,771 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,792 2,958 7,088 1,609 5,792 2,958 7,088 1,609 2,777 2,883 5,579 2,578 934	1,636 9,745 1,192 2,105 5,206 3,716 1,892 5,206 3,716 1,892 5,206 3,526 3,535 1,678 6,533 1,955 1,955 1,956	$\begin{array}{r} 289\\ 6,674\\ 1,342\\ 219\\ 646\\ 477\\ 235\\ 594\\ 525\\ 174\\ 324\\ 624\\ 8,123\\ 22,518\\ 721\\ 640\\ 594\\ 1,127\\ 7,178\\ 970\\ 1,208\\ 599\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,198\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 9,232\\ 12,298\\ 1,98\\ 249\\ 1,98\\ 207\\ 35\\ 1,99\\ 1,99\\ 207\\ 35\\ 1,99\\ 1,9$	4,969 93,140 48,497 4,763 20,505 10,283 6,654 8,266 15,665 8,561 4,889 13,245 138,564 319,235 10,657 5,989 18,289 22,403 107,227 9,877 8,800 126,063 14,030	1+1+++11++11+++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{r} 150\\ 2,201\\ 1,331\\ 1,331\\ 8,549\\ 141\\ 1,283\\ 563\\ 47\\ 816\\ 153\\ 851\\ 6,117\\ 816\\ 153\\ 851\\ 6,117\\ 886\\ 226\\ 111\\ 1,039\\ 450\\ 837\\ 286\\ 424\\ 123\\ 63\\ 5,620\\ 597\\ 12\\ 158\\ 70\\ 4,016\\ -70\\ 17\\ -70\\ 17\\ -70\\ 17\\ -70\\ 17\\ -70\\ -70\\ 17\\ -70\\ -70\\ -70\\ -70\\ -70\\ -70\\ -70\\ -7$		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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### JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

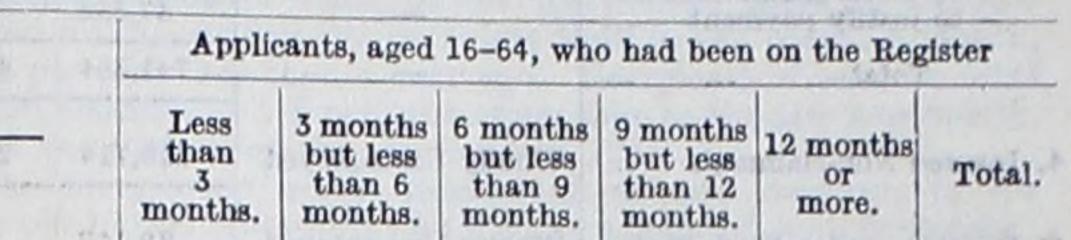
NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND OCTOBER, 1934.

the state of state of	San E. marine	Boys.		ble given	Girls.	
Division.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	A ged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,740 1,342 2,444 1,697 8,136 7,328 6,003 3,768	1,711 1,542 2,062 2,477 7,143 6,050 6,474 3,578	3,451 2,884 4,506 4,174 15,279 13,378 12,477 7,346	1,256 1,717 2,495 1,805 7,147 6,455 5,554 2,952	909 1,430 1,590 1,536 4,363 4,763 4,763 4,487 2,000	2,165 3,147 4,085 3,341 11,510 11,218 10,041 4,952
Great Britain	32,458	31,037	63,495	29,381	21,078	50,459

### 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 aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd October, 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.



JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND OCTOBER, 1934.

Division.	Num	ber of Vac Filled.	ancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
ABL PALL	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	7,582 1,405 2,473 2,865 2,871 1,679 515	6,179 1,282 2,231 2,490 3,085 1,957 340	13,761 2,687 4,704 5,355 5,956 3,636 855	1,551 442 785 827 1,099 500 211	1,265 467 859 707 1,190 583 165	2,816 909 1,644 1,534 2,189 1,083 376			
Great Britain	19,390	17,564	36,954	5,415	5,236	10,651			

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

Percentages Unemployed at

All and		N	UMBERS.			
Men, 18–64 Boys, 16–17 Women, 18–64 Girls, 16–17	837,217 12,248 191,429 6,848	162,227 1,262 26,456 484	93,723 173 10,986 51	73,908 6,362	369,433 17,392	1,536,508 13,683 252,625 7,383
Total	1,047,742	190,429	104,933	80,270	386,825	1,810,199
		PER	CENTAGES			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	54.5 89.5 75.8 92.7	$     \begin{array}{r}       10.6 \\       9.2 \\       10.5 \\       6.6     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       4 \cdot 3 \\       0 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	4 · 8 2 · 5	24·0 6·9	$   \begin{array}{c}     100 \cdot 0 \\     100 \cdot 0 \\     100 \cdot 0 \\     100 \cdot 0   \end{array} $
Total	57.9	10.5	5.8	4.4	21.4	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 aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd October, 1934, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and transitional payments. Under the provisions of Part I of the Unemployment Act, 1934, which came into force on 26th July, 1934, unemployment benefit is payable only in respect of periods of unemployment within a benefit year. To be entitled to begin a benefit year after 25th July, 1934, an insured person must fulfil the First Statutory Condition (which requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the previous two years, subject to modification in certain cases), and, if he exhausted his benefit rights in his previous benefit year, not less than ten contributions must have been paid in respect of him for the period since his benefit rights were exhausted. In cases where a benefit year had not expired at 26th July 1934, it was treated as a current benefit year for the purpose of the payment of benefit on and after that date, if the two contribution conditions referred to above had been fulfilled during the year, and before 26th July. During a benefit year an insured contributor may receive benefit, subject to the statutory conditions and disqualifications, for a period up to 156 days (26 weeks) in all cases; and if, at the beginning of a benefit year, five insurance years have elapsed since the beginning of the insurance year in which the claimant first became insured, he may be entitled to additional days of benefit. These are calculated at the rate of three days for every five contributions paid in respect of the last five complete insurance years, less one day for every five days of benefit received in respect of benefit years which ended in the same period. If five insurance years elapse without payment of contributions the contributor is treated for the purpose of this rule as first becoming insured when contributions again begin to be paid. For the purpose of computing additional days of benefit, every two contributions paid in respect of a person as an insured contributor under the age of 18 years are reckoned as one. In cases where benefit rights have been exhausted in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases where the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, insured persons aged 18 or over, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments, and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Authorities, or to Commissioners in certain areas, for determination of the amount of payment to be made, having regard to the needs of the applicants. In item 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or transitional payments.

ASLE INTE	Estin		. and the	22	nd Oct	ober, .	1934.	in the second
Division.	at July	, 1934.		Boys	5 100		Girls.	3478
DIVISIOII.	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	90,450 40,900 35,380 74,220 81,270 69,290 49,810 26,680 2,600	80,100 29,520 25,110 65,010 52,350 64,570 42,370 8,970 2,300	4·4 1·8 5·0 6·0 8·7 6·4	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$2.3 \\ 3.5 \\ 4.8 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.5 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 0.4$	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 8 \\       4 \cdot 2 \\       4 \cdot 8 \\       1 \cdot 6 \\       5 \cdot 1 \\       4 \cdot 7 \\       6 \cdot 6 \\       11 \cdot 6 \\       0 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.2 \\ - \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     1 \cdot 8 \\     4 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 2 \\     2 \cdot 4 \\     6 \cdot 2 \\     6 \cdot 5 \\     7 \cdot 4 \\     12 \cdot 8 \\     0 \cdot 1   \end{array} $
Great Britain	470,600	370,300	4.4	1.0	5.4	3.9	0.8	4 · 7

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

	Week	ended 24	th Oct.,	1934.	the second se	nth end Oct., 1		Total I of indi	umber viduals ave at-	
	Junio	or Instru and Cl		entres		Educat		tended 1st A	l since pril, 34.	
Divisions.	No. of	No. of	Ave		No. of Insti-		ra e dance.	J.I. Cen- tres	Other Educa- tional Insti-	
	of Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys. Girls.		and Classes	tu- tions.	
London	3	1-	168	_	-		-	2,611	269	
SEastern	3534	3	330	82	1	1	3	2,646	70	
SWestern	3	3 2 2 2	288	165	-	-		2,182	44	
Midlands	4	2	377	128	34	212	68	4,186	492	
NEastern	25	2	3,455	545	45	185	110	14,821	314	
NWestern	25	1	1,978	1,052		-	EA.	16,237	171	
Scotland	19	1 2	3,242	1,228	23	56	54	14,896	14	
Wales	20	2	2,916	622	3	5	6	10,047	17	
Great Britain	104	13	12,754	3,822	106	459	241	67,626	1,379	

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

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	474,992 214,267 60,614	113,578 81,140 1,341
	Total	749,873	196,059
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	705,362 13,718 22,284	40,368 1,886 148
	Total	741,364	42,402
<ul> <li>5. Total applications for Transitional Payments :</li> <li>(a) Authorised for payment</li> <li>(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment</li> </ul>		704,012 37,352	35,936 6,466
Total		741,364	42,402
Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	116,714	28,231
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	29,449 14,777 1,045	9,464 4,662 38
	Total	45,271	14,164
5. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,326,517 242,762 83,943	191,641 87,688 1,527
	Total	1,653,222	280,856
JUVENILES (A	GED 16 AND 17 YEA	LBS).*	
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
Claims for Insurance Benefit	Section of Register. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	Boys. 7,988 4,304 62	Girls. 3,834 2,609 3
Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	7,988 4,304	3,834
. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit :	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,988 4,304 62	3,834 2,609 3
Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,988 4,304 62	3,834 2,609 3
Not entitled to Insurance Benefit: (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,988 4,304 62 12,354	3,834 2,609 3 6,446
<ul> <li>Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—</li> <li>(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied</li></ul>	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,988 4,304 62 12,354 7,480	3,834 2,609 3 6,446 5,789
<ul> <li>Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—</li> <li>(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied</li></ul>	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,988 4,304 62 12,354 7,480 439	3,834 2,609 3 6,446 5,789 153

### ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

#### PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1934; GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st October 1934, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims by men and women aged 18-64 for insurance benefit and transitional payments, and by juveniles aged 16 and 17 for insurance benefit, 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 whi	ch rei	ferred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed	Total.
Contributions conditions*		{ Men Women Juveniles	151 12 15	294 74 520	445 86 535

	And an		and the second s
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Women	5, <b>413</b> 1,132	6,878 1,843	12,291 2,975
Anomalies Regulationst :			
Class (b) $ \begin{cases} Men & \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	1,434	4,361	5,795
	1,137	3,389	4,526
	20	55	75
Class (c) {Men	59	112	171
Women	58	126	184
Juveniles	2	4	6
Class (d)	1,787	4,010	5,797
Employment left voluntarily without { Men	2,380	4,130	6,510
just cause Women	1,856	4,173	6,029
Juveniles	247	811	1,058
Employment lost through misconduct { Men	1,681	2,745	4,426
Women	653	1,012	1,665
Juveniles	175	524	699
accept suitable employment, or	463	793	1,256
failure to carry out written direc-	742	2,000	2,742
tions	42	235	277
Tot unemployed	354	2,560	2,914
	110	1,001	1,111
	3	147	150
for work	250	876	1,126
	254	1,200	1,454
	7	49	56

4, Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	16,747 4,789 66	10,362 2,960 3
	Total	21,602	13,325

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### APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

### DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Ministry of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 3rd September, 1934, to 6th October, 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

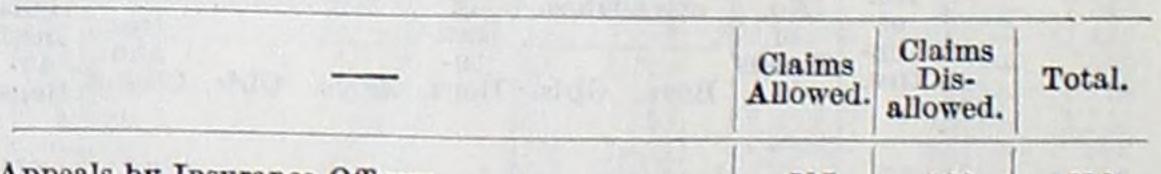
	M	en.	Wor	omen. Total.		tal.
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional pay-	· · · ·	Real of the				None of

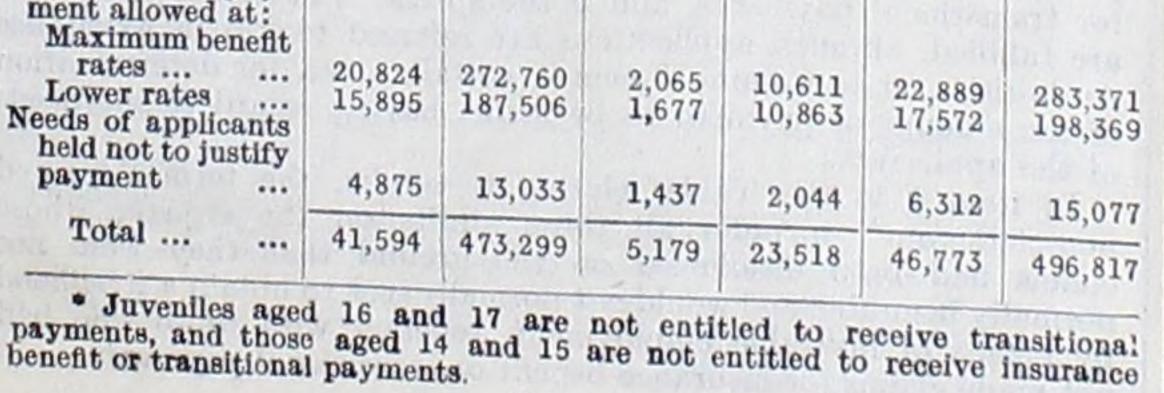
Other grounds			{Men Women Juveniles	2,380 91 23	3,221 1,048 201	5,601 1,139 224
Total			{ Men Women Juveniles	14,565 7,832 534	25,970 19,876 2,546	40,535 27,708 3,080
	Grand	i Total		22,931	48,392	71,323

B.—Trade Dispute Cases. 1

	Claims Allowed,	Claims Dis- allowed.	Totai.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	122	710	832
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	43	37 10 4	80 10 4
Total Appeals	43	51	94

C .- Decisions by Umpire. 1





	1	otal	 	439	493	932
Appeals by Insurance Of Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants			 	317 37 85	202 77 214	519 114 299

• 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 417. There were no cases under Class (a).

1 See note + in first column on page 417.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES: 1ST NOVEMBER, 1933, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1934.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions	1,758	6,796	8,554
of insurable employment (Class (a)	73,593	93,207	166,800
Anomalies Regulations <sup>•</sup> $\cdots$ $\begin{cases} Class (b) \\ Class (c) \\ Class (d) \end{cases}$	5,995 727 15,200	21,074 1,554 35,600	27,069 2,281 50,800
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	36,527 23,865	74,795 41,433	111,322 65,298
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	9,766 4,693 4,961 8,346	30,731 34,117 21,001 42,195	40,497 38,810 25,962 50,541
Total	185,431	402,503	587,934
Trade Dispute Cases.	1.1.1.1	r al nam	a sal care
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,315	8,276	10,591
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	367	3,481	3,848
Decisions by Umpire.	- Steller	a Moistles	a de la comp
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	2,478 711 1,323	3,358 1,373 3,779	5,836 2,084 5,102
Total	4,512	8,510	13,022

### POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons<sup>\*</sup> relieved on one day<sup>†</sup> in October, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 876,225, or 1.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 10.6 per cent. more than in October, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 527, 520, and 476 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October was 647,268, an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared both with a month earlier and also with October, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 228,957, or 0.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 47.8 per cent. more than in October, 1933; the latter increase was mainly due to large increases in the number of outdoor recipients at Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 87,257, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 788,968, or 1.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 12.7 per cent. more than in October, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, as compared with September, seven showed decreases, while in six areas there was no change.

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund<sup>‡</sup> for the periods of four weeks ended 27th October, 1934, five weeks ended 29th September, 1934, and four weeks ended 28th October, 1933:—

	Four weeks ended 27th Oct., 1934.	Five weeks ended 29th Sept., 1934.	Four weeks ended 28th Oct., 1933.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from : Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,406,000 1,385,000 1,389,000 2,000	2,144,000 2,124,000 2,143,000 12,000	1,611,000 1,599,000 1,602,000 2,000
Total Income	4,182,000	6,423,000	4,814,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	3,309,000 320,000	4,209,000 400,000	2,856,000 308,000
vances Accrued Charge for Debt Service§ Miscellaneous Payments	384,000 15,000	481,000 10,000	410,000
Total Expenditure	4,028,000	5,100,000	3,601,000
Debt Outstanding	105,741,000	105,741,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			Charles of C.
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶	3,500,000	4,260,000	3,960,000

Compared with October, 1933, thirty-three showed increases, of which the most marked were at Glasgow (628 per 10,000), Liverpool (146 per 10,000), Aberdeen (117 per 10,000), Burnley (107 per 10,000), and Salford (102 per 10,000); the other fourteen showed decreases, of which the largest were at Sheffield (415 per 10,000), and Derby (114 per 10,000).

	Numb Po	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a				
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	a dealers					
County of London	30,877	104,323	135,200	315	+ 11	+ 25
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Coventry Croydon Derby Croydon Croydon Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Nottingham Plymouth Portsmouth Portsmouth St. Helens Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Wallasey Wallasey Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton		$\begin{array}{c} 8,085\\ 16,596\\ 4,208\\ 4,962\\ 10,149\\ 2,257\\ 8,107\\ 3,791\\ 10,580\\ 1,821\\ 4,315\\ 4,378\\ 4,336\\ 10,078\\ 1,937\\ 20,220\\ 20,676\\ 4,935\\ 84,622\\ 52,017\\ 5,819\\ 21,723\\ 9,964\\ 11,955\\ 84,622\\ 52,017\\ 5,819\\ 21,723\\ 9,964\\ 11,955\\ 4,618\\ 6,521\\ 3,259\\ 1,950\\ 5,856\\ 9,564\\ 34,967\\ 4,373\\ 3,261\\ 3,915\\ 1,769\\ 8,751\\ 13,240\\ 7,520\\ 1,841\\ 3,795\\ 16,695\\ 2,566\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 591\\ 209\\ 413\\ 327\\ 383\\ 221\\ 247\\ 437\\ 536\\ 122\\ 213\\ 348\\ 355\\ 863\\ 216\\ 683\\ 455\\ 241\\ 1,053\\ 731\\ 446\\ 789\\ 851\\ 488\\ 404\\ 342\\ 182\\ 212\\ 585\\ 508\\ 717\\ 319\\ 268\\ 409\\ 184\\ 384\\ 752\\ 485\\ 214\\ 411\\ 670\\ 223\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +121 \\ -5 \\ -9227 \\ -9227 \\ -10798125724821039 \\ -1186 \\ -114131122124 \\ -1144131122124 \\ -1144131122124 \\ -1144131122124 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -1144131122214 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441311222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222124 \\ -11441222122124 \\ -11441222122124 \\ -114412221222124 \\ -11441222122124 \\ -1144$	$\begin{array}{r} + + + + + - + + + + + + + + + + + $
Total for the above County Boroughs	50,076	461,992	512,068	491	+ 6	
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	9 00 0F7	566,315	647,268	440	+ 7	+ 8
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee	732	185,675 20,243 7,791	190,414 20,975 8,215 0,753	1,724 468 465 552	+ 87 + 15 + 17	+628 + 30 + 84 +117

• 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.

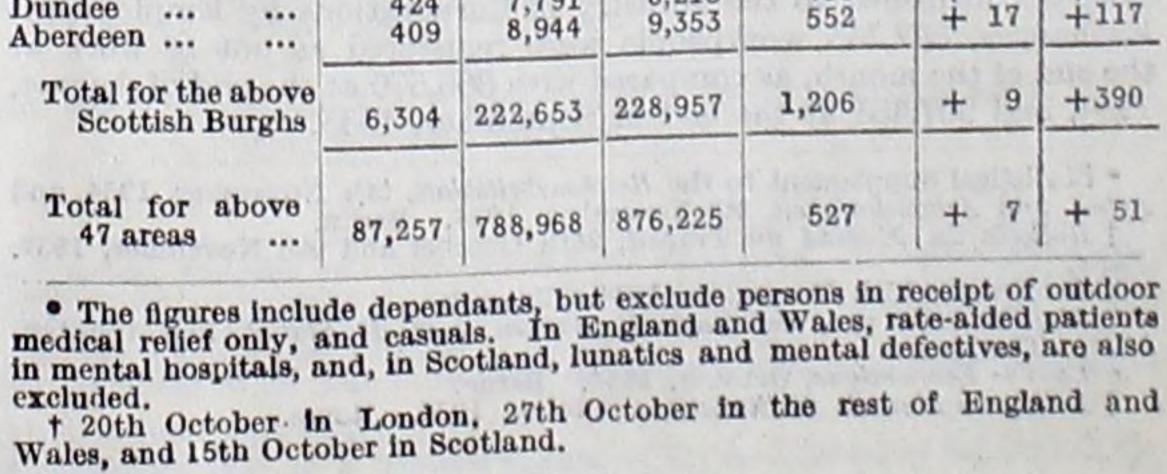
† The figures may include a number of test cases, and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

<sup>‡</sup> 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 halfyearly payments of £2,500,000, commencing on 30th September, 1934, in respect of interest on, and part repayment of, debt outstanding. The amount of debt so funded is £105,780,000.

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

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



#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

### 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. 397-398 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

#### GERMANY.\*

THE number of registered unemployed again declined in October, but there was a small increase in the total number of recipients of benefit. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st October, 1934, was 2,268,002 (provisional figure), as compared with 2,281,800 at the end of September, 1934, and 3,744, 860 at the end of October, 1933.

At 31st October, 1934, 327,753 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 736,291 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,064,044 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,054,827 at the end of September, 1934, and 1,388,612 at the end STATI STATISTICS WE HAD A of October, 1933.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 636,422 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1934, as compared with 679,341 at the end of September, 1934, and 1,394,823 at the end of October, 1933. Of 6,889,539 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, the percentage recorded as unemployed at the end of September, 1934, was  $15 \cdot 2$ , the same as at the end of the previous month. At the end of September, 1933, the corresponding figure (based on a membership of only 4,240,599) was  $22 \cdot 3$ .

#### AUSTRIA.\*

A further decrease in unemployment was recorded during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 243,874 (110,688 in Vienna), a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 12.6per cent. as compared with September, 1933.

#### POLAND.†

The decline in unemployment continued unchecked during August. The number of applicants registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 289,388, as compared with 295,149 at the end of July, 1934, and 206,471 at the end of August, 1933.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during October. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 599,000 (provisional figure), as compared with 573,624 at the end of September, 1934, and 629,992 at the end of October, 1933.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment continued to rise in Denmark in October, but declined in both Norway and Sweden during September.

Denmark.§-Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 374,574 workpeople covered by the returns, 18.4 per cent. (provisional figure) were unemployed at the end of October, 1934, as compared with 16.4 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of September, 1934, and 23.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1933.

#### FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month (3rd November) was 381,534 (300,207 men and 81,327 women). At the end of September, 1934, the corresponding total was 357,459 (revised figure), and at the end of October, 1933, 261,524.

At the beginning of October, 1934, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of  $4 \cdot 29$  per cent. as compared with October, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was  $46 \cdot 73$ , as compared with  $36 \cdot 69$  per cent. at the beginning of October, 1933. At 1st October, 1934, 21.86 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 24.87 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

#### BELGIUM.

Unemployment showed no appreciable change during September. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of 963,265 shows that 17.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of September, 1934, as compared with 17.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1934, and 13.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1933. In addition,  $16 \cdot 2$  per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 17.5 per cent. during August, 1934, and 16.1 per cent. in September, 1933. In September, 1934, 23.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the previous month the percentage was 23.5, and in September, 1933, 16.9.

Norway. -Out of 24,532 members of trade unions making returns, 23.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1934, as compared with 24.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1934, and 27.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1933.

Sweden. - The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of September, 1934, was 12.5, as compared with 12.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1934, and 19.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1933.

#### UNITED STATES.\*\*

A slight increase in the volume of employment and total wages paid occurred during August. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their pay-rolls at the middle of August showed an increase of 1 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of approximately 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 August, 1934, was 79.4, as compared with 78.6 for July, 1934, and 76.4 for August, 1933.

#### IRISH FREE STATE. ††

There was a considerable increase in unemployment during September. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 110,186, as compared with 98,252 at the end of August, 1934, and 58,937 at the end of September, 1933.

#### HOLLAND.§

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, out of 489,152 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th September, 1934, 23.7 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.7 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the previous month the percentages were 24.1 and 6.1, and in the last week of September, 1933, 22.4 and 5.0. At the end of September, 1934, 330,063 applicants for employment were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 309,623 were unemployed; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 324,580 and 302,095, and at the end of September, 1933, 312,152 and 287,827, respectively.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment showed no appreciable change during September. At the end of the month 51,387 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 52,147 at the end of August, 1934, and 49,140 at the end of September, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,153, 2,365 and 2,122, respectively.

#### ITALY.¶

Unemployment increased during September. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 887,345 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 866,570 at the end of August, 1934, and 907,463 at the end of September, 1933.

#### AUSTRALIA. ##

Unemployment decreased slightly during the third quarter of 1934. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 20.4, as compared with 20.9 in the preceding quarter and  $25 \cdot 1$  in the third quarter of 1933.

#### CANADA.§§

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed some improvement. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1934, by 8,864 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 933,486, as compared with 923,078 at 1st September. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st October, 1934, was 100, as compared with 98.8 on 1st September, 1934, and 90.4 on 1st October, 1933.

At the end of September, 1934, 16.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 16.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1934, and 19.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1933.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment showed an upward tendency during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 25th August, 1934, was 50,545, as compared with 49,931 at the end of July, 1934, and 56,750 at the end of August, 1933.

\* Statistical Supplement to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th November, 1934, and Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 9th November, 1934. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 26th October and 9th November, 1934. Paris. Le Peuple, 13th November, 1934. Brussels. Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statist, 31st October, 1934. The Hague. || La Vie Economique, October, 1934. Berne. J Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1934. Rome. as The the three here that is

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Statistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1934. Vienna. Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th October, 1934. Warsaw. Prager Tagblatt, 4th November, 1934. Prague. Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th November, 1934. Copenhagen. Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm. \*\* Survey of Current Business, October, 1934. United States Department of Commerce, Washington. †† Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, October, 1934. League of Nations. Geneva. <sup>‡‡</sup> Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. §§ The October Employment Situation, 1934, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. IIII Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 27th August, 1934. Wellington.

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# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER.

### **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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £28,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 761,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £110 in those of 2,200 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below

Industry Group.	Appro Number of affecte	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Textile Transport	. 166,300 . 137,800 . 82,200 . 330,300 . 44,400	2,175 25	£ 13,050 5,350 1,850 4,450 3,900	£ 105  5 	
Total	. 761,000	2,200	28,600	110	

The increases in the mining and quarrying group were mainly the result of an arbitration award, under which the percentage addition to the basis wages of coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire was increased by an amount equivalent to rather more than 2 per cent. on current rates and increases were made in the subsistence wages of day-wage workers. Other increases affected ironstone miners and quarrymen in Cleveland, Durham, Northamptonshire and the Banbury district. In the metal group the principal increase affected workpeople employed by the main line railways in railway workshops, and consisted of the discontinuance of a portion of the percentage deduction from earnings that has operated since March, 1931. Other increases related to the more highly-paid workers employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands, and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, whose wages were increased under the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices. Workpeople employed in the light castings industry received increases in restoration of reductions made in 1931. The decreases in this group affected iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area. In the textile group the principal increases affected workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing industries, whose wages were increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. In Yorkshire the increases amounted to between  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the current rates, and in Lancashire and Scotland they were 7d. per week for men and 4d. per week for women. The outstanding increase in the transport group was in the form of a reduction in the existing percentage deductions from the earnings of railway servants. For the conciliation grades the deductions from earnings in excess of the first 40s. per week were reduced from 5 to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

In other industrial groups the workpeople whose wages were increased included those employed in seed crushing and compound cake manufacture, the advances for adult male workers ranging from 1s. to 2s. per week in various districts in Great Britain; and journeymen in the electrical contracting industry in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of 1d. per hour.

Of the estimated total increase of £28,600 per week, about £12,850 was the result of arbitration proceedings; about £4,750 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils; about £2,600 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living, and £1,100 to sliding scales based upon selling prices; while the remaining sum of £7,300 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

Nearly the whole of the estimated total decrease of £110 per week was due to the operation of a selling-price sliding scale.

### SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1934.

Industry Group.	of Work	te Number people† by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	

With harry a day was to a to		And State	£	£
Coal Mining	196,150	120	15,690	20
Other Mining and	17.000			
Quarrying Glass,	13,000	50	1,250	5
Chamical ata	26,950	100	0.700	E
Iron and Steel	23,050	4,760	2,760 2,435	185 185
Engineeringt	110,800	1,100	4,160	
Other Metal	23,350	80	2,200	5
Textile	104,100	7,870	4,900	875
Clothing	5,000	1,300	440	125
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	13,500	1,700	1,330	205
oto	1,500	350	200	50
Paper, Printing, etc	6,750		500	
Building, Public Works				
Contracting, etc	50,000	400	4,620	40
Gas, Water, and Electri-	70.000		0.075	A COLORADO
city Supply	30,200	50	2,975	5
Transport <sup>‡</sup> Public Administration	413,450	3,100	12,060	200
Gomiana	59,600	1,030	5,710	60
Other	5,700	1,360	360	300
Total	1,083,100	22,270	61,590	2,080
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In the corresponding ten months of 1933, there were net increases of £19,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 143,800 workpeople, and net decreases of £76,650 in those of 875,500 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

There was a reduction in the weekly number of hours in winter beyond which statutory overtime rates become payable for agricultural workers in Northamptonshire.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	Gloucestershire	7 Oct.	Carters and under carters	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the winter period, of from 10d. to 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per week for head carters and from 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for under carters, the rates for the summer period remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for the winter period : head carters—16s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 16 years, increasing each year to 36s. at 21 years and over; under carters— 15s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 16, increasing each year to to 34s. 6d. at 21
Agriculture			Female workers	years and over. Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, starting at 3d. per hour at 14, increasing each year to 5d. at 18 years and over, in place of the minimum rate of 5d per hour irrespective of age previously paid.
anadit fort mirmers	the state of the set	1 Oct.		Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 20 years of age and over, the rates for those under 20 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change : 14s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 years and over.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	Hint	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2½ per cent. on the standard basis rates of 1915, making wages 22½ per cent. above basis rates, subject to subsistence allowances being paid where necessary so as to make the total remuneration of adult day-wage workers, and of youths 16 to 21 years of age who are the sole support of a family, up to 7s. 8d. per shift (in place of amounts previously paid of 7s., 7s. 3d., and 7s. 6d. per shift, according to family responsibilities), youths 14 to 16 years of age who are the sole support of a family to receive allowances to make their wages up to 6s. per shift (as previously), other youths to receive a flat allowance of 4d. per shift (as previously).§
	Cleveland	29 Oct.	Ironstone miners	Increase¶ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56.40 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers,
Iron Mining	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 56.40 per cent. Increase¶ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.
	Banbury and district	in Nov. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase¶ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.

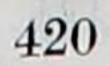
\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, 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. I in addition to the numbers quoted wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 184,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by could be caused by could be could be caused by caused

been increased and reduced by equal amounts.

Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering.

§ The increases were granted under the terms of an award, issued on 3rd November, 1934, of a tribunal nominated by the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines, and accepted by both sides, and take effect from the date shown. See article on pages 395-6 of this GAZETTE.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.



#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1934-continued.

Industry.	District,	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Durham. Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	29 Oct. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Limestone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56.40 per cent. above the standard. Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.
Brickmaking	Belfast	1 Oct. {	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 111d.). Increase of 1d. per 1,000 bricks (6d. to 61d. per 1,000 bricks).
Pig Iron	Cleveland and Dur- ham.	7 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 1.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 6.5 per cent. above the standard rates, which are as follows:—keepers, 9s. 3d. per shift; loco. drivers, 8s.; chargers, 7s. 5d.; slaggers, minefillers, coke fillers and table loaders, 6s. 10d.; helpers, 6s. 8d.; loco. firemen, 7s. 3d.; blastfurnace labourers, 6s. (subject to a minimum "all-in" wage of 6s. 6d. per shift); plus, in each case, an output or
Manufacture.	Tees-side Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	7 Oct, Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.
ſ	North - East Coast Area.	1 Oct.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 12 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	8 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron pud- ling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (25 to $27\frac{1}{2}$ ) in the percentage payable on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift. <sup>†</sup>
l	Barrow-in-Furness	8 Oct.	Wire and hoop millmen	
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (except Great Central Sec- tion of the L. & N.E. Railway, and the Cheshire Lines Committee).	1st full pay after 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in main line railway workshops.	Deduction from earnings reduced from 41 to 31 per cent. The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce the earnings of any adult employee below 40s, per week remains unchanged. <sup>‡</sup>
Electrical Cable Manufacture,	Greater London Area	1st pay day after 22 Oct.	Plumber - jointers and plumber,- jointers' mates.	Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change : plumber-jointers, ls. 9id.; plumber-jointers' mates, ls. 5d.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scot- land.§	lst pay day in Nov.	Men 21 years of age and over Youths and boys under 21 years of age.	<ul> <li>Increases§ in bonus of 1s. per week (19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.) for unskilled timeworkers earning less than 50s. per week, of 1s. 6d. per week (19s. to 20s. 6d.) for unskilled timeworkers earning 50s. or over per week, of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for skilled timeworkers, and of 2s. 6d. per week (9s. 6d. to 12s.) for pieceworkers. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for timeworkers include :—England—labourers, 43s. per week; Scotland—moulders, 65s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; labourers, 44s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases§ in bonus varying from 4d. to 1s. per week for timeworkers 18 and under 21 years of age, and 7d. per week for pieceworkers under 18 years.</li> </ul>
Woollen and Vorsted Spinning.	Leicester	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings increased¶ from {d. to 1{d. in the shilling. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 23 years and over, 42s. 6d.; women, 21 years and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1{d. in the shilling.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire,**	lst pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased¶ from 41 per cent. to 43 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 32 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. to 34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. to 25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††:—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.— men 21 years and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 43 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 43 per cent.; women, 18 and over, 18s. per week,
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‡‡; also Scotland.§§	1st pay day in Nov,	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and mainten- ance of plant).	plus 43 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased¶ from 12s. 5d. to 13s. per week for men 21 years and over, and from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 9d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derby- shire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for time- workers††:—Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 28s., plus 13s.; women 18 and over 18s., plus 7s. 9d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 13s.; women 21 and over, 15s., plus
	Middleton	1st pay day in	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers).	7s. 9d. Cost-of-living wage increased¶ from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 1d. per week for men 21 years and over, from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 1d. per week for
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire,	Nov.   1st pay day in Nov.   1st pay	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juniors. <sup>††</sup> Cost-of-living wage increased ¶ from 20s. 4d. to 20s. 11d. per week for engravers and from 12s. 5d. to 13s. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
l	Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	day in Nov.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased¶ from 20s. 4d. to 20s. 11d. per week for men and from 12s. 7d. to 12s. 11d. per week for women and by proportionate amounts for youths.
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley districts; also	$ \begin{cases} 1st \\ pay day \\ in \\ Oct. \end{cases} $	Timeworkers	Bonus increased¶ from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change : 10%d, per hour, plus 40 per cent.§§

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 271. 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 of 21d. to 1s. 71d. per shift for shift men on basis rates

‡ It has also been agreed that, as from 1st January, 1935, a further modification of the percentage deduction shall operate.

§ These increases affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to The National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and The Greensand Pipe Founders' Association of Scotland, and constitute a restoration of reductions of similar amounts made in August, 1931.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced. 11 This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish the same as those in Lancashire (see above). In the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades at Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was increased from 35 per cent. to 37 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 32 per cent. to 33 per cent. for hand cutters, from 27 per cent. to 28 per cent. for menders, and from 30 per cent. to 32 per cent. for all other pieceworkers. §§ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., to whom the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts applies.

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

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Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture.	Great Britain*	lst full pay day in Oct.	Workpeople except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in the engineering and other industries.	Increases, varying according to district, of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rates after change for general labourers : London (including Erith and Weybridge), 49s.; Gloucester, Bristol (including Avonmouth), Rochester, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Selby (no change), Beverley and Grimsby (no change), 48s.; Southampton, Brigg, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Glasgow, Greenock, Aberdeen, Dundee, Burntisland, Leith and Edinburgh, 46s.; Driffield, Ipswich and Colchester, 45s.; King's Lynn, 42s.*
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land. <sup>†</sup> London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Wat- ford.	Pay day following 22 Oct. Pay day following 22 Oct.	Qualified journeymen Auxiliary workers	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Grade B, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Grade C, 1s. 5d.; Grade D, 1s. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup> Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 5d.).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area.‡	lst pay week in Oct.	Adult male manual workers	Increase§ of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 47s. 6d.; Grade C, 46s. 5d.; Grade B, 44s. 10d.;
Electricity Supply	London Area	1st pay day after 22 Oct.	Plumber jointers, electrical fitters, electricians, electrical wiremen, armature-winders and mates to these classes, employed by elec- tricity supply undertakings on consumers' side only of mains	Grade A, 39s. Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rates after change : skilled men, 1s. 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; mates, 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
Undertakings.	Belfast	1st pay day after 22 Oct.	terminals. Electricians, meter repairers, cable jointers, installation inspectors and meter fixers employed in corporation electricity under- taking.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : electricians and meter repairers, 1s. 5d.; cable jointers and installation inspectors, 1s. 6d.; meter fixers, 1s. 4d.
	Great Britain	1st full pay following 1 Oct.	Railway employees : (a) Conciliation grades (traffic workers, etc.).	Deduction from earnings in excess of the first 40s. per week reduced from 5 to 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. Deductions after change: 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. (in place of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent.) from all earnings in
A state of the souther				excess of 40s. per week, subject to a graduated scale of deductions for male adults (to alleviate anomalies) ranging from 6d, to 1s. from earnings ranging irom 40s. 7d, to under 44s. 6d, a week. The proviso that in no case shall any deduction exceed 6s. per week remains unchanged.
			(b) Clerical, supervisory and other salaried staff and staff paid on a salary equivalent basis.	reduced from 5 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Deductions after change: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (in place of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) from all earnings in excess of £100 per annum. The proviso that in no case shall
	London	1st full pay following 1 Oct.	Railway and certain other em- ployees of the London Passenger Transport Board.¶	Deductions from earnings in excess of the first 40s. per week reduced from 5 to 3 <sup>a</sup> / <sub>1</sub> per cent. Deductions after change: 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. (in place of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.) from all earnings in excess of 40s. per week. The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce the wages of any adult below 50s, per
Railway,	abrenlann apariman	Tist actions	and a stand to make the state	week remains unchanged.** Restoration of temporary reduction of 2s, per week made in

Tramway and Omnibus Services.	Bradford	3 Oct.	Employees in corporation tramway and omnibus undertakings (other than those whose wages are re-	Restoration of temporary reduction of 2s. per week made in April, 1932. Rates after change: drivers, 59s. to 63s. 71d.; conductors (adults), 56s. 6d. to 62s. 5d.; general labourers,
and an and a sure	Colchester	1 Oct.	gulated by movements in other industries). Drivers and conductors and certain	58s. 11d.; car washers-day, 58s. 11d.; night, 63s. 6d.; shedmen and running repairers-day, 62s. 6d.; night, 66s. 6d. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change for drivers and
Daro, 13521, Maine	or ne i te Like altrion		other employees in corporation omnibus undertaking. Certain employees <sup>††</sup> of the London	conductors respectively : 58s.; 54s.
	London	1st pay day after 22 Oct.	Passenger Transport Board :	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for skilled men and of proportionate amounts for semi-skilled men and mates. Rate after change for skilled men ; 1s. 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
(continued).	L. Cosee		and power attendants in tramway depots. (b) Certain wiremen and mates on Railway New Works	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : wiremen, 1s. 8d.; mates, 1s. 4d.
	in and the	e bing gaon	(c) Wiremen and mates on double wiring in tramway	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : wiremen, 1s. 91d.; mates, 1s. 5d.
TRUIT PARA	Dundee	1st full pay period	depots. Conductors employed in corporation tramway and omnibus under-	Restoration of temporary reduction of 2s. per week made in April, 1932. Rates after change : 56s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.
Road Transport.	Scotland (certain towns). <sup>‡‡</sup>	in Oct. 1st full pay following 1 Oct.	takings. Carters, motormen, etc., employed by railway contractors.	Deductions from earnings in excess of the first 40s. per week reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent. Deductions after change: 2½ per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of 1½ per cent. (in place of 2½ per cent.) from all earnings in excess of 40s. per week. Rates after change: one horse carters, 48s. 7d.; two horse carters, 50s. 7d.

\* These increases took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry. At Southampton the increase was 4s, for general labourers and 2s, for other adult male workers.

† This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association. The Grade A rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. The districts in the various grades are as follows :---

Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey, Chester, Shotton, and Wrexham, Southport), Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), Blackpool, Runcorn and Widnes, South Webe, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), Blackpool, Hartlenools Grade A.-London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford. and Widnes, South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifay, Hornoreto, Durant, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Hull, Birmingham Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. <sup>‡</sup> This increase is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South Midlands District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings' Industry. The undertakings reported to have put the change into operation include Portsmouth (new entrants only) and Reading, I It has also been agreed that as from 1st January, 1935, a further modification of the percentage deductions shall operate.

\*\* The additional deduction (in the case of salaried staff) of 21 per cent. on earnings in excess of £750 a year continues to operate.

† The employees concerned are those whose wages follow those for the electrical contracting industry.

11 Including Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Leith, Dundee, Paisley, Barrhead, Greenock, Dumbarton, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Hamilton, Falkirk, Alloa The REAL SHARE and Stirling. . The state of the second second second second second second second

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934. THE

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1934 (continued.) The second second Date from Particulars of Change. which Classes of Workpeople. Change District. Industry. (Decreases in italics.) took Same in the standard effect. Tudnistry. Employees in the traffic, harbour Restoration of the reduction of 21 per cent. in earnings made in 18 to 22 Tyne... ... ... master's, ferries and river depart-Oct. July, 1931. ments of the Tyne Improvement \* C . C . . . . . . Commission. Port, Harbour and River Restoration of the reduction of 5 per cent. made in 1931 in the Employees of the Clyde Navigation 2 Oct. Clyde case of employees earning 50s. per week or less, and of one-half Trust. Authorities. of the reduction  $(2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) in the case of salaried staff and employees in sections of the service where rates of pay are Ditt Walling P CONTRACTOR S ARE not governed by trade union awards. Reach Superior Bonus increased\* from 38 per cent. to 42 per cent. Rate after , Philadelia Diana Manual workers 1 Oct. Bedlingtonshire ... .... change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 45s. 5d. per week, inclusive of bonus. Increase\* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourers, 55s. 3d. per week; road sweepers, 7s. 81d. per day; refuse A officer() - other min Manual workers (except paviors) ... Eston ... .... 1 Oct. that all is identify collectors, 8s. 21d. per day. Increases of 11d., 11d. or 2d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers and refuse collectors, 1s. 31d.; road scavengers or sweepers, 1s. 11d.; road paviors and masons, .... 11 Oct. Manual workers .... \*\*\* \*\*\* Thurnscoe .... Local Authorities 1s. 9d.† Manual workers (except road paviors Partial restoration of the reduction of 5 per cent. made in (Non-Trading 1 Oct. West Ham .... November, 1931, resulting in an increase of 1s. 7d. per week for refuse collectors and of 1s. 4d. per week for other classes. Services). and masons). Rates after change : refuse collectors, 69s.; other classes, 65s. Increase\* of  $\frac{1}{120}$ th of basic rates. Rates after change : road 1 Oct. Roadworkers Hampshire ... ... ... .... his is a labourers, 35s. 3d.; lengthmen, 36s. 8d. per week.

billing manipurel	Certain authorities in the North Wales Area.‡	1 Oct.	Manual workers	Restoration of the reduction of 2s. per week made in January, 1932. Rates after change for general labourers, street sweepers and roadmen: A zone, 50s.; B zone, 48s.; C zone, 45s.; D zone, 42s.;
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men-skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d. per hour; plus, in each case, 45 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Oct.	Skip and basket makers	Increase* of 1 per cent. on list prices making wages 701 per cent. and 601 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and piece- workers respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1934.

Agriculture	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peter- borough.	28 Oct.	Male and female workers	 Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, fixed (for the winter period) at 48 as compared with 50 previously in force throughout the year.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).		11 Oct.	Manual workers	 Decrease of 4 hours per week (44 to 40).§

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 *See* also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

This increase affected mainly authorities affiliated to the North Wales District Whitley Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services.

See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages."

# 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 October was 146, as compared with 420\* in the previous month, and with 158\* in October, 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October numbered 56, as compared with 23 in the previous month, and with 31 in October, 1933.

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 32<sup>†</sup>, as compared with 28 in the previous month, and 36 in October, 1933. One death\* was reported in October, as compared with 5 in the previous month, and 6 in October, 1933.

RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen T Firemen ... ... ... Guards (Passenger) ... ... Permanent Way Men 3 ... Porters ... .... ... ... Shunters ... ... ... Mechanics ... ... ... Labourers ... ... ... Other Grades ... ... ... Contractors' Servants ... ... TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 11 -----MINES. Underground ... 54 ... Surface 14 .... ... ... 68 TOTAL, MINES ... QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 9 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... 4 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc .... Metal Extracting and Refining 4 ... ... ... Metal Conversion and Founding (including Roll-

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued). Shipbuilding ... 4 ... Other Metal Trades .... Cotton ... ... .... ... Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... .... Other Textile Manufacture .... Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 1 Food and Drink ... .... General Woodwork and Furniture 2 .... ... Paper, Printing, etc. .... Rubber Trades ... ... ... Gas Works .... ... ... **Electric Generating Stations** 2 Other Industries .... PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 8 Buildings ... ... ... Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... ... 2 .... TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 58 Total (excluding Seamen) 146 SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing ... Steam and ,, " Motor 45 ... ... ... Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... ... Steam and 31 99 Motor 10 ... ... ... TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 56 Total (including Seamen) 202

## I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in-Smelting of Metals .... Plumbing and Soldering ... ... Shipbreaking ... ... Printing ... .... .... Tinning of Metals ... ... Other Contact with Molten Lead ... .... White and Red Lead Works ... .... ... .... Pottery ... ... ... Vitreous Enamelling ... ... Electric Accumulator Works .... ... ... Paint and Colour Works Indiarubber Works ... ... Coach and Car Painting 1 Shipbuilding ... ... ... Paint used in Other In-

I.	Cases	(continue	ed).	
(b) O1	HER P	OISONIN	э.	
Anilin	θ			1
(c) AN	THRAX			†
		N CANCI		ER-
Pitch				3
Tar				
Oil			•••	
		TOTAL		13
(e) CH	ROME U	LCEBAT	ION.	
	ium Pla			5
Tota	l, Case	s		32

Mills ing and Tube Making) 5 ... ... ... Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 3 ... ... ... Railway Tramway and Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ... ...

\* Revised number.

dustries ... ... ... Other Industries .... ... Painting of Buildings ... ...

TOTAL

LEAD POISONING. Shipbuilding ... .... Total, Deaths .... ...

II. Deaths.

\* 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.

13

...

† No cases of anthrax were reported under the Factory and Workshop Act, but one case was reported among dock labourers.

# November, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 47, as compared with 18 in the previous month and 21 in October, 1933. In these new disputes about 11,500 workpeople were directly involved and 1,500 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 900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 6 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 53, involving about 13,900 workpeople, and resulting in a

questions.

	progress in Month. of Work		Number of Work-	Aggregate	Industry	No. of	Number	Aggre- gate Duration	No.	Number	Aggre- gate	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in	Group.	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of	Dis- putes begin- ning	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress,	in
Mining and Quarrying	2	15	17	7,600	35,000							progress.
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	4	6	1,300	15,000	Coal Mining Other Mining and	119	56,600	248,000	99	65,900	385,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc	1	6	7	600	6,000	Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	7	500	8,000	4	500	9,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other	;	4 18	4 19	900	4,000	Glass, etc Engineering and	13	1,400	25,500	11	800	8,000
Total, October, 1934	6	47	53	3,500 13,900	11,000 71,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	40 31 50	7,500 7,300 14,700	53,000 86,000 85,000	19 40 35	8,400 6,400	23,000 84,000
Total, September, 1934	6	18	24	4,100	29,000	Clothing Woodworking,	17	2,600	16,000	18	5,500 2,300	59,000 6,000
Total, October, 1933	8	21	29	9,700	57,000	Furniture Manu- facture, etc Paper, Printing,	33	1,400	14,000	18	2,300	32,000
CausesOf the 47 involving 1,800 work						etc Building, Public	2	200	500	4	3,300	28,000
in wages; 6, directly wage reductions; and other wage questions;	involvin 9, dire	g 600 v etly invo	vorkpeop	ole, out of ,000 work	proposed people, on	tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	40 26	7,600 8,200	170,000 34,000	20 29	1,300 27,000	9,000 272,000
questions respecting the 5, directly involving 2,	e employ ,600 worl	ment of people,	particul on ques	ar classes o tions of tr	r persons; ade union	tribution and Finance Other	1 25	800 2,700	4,000 37,000	2 9	100 4,600	1,000 47,000
principle; and 4, dia questions.	rectly in	volving	800 wo	orkpeople,	on other	Total	404	111,500	781,000	308	128,400	963,000

Results.-Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 8,400 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS	FOR	THE	PERIOD	JANUARY-OCTOBER,	1074	1377	1077 4
		1 100		out out out bliv,	1204	AND	1900.T

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In the following Ta disputes in progress in	October	:	narysis,	by mausti	ries, of the			ry to Octol	ber, 1934.	January to October, 1933.			
		er of Disp ress in Mo		of Work- Du	Aggregate	Industry	No. of	Number	Aggre- gate Duration	No. of	Number	Aggre- gate	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Group.	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in	Dis-	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress,	in	
Mining and Quarrying	2	15	17	7,600	35,000				progress.		ProBrood,	progress.	
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	4	6	1,300	15,000	Coal Mining Other Mining and	119	56,600	248,000	99	65,900	385,000	
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc	1	6	7	600	6,000	Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	7	500	8,000	4	500	9,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc		4 18	4 19	900	4,000	Glass, etc Engineering and	13	1,400	25,500	11	800	8,000	
Other Total, October, 1934	6	47	53	3,500	11,000 71,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	40 31 50	7,500 7,300 14,700	53,000 86,000 85,000	19 40	8,400 6,400	23,000 84,000	
Total, September, 1934	6	18	24	4,100	29,000	Clothing Woodworking.	17	2,600	16,000	35 18	5,500 2,300	59,000 6,000	
Total, October, 1933	8	21	29	9,700	57,000	Furniture Manu- facture, etc Paper, Printing,	33	1,400	14,000	18	2,300	32,000	
CausesOf the 47 involving 1,800 work						etc Building, Public	2	200	500	4	3,300	28,000	
in wages; 6, directly wage reductions; and other wage questions;	involvin 9, direc	g 600 w	orkpeop	ole, out of ,000 workp	proposed people, on	Works Con- tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	40 26	7,600 8,200	170,000 34,000	20 29	1,300 27,000	9,000 272,000	
questions respecting the 5, directly involving 2,	e employ 600 worl	ment of people,	on quest	ar classes of tra	r persons; ade union	tribution and Finance Other	1 25	800 2,700	4,000 37,000	2 9	100 4,600	1,000 47,000	
principle; and 4, dir	rectly in	volving	800 wo	orkpeople,	on other	Total	404	111 500	781 000	70.0	100 400		

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	ximate of Work- nvolved.	Date when	n dispute	· Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		Incomit.	
COAL MINING : Underground and surface workers Treharris (Glamorganshire) (one firm).	1300	-1400§	1934. 12–15 Oct.§	1934.	Stoppage on the part of members of one trade union against discharge of employees belonging to their	No settlement reported.	

Colliery workpeople - Treherbert	1450		15 Oct.	16 Oct.	union, and alleged preferential treatment given by firm to members of another union. Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the trade
(Rhondda) (one firm). TINPLATE INDUSTRY :						union.
Tinplate workers-Swansea (one firm).	485	222	29 Oct.	30 Oct.	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the trade union.
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :	550¶		2 July		For reinstatement of sixteen men dismissed for alleged failure to maintain a required output, and against reorganisation of work involving time studics and a new system of piece rates.	No settlement reported.
BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY : Shoe finishers and other workpeople engaged in shoe manufacture Kendal (one firm).	98	780	9 Oct.	10 Oct.	Against suspension of an employee for alleged breach of factory rules.	workpeople's trade union (which had not sanctioned the stoppage).
WOODWORKING, FURNITURE MANU- FACTURE, ETC. :						on the understanding that nego- tiations would ensue.
Workpeople engaged in furniture manufacture—Bristol (one firm).	376	•••	15 Oct.	31 Oct.	Against the engagement of addi- tional workpeople pending settle- ment of a claim for increased rates of wages and reduced hours	Work resumed; negotiations re- specting wages and hours con- tinued after resumption.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT- ING, ETC. :			Same and and		of labour.	
Building trade operatives—South- West London (one firm).	216		8 Oct.	16 Oct.	Alleged victimisation arising out of dismissal of an employee.	Employee reinstated by voluntary action of firm, after an arbitration
Ti TI I	WE SHARE	h have	Sol Inter	in an		tribunal had determined that there was no victimisation.
Building trade operatives—near Willesden (one firm).	630	40	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	Objections against a particular fore- man, and as regards the catering arrangements.	Settlement reached on points in dispute.
TRANSPORT :		1. 1.12				
Bromley (Kent).	549		1 Oct.	1 Oct.	Alleged delay in fitment of self- starters to omnibuses.	Mechanical assistance to be pro- vided to start up engines pending the completion of fitment of self-starters.

Waterproof garment workers- Manchester and district (certain firms).	450-500		8 to 29 Oct.**		Demand by the workpeople's organisation for trade union rates and conditions.	See note **
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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 discut of the most recent information.

dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.

<sup>‡</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ The stoppage began with the night shift on 12th October, when less than 100 employees were concerned. There was an increase in the number who remained out on 13th October, and by 15th October the majority of the employees had stopped work, the number subsequently varying from day to day.

Work was resumed on the afternoon shift of 16th October.

Estimated. The number originally involved was 450. It is reported that the number has subsequently increased.

\*\* The stoppage began at five establishments on 8th October. Stoppages at other establishments began on the 15th, 22nd and 29th October. The employees' demands were conceded and work resumed at most of the establishments involved before the end of the month; but according to the latest information available about 170 employees remain on strike at various establishments where no settlement has been reached.

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# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st NOVEMBER. a destant and the second of the same of the second of the part of the second of the second of the second of the

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	44%
Food only		 ••••	27%

### FOOD.

At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat higher than at 1st October. This advance was mainly due to an increase of about <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. each in the average price of eggs. Potatoes, on the other hand, were frequently cheaper than a month earlier. The prices of other articles showed, on average, 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 27 per cent. at 1st November, 1934, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st October, 1934, and 26 per cent. at 1st November, 1933.

### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st November 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 following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st October, 1934, and 1st November, 1934 :--

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indication the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1934, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1934.	1st Nov., 1934.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1934.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	s. d. 1 2 0 71	s. d. $1 1\frac{8}{4}$ $0 7\frac{1}{4}$	d. + 31 + 01	- 01
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	0 9 0 41	0 9 0 41	+ 17 - 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 31 0 71	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     1 & 3 \\     0 & 7\frac{1}{2}   \end{array} $	$^{+ 4\frac{1}{2}}_{+ 1}$	- 01 
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	0 97 0 37 1 21	0 9 <sup>8</sup> 0 3 <sup>4</sup> 1 2 <sup>1</sup>	+ 3 - 01 + 3	···· ····
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 07 0 78 1 11 0 24 0 61	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 21 + 21 51 51 4 + + + + + + +	···· ··· ···
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 1 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2	1 11 0 11 0 11 0 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 11 0 11 0 11 0 8 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 0 5 1 1 0 0 5 1 1 0 0 0 5 0 2 0 0 6	$- \frac{14}{20} \frac{14}{10} $	- 01

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st November were on the average about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 45 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately 70 per cent.

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November, 1934, is approximately 44 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1934, and 43 per cent. at 1st November, 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.

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

			Average Decrease 1934, as co	Corre- sponding		
Article			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Oct., 1934.
Beef, British-			Per cent.	Per cent.	Don cont	
Ribs			38	39	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank	***		8	12	10	40
Beef, Chilled or Fr	ozen-			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	10	11
Ribs	•••		21	25	23	95
Thin Flank Mutton, British-	•••	••••	-11	- 2	- 7	- 6
Loga			47			0
Breast			43	45	44	46
Mutton, Frozen-			14	15	14	15
Legs			45	70		
Breast			- 7	36	40	42
Bacon (streaky)*			27	27	- 5	- 4
Fish			113	90	27	27
There				00	102	98
Flour			19	20	10	
Bread Tea	***		34	33	19 33	20
	***		25	34	29	34
Sugar (granulated) Milk	***		15	11	13	30
Butter-	***		88	91	89	15
Frogh			-		00	89
Salt	•••		-12	- 3	- 8	- 0
Cheeset	***		-21	-16	-10	- 8

### 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	69
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

Cheese† ... 10 -192 \*\*\* -Margarine ... ... - 1 ... -24... -22... -23Eggs (fresh) ... 81 77 ... ... 79 Potatoes ... 35 ... 18 ... 26 ... All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage 27 27 Increase) .... 27 ... ....

• 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.

-19

- 2

-22

36

34

25

1927 75 72 71 67 69 69 65 63 66 64 64 65 65 64 57 45 41 68 1928 65 60 54 45 66 64 68 67 55 64 65 66 67 65 64 67 65 64 1929 66 62 61 65 67 61 63 66 1930 61 56 57 55 47 57 55 57 53 48 43 1931 52 45 46 50 47 47 45 47 43 41 1932 47 46 44 37 43 42 41 43 43 42 42 41 1933 39 43 44 43 38 36 36 39 41 41 1934 40 39 37 38 41 42 43 43

#### NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (31d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

# **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.

### L-FOOD

	Pe	ercentage	Increase July,		pared w	ith	District.	Dwelling		Offices, Ware- houses and	Churches, Schools and	and Addi- tions	cent Inc.
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest avai	figures lable.		Houses.	Work- shops.	Other Business Pre-	Public Build- ings.	and Altera- tions to	Dec. con par wit
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Rise.	Date.		1		mises.		existing Build- ings.	Oc 193
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 27	1934. 1 Nov.	ENGLAND AND WALES : Northern Counties	£ 182,500	£ 11,000	£ 9,200	£ 8,600	£ 17,200	£ 221
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna)	10	10	4	0	1	Oct.	Yorkshire	918,900	42,600	109,600	60,500	85,100	1,21
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)†	638 16	567 8	562 1	553	533	Sept. June	Lancs. & Cheshire	539,900	46,900	31,700	48,000	80,500	+ 74
Finland France (Paris) (other towns)	718 525 508** 33	756 449 431** 16	777 408 392**	726 391 370**	758 376 370	Sept. Oct. Aug.	North and West- Midland Counties*	710,000	108,600	47,100	83,700	182,600	+ 1,13
Germany‡ Holland (Amsterdam) Italy	41§ 342	19§ 318	17§ 293	20 23§ 264	19 24 267	Sept. Sept. Oct.	South-Midland & Eastern Counties*	238,700	15,400	11,500	4,100	19,900	28
Norway Spain (Madrid)†	40 93	34 79	32 79	33 81	35 81	Sept. July	Outer London*†	1,910,700	217,600	166,600	53,100	314,800	2,66
,, (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland	77 30 40	28 24	65 23 16	68 25 15 10	68 26 14 12	July Sept. Sept.	South-Eastern Counties*	482,100	7,700	28,500	85,500	131,400	73
United States	19	-	5	10	14	25 Aug.	South-Western Counties	123,800	800	26,500		38,300	18
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.	25	23	16	19	22	Sept.	Wales and Mon.	106,500	200	2,000		12,900	12
Australia Canada India (Bombay) :	10	- 8††	- 5††	1	3	Oct.	SCOTLAND	489,600	26,900	8,900	14,700	84,900	62
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	0 43** 18 4	2 34** 8 -6††	$-5^{\dagger\dagger}$ 29** 4 $-2^{\dagger\dagger}$	-13++ 34** 11 3	- 9†† 34 10 3	Oct. Aug. Sept. Sept.	TOTAL, Oct., 1934	5,702,700	477,700	441,600	358,200	967,600	7,94
		-11					Total, Oct., 1933	4,944,300	357,800	336,600	282,700	660,700	6,58

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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I.-STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1934.

RETURNS have been received from 140\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during October.

The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,912,000 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 140 Authorities :--

	1	1001	J.					1	1				La
PERCENTAGE INCREASE COUNTRIES A						ARIOUS				Shops, Offices,		Other Build- ings;	Totals; and Per-
	Pe	ercentage	Increase July,		pared wi	lth	District.	Dwelling	Factories	Ware	Churches, Schools and	and Addi- tions	centage Inc. (+) or
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			Houses.	Work- shops,	Other Business Pre-	Public	and Altera- tions to	Dec. (-) com- pared with
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Rise.	Date.				mises.		existing Build- ings.	Oct., 1933.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 27	1934. 1 Nov.	ENGLAND AND WALES :	£ 182,500	£ 11,000	£ 9,200	£ 8,600	£ 17,200	£ 228,500
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna)	10	10	4	0	1	Oct.	Yorkshire	918,900	42,600	109,600	60,500	85,100	- 20·8 1,216,700
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland	638 16 718	567 8 756	562 1 777	553 726	533 9 758	Sept. June Sept.	Lancs. & Cheshire North and West-	539,900	46,900	31,700	48,000	80,500	+ 43.0 747,000 + 10.9
France (Paris) , (other towns) Germanyt	525 508** 33	449 431** 16	408 392** 14	391 370** 20	376 370 19	Oct. Aug. Sept.	Midland Counties* South-Midland &	710,000	108,600	47,100	83,700	182,600	1,132,000 + 19.8
Holland (Amsterdam) Italy	41§ 342	19§ 318	17§ 293	23§ 264	24 267	Sept. Oct.	Eastern Counties*	238,700	15,400	11,500	4,100	19,900	289,600
Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)†	40 93 77	34 79 71	32 79 65	33 81 68	35 81 68	Sept. July July	Outer London*† South-Eastern	1,910,700	217,600	166,600	53,100	314,800	-21.8 2,662,800 +71.6
Sweden† Switzerland United States	30 40 19	28 24	23 16	25 15 10	26 14 12	Sept. Sept. 25 Aug.	Counties*	482,100	7,700	28,500	85,500	131,400	735,200
omica states	10	-		10		so mug.	South-Western Counties	123,800	800	26,500		38,300	189,400
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	25	23	16	19	22	Sept.	Wales and Mon.	106,500	200	2,000		12,900	+ 26.7 121,600
Canada India (Bombay) :	10	- 8††	- 5†† - 5††	1 -13††	3 - 9††	Oct. Oct.	SCOTLAND	489,600	26,900	8,900	14,700	84,900	$- 6 \cdot 2$ 625,000 $- 28 \cdot 9$
Irish Free State New Zealand	43**	2 34** 8	29** 4	34**	34 10	Aug. Sept.	TOTAL, Oct., 1934	5,702,700	477,700	441,600	358,200	967,600	7,947,800 + 20.7
South Africa	4	-6††	-2††	3	3	Sept.	Total, Oct., 1933	4,944,300	357,800	336,600	282,700	660,700	6,582,100

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

> Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.\* Items on which

II.-STATISTICS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1934.

(a) Estimated Cost.

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

Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,		est figures vailable.	District, and			Shops,		Other Build- ings;	Totals; and Per- centage
	based.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Rise.	Date.	Aggregate Population (in thousands)	Dwelling	Factories	Offices, Ware- houses and	Churches, Schools and	Addi- tions	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 44	1934. 1 Nov.	at Census of 1931 of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Houses.	Work- shops.	Other Business Pre- mises.	Public Build- ings.	and Altera- tions to existing Build-	com- pared with July- Sept.,
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.													ings.	1933.
Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	7 689	8 608	5 595	4 554	5 564	Oct. Oct.	ENGLAND AND WALES :	£	£	£	£	£	£
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	629 54	597 54	596 60	593 66	585 68	Sept. Oct.	Northern Counties (966)		41,600	75,300	46,500		785,800
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	Á, B, C, É A, B, C, D, E	34 904	28 894	24 883	27 850	28 870	Aug. Sept.	Yorkshire (2,462)						- 27.5
France (Paris) Germany‡	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	465¶ 37	417¶ 21	416¶ 18	411¶ 22	411 22	3rd Qr. Sept.	Lancs. & Cheshire		01,200				+ 22.4
Holland (Am- sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	54§	41§	37§	40§	40	Sept.	(3,069)	2,012,300	138,600	199,100	131,500	249,300	2,730,800
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	282‡‡	265‡‡	250‡‡		244	Jan. June	North and West- Midland Counties		14				
" (Milan) " (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	386 352	365 336	347 314	320 283	316 284	Aug. Aug.	(3,157)	2,460,500	557,400	362,000	369,200	414,700	4,163,800
Norway Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	52 58	49 56	48 53	48 55	49	Sept. Oct.	South-Midland & Eastern Counties						
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	50 50§	38 36§	31 28§	29 36§	29 36	Sept. June.	(678)	784,700	70,700	96,300	173,200	57,900	1,182,800 + 10.8
BRITISH	1,0,0,0,1	003	003	203	003	50	Juno.	Outer London†	4 000 700	600 000	331,900	231,200	391,400	11 8 77
DOMINIONS, &C.	A,B,C,D,E	25¶	20¶	18¶	19¶	19	3rd Qr.	(2,616)	4,022,700	609,900	331,500	201,200	,	+ 3.6
Canada India (Bombay) :	A.B.C.D.E	37	25	20	22	24	Oct.	South-Eastern Counties (1,115)	1,430,200	23,900	90,200	70,000	169,900	1,784,200 + 14.6
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	8 57** 45	9 53** 31**		- 3†† 52** 29	0 52 28	Oct. Aug. Sept.	South-Western Counties (452)	250,900		59,300	5,400	35,200	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	22	17	14	16	16	Sept.	Wales and Mon. (821)	401,100	2,200	15,900	6,500	44,000	469,700
* Exceptions to (all items), Milan an	nd Rome, Jan	nuary to	June,	1914;	Switzer	land, J	une, 1914;	SCOTLAND (2,234)						+ 18.0 1,757,900 + 17.4
Spain, South Afri 1913–1914; Amst	erdam, 1911	-1913;	Belgiu	m, Api	ril, 191	4; It	aly (food),	TOTALS (17,570):						0 040 700
United States, Can Australian percents cities. The percent	ages for all it tages are cal	tems are	e weigh in Aus	ted ave	rages fo	or the conve	six capital rted at the	July, 1934 Aug., 1934 Sept., 1934	6,263,800 3,980,900 5,204,500	231,200	357,900	460,700 530,800 416,600	562,800	8,842,300 5,663,600 7,490,800
on prices in the ord	linary curren	cy.			, III 0110	other	countries,	July-Sept., 1934	15,449,200	1,591,400	1,552,800	1,408,100	1,995,200	21,996,700
<ul> <li>Fuel and light</li> <li>New series.</li> <li>comparable with the</li> </ul>	The percenta	ges no	w giver	i for G		are n	ot strictly		15,870,400					
§ Figure for Jun $\  A = Food;$ E = Other or Misc ¶ Figure for 3rd ‡‡ Figure for Jun	B = House ellaneous Ite Quarter.	Rent; ms.		lothing	; D =		and light; Decrease.	* The outstandi Midland Counties London (two); and † Particulars are	ing returns (two); South-Ea	were dist ith-Midlan	ributed and Each one	as follows astern Cou	:-North unties (on	and West e); Outer

## (b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

In continuation of the statistics relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans had been approved by the 146 Local Authorities given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (e.g. August 1934, page 300), figures are shown in the Table below relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities during the third quarter of 1934; comparative figures are also given for the corresponding quarter of 1933:—

	Numb Dwe House which were p	lling es for plans		Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed.				
District.	Third of	Quarter	District.	Third Quarter				
	1934.	1933.		1934.	1933.			
ENGLAND AND WALES :			ENGLAND AND WALES-contd.					
Northern Counties Yorkshire	1,142 6,261	1,707 4,530	Outer London* South - Eastern	6,221	6,870			
Lancs. and	4,547	5,202	Counties South - Western	2,216	1,914			
Cheshire North and West- Midland Coun-	4,047	5,202	Counties Wales and Mon.	345 849	342 634			
ties	5,274	5,128	SCOTLAND	2,550	1,722			
and Eastern Counties	1,443	1,515	TOTAL	30,848	29,564			

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920–34.

### ISSUE OF FOUR SETS OF REGULATIONS.

(i) Unemployment Insurance (Benefit Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1934;

(ii) Unemployment Insurance (Joint Maintenance of Dependants) Regulations, 1934;

(iii) Unemployment Insurance (Associations) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934;

(iv) Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934.

The Minister of Labour submitted drafts of the above regulations to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee\*; and issued, on 20th July, provisional Regulations embodying the substance of the draft Regulations, which came into force on 26th July, *i.e.*, simultaneously with the coming into force of Part I of the Unemployment Act, 1934.

The provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, have now been complied with; and the Minister, on 18th October, 1934, made the Regulations by virtue of the powers conferred on him by various sections of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1934.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained from H.M. Stationery

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit† on					
				Previous Audit.			A year ago.		
Pig-Iron : Cleveland Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers) Nottingham District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire West of Scotland Manufactured Iron :	1934. July-Sept.	s. 56	d. 84	+	s. 1	d. 64	+	s. 5	d. 11
	July-Aug.	60	9	-	0	11	-	1	01
	July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept.			++++	0 0 1 1	948412 9 4 9 0	++++	1340	01112 12 9
North of England West of Scotland	July-Aug.	166	2	-	4	2	-	4	31
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	July-Aug.	190	5	-	0	64	-	2	4월

Office under the references, and at the prices, stated below: the post-free prices are given in brackets :--

Unemployment Insurance (Benefit Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1934: Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 1163; 2d.  $(2\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

Unemployment Insurance (Joint Maintenance of Dependants) Regulations, 1934 : Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 1164; 1d.  $(1\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

Unemployment Insurance (Associations) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934: Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 1165; 1d. (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.).

Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934 : Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 1166; 1d.  $(1\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions<sup>†</sup> are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following decisions are of general interest :--

### Case No. 10508/34. (6.10.34).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NO. 3) ACT, 1931. - UNEMPLOYMENT

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated<sup>‡</sup> the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham and blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen, and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, and in a decrease in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England.

The changes in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen or of iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland.

There was no change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, in North Staffordshire and in Nottinghamshire, in which districts wages remained unaltered at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainments.

For details of the changes in wages referred to, see page 420 of this GAZETTE.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, 1925-34.

Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1934. THE Home Secretary, on 22nd October, 1934, made a further Scheme§ under section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, the effect of which is to extend the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, to cover employment in any operation underground in a coal mine. The Order applies to workmen employed in any such operation at any time on or after the date of the Order. INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931 (AS AMENDED) REGULATION 2—SEASONAL WORKERS—FISHWORKER EMPLOYED DURING FISHING SEASON IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS—TOTAL PERIOD OF SEASONS EXCEEDED 75 PER CENT. OF THE YEAR, BUT "OFF-SEASON" IN EACH DISTRICT AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN 25 PER CENT. OF THE YEAR—HELD TO BE WITHIN THE REGULATION.

Claimant, a fishworker residing at Stornoway, followed the occupation of a kipperer during the local winter and summer seasons from 1st January to 15th March and from 10th May to 30th September respectively. She also obtained employment during the East Anglian season, the duration of which is from 18th September to 16th December. The total periods of these seasons amounted to nearly 81 per cent. of the year.

The additional circumstances are as stated in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire :--

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of the period 1st to 15th March, both dates inclusive.

"It has been held that the period of the winter fishworking season at Stornoway may now be regarded as extending to and including 15th March; and the claimant, who is a seasonal fishworker and follows the occupation in Stornoway and other districts was not in an "off-season" during the period stated above.

"It is submitted that as the total period of the seasons in the various districts where the claimant follows her occupation exceeds 75 per cent. of the year, she should be regarded as a person who is not required to satisfy the requirements of Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations 1931 (as amended). This submission is presumably based on the provisions of subparagraph (iii) of Regulation 2, as applied in Umpire's Decision 5796/32<sup>+</sup> and similar decisions.

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
 † Stated to the nearest farthing.
 ‡ See the article on Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.
 § The Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1934. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 1155. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., post-free).

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1934, page 301. † Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1933 (price 6s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for September. 1934.

‡ See Vol. XI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 56 (Pamphlet No. 3/1932).

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" The relevant part of sub-paragraph (iii) is as follows :---

'This Regulation shall apply only to those portions of the said class which in any district are engaged in occupations in which during a substantial part of the year no substantial amount of employment is normally available in that district.'

"In the case to which Umpire's Decision 5795/32 relates the seasonal workers therein mentioned were engaged in a certain district in an occupation in which, in that district, the only period during which there was not a substantial amount of employment was a period of less than 25 per cent. of the year, and this 'offseason' period was not regarded as substantial in relation to the whole of the year.

"The terms of the sub-paragraph quoted above do not justify a finding that the claimant in the present case is a person to whom the Regulation does not apply, because it cannot be said that in any district in which she follows the occupation (Stornoway or East Anglia) the part of the year is not substantial during which no substantial amount of employment in the occupation is normally available. The 'off-season' in Stornoway amounts to much more than 25 per cent. of the year; and the same observation applies to the East Anglian district.

"For the reasons stated I cannot say that the proviso in subparagraph (iii) of Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations 1931, justifies a finding that the Regulation does not apply to this claimant." "In the second paragraph of decision 6707/32,\* a decision given on a different issue, there is a sentence which appears to be in conflict with this decision. In so far as they differ, the present decision will be followed." "Regulation 2 of those Regulations is the material regulation in this case.

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"The claimant had good cause for the delay in making his application until 27th July, 1934, as he acted on the advice given to him by an officer of the Ministry of Labour.

"As I have previously said, that advice was sound, and until the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, came into operation on 26th July of this year the claimant was not entitled to increase of benefit in respect of his son.

"The application may be ante dated one day, and increase of benefit may be allowed as from and including 26th July, 1934."

# INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. Recent Proceedings. INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

OXY-ACETYLENE MACHINES AND ELECTRIC WELDERS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.-The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments submitted to the Court as a matter of interpretation of Industrial Court Award No. 901 a question which had arisen between the trade union side and the official side of the council as to whether the men and/or grade referred to in that award shall be paid the rate laid down in the award irrespective of whether the men are engaged specifically on welding or burning, or whether the award is in respect to men using the oxy-acetylene or electric welding machines. In their decision the Court stated, inter alia, that the matter dealt with in Award No. 901 had reference to an application for an advance in the rates of wages of a particular class of workpeople, viz., men employed on oxy-acetylene machines (welding or burning) or engaged on electric welding who were employed at a basic rate of 39s. per week. Men of that class are entitled to the awarded rate whether engaged on welding or burning. Men not coming within that class are not covered by Award No. 901, and their rate, if and when they are employed on oxy-acetylene machines or electric welding machines, does not fall to be dealt with by way of interpretation of that award and can only be decided by the Court on a reference as a fresh issue between the parties.-Award No. 1598; dated 29th October, 1934. "S" CLASS CLERKS : CIVIL SERVICE.—The Civil Service "S" Class Joint Committee submitted a claim that as from 1st April, 1934, an "S" Class Clerk promoted to the General Clerical Class or to a Departmental Clerical Class shall enter the scale for that class at the rate of pay of which he is actually in receipt, with accrued increment, if any, at the effective date of his promotion, plus an increment on promotion of one increment on the appropriate General or Departmental Clerical Class scale; and that thereafter he shall proceed in the ordinary way by annual increments up the scale. The Court decided that an "S" Class Clerk promoted to the General Clerical Class or to a Departmental Clerical Class shall receive a promotion increase, assessed under the agreed formula, which shall be added to the substantive starting pay as determinable under existing arrangements; and where the rate of pay of which the officer is actually in receipt with accrued increment, if any, at the effective date of his promotion exceeds the amount of the substantive starting pay with the promotion increase, he shall retain his actual rate of pay with accrued increment, if any, and mark time until incremental progression on the clerical scale from the amount as above determined becomes more favourable; provided that in no case shall any officer mark time for a period of longer than two years calculated from the effective date of promotion, when his pay shall become either the amount which he is receiving on a mark time basis or the amount which his substantive pay has reached by incremental progression, whichever is the more favourable, and thereafter he shall proceed in the ordinary way by annual increments up the scale. The award was made operative as from 1st January, 1935.—Award No. 1599; dated 31st October, 1935.

### Case No. 10442/34. (4.10.34).

SECTION 1 (i) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1922 AND SECTION 9 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1934— DEPENDANTS' BENEFIT—CHILD UNABLE TO RECEIVE FULL-TIME INSTRUCTION BY REASON OF PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INFIRMITY— CHILD OVER 14 HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OWING TO PHYSICAL INCAPACITY.

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

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed as from and including 26th July, 1934.

"On 27th July, 1934, which was the day following that on which the Unemployment Insurance Act 1934 (with immaterial exceptions) came into operation, the claimant made an application for increase of benefit in respect of his son who had attained the age of fourteen years on 2nd June, 1933.

"By reason of physical incapacity the child in question has never been able to attend school.

Until the child's fourteenth birthday the claimant had been in receipt of increase of benefit in respect of him, but on that day he was informed by an officer of the Ministry of Labour that he was no longer entitled to receive such increase, whereupon he ceased to make any claim for it until he made his application of 27th July of this year, when he was informed by a friend that under the provisions of the Act which had come into operation on the previous day increase of benefit was payable in respect of the child. "The application made on 27th July, 1934, was made in the prescribed manner (Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934). " Before the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, came into operation any claim for increase of benefit in a case such as this had to be decided under the provisions of Section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1930. That sub-section was considered in Decision 4952/30<sup>†</sup>, and for the reasons fully stated therein I am of the opinion that the information given to the claimant which caused him to cease making a claim for increase of benefit was well-founded. "Section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, has been repealed by the Ninth Schedule to the Unemployment Act 1934, and the present application falls to be determined under the provisions of Section 9 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

"In my view Section 9 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, was framed with a view of preventing further application of Decision 4952/30, and it has that effect.

"Before the last-named Section came into operation a claimant, in a case such as this, in the first place had to establish that the child in question was "a dependent child" within the definition of those words contained in Section 16 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, and having established that fact the requirements of Section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had then to be considered.

"Since the 26th July, 1934, there has been a fresh definition of a 'dependent child,' which is 'any child . . . who . . . is between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years and is wholly or mainly maintained by him and . . . is a person who is unable to receive such instruction' (that is, full-time instruction in a day school) 'by reason of physical or mental infirmity.'

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Agricultural Statistics, 1933, Vol. XXII. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 91.) Contains the number of persons employed on 4th June, 1933, on holdings above one acre.

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Buckingham. Part II. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Co-operative societies. Statistical summaries, 1924-33. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

"That definition applies to the claimant's son, and as from the date of his application for increase of benefit he is entitled to such increase in respect of his son.

"The claimant has further applied that his application for increase of benefit may be ante-dated to 2nd June, 1933. That application must be considered under the Regulations made in pursuance of the power conferred by Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, which are the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1934, which came into force on 26th July, 1934.

\* See Vol. XI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 65 (Pamphlet No. 3/1932). † See Vol. IX, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 56 (Pamphlet No. 5/1930) COST OF LIVING.—International comparisons of cost of living. A study of certain problems connected with the making of index numbers of food costs and of rents.—Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 20. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 5s.)

DEPRESSED AREAS.—Reports of investigations into the industrial conditions in certain depressed areas of (I.)—West Cumberland and Haltwhistle. (II.)—Durham and Tyneside. (III.)—South Wales and Monmouthshire. (IV.)—Scotland. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4728; price 3s. 6d.): see pages 394-5 of this GAZETTE.

DOCKS REGULATIONS.—Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929. Docks Regulations, 1934. Form 1800, October, 1934. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1d.) THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—(i) League of Nations, International Labour Conference. Draft conventions and recommendation adopted by the Conference at its eighteenth session, 4th Junetion adopted by the Conference at its eighteenth session, 4th June-23rd June, 1934. (Cmd. 4714; price 9d.) (ii) Proposed action by 23rd June, 1934. (Cmd. 4714; price 9d.) (ii) Proposed action by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the draft convention and recommendation concerning (a) the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment, (b) (a) the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment, (b) the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixteenth session in April, 1932. (Cmd. 4731, 4724; price 1d. each).

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LABOUR STATISTICS.—The international standardisation of labour statistics. A review of the statistical work of the International Labour Office and of various international statistical conferences. Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 19. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 1s. 3d.) MINING.—Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1933. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Summary of Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(1) Summary of Conceptogener. Insurance Acts, 1920–1934. U.I.L. 31. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1934. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of August and September, 1934. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets 8 & 9, 1934. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 2d. each).

Aberdeen.-Hoses, Flexible Bronze : Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.-Ingot, Copper: Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Ingots, Manganese Bronze : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Lathe, Capstan : H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Locks, etc. : J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall .--Machine, Drilling : Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.-Machine, Grinding, Universal : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. -Machine, Milling, Universal : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. -Machine, Milling, Plain : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks .-Machine, Plaining : Loudon Bros., Ltd., Johnstone, Glasgow. Subcontractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Subcontractors for Control Gear : Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Subcontractors for Starters : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Machine, Roller Mills and Flour Dressing : Henry Simon, Ltd., Stockport.-Margarine : Peter Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.-Milk, Unsweetened Condensed : Nestlé & Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Oscillators and Wavemeters: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.-Overcoats and Watchcoats : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Peas, Marrowfat : Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston, Lincs.-Pinnaces, Motor and Pulling : Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Tarbert, Loch Fyne.-Pumps, 50-ton Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Motors: Sunderland Forge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Subcontractors for Starters : E. N. Bray, Ltd., Walthamstow.-Pumps, Sewage : Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.-Pyjama Suits: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Ancoats .- Rags : S. D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.-Reflectors, Parabolic, for Searchlight Projectors : C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Subcontractor: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.-Resistances : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Electric Resistance Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Sailcloth, Canvas: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.-Saw, Motor-driven Vertical Frame : John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Subcontractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby .- Scarves, Black Silk : Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.-Screws and Studs: Automatic Standard Screw Co. (Halifax) Ltd., Halifax; Muller & Co. (England) Ltd., London, N.W. The Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; W. Spiers, Ltd., Leicester.-Starters, Automatic, etc. : Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.-Steering Gear : Brown Bros., Edinburgh. Subcontractors for V.S.G. Units: The Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick. Subcontractors for Motor: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Subcontractors for Starter: E. N. Bray, Ltd., Walthamstow .--Stretcher Clumps, Cast Iron : Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough. -Superheaters, etc. : Unit Superheater & Pipe Operating Co., Ltd., Swansea. Subcontractors for Piping: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Newport. Subcontractors for Valves: Albert Taylor, Huddersfield. Subcontractors for Lagging : Thermal Insulating Co., Swansea.-Switches : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester. -Ties, Black Silk : Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.-Tin in Block : Metal Traders, Ltd., London, E.C.-Towels : Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.-Tubing, Canvas Hose : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Valves, Wireless : Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Subcontractors : Silica Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.-Valves and Panels, Telemotor Operated : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.-Windows, Sliding : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Zinc Sheets, Slabs, etc. : F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. and R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; London Zine Mills, Ltd., London, N.

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1934.

### ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Aluminium Sheets and Angles : Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., West Bromwich .- Bar Iron : Butterley Iron Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Thos. Walmsley & Sons, Bolton.-Barrels, Steel: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.-Battery Containers : India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.-Blowers, Rotary : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Boats, Motor : Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Southampton Launch & Boat Co., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton .- Boiler Plant, etc., Steam : The Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Subcontractors for Boilers: Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan. Subcontractors for Tanks : T. Ash & Co., Birmingham. Subcontractors for Steam Piping: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Wet Steam Oven: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.-Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow .--Buoys, Mark and Cylindrical : Horsley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton; Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.-Cable, Electric : W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., 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; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Warrington; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook, Glos; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey.-Capstan Gear : Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne. Subcontractors for V.S.G. Units: The Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick.-Cases, Suit : Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.-Cloth, White Leather : James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.-Compressors, H.P. Air: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Subcontractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Crane, 3-tons Steam : Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.-Crane Tracks and Railways: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.-Cylinders, Air : Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Cylinders and Boxes, Tinned Plate : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Electric Light, Power and Lighting Conductor Installation : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.-Enamels : Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Mander Bros, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough .- Fans, Table : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. and Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C. and Birmingham.-Flannel : J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.-Floats, Bellbuoy : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Floats, Indicator: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Hadley, Wellington .- Flour : Peter Mumford & Sons, London, S.E.; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.-Gauges, Pressure : S. Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; J. Tomev & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.-Generators, Motor and Boosters : Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Generators, Welding Motor: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Generators, Oil Driven : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.-Handles, Holders, etc. : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Walters Electrical Manufacturng Co. Ltd., London, W.-Headers, Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew .- Herrings, Tinned : Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd.,

#### WAR OFFICE.

Ambulance Bodies : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. -Blankets, Saddle : T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.-Blinds and Fittings : Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.-Box Girder Bridge Parts : P. W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Boxes, Wooden : Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Brass Bar: Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Caps, S.D.: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.-Carts, Hand : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.-Cases, Wood : Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.-Cloth, Blue: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.-Cloth, Scarlet : Jas. Harper & Sons, Leeds; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Halliday & Co., Eccleshill.-Coldstorage Plant : H. J. West & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Containers, Celluloid : British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, E.-Copper Ingot: H. T. Long & Son, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Cord, Bedford : J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield .--Cotton, Waste : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.-Covers, Waterbottle : L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.-Cresoli: Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., Ruabon.-Duck, Cotton : J. Bright & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.-Files: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.-Galvanising Boxes : G. A. Harvey & Co., London, E.-Grinding Machines : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Gutters, Cast-Iron, etc.: Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larbert.-Heading Machine : Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.-Iron, Pig: Millom & Askam Hematite Co., Ltd., Cumberland.-Lamps, Searchlight : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.-Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.-Limousine, Ranelagh : Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Lorries, 5-ton, tipping body : Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co.,

# November, 1934. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Leeds.-Pails, I. G. : S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.-Paper Targets, etc. : J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels .- Poles, Steel, Telegraph : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Pumping Sets and Spares : Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Reservoirs, Compressed Air : Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Sashes, Worsted and Silk : Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Sleepers and Timbers : Burt, Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.-Sockets and Ferrules : F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Steel Billets : English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel, Medium Tensile : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough .--Trailers, Water Tank : Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.-W.T. Sets : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Zinc Ingot : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.-Works Services : Building : Ballykinler-Reconstruction of Huts : R. D. Pollock & Co., Ltd., Bangor. Belfast-Married Soldiers' Quarters : J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Bovington and Lulworth-Periodical Services : A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Bures-Erection of Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Colchester-Alterations to Accommodation: F. Hutton & Son, Colchester; Street Lighting: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Deptford-Periodical Services : Fields, Ltd., Reading. Ewshott-Sanitary Annexes : W. Laughton, Bedford. Gosport-Dining-room and Cookhouse: R. W. Lowe & Sons, Gosport; Road Services: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Hilsea-Repairs to Sheds: F. J. Privett, Ltd., Southsea. Isle of Wight-Road Services : W. G. Northcott & Co., Exeter. Irvine-Repairs to Factory : R. Rogerson & Co., Glasgow. London, East and West Areas-Artificers' Work : Speechley and Smith, Richmond, Surrey. Norwich-Alterations to Sergeants' Mess: G. A. Kenney & Son, Ipswich. Portsmouth and Hilsea-Periodical Services : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock; Road Services: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Portsmouth-Repointing Brickwork: Cresdee & Tilbury, Southsea. Salisbury-Married Soldiers' Quarters : W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. St. John's Wood Barracks, N.W.-Periodical Services : T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Weymouth-Provision of Bathrooms: G. J. Furneaux, Christchurch; Road Services: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Winchester, Netley and Southampton-Periodical Services : Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Winchester, Netley and Christchurch-Road Services : W. G. Northcott & Co., Exeter. Woolwich -Married Soldiers' Quarters : J. Dennis, St. Albans.

Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Cable Drums: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.-Canvas, Hessian : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.-Canvas, Tan Sail: British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.-Chains, Non-Skid : R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.-Clocks : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon.-Clothing, Uniform : D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.-Coils, Loading : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Cords, Telephone : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Dry Victualling : John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Ducts : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton on Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton on Trent; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax.-Finials for Poles : Henry Workman, Ltd., Woodchester, Glos.-Jars, Leclanche : Bagley & Co., Ltd., Knottingley, Yorks.-Locks and Keys: Josiah Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.-Paint, Kiosk: The Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.-Pole Labour Services, Creosoting, etc. : Armstrong Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Calders, Ltd., Boston, Lincs.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Hull.-Rags: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.-

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#### AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Short Bros (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.-Aircraft and Spares : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Aircraft Spares : Arrow Aircraft (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-Aircraft Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Airscrews : Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.-Balloons, Kite : R.F.D., Co., Ltd., Guildford.-Building and Works Services: Barrack Blocks-Mildenhall: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Bulk Aviation Petrol Installation-Mildenhall : Simmons & Hawke, London, E.C. Generating Set-Greenford: Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Generating Set-Duxford : Bellis & Morcom, Birmingham. M.T. Vehicle Shed-Aldergrove: Donegall Building Works, Belfast. W.O. Quarters-Halton: Fleet & Roberts, Ltd., Aylesbury.-Canvas Packing: Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.-Coats, Great: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. -Engine Cases : Crosby & Co., Farnham, Surrey.-Engines, Aero., and Tools : Bristol Aero. Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Engines, Aero., Repair : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Engines, Aero, Spares and Test : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.-Engines, Aero., Rebuilding and Testing : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.-Engines, Aero., Spares : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Fans, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Felt Packing: Rowland Rawlinson, Ltd., Manchester.-Fuel, Aviation : Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Generating Set: Mirrlees Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.-Generators, Motor: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.-Generators, Motor, Spares for : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.-Hose, Fuel: Petro-Flex Tubing Co., Ltd., Watford. -Indicators, Turn, Repair of : Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden. -Irons, Soldering : Brownings Electric Co., London, E.-Lamps, Pedestal : Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.-Lenses : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.-Plugs and Sockets : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.-Shoes, Canvas: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Sparking Plugs: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, W.; Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.-Suits, Combination, Tropical : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Steel Tubing: Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Transmitters: Marconis W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.— Trollies, Travelling : Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.-Trousers: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Watches, Chronograph: Guignard & Golay, London, E.C.-Wheels, Aero. : Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.-Wheels, Tyres, etc. : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

Re-enamelling, etc., Telephones : J. Nixon & Sons, London, E.C.-Rods, Stay : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Rods, Sweeps' : Marshall Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.-Solder : Du Bois Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Troughing, Wood : Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.-Twine : Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.-Wallboards : Venesta, Ltd., London, E.-Webbing, Hemp : R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne.-Wire, Flameproof : The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.

Armoured Cable Work: Elgin-Inverness, Belfast-Ballymena, Longniddry-North Berwick, Alves-Burghead : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Warwick-Stratford-on-Avon: W. Dobson (Edin.), Ltd., Edinburgh. Colwyn Bay-Bangor-Caernarvon : Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick.-Band Conveyors : Newcastle-on-Tyne Railway Station S.O.: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.-Cabling: Lincoln-Spilsby-Skegness: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.-Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations : Liverpool-Glasgow (Lancaster-Carlisle Repeater Sections): Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.-Conduit Laying, etc. : Mountview-Bowes Park and Mountview-Stamford Hill, London, N.; Laxey (South Baldrine) Ramsey and Castletown-Ballasalla (I.O.M.): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Lincoln-Spilsby-Skegness (North Midland District Section); London-Liverpool (South Lancs. and North Wales (A) Districts): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. London-Liverpool (South Wales and North Wales (B) Districts): Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Cheetham Hill (Manchester): Thomas Coates, Bury, Lancs. Bridge of Weir (Renfrewshire): J. Woodrow & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Bridge of Weir. Staines (Middlesex)-Chertsey (Surrey) and Chertsey-Longcross-Ottershaw (Surrey); Fulham-Parsons Green: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Boxmoor (Herts.): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Gloucester-Oxford (Gloucester-Northleach Section): W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Cambridge: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Bognor Regis, Bury, Chichester, Goring, Hove and Littlehampton: H. Collingridge, London, N.W. Wimbledon Park and Putney: Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.-Telephone Exchange Equipment : Pontypridd (Glam.) Auto. Exchange (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Boston (Lincs.) Auto Exchange (Power Plant): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Southsea (Portsmouth) (New Auto Exchange); Waterlooville (Portsmouth) (New Auto Exchange); Manchester Trunk Exchange (Extension No. 1): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Chorley (Lancs.) Auto Exchange (Power Plant) : Ericsson Telephones. Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : The Hart Accumulator Co.. Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Berwick-on-Tweed Auto Exchange (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Knaresborough (Harrogate) (New Unit Auto Exchange): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Holmwood (Dorking) (New Auto Exchange): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Cupar (New Auto Exchange); Firth Park (Sheffield) (New Auto Exchange); Park (Sheffield) (New Auto Exchange); Birmingham (Central)( New Auto Exchange) : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Wood Street (London) Telephone Exchange, Manual Switchroom, 6th Floor (Ticket Filing Position and Pneumatic Ticket Tubes); Waterloo (London) Auto Exchange (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors : The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Bayswater (London) (Automatic Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables. Ltd., London, N.- Telephonic Repeater Equipment : Hull : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Canterbury; Guildford: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Building Alterations, Bedworth P.O.: U. J. Jones, Ltd., Coventry.

#### POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool;

Thos. De la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.;—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Beeswax : Charles Farris, Ltd., Hounslow.—Boxes, Battery, Leclanché : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Submarine : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable : Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.— Cable, Switchboard : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Advertisements in Journal of Ministry of Agriculture : Walter Judd, Ltd., London, E.C.—Advertisements in Annual Issues of Regulations and Orders under Coal Mines Act 1911 : Radelyffes,

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1934.

Ltd., London, S.W .- Paper: Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd.' Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, Fife; Imperia Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs. -Pencils: G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Form 9 (NA), 3,172,290 copies: Chas. Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Form 9 (NA), 1,551,120 copies; Forms 10 (NA), 933,435 copies: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. 1,725 Ledger "U45": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

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Building Services : British Museum-Construction of new Mezzanine Floors and Reconstruction of North Wing and Rebuilding of Library Quadrant: Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Chippenham Telephone Exchange-Erection : Downing & Rudman, Chippenham. Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Cosham-Erection: Canning & Sargeant, Ltd., Wokingham. Customs Office, No. 1 Island Yard, Surrey Commercial Dock-Erection : Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Derby Head Post Office-Alterations and Additions: Evans Bros., & Co., Alfreton. Eastleigh Telephone Exchange-Erection: J. Hunt Chandler Ltd., Gosport. Erith Telephone Exchange-Erection : Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W. Evesham Telephone Exchange-Erection and Extension of Garage: E. Crowder, Birmingham. Godalming Post Office and Telephone Exchange-Erection of Garage: Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere. Hop Telephone Exchange, Southwark, S.E.-Erection : Rice & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Kidderminster Telephone Repeater Station-Erection : E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Leamington Employment Exchange-Erection: E. Crowder, Birmingham. Lostwithiel Post Office-Alterations and Additions : J. Williams & Co. (Cornwall), Ltd., St. Austell, Loughborough Employment Exchange-Erection: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Loughborough Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations: T. Barker & Sons, Loughborough. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Erection of Photometry Building: Limpus & Son, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Natural History Museum-Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Post Office, 147, Brompton Road, S.W.-Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Royal (Mint) Telephone Exchange-Steel Casements : F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Ruislip Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Casements, Lantern Lights: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Southampton County Court-Alterations and Additions : Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Southampton Employment Exchange-Erection: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. S.E. District Office-Alterations and Reconstruction of Public Office : Commercial Structures, Ltd., London, E.C. Swiss Cottage Branch Post Office-Reconditioning: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Telephone House, Birmingham-Cast Iron Panels : Walter Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow. Tower of London-Alterations to "C" Store : Rice & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Wrexham Telephone Exchange-Erection : W.F. Humphreys, Ltd., Wrexham. Painting Services : British Museum-Internal Painting: J. Scott Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E. Claims and Record Office, Kew-Internal and External Painting and Cleaning : G. Jones & Son, London, W. Cornwall House-Internal Painting and Cleaning: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. Leeds Head Post Office-Internal Painting: J. Frankland, Bradford. Leicester Sorting Office-Internal and External Painting: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby. Post Office Savings Bank, Blythe Road, W.-External and Internal Painting: Oates Bros., Bradford. Southampton Ordnance Survey Office-Internal and External Painting: Decra, Ltd., London, W. Engineering Services : Cardiff District-Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Labour in Daywork: J. B. Saunders (1923), Ltd., Cardiff. Leicester Head Post Office-Heating and Hot Water Service Apparatus : W. Freer, Ltd., Leicester. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich-Boilers and Mains : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington-Supply and Laying of Ducts and Cable and Building of and Alteration to Manholes: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E. Natural History Museum-Accelerated Low Pressure Hot Water Indirect Panel Warming System : Rosser & Russell, Ltd., London, S.W. Watford Sorting Office-Heating and Hot Water Service: The National Heating Co., London, S.W. Miscellaneous : Chairs, W.2: O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Cupboards-Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Fillets-Reversible : J. and E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Fire Extincteurs : Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, W. Fittings, Dual Box, Sorting: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Gas Mantles : Lighting Trades, Ltd., London, S.W. Trays-Paper : The Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bath. Window Cleaning : City Window Cleaning Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.

Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.-Coal : Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Coats, Waterproof : Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, N.-Colas : Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.-Coloured Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.-Compression Ignition Engines, etc. : Albion Motors, Ltd., Scotstoun.-Copper Ingots : T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.-Cranes, Steam Travelling : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.-Grown Patent Fuel: D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.-Currency Notes : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Diesel Electric Shunting Loco.: Sir W .G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Drill, Khaki Clothing : Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, S.E.-Envelopes : J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Explosives : Nobles Industries, London, S.W.-Fire Engine and Ladder (Hatfield) : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.-Fishplates : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Flour Wheatmeal: Spillers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Gardner Engines: Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., London, E.C.-G.I. Water Piping : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow .- Indoor and Outdoor Substation Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Khaki Drills, etc.: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.-Launch Standard Teak: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Loco. Boilers : W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford; R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.-Motor Lorries : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham. -Oil, Lubricating : Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London.-Paint : Torbay Paint Co., London, S.W.-Paper and Paper Esparto Printing : Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper, Printing: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare .--Paraffin Engines for Motor Rollers : Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.-Petrol-Electric Mobile Crane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.-Sheeting and Rainwater Materials, etc. : Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral, Cheshire.-Shirts, Drab, Mixture : Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, London, E.-Shirts, Grey Flannel : Midland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Spares for Gardner Engines : Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft. -Spigot and Socket Piping : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow .--Spramex : The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Spraying "Liquaphalt ": Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Static Condensers : Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Steam Generators, Pipework and Accessories : Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Scotstoun.-Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Bridgework : A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Steel Doors and Windows : Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C .-Steel Pipes for Trunk Mains : South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.-Steel Tubes : Tubes, Ltd., Aston.-Steel Tyres : T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.-Sub-station Switchboard : Standard Switchgear, Ltd., Hornchurch.-Surgical Instruments : Down Bros., London, S.E.-Tar : Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.-Telephone Apparatus and Telephone Equipment : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Turbo-Generator Plant : Metropolitan Vickers Elec., London, W.C.-Underframes for Bogie Covered Goods Wagons : Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Well Boring Materials-A.P.I. Casing, etc. : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Well Drilling Plant and Equipment and Casing : English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Combined Main Dredging Winch : Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.-Wireless Beacon : Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-X-Ray Films, etc. : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.-Yacht, Twin Screw Motor "Aar IV": Camper & Nicholsons, Ltd.,

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Aerial Ropeway Coal Transporter : British Ropeway Engg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Arsenite of Soda Powder : Wm. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church.-Asbestos Sheets etc. : Turners Asbestos Čement Co., London, S.E.-Banderolles: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.-Bedcovers: Quilt Manufacturers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.-Capes, Zouave : L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.C.-Carriage and Wagon Tyres : Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Cement : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Coal Foundry Coke: D. L.

Southampton.

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Chickens: Curnick & Co., London, W.-Laundry: The Camden Steam Laundry, Ltd., London, N.-Meat : Curnick & Co., London, W.; T. Lowey, Ltd., Liverpool.-Stump Socks: Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester .- Surgical Boots and Appliances : The London Surgical Boot Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

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#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.\*

Supply of Revenue Instruments : Dring and Fage, London, S.E.

\* September contract.

## NOTICE.

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