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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a substantial improvement in employment during September.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 16.1 at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 16.6 at 20th August, 1934, and 18.4 at 25th September, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 24th September, 1934, was 18.5, and for females 9.9. At 20th August, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 18.9 and 10.4, and at 25th September, 1933, they were 21.6 and 10.0.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain (see note * below).*—It is estimated that at 24th September, 1934, there were approximately 10,233,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 63,000 more than at 20th August, 1934, and 352,000 more than at 25th September, 1933.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th September, 1934, there were 1,647,673 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 49,335 more than at 20th August, 1934, but 209,391 less than at 25th September, 1933. The total on 24th September, 1934, included 1,338,735 men, 60,934 boys, 200,264 women and 47,740 girls. It was made up of 550,216 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 749,190 applicants for transitional payments, 203,635 other insured persons (including 6,665 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 144,632 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th September, 1934, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 239,806 men, 4,342 boys, 104,843 women and 3,705 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 352,696 was 104,145 less than at 20th August, 1934, and 40,821 less than at 25th September, 1933. It included 312,038 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 17,385 applicants for transitional payments, and 23,273 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th September, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 79,940 men, 63 boys, 1,614 women and 1 girl who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 81,618 was 219 more than at 20th August, 1934, but 4,528 less than at

25th September, 1933. It included 58,246 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 22,371 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,001 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement since 20th August was most marked in coal mining and in the boot and shoe, pottery and woollen and worsted industries. There was also some improvement in most of the other textile industries, in dressmaking and millinery, the hat and cap, iron and steel, tinplate, leather and furniture industries, and cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture. On the other hand employment declined in building and public works contracting, stone mining and quarrying, the distributive trades, the hotel, boarding house and shipping services, the linen industry, glass bottle making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an increase of about £615 in the weekly full-time wages of about 18,500 workpeople, the majority of whom were coal miners in Warwickshire. No reductions in rates of wages were reported.

The changes so far reported in the nine completed months of 1934 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £34,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 358,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of nearly £2,700 in those of over 32,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st September, 1934, and 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 25, 26 and 23, respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 18. In addition, 6 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 4,100, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in September was about 29,000 working days.

* These estimates, which have been compiled on the basis adopted throughout the past year, are provisional, and subject to revision when the information now becoming available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1934, is complete. Revised estimates for the whole period since July, 1933, will be published in the November issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, 1931-1945.

The numbers of juveniles available for employment in Great Britain have been greatly affected since 1929, and will continue to be affected for some years in the future, by the marked changes in the birth-rate during the past 20 years. From the following Table it will be seen that the total number of births recorded annually in Great Britain fell from 1,003,000 in 1914 to 761,000 in 1918, and that a sharp rise to 1,094,000 in 1920 has been followed by an almost continuous decline to 668,000 in 1933:—

Year.	Number of Births.	Year.	Number of Births.
1914	1,003,030	1924	836,833
1915	928,795	1925	814,719
1916	895,462	1926	797,012
1917	765,787	1927	750,844
1918	761,215	1928	757,069
1919	798,706	1929	736,553
1920	1,094,328	1930	743,360
1921	972,015	1931	724,301
1922	895,209	1932	704,972
1923	870,033	1933	667,959

In Reports which were issued in 1926 and 1927 by the Committee on Industry and Trade (the "Balfour" Committee) and by Departmental Committees on Education and Industry in England and Wales and in Scotland, attention was drawn to the effects of these changes in the birth-rate on the prospective supply of juvenile labour, and attempts were made to estimate the numbers of boys and girls, aged 14 to 17 years inclusive, who would be available for employment in each year from 1926 onwards.* From later information which has become available, mainly from the results of the Population Census of 1931, it appears that some revision of those estimates is now necessary.

From data compiled by the Registrars-General for England and Wales and for Scotland, the total numbers of boys and girls reaching 14 to 17 years of age in the years 1931 to 1945, are estimated to be approximately as shown in Table (A) below. These estimates necessarily involve certain assumptions, e.g., as to rates of mortality and extent of migration† in future years, which may in course of time require modification, but they provide a general indication of the relative numbers of juveniles of different ages who, on the basis of present information, may be expected to reach the ages specified.

The results of the 1931 Census of Population showed that, of the total numbers of boys and girls of 14 to 17 years of age, the numbers

* See, for example, the Report made by the "Balfour" Committee in December, 1926, on "Factors in Industrial and Commercial Efficiency."
† For the purpose of these estimates, it has been assumed that migration, among juveniles under 18 years of age, may be regarded as negligible.

(A.) Estimated Numbers of Boys and Girls reaching the ages of 14, 15, 16 and 17 in Great Britain, during the years specified below. (Thousands)

Ages.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Boys:—															
14 years ...	316	316	342	472	422	392	378	367	356	352	334	338	333	336	324
15 " ...	364	316	315	342	472	421	391	378	366	355	352	334	337	333	336
16 " ...	372	363	315	315	341	471	420	390	377	366	355	351	333	337	332
17 " ...	393	371	363	314	314	340	470	420	389	376	365	354	330	332	336
Total ...	1,445	1,366	1,335	1,443	1,549	1,624	1,659	1,555	1,488	1,449	1,406	1,377	1,353	1,338	1,328
Girls:—															
14 years ...	311	310	334	462	415	383	373	361	350	346	330	332	326	329	317
15 " ...	358	311	309	334	462	414	382	373	359	349	346	329	332	326	328
16 " ...	372	356	310	309	333	461	413	381	372	359	349	345	329	330	325
17 " ...	396	370	356	310	308	332	460	412	381	372	358	348	344	328	329
Total ...	1,437	1,347	1,309	1,415	1,518	1,590	1,628	1,527	1,462	1,426	1,383	1,354	1,331	1,313	1,299
Boys and Girls:—															
14 years ...	627	626	676	934	837	775	751	728	706	698	664	670	659	665	641
15 " ...	722	627	624	676	934	835	773	751	725	704	698	663	669	659	664
16 " ...	744	719	625	624	674	932	833	771	749	725	704	696	662	667	657
17 " ...	789	741	719	624	622	672	930	832	770	748	723	702	694	660	665
Total ...	2,882	2,713	2,644	2,858	3,067	3,214	3,287	3,082	2,950	2,875	2,789	2,731	2,684	2,651	2,627

(B.) Estimated Numbers of Boys and Girls likely to be available for employment in Great Britain, at the end of the years specified below. (Thousands)

Ages.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Boys:—															
14 years ...	174	174	188	260	232	216	208	202	196	194	184	186	183	185	178
15 " ...	273	237	236	257	354	316	293	284	275	266	264	251	253	250	232
16 " ...	312	305	265	265	286	396	353	328	317	307	298	299	280	283	279
17 " ...	369	349	341	295	295	320	442	395	366	353	343	333	329	312	316
Total ...	1,128	1,065	1,030	1,077	1,167	1,248	1,296	1,209	1,154	1,120	1,089	1,065	1,045	1,030	1,025
Girls:—															
14 years ...	135	134	144	200	179	166	161	156	151	150	143	144	141	142	137
15 " ...	220	191	190	205	284	255	235	229	221	215	213	202	204	200	202
16 " ...	267	255	222	222	239	331	296	273	267	258	250	248	236	237	233
17 " ...	318	297	286	249	247	266	369	331	306	299	287	279	276	263	264
Total ...	940	877	842	876	949	1,018	1,061	989	945	922	893	873	857	842	836
Boys and Girls:—															
14 years ...	309	308	332	460	411	382	369	358	347	344	327	330	324	327	315
15 " ...	493	428	426	462	638	571	528	513	496	481	477	453	457	450	454
16 " ...	579	560	487	487	525	727	649	601	584	565	548	543	516	520	512
17 " ...	687	646	627	544	542	586	811	726	672	652	630	612	605	575	580
Total ...	2,068	1,942	1,872	1,953	2,116	2,266	2,357	2,198	2,099	2,042	1,982	1,938	1,902	1,872	1,861

and proportions enumerated as "occupied" at 26th April, 1931, in Great Britain, were as stated below:—

Age (years).	Total Numbers Enumerated.		Numbers "Occupied."		Proportion of "Occupied" to Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	349	343	180	137	51.6	40.0
15	365	360	271	219	74.3	60.8
16 and 17	786	794	695	600	88.5	75.6

In the Census figures, however, boys and girls who, though available for employment, had not yet been engaged in any gainful occupation were not, in most cases, included in the numbers "occupied." Whilst the total number of such juveniles cannot be stated exactly, information is available as to (a) the numbers of boys and girls registered at the Employment Exchanges, etc., as unemployed on 27th April, 1931, and (b) the proportions, among boys and girls so registered at 16th February, 1931, who had not yet had any whole-time employment. After consideration of this information it appears unlikely that the proportions in each age-group available for employment at the date of the Census, inclusive of those who had not yet been engaged in gainful occupation, were less than those indicated below. In the Census of Population figures, the numbers "occupied" at ages 16 and 17 years, respectively, are not separately distinguished, but the relative numbers, at those ages, among persons insured against unemployment in June, 1930, have been utilised for the purpose of estimating the proportions in which these two age-groups are represented in the total numbers aged 16 and 17 years.

Age-Group.	Proportions available for Employment.	
	Boys.	Girls.
14 years ...	55	43½
15 " ...	75	61½
16 and 17 years ...	89	76
16 years ...	84	71½
17 years ...	94	80½

When these percentages are applied to the totals shown in Table (A), the figures given in Table (B) are obtained, representing the estimated numbers likely to be available for employment in Great Britain.

It is possible that, in the absence of exact information, the adjustment which has been made (as explained above) in the proportions "occupied," as shown at the Population Census of 1931, may have been insufficient to cover the total number of juveniles seeking employment but enumerated as "unoccupied." While the estimates given in Table (B) might in that event understate the actual numbers available for employment at any particular date, this would not materially affect the validity of the Table as an indication of the changes in the relative position in different years, since all the figures given in the Table would be influenced in similar proportions.

It should be noted, however, that the estimates of the numbers available for employment are based on the assumption that of the total numbers of boys and girls in any age-group, the proportions available for employment remain the same, throughout the period covered by the Table, as in 1931; any alteration in these proportions, as a result of changes in the state of trade and of general prosperity, or in the terms offered by employers to juveniles, or in the numbers of juveniles continuing, either voluntarily or compulsorily, to attend school after the age of 14, may materially affect the figures. It should also be observed that the estimates relate to the numbers reaching the ages stated during the course of each calendar year. As 31st December is the only date in any year on which the total numbers reaching 14 and under 15 years, or 15 and under 16 years, will be simultaneously within that age group (subject to deductions for the small proportions who do not survive until the end of the year), the figures indicate approximately the position at the end of each of the years specified.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN 1933.

A REPORT on Juvenile Employment for 1933 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.* It is based largely on the annual reports of the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment, and is the eighth of the series dealing with their work. The Report for 1933, however, takes a somewhat different form from its predecessors, and is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to a detailed analysis of the tendencies and problems of juvenile employment and unemployment as these present themselves to the Committees in the course of their duties. The second part, dealing more directly with the work of vocational guidance, gives an outline of the methods adopted by the Committees, and of the more notable developments in the period under review.

PART I.—THE EMPLOYMENT POSITION IN 1933.

A marked improvement in juvenile employment took place during the year, as a result of the revival in trade and of the further diminution in the number of juveniles available for employment. In several areas the coincidence of a restricted supply with an expanding demand resulted in serious shortages, more particularly of younger workers. The degree of improvement, however, varied very considerably in different parts of the country. In the South-Eastern and Midland divisions, Committees reported a return to "pre-slump" conditions; while other areas experienced no more than a slight easing of the difficult situation of recent years. The general extent of the improvement is indicated by the steady decrease in the numbers registered as unemployed from 108,000 at December, 1932, to 72,000 at December, 1933; this latter figure being the lowest total recorded since 1929.

Juvenile Labour Supply and Demand during the Year.—In 1933 the effects of the war-time birth rate were felt throughout the age group 14-18. In consequence, the number of boys and girls available for employment showed a further decline as compared with the estimated total of the preceding year, and was much less than that of 1929. The sharp increase in demand consequent upon the trade revival accentuated the difficulties of the situation, and many Committees were unable to find sufficient juveniles to meet employers' requirements. In the County of London there were thus 4,000 juvenile vacancies unfilled at the end of the year; while in Sheffield, whose Committee was one of the many to secure a record number of placings, the keenness of the demand was shown by the fact that 250 of the children leaving school in October were in employment on the same or the following day. The demand was, however, unevenly distributed, and the capacity to absorb the output from the schools varied greatly throughout the country. This disparity is illustrated in the Report by a Table showing the number of vacancies filled and the number of boys and girls placed in their first situations separately for each of the divisions of the Ministry.

As a result of the steep rise in the birth-rate following the War, many more boys and girls will be leaving the schools in 1934 and 1935, and the Committees gave renewed consideration to the position likely to result in their areas from this increased flow into the labour market. Here again there is great disparity between different areas. In London and the industrial centres of the Midlands little difficulty is anticipated in absorbing the additional numbers leaving school, if the revival continues. In the depressed areas, on the other hand, it is feared that the increase will inevitably mean a corresponding increase in the numbers of unemployed, unless some remedial action is taken; while even outside those areas Committees which rely on placing a considerable proportion of their boys and girls in other districts will labour under considerable difficulties. It is estimated

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post free).

that in the large industrial centres the numbers leaving school in 1934 will increase by 50 per cent. or more, but that in the smaller towns and rural areas the percentage increase will be much lower. After 1935 the numbers leaving school will begin to decline; but the aggregate volume of juvenile labour, which includes all boys and girls available for work between the ages of 14 and 18, will continue to increase up to 1937.

Industrial Distribution of the Insured Juvenile Population.—The distribution of insured juveniles employed in the main industries reveals a marked tendency for fresh entrants to move away from one group of trades towards another. The most noticeable decline is in two of the basic industries, coal mining and cotton, which have, in recent years, given employment to a steadily diminishing number of insured boys and girls. This is one aspect of a process of industrial re-adaptation, resulting largely from the unprecedented depression in the staple industries and the comparative prosperity and development of the lighter manufacturing and semi-luxury trades. These tendencies were not greatly affected by the trade revival which, so far as the depressed industries were concerned, was not generally sufficient to restore confidence in their ability to give continuous employment. Reluctance to enter the depressed industries resulted in a shortage of juvenile labour in some coal mining and textile areas.

The number of insured juveniles employed in the work of distribution continued to increase, 240,000 insured boys and girls being employed in one or other of its branches in 1933. The increase is attributed to the renewed commercial activity produced by rising purchasing power, and for that reason was largely confined to the more prosperous areas.

Nature of Juvenile Unemployment.—The chief characteristic of juvenile unemployment is its concentration in the depressed areas and a few large cities, outside which it has remained comparatively small in volume and short in duration. This characteristic clearly emerges from the live register figures, when considered separately for two groups comprising the London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands divisions on the one hand, and the North-Eastern, North-Western, Scotland and Wales divisions on the other. In the first group there were 32,500 on the register at December, 1932, and 17,000 at December, 1933; in the second group the corresponding figures were 76,000 and 55,000. No less than 20 per cent. of the total juvenile register at the end of 1933 was concentrated in the five towns of Glasgow (6,358), Liverpool (3,507), Manchester (1,550), Bristol (1,616) and Newcastle (1,401). The improvement in the employment position in the latter part of 1933 was, if anything, greater amongst insured boys and girls (i.e., those aged 16 to 18) than amongst the uninsured (14 to 16); while another noteworthy result of the revival was to shorten the average duration of unemployment. In London this was estimated to be not more than five weeks; but a similar calculation for boys attending a Junior Instruction Centre in a depressed area showed the average period in their case to be four months.

Juvenile Transference.—The brighter outlook in 1933 enabled the rate of transference to be quickened considerably, though difficulties continued to be experienced, largely as a result of the prospective increase in the numbers leaving school, which made employers unwilling to consider engaging juveniles from other areas. The reluctance of parents is not now so marked as in earlier years, but is still encountered even when the juvenile's prospects of securing progressive employment in the home area are very remote. The Lord Mayor's Fund continued to give invaluable assistance in supplementing the wages of beginners in order to make living away from home possible; but the amount available is limited, and can be used only for transference from the depressed mining areas.

Displacement of Labour.—Although Committees frequently referred in their reports to the effects of increasing mechanisation on juvenile employment, few instances of actual displacement from existing employment have come to notice. The tendency to employ girls, particularly in certain manual trades, is also commented on; but it manifests itself rather in the increased absorption of female workers at times of expansion than in the displacement of existing male workers. It is, however, doubtful whether the substitution of female for male workers is either so widespread or so important as is sometimes thought. The higher rate of unemployment amongst boys as compared with girls is attributable, not to any general absorption of girls into industries normally employing boys, but to the severe depression in the basic industries as compared with the semi-luxury and lighter trades, which employ a relatively higher proportion of female labour.

Non-Progressive Occupations.—This problem continued to engage the attention of Committees in 1933. In many areas the co-operation of local Chambers of Trade and Commerce was secured; but, outside the districts where employment is good, effective action was difficult to secure. None the less it is felt that the renewed consideration given to the matter and the public interest aroused will have good results, particularly if trade continues to revive. In a few cases comprehensive schemes have been adopted governing the recruitment, training, and supervision of juveniles entering the trade concerned.

PART II.—THE WORK OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

During the year the Committees co-operated with the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment in their enquiry into the subject of vocational guidance,* and the Committees' reports

* Joint Report on the Organisation and Development of the Vocational Guidance Service in Great Britain, H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net (7d., post-free). A notice of this Report appeared in the September issue of this GAZETTE, pages 308-9.

provided a comprehensive picture of the national system. The characteristic feature of the system is its adherence to common principles, combined with its adaptability to local conditions. The features of the work common to practically all Committees are:—

- (i) preliminary stimulation of interest in choice of occupation;
- (ii) giving of advice at school-leaving periods;
- (iii) canvassing of employers for suitable vacancies;
- (iv) the "follow-up" through the system of industrial supervision and after-care (see below).

Developments continued to be made during the year, notably in connection with visits to works and the use of films and slides for advisory purposes, and with further experiments in the use of psychological tests as an aid to vocational guidance.

Industrial Supervision and After-Care.—This branch of the Committees' work has widened both in aims and methods in the last two or three years, and several Committees have accordingly extended their existing schemes to secure that supervision shall be provided not only for juveniles newly entering employment or placed through their agency, but for all who are in need of guidance. Improved conditions enabled some Committees to assist boys and girls to transfer from unsuitable employment, but in areas of poor employment supervision inevitably partakes more of the nature of general advisory and welfare work.

Legislation affecting the Work of the Committees.—The concluding section of the Report summarises the new legislation affecting the Committees, and indicates, in particular, the main directions in which the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act will enable their work to be developed and their knowledge of juvenile employment and unemployment made more comprehensive.

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, has been 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.

Every person who is required by the Unemployment Insurance Acts to become an insured contributor is under an obligation to obtain an unemployment book. Accordingly, as from 3rd September it became incumbent upon all boys and girls within the lower limits of age prescribed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, to obtain unemployment books if they are engaged in insurable employment. Boys and girls who have recently left school, and are still seeking employment, and other juveniles under 16 years of age who, though ordinarily engaged in insurable occupations, had no insurable employment during September, will receive their unemployment books only when they obtain or are about to start in insurable work. During September, unemployment books were issued to approximately 625,000 juveniles of 14 and 15 years of age, including 353,000 boys and 272,000 girls, and in the first week of October further books were being issued at the rate of over 6,000 a day. The following Table shows, for each administrative area, the numbers of books issued, up to 29th September, to boys and girls under 16 years of age:—

Division.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London	68,933	64,044	132,977
South-Eastern	34,733	23,876	58,609
South-Western	27,186	18,093	45,279
Midlands	47,205	38,643	85,848
North-Eastern	62,012	38,026	100,038
North-Western	56,195	51,895	108,090
Scotland	39,745	33,772	73,517
Wales	16,806	4,086	20,892
Great Britain	352,815	272,435	625,250

Of those insured boys and girls, aged 14 and 15 years, to whom books had been issued prior to 24th September, 1934, the numbers recorded as unemployed at that date were 4,342 and 3,425, 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 24th September. 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. For this reason, it has not been possible to include in the detailed Tables, on pages 368 to 371, relating to unemployment amongst insured persons, statistics of unemployment among boys and girls under 16 years of age, analysed by industries. Particulars of the total numbers of boys and girls (insured and uninsured) of these ages, registered as unemployed at 24th September, are given, however, on page 372; and it is proposed that, when the issue of unemployment books to insurable boys and girls has reached a more advanced stage, statistics shall be published in this GAZETTE showing the numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, to whom books have been issued, and the numbers recorded as unemployed, classified by industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT ACT, 1934 (UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE).

PROPOSED DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

PART II. of the Unemployment Act, 1934, makes provision for the grant and issue by the Unemployment Assistance Board, to persons in need of work, of unemployment allowances. The allowances will be determined according to need, under regulations to be made under the Act; and the regulations must first be submitted to Parliament for approval. Accordingly, and in order also to allow time for the preparatory work entailed in the setting up of the extensive organisation necessary to deal with the applications, it is provided in section 61 of the Act that no applications for allowances shall be taken into consideration before dates to be fixed under section 63 by the Minister of Labour with the consent of the Treasury.

The Act contemplates that the dates will be so fixed as to enable the Unemployment Assistance Board to bring the scheme into force in two stages. In the first stage, commencing on the "first appointed day," unemployed persons who come under the transitional payments scheme will, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, fall to be dealt with by the Unemployment Assistance Board. On the "second appointed day," marking the beginning of the second stage, the Board will assume responsibility for the remainder of the persons in need of work falling within the scope of the Act.

It has now been announced that, subject to approval by Parliament of the regulations aforementioned, the Minister of Labour proposes to fix 7th January, 1935, as the "first appointed day" and 1st March, 1935, as the "second appointed day."

In accordance with section 45 of the Act, the "second appointed day" will be the date that will apply for the purpose of calculating the contributions to be made for the current financial year by Local Authorities to the Unemployment Assistance Board under the provisions of that Section. That date will also apply for the purpose of calculating the amounts of the grants to distressed areas which, as announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on 27th February, 1934, it is proposed to ask Parliament to provide for the period up to the date when the new scheme comes into operation.

EMPIRE MIGRATION POLICY.

REPORT OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

THE Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to make recommendations, in the light of past experience, as to the extent and manner in which, if at all, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should in future encourage and assist migration from the United Kingdom to the overseas parts of the British Empire, has presented its Report.*

The number of British subjects who proceeded overseas from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire was approximately 130,000 a year, on the average, during the ten years 1900-1909; and approximately 304,000 a year during the four years 1910-1913, the period of maximum emigration. The movement practically ceased during the war; after the war it was approximately 186,000 a year, on the average, during the years 1919-1922, and approximately 180,000 a year during the ten years (1922-1931) subsequent to the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. In the last three completed years, 1931-2-3, the outward flow of population from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire actually fell short of the inward flow to the extent of about 25,000 a year on the average.

It is pointed out in the Report that large-scale assistance to migration provided by the United Kingdom Government dates only from 1919. Even since 1919, the great majority of outgoing British subjects proceeding from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire have gone without any form of assistance from the Government.

The greater part of the Report is occupied with a discussion of the subjects covered by the terms of reference, under the following headings:—The objects of a policy of State-aided migration within the Empire; the conditions under which migration can take place; forms of migration; the function of voluntary organisations; after-care, training, publicity, etc.; machinery for the formulation and administration of policy; and finance.

The Committee strongly combat the view that emigration should be regarded as a means of getting rid of the unemployed. The Committee suggest, on the contrary, that the question of migration should be regarded not merely as one of facilitating and regulating a flow of population from an over-populated United Kingdom into under-populated Dominions, but as one of re-distributing the total available population of the Empire so as to serve as closely as possible the political, social, and economic needs of each part, as well as of the whole. Markets for the produce of the migrant's labour are essential.

Under the heading of "forms of migration," the Report discusses the relative importance, and the relative advantages, of assisted and of unassisted migration; of land settlement and of other forms of settlement; of group settlement and of settlement by infiltration; of the nomination system (whereby a person already resident in a Dominion nominates a friend or relative in this country for an assisted passage, and undertakes to be responsible, for a stated period, for his or her accommodation and employment); and of special arrangements for particular classes of migrants.

On the subject of training in this country, as a preparation for emigration, the Committee, on a balance of arguments for and against,

* Cmd. 4689. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 1d., post-free).

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1933-1934.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE following figures, taken from the Preliminary Statement of the Agricultural Returns for England and Wales,* show the number of agricultural workers on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on 4th June, 1934; the figures are subject to revision. The corresponding (final) figures for 3rd June, 1933, are also given for purposes of comparison.

Age and Sex of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		Total.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Male workers:—						
21 years old and over	415,300	422,500	72,400	78,500	487,700	501,000
Under 21 years old	107,100	113,600	9,200	10,900	116,300	124,500
Total	522,400	536,100	81,600	89,400	604,000	625,500
Women and girls ...	53,200	59,600	30,500	30,400	83,700	90,000
Total, all classes	575,600	595,700	112,100	119,800	687,700	715,500

It will be seen that all classes of agricultural workers, except female casual workers, showed a decrease, the increases noted last year not being maintained. The fall in the numbers of male workers was more marked amongst casual workers than amongst regular workers, and in both cases heavier amongst those under 21 years old than amongst the older men.

The number of regular male workers 21 years old and over showed a decrease of 7,200 (1.7 per cent.), the only division to show an increase being the North-Eastern; the number of regular male workers under 21 years old fell by 6,500 (5.7 per cent.). In the case of casual male workers the decreases were 6,100 (7.8 per cent.) and 1,700 (15.6 per cent.), respectively. There was a reduction of 6,400 (10.7 per cent.) in the number of women and girls returned as regularly employed in agricultural work; in the number of female casual workers there was practically no change.

SCOTLAND.

The following Table, taken from the Agricultural Returns for Scotland, gives the corresponding figures for Scotland; in this case also the figures for 1934 are preliminary and subject to revision:—

Age and Sex of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		Total.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Male workers:—						
21 years old and over	58,700	59,000	6,800	7,000	65,500	66,000
Under 21 years old	19,200	19,200	3,300	3,800	22,500	23,000
Total	77,900	78,200	10,100	10,800	88,000	89,000
Women and girls ...	18,000	17,800	6,100	5,600	24,100	23,400
Total, all classes	95,900	96,000	16,200	16,400	112,100	112,400

The figures show very little change in any of the classes of regular workers. Amongst the casual workers, there was a reduction in the number of male workers, particularly those under 21 years of age, but an almost equal increase in the number of women and girls.

WAGES OF RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

UNDER an agreement of the National Railway Shopmen's Council of 18th March, 1931, the gross earnings of main line railway employees under shop conditions (other than those engaged on the Great Central section of the London & North Eastern Railway or on the Cheshire Lines) have been subject to a deduction of 4½ per cent., subject to the provision that the deduction should not operate so as to reduce the earnings of any adult male worker below 40s. a week.

An agreement of the same Council dated 28th September, 1934, provides that this arrangement shall be replaced by the following:—

1.—As from the first full pay following the 1st October, 1934, the gross earnings of all Railway Employees under Shop Conditions (other than those engaged on the Great Central section of the London & North Eastern Railway or on the Cheshire Lines) shall be subject to a deduction of 3½ per cent.

2.—As from the first full pay following the 1st January, 1935, all earnings shall be subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent.

3.—The deductions shall not operate so as to reduce the earnings of any adult male employee below 40s. a week.

The agreement also continues the arrangement of March, 1931, whereby the Railway Companies undertake that short time shall not be worked so as to restrict employment to less than the equivalent of five full days in any week, apart from holiday periods or circumstances of an exceptional character.

came to the conclusion that a Government grant towards the provision of training facilities in this country was not justified in the case of migrants in general, but would be justified in the case of boys and of single women.

Among the other recommendations of the Committee are the following:—

The United Kingdom Government should only assist migration when conditions are favourable, and when the overseas Governments are prepared to receive new migrants and to join in the arrangements necessary to give them a real prospect of success. The financial burden should be equitably shared between the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

The formation of local migration committees, to stimulate and assist migration within their respective areas, should be encouraged. The United Kingdom Government should discontinue the policy of providing capital for land settlement, save where the circumstances are exceptional; and no special assistance should be given to schemes for group settlement.

The United Kingdom Government should provide assistance, within certain limits, towards general reduced passage rates to the Dominions. Every endeavour should be made to encourage the nomination system. Specially favourable nominated rates should be provided for families, for single women, and for juveniles; and free passages for children.

The establishment of further farm schools, on the lines of the Fairbridge Farm School, should be encouraged. Training facilities should be made available in the United Kingdom for single women and for boys.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report* on proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the two years 1st October, 1931, to 30th September, 1933.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

The most noticeable feature of the proceedings under the Act during the period under review was a downward movement in the minimum rates of wages. In the two years ended June, 1933, 30 of the 47 Committees in England and Wales reduced the minimum rates, and a further 12 increased the number of hours in respect of which the minimum rates were payable. The reductions in wages ranged from 1s. to 4s. a week. The effect of the changes was to reduce the average of the minimum rates for ordinary labourers over the whole country from 31s. 8d. to 30s. 7½d. a week. The increases in hours resulted in the average for the country as a whole being raised from 51½ to 52 a week for the summer period; while the average for the winter period remained unchanged at about 49½ to 50 a week. The Report mentions that the average of the minimum rates fell to 30s. 6½d. in November, 1933; but by March, 1934, it had risen to 30s. 9½d.

Appendices to the Report show, *inter alia*, for the several Wages Committee areas (i) the minimum and overtime rates of wages for ordinary adult male workers; (ii) the minimum and overtime rates for adult male workers of the special classes (horsemen, cowmen, shepherds, etc.); (iii) minimum rates for ordinary male workers under 21 years of age; (iv) minimum and overtime rates for female workers; (v) special minimum and overtime rates for the hay and corn harvests in 1932 and 1933; and (vi) benefits or advantages which may be reckoned in payment of minimum rates, and the values attached thereto. A statement giving the more important of these rates appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 314).

Earnings.—Estimates based on cases investigated by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that in 1932-3 for 2,922 ordinary workers the average total earnings were 32s. 8d. a week; for 1,108 horsemen, 36d. 6d.; and for 1,133 stockmen, 38s. 6d. In the preceding year the corresponding averages were 33s. 4d., 37s. 3d., and 38s. 11d. The Report adds the warning that these figures represent the best approximation possible from the data available, and that they cannot be accepted as authoritative estimates.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Report states that the number of workers employed on farms in England and Wales in 1932 was the lowest in any year for which statistics are available. The decline was proportionately heavier in the case of boys than in that of adults, but a considerable number of adult workers found themselves becoming surplus to the requirements of the industry. Statistics are not available as to agricultural unemployment; but from the general information obtained by the Ministry the number of workers out of employment in January, 1933, was estimated to be greater than in the previous year. It was the first year in which unemployment assumed serious proportions in some of the stock-raising counties.

In the spring of 1933, however, the position began to improve, and the number of workers employed in June showed an increase as compared with a year earlier. This may have been the result of the favourable climatic conditions.

Although over the country as a whole there was a surplus of workers, occasional temporary local shortages were reported, and there was also a shortage in some areas of good all-round workers and specialists such as thatchers, hedgers and ditchers.

* Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the two years ended 30th September, 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).

* Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1934. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (gratis).

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 376 statistical Tables are given showing the number and membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1933*. Unions with members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but having their head offices in the Irish Free State or overseas, are wholly excluded from the statistics.

The statistics are compiled by the Ministry of Labour from returns supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1933 in comparison with 1932.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1933 was 1,063, as compared with 1,065 at the end of 1932. The number of Unions reported as having been dissolved in 1933 was 11, with an aggregate membership of 3,800 at the end of 1932. Four small Unions with a total membership of 400 ceased to exist as separate bodies in 1933, through amalgamations; while 13 new Unions, with a total membership of 4,900, were reported as having been formed during the year. Of the total of 1,063 Unions at the end of 1933, nineteen had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1933 in comparison with 1932.

The total membership at the end of 1933 was approximately 4,383,000, as compared with 4,439,000 at the end of 1932, a decrease of 56,000, or 1.3 per cent. The number of males was 3,655,000, a decrease of 39,000, or 1.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 728,000, a decrease of 17,000, or 2.3 per cent.

The total of 4,383,000 includes about 31,000 members in Irish Free State branches and about 23,000 in overseas branches of certain Unions; the numbers in the Irish Free State and overseas branches were about the same as in 1932. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland alone, the total membership was about 4,329,000 at the end of 1933, and 4,384,000 at the end of 1932. The total membership in Northern Ireland of Unions with headquarters either in Northern Ireland or in Great Britain was 61,000 at the end of 1933, as compared with 66,000 in 1932.

The total memberships given above include a number of persons who are members of more than one society and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but from the information available it would appear improbable that the total number of such persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland exceeds 20,000.

Distribution of Membership in 1933.

The industrial, etc., distribution of Trade Unions and of their membership (male, female and total) at the end of 1933 is given in detail in Tables on page 376. As explained in the note at the head of these Tables, the grouping adopted is that used in the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based on the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The group with the largest membership, viz., 665,000, is that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour"; of this membership 620,000 is accounted for by two Unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. There are very few industries in which these Unions are not represented, to a greater or lesser extent; but the figures for the industrial groups are necessarily exclusive of the memberships of these two Unions.

Apart from the above-mentioned group, the mining and quarrying and the metal groups each totalled between 500,000 and 600,000, the textile and the national and local government groups over 400,000, and the railway service group nearly 400,000 members.

Of the total female membership over 55 per cent. was in the textile and the teaching groups.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1932-1933.

Table I on page 376 shows that, of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there were decreases in the total membership in 24 groups and increases in 9 groups. The largest numerical decrease (nearly 24,000) was in the cotton manufacturing group, while the railway service group declined by over 17,000, and the engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding, etc., group by nearly 13,000. There was also a reduction totalling nearly 15,000 in the five groups representing building, public works contracting, etc. Among the groups in which an increase of membership occurred, national and local government showed an increase of over 20,000, and com.

* The figures given for 1933 in this article are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

merce and distribution an increase of nearly 6,000. In the smaller groups there was a marked decline in water transport, and a comparatively large increase in iron, steel, tinplate, etc., manufacture.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 376 shows the total membership (also sub-divided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1931, 1932 and 1933. In comparison with 1920, the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point, the total membership at the end of 1933 had fallen by nearly four million (or nearly 48 per cent.), male membership declining by about 3,350,000 (or nearly 48 per cent.) and female membership by over 600,000 (or nearly 46 per cent.). Compared with 1913, the total membership in 1933 showed an increase of nearly 250,000 (about 6 per cent.); male membership in this period declined by nearly 50,000 (under 2 per cent.), while female membership increased by nearly 300,000 (about 68 per cent.).

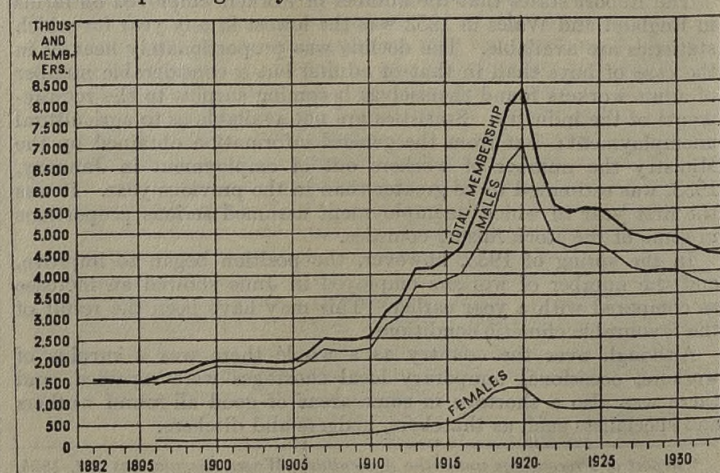
Totals for 1892-1933.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1933, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. The figures include the membership of Irish Free State and overseas branches of these Unions.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1892	1,233	1,576	1,576	1,576	-
1893	1,279	1,559	1,559	1,559	-1.1
1894	1,314	1,530	1,530	1,530	-1.9
1895	1,340	1,504	1,504	1,504	-1.7
1896	1,358	1,466	1,466	1,466	+7.0
1897	1,353	1,584	1,584	1,584	+7.6
1898	1,326	1,608	1,608	1,608	+1.2
1899	1,325	1,761	1,761	1,761	+9.1
1900	1,323	1,868	1,868	1,868	+5.8
1901	1,322	1,873	1,873	1,873	+0.1
1902	1,297	1,857	1,857	1,857	-0.6
1903	1,285	1,838	1,838	1,838	-1.0
1904	1,256	1,802	1,802	1,802	-1.3
1905	1,244	1,817	1,817	1,817	+1.6
1906	1,282	1,999	1,999	1,999	+10.7
1907	1,283	2,263	2,263	2,263	+13.7
1908	1,268	2,230	2,230	2,230	-1.1
1909	1,260	2,214	2,214	2,214	-0.3
1910	1,269	2,287	2,287	2,287	+3.5
1911	1,290	2,804	2,804	2,804	+22.4
1912	1,252	3,026	3,026	3,026	+8.8
1913	1,269	3,702	3,702	3,702	+21.0
1914	1,260	3,708	3,708	3,708	+0.3
1915	1,229	3,868	3,868	3,868	+5.2
1916	1,225	4,018	4,018	4,018	+6.5
1917	1,241	4,621	4,621	4,621	+18.4
1918	1,264	5,324	5,324	5,324	+18.8
1919	1,360	6,600	6,600	6,600	+21.3
1920	1,375	7,004	7,004	7,004	+5.3
1921	1,265	5,626	5,626	5,626	-20.5
1922	1,221	4,752	4,752	4,752	-15.2
1923	1,181	4,607	4,607	4,607	-3.5
1924	1,183	4,729	4,729	4,729	+2.1
1925	1,166	4,670	4,670	4,670	-0.7
1926	1,154	4,406	4,406	4,406	-5.7
1927	1,149	4,124	4,124	4,124	-5.2
1928	1,132	4,010	4,010	4,010	-2.3
1929	1,123	4,054	4,054	4,054	+1.1
1930	1,108	4,047	4,047	4,047	-0.4
1931	1,094	3,857	3,857	3,857	-4.5
1932	1,065	3,694	3,694	3,694	-3.9
1933	1,063	3,655	728	4,383	-1.3

The reduction in the number of Trade Unions, which had reached a maximum of 1,375 at the end of 1920, to 1,063 at the end of 1933 is largely due to amalgamations, and to the absorption of some of the smaller Unions by larger Unions. At the end of 1933 there were 38 Unions, each with a membership of over 20,000, accounting for a total membership of nearly 2,900,000, or two-thirds of the aggregate membership of all Unions.

The chart which follows shows graphically the fluctuations in membership during the years 1892 to 1933:—



INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1933-4.

THE fourteenth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board, covering the twelve months from 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1934, has been published.* The Report contains a description of the investigations carried out by the Board, under the headings of environmental conditions (lighting, noise, dust, heating and ventilation); physiology and psychology of work (physique of men in different industrial occupations, vibration, repetitive work, etc.); sickness and absenteeism; vocational suitability; and accident proneness (i.e., a specific individual liability of certain persons to incur accidents). The following is a brief summary of the results of some of these investigations, as given in the Report:—

Lighting.—The output of a group of tile pressers was recorded for successive periods of about six months each, with a progressively improved standard of illumination. Increases of output ranging from 6 to about 14 per cent. were obtained, showing that good lighting is an important factor in promoting efficiency, even in an occupation making little demand upon the visual capacity of the workers.

Noise.—Two groups of ten weavers each, selected as being of approximately equal initial efficiency, were tested over a period of twelve months, one group being provided with ear-defenders, while the other was not; and it was found that the performance of the weavers who wore ear-defenders was appreciably better than that of the other group.

A type of ear-defenders which can be manufactured very cheaply has also been tested, with favourable results, on boilermakers in a railway works, at the request of the Boilermakers' Society.

Repetitive Work.—Much work has continued to be done on this subject. In one investigation, the results of which were published during the year,† a group of girls working under ordinary factory conditions were kept under close and continuous observation for over a year; their reactions to varying kinds and conditions of work were noted, and in particular their reactions to different wage-systems (flat piece-rate, competitive bonus system, or fixed weekly wage). The influence of certain workers of strong personality on the other girls was particularly noted in this investigation.

In another investigation the marked differences between individual workers in the ratio of their average to their maximum rates of work were studied. It was found that one worker could maintain an average rate of production which was 79 per cent. of her maximum rate, while another could only maintain an average of 46 per cent.

In conclusion the Report observes that in the majority of factories and workshops hours are now not unduly fatiguing, and spells of work are reasonably distributed and thought out with due attention to the human factor. Environmental conditions show signs of informed planning, and much of the knowledge first established by the Board about lighting, heating and ventilation is being put into practice.

Physiological and psychological principles are entering more and more into the schemes on which methods of work are based. The adoption of physiological rhythm at work as the result of time and motion study illustrates recognition of the former set of principles, whilst the value of the latter is instanced wherever rest pauses are scientifically used. Psychological methods are also used to determine fitness for particular kinds of work or the likelihood of sustaining accidents.

Much, however, remains to be investigated. For example, the design and position of seats and working benches is often such as to induce faulty posture in the worker, and of levers such as to produce undue physiological strain in the operator; or instruments are fixed in such a position that difficulty or divided attention results when the observer has to read them. Much might be done to improve this state of affairs if manufacturers and designers availed themselves beforehand of the necessary advice from physiologists.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for August last (page 269) a summary was given of the Report of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods). In this Report the Board expressed the hope that the scheme of wages and conditions which they recommended would be brought into operation on 1st October, 1934. The date of operation has now been postponed.

At a meeting held on 19th September the Board, after considering representations made by the employers' panels of existing Area Boards and by employers' organisations, decided to defer the date of the operation of the Report from 1st October, 1934, to 1st January, 1935, so as to enable the areas to complete the organisation of their Boards, the work of grading, classification and other matters arising out of the Report. The Board agreed that all Area Boards should submit their reports to the National Board not later than 12th November, 1934. Immediately following that date the National Board will consider these reports, and issue their decision thereon in time for the agreed date of operation, namely, 1st January, 1935.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).
† Incentives in Repetitive Work. Industrial Health Research Board Report, No. 69. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d., post-free).

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1933* the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 2,796,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913	125	4,370,000	1924	87	4,437,000
1914	137	4,733,000	1925	79	4,189,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1926	79	3,897,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1927	76	3,433,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1928	69	3,315,000
1918	152	6,631,000	1929	70	3,246,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1930	69	3,299,000
1920	113	10,743,000	1931	67	3,128,000
1921	102	8,618,000	1932	67	2,919,000
1922	92	6,232,000	1933	68	2,796,000
1923	89	5,582,000			

From the above Table it will be seen that there was an almost continuous fall in the number of federations from the end of 1917 to the end of 1928; this reduction was largely the result of amalgamations. Since 1928 the number has remained practically stationary. The gross membership, which more than doubled between 1913 and 1920, has shown a steady decline since that date, apart from 1930, when there was a slight increase.

At the end of 1933 the largest Federations were the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of just over 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which affiliated 95 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of nearly 390,000. Other large Federations include the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of trade union members are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table, in which the industrial grouping used on page 376 has been followed (see remarks on page 352 as to the necessary qualifications), the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union is affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1933 and 1932:—(a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a):—

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	31	32	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying	563	563	519	525	92	93
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	519	526	149	148	29	28
Textile	455	488	435	469	96	96
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	153	154	20	18	13	12
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	51	54	36	36	69	66
Paper, Printing, etc.	186	185	177	176	95	96
Building	260	275	182	184	70	67
Railway Service	382	399	58	59	15	15
Other Transport and General Labour	733	737	112	113	15	15
Commerce, Finance, etc.	268	262	78	77	29	30
National and Local Government	412	391	100	97	24	25
Teaching	236	233	1	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	134	140	38	37	29	27
Totals	4,383	4,439	1,905	1,941	43	44

It will be seen from the above figures that, as compared with 1932, the proportion of total federated membership increased in five groups, while it decreased in four. The increased proportion in the building group was due to the affiliation of a large Union to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD (INCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE).

FOLLOWING disagreement between the South Wales Miners' Federation and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association with regard to the matters in dispute referred to in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 270), an agreement was secured, by the intervention of the Secretary for Mines, for the setting up of an independent tribunal which would be nominated by the Minister of Labour and himself. Further details will be given in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

* See note on page 352.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 10th March, 1934. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways), and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 11th March, 1933. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

Numbers employed.—The total number of persons employed† in each of the past 10 years was as shown below:—

March, 1925 ...	702,062	March, 1930 ...	656,530
" 1926 ...	689,264	" 1931 ...	615,592
" 1927 ...	683,077	" 1932 ...	597,971
" 1928 ...	677,148	" 1933 ...	566,300
" 1929 ...	642,137	" 1934 ...	575,048

The numbers include all persons in the service of the undertakings in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1934, there were 523,137 adult males, 29,904 junior males, 20,735 adult females, and 1,272 junior females.

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1934, were as follows:—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervisory staff ...	84,414	495
Traffic department ...	98,623	5,611
Goods and cartage staff ...	50,413	8,047
Permanent-way section (conciliation grades)† ...	53,988	101
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department ...	96,062	2,081
Shop and artisan staff ...	99,224	10,955
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses) ...	13,989	746
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.) ...	26,424	1,888

The total numbers of persons employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 219,616; London and North Eastern, 169,772; Great Western, 96,642; and Southern, 62,807.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows (in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount):—

	Week ended	
	10th March, 1934.	11th March, 1933.
Staff entered at salaried rates:—	s. d.	s. d.
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses) ...	89 11	89 7
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses):—	s. d.	s. d.
Conciliation staff† ...	62 8	62 2
Shop and artisan staff ...	67 0	64 11

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1934 and 1933, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. These deductions, which have been modified as from the beginning of October, 1934, were in operation in March, 1933, and March, 1934, and, while the average weekly wage shown below is the gross amount, the effects of the deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments:—

* Railways (Staff). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free)
† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,314 in March, 1934.
‡ Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war.

Class.	Week ended 10th March, 1934.		Week ended 11th March, 1933.	
	Average weekly wage.*	Average weekly pay-ments.*	Average weekly wage.*	Average weekly pay-ments.*
Carriage cleaners ...	s. d. 42 8	s. d. 49 6	s. d. 42 11	s. d. 48 8
Carters ...	50 9	56 5	50 9	55 7
Checkers ...	54 5	58 4	54 6	57 7
Engine cleaners ...	53 5	54 6	54 10	55 9
Engine drivers and motormen ...	88 7	97 4	89 2	96 10
Firemen and assistant motormen ...	70 6	77 1	70 10	76 8
Guards ...	64 10	71 2	64 11	70 4
Motor drivers (petrol or steam) ...	57 5	63 8	57 6	63 4
Permanent-way gangers ...	51 9	55 2	51 9	54 10
" lengthmen ...	43 8	46 5	43 11	46 2
Porters (goods staff) ...	44 7	48 5	44 8	47 10
" grade 2 (traffic dept.) ...	40 4	43 9	40 4	43 5
" parcel ...	50 0	52 6	50 0	52 4
Shunters, class 1 ...	65 0	67 3	65 0	67 2
Signmen ...	59 4	64 4	59 4	64 5
Ticket collectors, class 1 ...	58 1	62 6	58 1	62 4
" 2 ...	54 0	57 5	54 0	57 0
Mechanics and artisans:—				
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department:				
Erectors, fitters and turners	63 5	78 0	63 9	76 2
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers ...	59 5	76 2	59 6	75 0
Machinists and machinemens ...	55 8	72 4	55 10	69 3
Smiths ...	64 7	78 1	64 9	75 6
Labourers ...	45 11	55 5	46 0	53 10
Labourers (civil engineering) ...	46 5	50 4	46 6	49 0

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

SECOND QUARTER OF 1934.

A STATISTICAL summary† of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1934, prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 50,628,787 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 46,911,532 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £30,813,163, equivalent to 13s. 1.64d. per ton, of which 8s. 8.25d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £30,929,203, equivalent to 13s. 2.23d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £116,040s. or 0.59d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 739,646, and the number of man-shifts worked was 44,823,340. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.59 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.11d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.34d. to 4.36d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.12d. and 1s. 0.97d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.54d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.†	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.‡	Earnings per man-shift worked.‡
1930.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.	Cwts.	s. d.	
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
30th June	96	58,850,573	-0 1.94	886,229	21.32	9 3.26
30th Sept.	96	54,249,688	-0 2.40	853,477	21.34	9 3.85
31st Dec.	96	57,061,222	+0 6.20	849,344	21.84	9 3.79
1931.	96	56,723,277	+0 9.04	838,696	21.78	9 2.45
31st Mar.	96	51,595,921	-0 1.34	818,718	21.44	9 2.18
30th June	96	49,189,334	-0 2.05	787,749	21.35	9 2.43
30th Sept.	96	55,190,862	+0 7.06	799,374	21.86	9 2.22
1932.	96	53,916,267	+0 6.46	800,921	21.98	9 2.13
31st Mar.	97	50,090,452	-0 1.91	781,704	21.78	9 1.92
30th June	96	44,480,618	-0 7.55	745,201	21.50	9 1.87
30th Sept.	96	52,985,962	+0 8.87	744,425	22.62	9 2.26
1933.	97	54,021,254	+0 9.69	755,964	22.67	9 1.83
31st Mar.	96	46,452,845	-0 4.60	739,940	22.07	9 1.67
30th June	96	45,518,209	-0 5.01	718,995	22.05	9 1.15
30th Sept.	97	54,170,916	+0 8.91	734,406	23.00	9 1.48
1934.	97	57,249,492	+1 0.32	751,463	23.32	9 1.79
31st Mar.	97	50,628,787	+0 0.59‡	739,646	22.59	9 1.11

* See paragraph immediately before the Table.
† Cmd. 4708. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
‡ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1934.
§ Owing to certain adjustments arising from the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the actual balance was less favourable.
¶ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
‡ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

The thirteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1933, and the twenty-sixth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same year, have been published.*

COAL MINING.

In a general review of the coal mining industry in 1933 it is stated that output, exports, and supplies for home consumption during the first half of the year were all lower than in the first half of 1932, but that during the second half there was a small but consistent improvement. For the year as a whole output was only slightly less than in 1932; while exports (apart from foreign bunker shipments) and supplies for home consumption were a little greater than in 1932 when allowance is made for the reduction in pit-head stocks.

Work at the pits was most irregular. Coal was wound on 4.43 days per week on the average; this was a slight improvement on the average (4.36) for 1932, but it compares with nearly 5 days a week in 1929, and with a possible maximum of 5½ days per week.

On the average for the whole country, about 10 weeks were lost at the mines in 1933 through want of trade; but the loss was much heavier in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midland counties, the districts most affected by seasonal trade, where it amounted to about 15½ weeks. In the remaining districts taken together, including those chiefly concerned with the export trade, it was about 5½ weeks.

OUTPUT, AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The output of coal in Great Britain in 1933 was just over 207 million tons, or 1,600,000 tons lower than in 1932. The decline occurred in the first six months of the year; the output in the second half of the year was greater than in the second half of 1932 by nearly two million tons. The output of anthracite coal reached the largest total ever recorded—7,053,043 tons. The net selling value of the coal raised in 1933 was £134,646,091, as compared with £138,378,935 in 1932.

The average number of persons employed in and about coal mines in 1933 was 789,100, as compared with 819,300 in 1932; but at the end of the year the number of wage-earners on the colliery books was little short of the number on the books at the beginning of the year, in consequence of the slight improvement that took place in the latter half of the year.

The quantity of coal cut by machinery in 1933 was 87½ million tons, or 42 per cent. of the total output; in several coalfields (Northumberland, North Staffordshire, Fifehire, Lanarkshire, etc.), the proportion exceeded 75 per cent. The proportion of coal cut by machinery has more than doubled in the past ten years. There has been a still more rapid increase in the use of mechanical conveyors and loaders: over 62 million tons were dealt with in 1933 by mechanical conveyors, or 30 per cent. of the total output; this proportion was two and a half times as great as in 1928, the earliest year for which such information is available.

WAGES, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND.

Wages during 1933 remained, with a few minor exceptions, on the minima laid down in the district agreements, as they had done in the five previous years. The wages position was stabilised during the year in Cannock Chase, where there had previously been no formal agreement, and in Warwickshire, where there had been no agreed minimum. The percentage above basis rates was fixed at 43 per cent. in Warwickshire, from 1st September, 1933, to 30th June, 1934; and at 40 per cent. in Cannock Chase, for the year ending 8th July, 1934. The Nottinghamshire agreement of 11th December, 1931, was extended from 30th June, 1933, for five years, subject to determination in the event of hours of work being reduced or the economic position of the district relative to other districts being impaired. In January, 1934, a district agreement was entered into for the first time in Kent.

The average cash earnings per shift in 1933, for all districts taken together, were 9s. 1½d., compared with 9s. 2d. in 1932. Owing to the slight increase in the number of shifts worked, however, the average cash earnings for the whole year showed a slight increase, from £109 8s. 5d. in 1932 to £110 5s. 10d. in 1933. These were the averages for the whole country; the averages for the various districts in 1933 varied from a maximum of £128 13s. 4d. in Scotland to a minimum of £99 11s. 5d. in Durham; these were also the districts with the highest and the lowest cash earnings, respectively, in 1932. The other districts showed a comparatively narrow range of average cash earnings in 1933, from £104 8s. 8d. in Northumberland, and £104 9s. 8d. in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire, to £113 14s. 11d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and £115 0s. 10d. in the minor English districts, collectively. The principal changes as compared with 1932 were an increase of £4 19s. 0d. in Northumberland (from £99 9s. 8d. to £104 8s. 8d.), and a decrease of £4 0s. 9d. (from £108 10s. 5d. to £104 9s. 8d.) in the South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire group.

The cash earnings stated above are exclusive of allowances in kind, the average value of which varied from 3½d. per shift in Scotland, and in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, to 11½d. in Northumberland and 1s. 1½d. in Durham; in other districts it varied between 2½d. and 4½d. The average for the whole country was 4½d. per shift.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. post free).

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.*

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals* produced in Great Britain during the years 1932 and 1933, and the approximate total numbers of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals in those years:—

Minerals.	Total Net Selling Value of Output.		Approximate Number of Persons employed.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Iron ore and ironstones ...	£ 1,607,868	£ 1,600,392	6,700	7,000
Non-ferrous ores ...	577,088	400,987	2,000	1,600
Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes ...	1,115,291	1,017,633	6,300	5,800
Minerals used mainly for china, pottery, and glass manufacture ...	* 855,076	769,170	3,500	3,100
Minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc. ...	11,468,856	11,529,976	61,100	62,700
Other minerals ...	2,086,655	1,978,184	7,100	7,200
Total ...	17,710,834	17,296,342	86,700	87,400

ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.

WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in Great Britain (including brine salt workings and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) on 16th December, 1933:—

	Coal.	Iron Ore or Ironstone.	Other Minerals.	Total, 1933.	Total, 1932.
Wage-earners below ground at mines, or inside at quarries:—					
Males under 16 ...	15,211	58	306	15,575	16,618
" 16-20 ...	68,704	227	2,243	71,174	75,510
" 20 and over ...	538,656	5,157	46,748	590,561	583,222
Total ...	622,571	5,442	49,297	677,310	685,350
Wage-earners above ground at mines, or outside at quarries:—					
Males under 16 ...	9,382	49	558	9,989	9,971
" 16-20 ...	20,061	135	2,598	22,794	23,465
" 20 and over ...	123,692	1,500	24,284	149,476	147,268
Females ...	2,804	1	90	2,895	2,913
Total ...	155,939	1,685	27,530	185,154	183,617
Grand Total ...	1933 778,510	7,127	76,827	862,464	868,967
	1932 784,962	6,854	73,151	864,967	868,967

These figures relate to particular dates in each year, viz., 17th December, 1932, and 16th December, 1933. The average numbers of wage earners employed in 1933 were as follows, the corresponding figures for 1932 being given in brackets:—coal mines, 773,640 (803,615); iron ore or ironstone, 6,428 (6,771); other minerals, 76,369 (76,692); total, 856,437 (887,078).

ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons killed and of persons injured by accidents at mines and quarries in 1932 and 1933; only those whose disablement was for more than three days are included among the persons injured:—

Place or Cause of Accident.	Persons Killed.			Persons Injured.		
	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.
Mines.						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	35	—	35	64	2	66
Falls of ground ...	450	6	456	43,960	196	44,156
Shaft accidents ...	27	1	28	157	16	173
Underground haulage accidents ...	158	1	159	32,173	139	32,312
Miscellaneous underground accidents	79	8	87	36,317	383	36,700
Total, underground at mines ...	744	16	760	112,671	736	113,407
On surface, at mines ...	66	—	66	9,465	224	9,689
Total at mines ...	810	16	826	122,136	960	123,096
Quarries.						
Accidents						

LABOUR REGULATION IN GERMANY.

REPLACEMENT OF PERSONS UNDER 25 BY OLDER UNEMPLOYED WORKERS.

The German Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, in agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour and the Deputy Leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, has issued an Order, dated 10th August, 1934, whereby sole responsibility for the regulation of the distribution of labour is vested in the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, who is required, in consultation with the Federal Ministers of Labour and of Economic Affairs, to issue regulations and guiding principles to govern the practical exercise of these powers. Accordingly, the President of the Federal Board issued an Order, dated 28th August, 1934, respecting the Distribution of Labour, whereby, under the direction of the public employment exchange authorities, young workers under 25 years of age are to be replaced in employment by older unemployed persons (especially by those who are married and have large families) and, in future, are to be taken into employment only with the prior approval of the competent employment exchange.

According to a statement by Dr. Syrup, President of the Federal Board, the present Order is designed, in conjunction with the Act, dated 15th May, 1934, for the Regulation of the Supply of Labour, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, to assist generally in correcting the present geographical and occupational maldistribution of the population resulting from over-industrialisation, and in effecting necessary changes in the structure of the population along systematic and long-range lines.

Substitution of Workers.—The Order of 28th August, 1934, applies to all private and public undertakings and administrative offices in which manual and non-manual workers are employed. Undertakings in agriculture and forestry are excepted, so far as is not otherwise provided in the Order, and also private households and vessels engaged in aerial, inland and maritime navigation. In all undertakings covered by the Order, the leader of the undertaking (*Betriebsführer*) is required during the month of September, 1934, (and thereafter at intervals to be determined by the President of the Federal Board) to carry out an investigation with the object of determining whether the age distribution of his staff, due regard being had to technical and economic considerations affecting the undertaking, is such as to be reconcilable with the requirements of national policy. The leader of the undertaking must keep a written record of the results of the investigation, and, if so required, communicate these results to the competent employment exchange. For the purposes of the initial investigation, leaders of undertakings in which a confidential council must be set up (*i.e.*, undertakings employing, as a rule, at least 20 workers) are required to furnish the competent employment exchange by 1st October, 1934, with separate particulars for both sexes of the numbers of persons over and under 25 years of age engaged in the undertaking, and at the same time they are required to indicate how many young workers under 25 years of age they are prepared to displace in favour of older unemployed workers, and also the period within which the substitutions are to be effected. In this connection, the Order stipulates that the following categories of young workers under 25 years of age are to be left out of account: married men, workers contributing materially to the support of family members, apprentices and workers whose apprenticeship expired during the year preceding the date of the Order, persons who have honourably discharged military service, persons who have completed a period of at least one year in labour service or as auxiliary agricultural workers (*Landhelfer*), and certain other specified groups of persons who satisfy requirements of a political nature.

In suitable cases, the local employment exchange authorities must endeavour, in consultation with the leader of the undertaking, to secure a greater measure of compliance with the Order than is indicated in the information furnished by him. In the event of disagreement, the decision rests in the first instance with the competent Divisional Employment Exchange authorities and ultimately with the President of the Federal Board. The substitution of workers must not cause any diminution of the total staff, and must be effected without occasioning undue hardship or involuntary unemployment. The leader of the undertaking and the employment exchange authorities must, therefore, examine the possibilities of the absorption of the displaced workers into other employment—in particular, agriculture and the labour service and, in the case of young women, domestic service. The workers to be substituted for those displaced must be recruited through the employment exchanges from among older unemployed persons—in particular, parents of large families and the long-term unemployed. Where trained male non-manual workers over 40 years of age who, for over two years during the three years preceding their engagement, have been in receipt of unemployment relief are substituted for young workers under 25 years of age either in industry or agriculture, a subsidy out of the funds of the Federal Board is payable in respect of their employment upon application by the employer. The subsidy, which is payable for the first six months of employment and which varies according to the remuneration and the number of dependent children of the worker, is intended to compensate the employer for the impaired efficiency of the worker, and is not payable in the case of public administrative offices and seasonal undertakings, nor in respect of individual workers personally applied for by the leader of the undertaking.

Engagement of Workers under 25 Years of Age.—The Order also provides that, as from 1st October, 1934, in the case of undertakings employing, as a rule, at least 20 workers, and as from 1st

January, 1935, in the case of other undertakings, no manual or non-manual worker under 25 years of age, other than apprentices with written indentures, may be engaged without the prior approval of the competent employment exchange. This approval is conditional upon an application by the leader of the undertaking, supported by a reasoned case and a statement showing particulars of the numbers of young workers under 25 years of age, classified according to sex, already employed in the undertaking or branch of the undertaking. If approval is granted, the leader of the undertaking may be required to give preference to suitable young unemployed workers among those who satisfy certain political requirements, or have completed a period of military service or a prescribed period of employment in labour service or in agriculture or forestry.

Agricultural Employment.—The Order further provides that the placing of workers under 25 years of age in employment in agriculture and forestry must, in principle, be effected through the public employment exchanges as from 1st January, 1935. Furthermore, vacancies in such employment which cannot be filled by persons normally engaged in agriculture and forestry are to be made available for young workers displaced from non-agricultural undertakings. Subsidies may be granted from the funds of the Federal Board for the erection of dwellings for additional married workers taken into agricultural employment under a labour contract valid for at least a year.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Order took effect as from 1st September, 1934. Contraventions of its provisions involve penalties in the form of fines or imprisonment.

WORKING HOURS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

REVISED REGULATIONS.

On 6th September, 1934, the German Minister of Economic Affairs issued a revised text of the Textile Fibres Order, dated 19th July, 1934, of which an account was given on page 361 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1934. The new text embodies the provisions of two Orders dated 17th August and 6th September, 1934, amending and supplementing the original Order. The principal amendments affecting labour conditions are indicated below.

Under the new Order, the scope of the provisions with regard to the restriction of working hours is, on the one hand, extended to include undertakings working up (within the limits originally specified) hard-fibres (sisal and manilla hemp) and also undertakings not subject to the basic legislation governing working hours in Germany. According to a German legal commentary, these latter undertakings are primarily certain outwork undertakings, and their inclusion within the scope of the Order is designed to obviate circumvention of its provisions by the giving out of increased quantities of work to outworkers (*Lohngewerbetreibende*). On the other hand, undertakings engaged in the production of twine, rope-making and ribbon-weaving are specifically excepted from the Order. The scope of the Order is further modified by the exclusion from the original list of chief productive machines (work at which is to be restricted), of scouring and washing plant, and the substitution in the list of "carding machines in felt production" for "felt machines."

Under the original provisions, the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs was empowered to authorise exceptions from the restrictions on overtime in the case of orders for execution on behalf of public authorities. This power is now extended to include the exception of seasonal undertakings and "other special cases." If exceptions are authorised, the duration of the working week may not exceed 48 hours, and, in the case of seasonal undertakings, the reduction of weekly working time to less than 36 hours at other times may be ordered.

The revised text of the provisions prohibiting, save with the consent of the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, the establishment of new undertakings or the expansion of the operations or output capacity of existing undertakings, extends the prohibition, in effect, to all branches of the textile industry directly or indirectly covered by the Order, with the exception of embroidery and the making-up trades.

WAGES IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ITALY.

PROVINCE OF MILAN.

New basic daily rates of pay for over 4,000 workers in the wool textile industry in the Province of Milan were fixed by a collective agreement concluded for a period of one year from 1st September, 1934. This agreement permits employers to reduce wages paid prior to that date by a maximum of 10 per cent., subject to the payment of the minimum rates laid down in the agreement. For piece-workers, rates must be so fixed that an industrious worker of normal capacity is able to earn at least 10 per cent. above the basic wage. Work performed on overtime and during holidays must be paid for at rates 25 and 50 per cent., respectively, above normal rates; at rates in the previous agreement were 10 and 25 per cent., respectively.

A summary of the minimum daily time rates as fixed by the collective agreement for the principal occupations is given below:—

Department and occupation.	Minimum daily rate.	
	Males.	Females.
<i>Spinning of carded wool:</i>	Lire.	Lire.
Sorters, wool and waste	—	9-00
" rag	—	8-00
Wool washers; dryers, wool and rags; grinders, mixed and willowed wool ...	13-20	9-40
Wool carbonisers	14-00	9-40
Carding operatives	12-75	10-00
Spinners; card strippers and grinders ...	14-75	—
Plecers and doffers (according to age) ...	8-00-10-60	5-00-8-60
<i>Weaving:</i>		
Winders	—	7-50
Warpers	—	10-40
Weavers	10-70 & 11-80	9-55
Pattern weavers	11-75 & 13-00	10-50
Stenterers, grey cloth	—	8-80
Menders	—	10-00
Sizers	16-00	—
Sizers' assistants	14-00	9-80
Weaving masters	12-50	—
Loom tucklers	14-00	—
<i>Dyeing and finishing:</i>		
Wool, waste and piece dyers	13-00 & 14-50	—
Fullers	13-50 & 15-00	9-20
Cloth washers; woollen tenterers; gig tenterers and croppers; calenderers, pressers and other finishing process workers ...	13-50	9-20
Stenterers, finished goods	—	8-80

Apprentices are to be paid, in general, 60 per cent. of the rates for the occupations in which they are employed. Cloth weavers' rates are increased by 13.5 per cent. when attending two looms.

OTHER PROVINCES.

It is reported that the rates fixed in the collective agreement* covering 30,000 persons in the wool textile industry in Biella, Piedmont, have recently been reduced by 5.5 per cent., and that the employers in the wool textile industry in the Province of Turin propose to reduce the wages of their 5,000 workers by 7 per cent.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1933.

The official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, *La Vie Economique*, for August, 1934, contains particulars, from which the following Table has been extracted, of the average daily and hourly earnings in 1933 (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid) of 77,187 workpeople, attached to various industries, whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents sustained by them in the course of the year:—

Industry.	Average earnings, in Swiss francs.				
	Foremen.	Skilled and semi-skilled workmen.	Unskilled workmen.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenile workers under 18 years.
Metal and engineering	1-72	1-41	1-13	0-73	0-52
Building	1-61	1-43	1-14	—	0-78
Woodworking	1-82	1-36	1-08	—	4-95
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	1-54	1-34	0-98	0-64	0-51
Chemical	16-42	10-12	8-34	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	—	1-38	1-08	—	0-62
Textile	16-15	12-27	9-68	0-79	—
Watchmaking	17-77	13-78	11-32	—	—
Boot and shoe	—	1-50	1-30	0-68	0-52
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1933	17-77	13-95	12-34	5-83	—
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1932	—	1-11	1-03	0-72	0-47
	14-98	11-03	9-19	6-42	3-72
	—	1-44	—	0-84	—
	—	11-77	—	—	—
	—	1-17	0-91	0-75	0-49
	—	—	—	—	—
	1-63	1-43	1-09	0-72	0-56
	16-95	12-73	10-08	6-32	4-26
	1-65	1-45	1-11	0-74	0-62
	17-17	12-92	10-35	6-54†	4-71

From these statistics, it appears that average hourly and daily earnings declined slightly in 1933 as compared with 1932, the decline being greatest among workers under 18 years of age. The particulars of hourly and daily earnings relate to different groups of workers, as in the previous article on this subject, which appeared in this GAZETTE for September, 1933, page 325.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—A threatened stoppage of work affecting some 130,000 workers in the Belgian coal-mining industry, resulting from the refusal of the workers to accept a wage reduction of 5 per cent. proposed by the employers, was averted towards the middle of

* For a summary of this agreement, see this GAZETTE for December, 1933, page 443.
† Revised figure.

September last by an agreement concluded between the employers and the Government. This agreement, which is valid until 31st December, 1934, but may be terminated by either party by one month's notice before that date, provides that, in return for the withdrawal of the proposed wage reduction, the proceeds of the tax on imported coal are to be handed over to the employers. The Government is to investigate the whole problem of the coal industry, and employers and workers are to resume negotiations for the conclusion of a new collective agreement.

Textile Industry.—After the delegates of employers and workers had held discussions with the Prime Minister and other competent Ministers, the employers agreed to withdraw their proposals to reduce by 20 per cent. the wages of some 130,000 workers in the textile industry, and to maintain the existing agreed scale of wages until such time as governmental measures on behalf of the industry had had time to take effect. The textile workers of Ghent and Verviers were not affected by the above proposals.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The sixty-eighth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held on 26th-28th September. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the Trades Union Congress General Council.

This was the first session of the new Governing Body elected at the 18th session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1934, and was the first session held by the Governing Body in its extended form. The Governing Body now consists of 32 members, instead of 24. The eight Governments with permanent seats are the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, and Japan; and the eight Governments elected to seats are the Argentine Republic, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Mexico, Poland, and Spain. The new Governing Body contains eight representatives of the employers and eight representatives of the workers.

M. de Michelis (Italy) was elected chairman for the forthcoming year, and Dr. Riddell (Canada) Government vice-chairman.

The Director informed the Governing Body that the United States of America had joined the International Labour Organisation, and that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had entered the League of Nations.

The Governing Body decided to consider placing upon the agenda of the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1935, the question of the partial revision of the Convention on hours of work in coal mines. It decided to ask Governments for their observations on the five points mentioned at the tripartite meeting held to consider this Convention on 26th and 27th June, 1934.* These points concern (i) work on Sundays and public holidays; (ii) workers on continuous operations; (iii) the preparatory and supplementary work of certain underground storemen, enginemen, drivers, etc.; (iv) the change-over of shifts of workers employed in supervising the main pumping and ventilation machinery; and (v) the spread-over. It was also decided to ask Governments for their views upon the question of fixing a maximum weekly limit to the time spent in the mine lower than that resulting from the application of the Convention in its present form. The decision as to the exact question or questions to be placed on the agenda of the Conference in this connection will be taken at the January session of the Governing Body, when the observations of Governments will have been received.

On the subject of the procedure to be followed as regards the question of the reduction of hours of work, upon which the eighteenth session of the International Labour Conference, after a Draft Convention had failed to obtain the necessary quorum of votes, had adopted a Resolution,* the Governing Body decided—

(i) to place the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the nineteenth session of the Conference;

(ii) to instruct the International Labour Office to draw up a draft for a single Convention providing for the reduction of hours of work in all classes of establishments. The Conference shall determine at that session and at subsequent sessions the classes of establishment to which this reduction shall apply, and the methods of application for each of them;

(iii) to reserve until the next session of the Governing Body—which will have before it reports to be prepared by the Office, including the information received in the meantime from the Governments—the final selection of the industries, establishments or categories to which it is proposed that the nineteenth session of the Conference should apply the reduction of hours of work.

The Governing Body authorised the publication of a report of a mission to Japan made by M. Maurette, one of the assistant directors of the International Labour Office.

It was decided that the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference should begin at Geneva on Tuesday, 4th June, 1935.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, page 235.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th September, 1934, showed a substantial improvement as compared with a month before. The improvement was most marked in coal mining, and in the boot and shoe, pottery and woolen and worsted industries. There was also some improvement in most of the other textile industries, in dressmaking and millinery, the hat and cap, iron and steel, tinplate, leather and furniture industries, and cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture.

On the other hand employment declined in building and public works contracting, stone mining and quarrying, the distributive trades, the hotel, boarding house and shipping services, the linen industry, glass bottle making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

The improvement in employment was most pronounced in the Midlands and North-East England, but there was some improvement also in North-West England and in Wales. In the South of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland, on the other hand, employment showed a slight decline. In London and the South-Eastern counties, however, it continued fairly good, and in the South-West and Midlands it was fair. In the North of England and in Scotland it continued bad, while in Wales it was still very bad. In Northern Ireland it remained bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

AMONG those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at 24th September, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.1,* as compared with 16.6* at 20th August, 1934, and with 18.4 at 25th September, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th September, 1934, was 13.4,* as compared with 13.0* at 20th August, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7*, as compared with 3.6. For males alone, the percentage at 24th September, 1934, was 18.5* and for females, 9.9* at 20th August the corresponding percentages were 18.9* and 10.4*.

At 24th September, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,647,673 wholly unemployed, 352,696 temporarily stopped, and 81,618 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,081,987. This was 54,591 less than a month before, and 254,740 less than a year before. The total included 1,658,481 men, 65,339 boys, 306,721 women and 51,446 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 920,500 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 372); 788,946 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 227,909 insured persons (including 6,665 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 144,632 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th September, 1934, was 2,143,682.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment, though still bad, showed a marked improvement compared with the previous month. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd September, 1934, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 25th August, 1934, and of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, was 4.77, an increase of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, and of 0.40 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight improvement. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it continued fair; while in the Buxton area it showed a slight improvement and was fair. At the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained fairly good. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At china clay quarries it showed a slight decline and was slack. At tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it continued moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of September was 98, compared with 97 at the end of August and 74 at the end of September, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed was 25.5* at 24th September, 1934, compared with 27.3* at 20th August, 1934, and 32.0 at 25th September, 1933.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement at 24th September as compared with a month earlier. It improved also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and was slack on the whole. There was a slight decline in marine engineering, and employment remained very bad in that section. In constructional engineering it improved slightly, but was still very slack. In electrical engineering it continued to improve, and was fairly good.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change, and continued very bad.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment at the end of September was less interrupted by local holidays than it had been in August and the first half of September, and though extended holiday stoppages were still reported at one or two centres, the number of workpeople temporarily stopped showed a reduction at 24th September, as compared with 20th August. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed was 22.8* at 24th September, 1934, compared with 24.3* at 20th August, 1934, and 23.1 at 25th September, 1933.

In the wool textile industry there was a marked improvement in employment in the woolen and worsted sections, reflected in a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople temporarily suspended from work, or on short time. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed was 17.5* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 23.4* at 20th August, 1934, and with 10.1 at 25th September, 1933. In the carpet section employment continued good.

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

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a marked improvement, short time was still largely worked, but to a considerably lesser extent than in August. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed was 17.4* at 24th September, 1934, compared with 25.1* at 20th August, 1934, and 16.3 at 25th September, 1933.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight decline and was moderate. As regards individual occupations, employment remained good with bricklayers and plasterers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters it was fair, and with most other branches of the industry it was moderate or slack. Compared with the previous month there was a slight improvement with plasterers and plumbers, but in other occupations there was a decline, which was greatest with painters. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve and was moderate. It remained moderate also with millawyers. With coachbuilders employment showed a decline and was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a slight improvement and continued good on the whole. With letterpress printers also it improved slightly and was fairly good. With electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good. With lithographic printers it showed a slight decline, but was still fair. With lithographic artists it was fairly good. With bookbinders employment showed some decline, but continued fair generally.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a marked improvement in all sections of the industry, and was moderate on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained moderate; at Worcester there was a slight improvement.

In the glass trades employment in the bottlemaking section declined and was slack. In other sections it showed some improvement and was fair.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen declined and was bad on the whole.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

various other industries:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for September, 1934.	Sept., 1934.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ...	765,320	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.77		+ 0.16	+ 0.40
Iron " ...	6,143	5.36		+ 0.01	+ 0.13
Shale " ...	2,064	5.96		+ 0.10	- 0.03
Pig Iron ...	—	Furnaces in Blast. 98	Number. +1		Number +24
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills working. 429	-10		+ 6
Iron and Steel ...	57,994	Shifts Worked (one week). 319,389	Per cent. + 0.1		Per cent. + 11.3

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
					Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	
Cotton ...	59,339	- 2.6	- 6.4	93,664	- 2.3	- 6.1
Woolen ...	52,986	+ 2.5	- 1.7	99,325	+ 7.9	- 5.8
Worsted ...	71,859	+ 3.3	- 5.1	117,919	+ 11.9	- 12.1
Carpet ...	11,447	+ 0.5	+ 7.8	21,975	+ 1.2	+ 8.6
Boot and Shoe ...	54,115	+ 2.6	- 1.7	113,175	+ 5.3	- 2.0
Pottery ...	10,530	+ 3.5	+ 10.3	18,926	+ 6.9	+ 12.1
Brick ...	11,285	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	30,757	+ 0.4	+ 7.5*

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 of insured persons aged 16-64 unemployed and the total number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc.:

Divisions.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 at 24th Sept., 1934.†			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th Sept., 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Number.	a month before.	a year before.
London ...	10.3	4.8	8.5	+ 0.2	199,349	+ 3,391	- 39,961
South-Eastern ...	8.7	4.8	7.8	+ 0.6	83,211	+ 6,951	- 14,231
South-Western ...	13.9	6.5	12.3	+ 0.8	119,660	+ 6,237	- 13,226
Midlands ...	14.3	8.3	12.6	- 1.7	237,717	+ 34,313	- 58,012
North-Eastern ...	24.5	11.5	21.7	- 1.5	470,065	- 31,618	- 55,575
North-Western ...	22.6	16.0	20.4	- 0.6	460,902	- 9,388	- 34,263
Scotland ...	25.4	12.5	21.9	+ 0.4	318,349	+ 8,871	- 25,042
Wales ...	31.7	13.1	29.7	- 1.1	192,734	+ 4,722	- 13,430
Northern Ireland	26.7	19.7	24.0	+ 1.1	161,695	+ 3,061	- 296
Special Schemes...	3.6	0.5	2.6	...	—	—	—
Total ...	18.5	9.9	16.1	- 0.5	2,143,682	- 51,530	- 255,036

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64—Percentages Unemployed.†				Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		
1933.						
25 September	21.6	10.0	15.3	3.1	18.4	2,398,718
23 October	21.4	9.5	15.3	2.8	18.1	2,359,763
20 November	21.1	9.4	15.3	2.6	17.9	2,341,693
18 December	20.8	9.0	15.1	2.5	17.6	2,287,466
1934.						
22 January ...	21.6	11.0	15.9	2.8	18.7	2,457,207
19 February ...	21.0	10.7	15.5	2.7	18.2	2,383,663
19 March ...	20.1	9.8	14.8	2.5	17.3	2,263,807
23 April ...	19.3	9.6	14.1	2.6	16.7	2,208,667
14 May ...	19.0	9.2	13.6	2.7	16.3	2,148,488
25 June ...	19.2	9.5	13.0	3.5	16.5	2,149,632
23 July ...	19.2	10.4	12.9	3.9	16.8	2,185,096
20 August ...	18.9	10.4	13.0	3.6	16.6	2,195,212
24 September	18.5	9.9	13.4	2.7	16.1	2,143,682

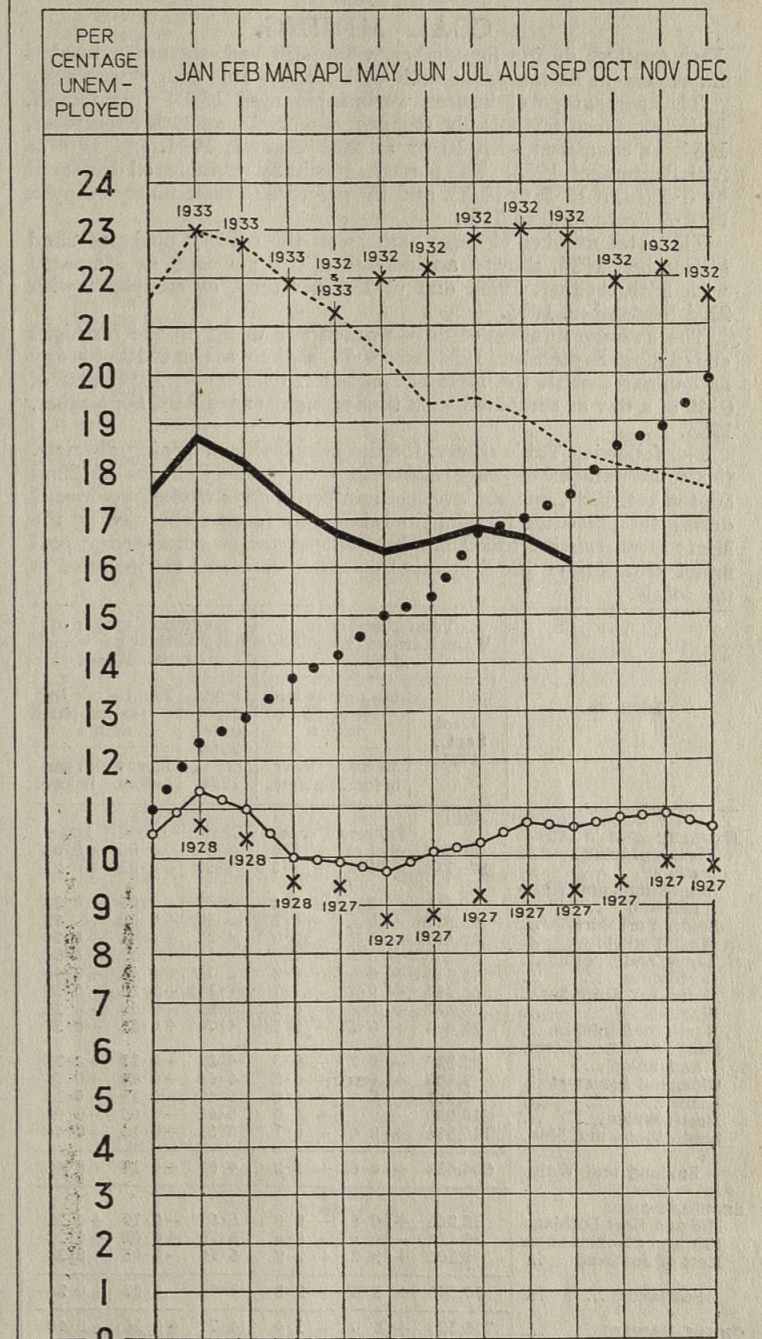
* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † The percentages for September, 1933, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1933, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

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

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.‡

SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Area.	Males and Females.				Total aged 16-64.
	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16-17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16-17.	
London ...	2,363	2,471	3,041	2,365	10,240
South-Eastern ...	1,501	1,492	1,190	1,058	5,241
South-Western ...	886	1,295	808	947	3,936
Midlands ...	1,016	1,985	974	1,573	5,548
North-Eastern ...	1,118	2,422	930	1,570	6,040
North-Western ...	1,070	2,013	983	1,860	5,926
Scotland ...	945	1,564	775	1,143	4,427
Wales ...	485	919	373	460	2,237
GREAT BRITAIN	9,384	14,161	9,074	10,976	43,595

* See footnote † in previous column. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927. ‡ As from 3rd September, 1934, the minimum age of entry into insurance was lowered from 16 years to the school-leaving age for the time being in force. The figures given in the Table for juveniles aged 16 and 17 are not comparable with those for previous months, since they exclude those boys and girls in insurable employment who were 15 at or after 3rd September but reached the age of 16 before the end of the month. These are included among the new entrants under 16 years shown on page 350.

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 368.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September, while still bad, showed a marked improvement as compared both with August and with a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople aged 16-64 unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.3* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 30.0* at 20th August, 1934, and 33.4 at 25th September, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.1 (from 18.8 to 18.7), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 4.6 (from 11.2 to 6.6).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd September, 1934, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 25th August, 1934, and of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, was 4.77, an increase of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, and of 0.40 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd September, 1934, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.		
	22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Northumberland ...	42,845	+ 0.3	5.41	+ 0.05	+ 0.09
Durham ...	105,158	- 0.3	4.92	- 0.03	+ 0.21
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,712	+ 2.1	5.52	+ 0.06	+ 0.38
South Yorkshire ...	94,511	+ 0.9	5.22	+ 0.29	+ 0.62
West Yorkshire ...	42,487	+ 3.3	4.22	+ 0.42	+ 0.74
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,272	+ 0.8	4.31	+ 0.32	+ 0.54
Derbyshire ...	45,423	+ 0.6	3.77	+ 0.41	+ 0.49
Notts. and Leicester ...	55,194	+ 0.7	4.11	+ 0.21	+ 0.36
Warwick ...	16,833	+ 0.6	5.04	+ 0.09	+ 0.25
North Staffordshire ...	22,894	+ 0.3	4.74	+ 0.25	+ 0.57
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,215	- 0.1	4.21	+ 0.23	+ 0.29
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,408	+ 0.2	4.68	+ 0.49	+ 0.76
Wales and Monmouth ...	7,051	+ 0.2	5.40	- 0.15	- 0.15
North Wales ...	10,820	- 0.1	5.48	- 0.05	- 0.02
South Wales and Mon. ...	136,591	+ 0.4	5.51	+ 0.15	+ 0.40
England and Wales	684,414	+ 0.6	4.67	+ 0.19	+ 0.42
SCOTLAND :					
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,281	+ 0.6	5.57	+ 0.10	+ 0.10
Fife and Clackmannan ...	20,524	- 0.5	5.71	+ 0.02	+ 0.21
Rest of Scotland ...	48,101	+ 2.2	5.70	- 0.03	+ 0.35
Scotland ...	80,906	+ 1.3	5.69	- 0.02	+ 0.28
GREAT BRITAIN	765,326	+ 0.6	4.77	+ 0.16	+ 0.40

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, was 1.02 days per week, of which 0.87 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th August, 1934, was 1.18 days per week, of which 1.07 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, were 1.43 and 1.26 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 22nd September, 1934, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,410,600 tons, as compared with 15,195,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1934, and 15,622,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd September, 1933.

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in the respective areas at 24th September, 1934, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th August, 1934, and 25th September, 1933, are shown in the following Table.

Districts.	Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 24th Sept., 1934.	Numbers.		Percentages.*		Total.	Month before.	Year before.
		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain ...	191,040	67,745	18.7	6.6	25.3	- 4.7	- 8.1	
England and Wales ...	165,158	65,330	18.2	7.2	25.4	- 5.2	- 8.6	
Scotland ...	25,882	2,415	22.1	2.0	24.1	- 1.5	- 4.9	
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-								
Northumberland ...	8,275	489	16.2	1.0	17.2	- 0.3	- 5.4	
Durham ...	31,601	6,678	21.9	4.6	26.5	+ 2.9	- 7.0	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,498	114	31.7	1.1	32.8	- 1.3	- 7.3	
Yorkshire ...	24,927	24,713	14.4	14.3	28.7	- 16.6	- 11.8	
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,251	6,215	19.2	7.3	26.5	- 9.0	- 11.2	
Derbyshire ...	6,642	4,730	10.4	7.4	17.8	- 6.3	- 5.7	
Notts. and Leicester ...	8,403	5,263	13.2	8.3	21.5	- 1.6	- 8.1	
Warwickshire	971	1,056	7.5	8.1	15.6	+ 6.9	- 4.4	
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	6,842	4,811	10.0	7.0	17.0	- 3.8	- 12.4	
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,273	2,286	11.4	20.3	31.7	- 6.1	- 14.7	
Wales and Monmouth ...	322	114	4.7	1.6	6.3	+ 1.0	- 1.3	
England and Wales	54,836	8,821	25.7	4.1	29.8	- 3.3	- 6.9	

Area.	Insured Persons, aged 16-64, recorded as Unemployed at 24th Sept., 1934.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a				
	Numbers.	Percentages.*	Total.	Month before.	Year before.		
						Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.
Great Britain ...	191,040	67,745	18.7	6.6	25.3	- 4.7	- 8.1
England and Wales ...	165,158	65,330	18.2	7.2	25.4	- 5.2	- 8.6
Scotland ...	25,882	2,415	22.1	2.0	24.1	- 1.5	- 4.9
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-							
Northumberland ...	8,275	489	16.2	1.0	17.2	- 0.3	- 5.4
Durham ...	31,601	6,678	21.9	4.6	26.5	+ 2.9	- 7.0
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,498	114	31.7	1.1	32.8	- 1.3	- 7.3
Yorkshire ...	24,927	24,713	14.4	14.3	28.7	- 16.6	- 11.8
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,251	6,215	19.2	7.3	26.5	- 9.0	- 11.2
Derbyshire ...	6,642	4,730	10.4	7.4	17.8	- 6.3	- 5.7
Notts. and Leicester ...	8,403	5,263	13.2	8.3	21.5	- 1.6	- 8.1
Warwickshire	971	1,056	7.5	8.1	15.6	+ 6.9	- 4.4
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	6,842	4,811	10.0	7.0	17.0	- 3.8	- 12.4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,273	2,286	11.4	20.3	31.7	- 6.1	- 14.7
Wales and Monmouth ...	322	114	4.7	1.6	6.3	+ 1.0	- 1.3
England and Wales	54,836	8,821	25.7	4.1	29.8	- 3.3	- 6.9

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,034,900 tons in September, 1934, as compared with 4,882,200 tons in August, 1934, and with 4,955,100 tons in September, 1933.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople aged 16-64 unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 25.3* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 27.7* at 20th August, 1934, and 41.5 at 25th September, 1933.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†		
	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	2,470	+ 0.1	4.67	+ 0.02	- 0.68
Cumbria and Lancashire ...	2,020	+ 0.9	5.72	+ 0.06	+ 0.12
Other Districts ...	1,653	+ 0.1	5.95	+ 0.06	+ 1.25
ALL DISTRICTS	6,143	+ 0.3	5.36	+ 0.01	+ 0.13

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1934, by firms making returns, was 2,064, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with August, 1934, but practically the same as in September, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5.96, as compared with 5.86 in August, 1934, and 5.99 in September, 1933.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople aged 16-64 unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23.2* at 24th September, 1934, compared with 24.2* at 20th August, 1934, and 37.3 at 25th September, 1933.

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

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 98 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1934, compared with 97 at the end of August, 1934, and 74 at the end of September, 1933. In the case of 69 firms, employing 13,146 workpeople at the end of September, 1934, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1934, and an increase of 22.4 per cent. compared with September, 1933.

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

Districts.	Total Number* of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1934.	Aug., 1934.	Sept., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	83	26	26	19	...	+ 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	27	7	7	6	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	8	8	6	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	41	21	21	15	...	+ 6
Lincolnshire ...	23	11	11	9	...	+ 2
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	36	8	7	7	+ 1	+ 1
South Wales and Mon.	20	4	4	4	...	...
England and Wales	254	85	84	66	+ 1	+ 19
SCOTLAND ...	78	13	13	8	...	+ 5
GREAT BRITAIN ...	332	98	97	74	+ 1	+ 24

The production of pig iron in September, 1934, amounted to 500,300 tons, compared with 503,300 tons in August, 1934, and 359,700 tons in September, 1933.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement at 24th September as compared with a month earlier. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.8* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 29.2* at 20th August, 1934, and 24.2 at 25th September, 1933. In the week ended 22nd September, 1934, 336 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 352 in the week ended 25th August, 1934, and 339 in the week ended 23rd September, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. In the week ended 22nd September, 1934, 93 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 87 in the week ended 25th August, 1934, and 84 in the week ended 23rd September, 1933.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Tinplate ...	58	- 5	336	- 16
Steel Sheet ...	9	+ 1	93	+ 6
TOTAL ...	67	- 5	429	- 10

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1934, amounted to 51,766 tons, or 5,499 tons more than in August, 1934, but 4,302 tons less than in September, 1933.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16-64, unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.5* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 27.3* at 20th August, 1934, and 32.0 at 25th September, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 57,994 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd September, 1934, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.1 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th August, 1934, and by 11.3 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd September, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 22nd September, 1934, the same as in August, 1934, compared with

* Revised figures.
† Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.
‡ 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.

5.4 in September, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,865	+ 4.1	40,529	+ 5.7
Puddling Forges ...	1,223	+ 42.0	4,882	+ 29.7
Rolling Mills ...	20,790	- 4.3	110,423	- 2.4
Forging & Pressing ...	1,185	+ 2.9	6,322	+ 2.4
Founding ...	6,470	+ 1.1	35,502	+ 2.0
Other Departments	9,614	- 3.1	53,828	- 3.3
Mechanics, Labourers ...	11,847	+ 1.1	67,903	+ 1.3
TOTAL ...	57,994	- 0.6	319,389	+ 0.1
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,189	+ 0.8	57,529	+ 0.5
Sheffield, Rotherham	17,212	+ 2.0	95,556	+ 1.8
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	399	+ 2.0	2,004	+ 0.4
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,430	- 2.1	22,186	- 6.1
Staffordshire ...	5,400	+ 0.3	30,477	- 0.8
Other Midland Counties ...	3,586	- 2.2	18,341	- 2.6
Wales and Mon. ...	8,389	- 6.7	47,407	- 4.3
Total, England and Wales ...	49,605	- 0.7	273,500	- 0.8
Scotland ...	8,389	- 0.6	45,889	+ 6.2
TOTAL ...	57,994	- 0.6	319,389	+ 0.1

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 734,700 tons in September, 1934, as compared with 667,000 tons in August, 1934, and 669,000 tons in September, 1933.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. As compared with a year ago, there were marked reductions in the numbers unemployed in Scotland, Northern England and Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th September, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 20th August, 193

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little general change and was slack on the whole. There was a slight decline in marine engineering and employment remained very bad in that section; it improved a little, but was still very slack in constructional engineering. Employment continued to improve in electrical engineering and was fairly good. In other sections the level of employment showed little general change as compared with August.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople, aged 16-64, unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th September, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Divisions.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th September, 1934.						TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	Other Processes.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	5,250	715	142	400	5,240	11,747	+2,448	- 4,035	
South-Eastern ...	2,491	355	341	109	2,533	5,829	+1,087	- 2,277	
South-Western ...	2,208	194	540	127	2,413	5,482	- 556	- 2,602	
Midlands ...	7,591	1,320	45	1,273	12,682	22,911	- 3,717	-13,156	
North-Eastern ...	20,231	1,111	6,764	1,721	1,890	31,717	- 226	-13,773	
North-Western ...	23,038	1,991	262	687	3,388	29,366	- 52	-18,344	
Scotland ...	12,250	428	4,250	1,807	1,651	20,386	+ 294	-13,710	
Wales ...	1,351	80	113	337	603	2,484	- 25	- 252	
Northern Ireland ...	1,515	88	1,111	154	336	3,204	- 109	- 1,933	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	75,925	6,282	13,568	6,615	30,736	133,126	- 856	-70,082	

Percentages Unemployed at 24th September, 1934.*

Divisions.	Gen. Eng.	Elect.	Marine	Const.	Motor	Other	Total	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	6.6	4.5	29.6	11.0	10.9	8.0	11.7	+ 1.7	- 2.7
South-Eastern ...	5.9	4.1	18.0	14.5	8.4	7.0	11.3	+ 1.3	- 2.7
South-Western ...	6.5	7.1	9.0	16.9	8.5	7.6	10.8	- 0.8	- 3.7
Midlands ...	9.6	4.8	3.3	17.7	12.2	10.5	11.7	- 1.7	- 6.0
North-Eastern ...	19.9	10.3	40.8	23.2	12.3	20.9	22.2	- 0.1	- 9.1
North-Western ...	20.2	9.8	22.4	23.0	17.2	18.6	22.2	+ 0.3	- 13.7
Scotland ...	18.5	11.2	30.2	35.2	14.6	20.2	22.2	- 0.2	- 2.7
Wales ...	26.3	13.6	70.6	36.6	24.4	26.8	22.2	- 0.7	- 13.4
Northern Ireland ...	22.9	16.6	24.9	39.5	13.8	22.2	- 0.7	- 13.4	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	14.4	6.9	29.4	22.7	11.7	13.9	14.0	- 0.1	- 7.4
<i>Ditto, Aug. 1934</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ditto, Sept. 1933</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>21.3</i>	—	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment was again slack in general engineering and very bad in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it continued slack in general engineering. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed little change in general and textile engineering and was slack on the whole; employment improved in electrical engineering and was fair. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained fair in general engineering; it showed a further slight improvement in electrical engineering and was fairly good, or good. There was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and in constructional engineering, and employment was moderate to fair in the former section but slack in the latter; it continued good, on the whole, in the cycle section, although there was a slight seasonal decline. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate to fair; it declined in London and the South-Eastern Counties, mainly owing to a set-back in motor vehicle manufacture, but was still fair to fairly good on the whole. It continued good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment declined a little in marine engineering and was very bad; it showed little change in general engineering and continued slack. Employment was again bad in Wales and Northern Ireland, but there was a further slight improvement in marine engineering in the latter area.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of September was less interrupted by local holidays than it had been in August and the first half of September, and though extended holiday stoppages were still reported at one or two centres, the number of workpeople temporarily stopped showed a reduction at 24th September, as compared with 20th August.

The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16-64, unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.8* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 24.3* at 20th August, 1934, and with 23.1 at 25th September, 1933. In the preparing and spinning department the corresponding percentages were 22.4,* 24.4* and 21.8; in the manufacturing department they were 23.1,* 24.2* and 24.4.

Employment at Ashton-under-Lyne was bad, and worse than a year ago, in the spinning department. At Stockport two large spinning mills were re-opened after extended stoppages. At Glossop employment remained good; full time working was reported to be in operation.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.

At Hyde there was an improvement, but short time was still worked in all departments.

Employment at Oldham declined and was bad, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; the number of workers employed in the spinning department continued to shrink, and short time in various forms was largely worked. There was a decline also at Royton; and at Shaw there was much under-employment.

At Bolton employment was bad with spinners and with weavers winders and warpers, and slack with cardroom workers; there was a decline in the weaving department, and little change in the spinning department. At Leigh employment with spinners was bad, and worse than in August. At Bury, several spinning mills were closed or on short time; at Heywood there was a slight improvement; at Rochdale some spinning firms, engaged on coarse or medium counts of yarn, were fairly well employed, but other firms were frequently obliged to stop for periods of from one to twelve days.

At Preston employment was slack both in the spinning and weaving departments, and stoppages were reported at several mills, affecting a weekly average of approximately 800 workpeople. At Chorley the holiday stoppage in the middle of the month was extended by many firms. At Blackburn the holiday stoppage was extended at many mills, and employment declined, particularly with firms engaged on dhooties. At Accrington there was little change; at Darwen ten mills extended the holiday stoppage. At Burnley a large number of mills also extended the holiday stoppage at the beginning of the month. At Nelson, mills employing about 5,000 operatives closed for a whole week at the September holiday instead of the customary three days. In the Rossendale Valley employment was bad, slightly worse than in August, and much worse than in September of last year.

In Yorkshire employment showed a slight improvement with spinners, but remained bad in nearly all districts; it was fair, however, in the doubling department at Huddersfield. In the Keighley district employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in the Silsden district. At Todmorden, many firms extended the holiday stoppage.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	9,909	- 3.4	- 0.9	15,087	- 4.9	+ 1.3
Spinning ...	21,334	- 1.5	- 6.3	30,841	- 3.3	- 6.9
Weaving ...	21,399	- 3.8	- 10.5	33,638	0.9	9.8
Other ...	6,697	- 1.2	- 1.0	14,098	- 0.7	- 2.5
TOTAL ...	59,339	- 2.6	- 6.4	93,664	- 2.3	- 6.1
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,973	- 20.7	- 25.2	5,707	- 25.7	- 25.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,447	+ 6.3	- 5.8	8,116	+ 6.7	- 8.0
Oldham ...	8,749	- 3.9	+ 7.7	14,453	- 5.5	+ 10.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,378	+ 4.1	- 6.0	17,872	+ 2.8	- 7.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden ...	5,953	- 1.5	+ 0.7	9,564	- 3.2	+ 1.0
Manchester ...	3,595	- 7.6	- 10.1	5,458	- 4.9	- 10.6
Preston and Chorley ...	3,665	- 4.6	- 13.7	5,892	+ 0.9	- 12.0
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,400	- 1.8	- 8.0	7,342	+ 0.2	- 3.3
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,588	- 13.0	- 12.2	4,733	9.8	- 4.0
Colne and Nelson ...	2,242	- 0.8	- 5.6	4,616	+ 3.6	- 9.0
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,440	+ 4.3	+ 4.6	2,867	+ 3.1	- 0.6
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,926	- 2.5	- 12.0	2,830	+ 7.3	- 15.0
Other Districts ...	2,883	+ 1.1	- 9.5	4,214	+ 4.0	- 13.6
TOTAL ...	59,339	- 2.6	- 6.4	93,664	- 2.3	- 6.1

Returns from firms employing 57,600 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September showed that nearly 11 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 16½ 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 (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 24th September, 1934:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1934.						Total
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,769	4,037	5,806	1,069	6,093	7,162	12,968
Spinning ...	9,892	3,566	13,458	8,498	4,425	12,923	26,381
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,795	5,549	7,344	1,573	7,461	9,034	16,378
Weaving ...	7,679	17,973	25,652	2,752	7,578	10,330	35,982
Other Processes	1,036	185	1,221	354	161	515	1,736
Total ...	22,171	31,310	53,481	14,246	25,718	39,964	93,445

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th August, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 2	+ 138	+ 140	- 379	- 949	- 1,328	- 1,188
Spinning ...	+ 36	+ 166	+ 202	- 612	- 1,240	- 1,852	- 1,650
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 19	+ 225	+ 244	- 418	- 2,046	- 2,464	- 2,220
Weaving ...	+ 132	+ 523	+ 655	- 387	- 2,424	- 2,811	- 2,156
Other Processes ...	+ 31	- 13	+ 18	- 72	- 246	- 318	- 300
Total ...	+ 220	+ 1,039	+ 1,259	- 1,868	- 6,905	- 8,773	- 7,514

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 73,390,000 lbs. in September, 1934, compared with 97,915,300 lbs. in August, 1934, and with 101,833,500 lbs. in September, 1933.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,509,300 lbs. in September, 1934, compared with 10,183,100 lbs. in August, 1934, and with 11,684,000 lbs. in September, 1933.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in September, 1934, were 177,742,000 square yards, compared with 168,743,000 square yards in the previous month, and 163,008,000 square yards in September, 1933.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a marked improvement, in September, in employment in the woollen and worsted sections, reflected in a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople temporarily suspended from work, or on short time. In the carpet section employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) in the woollen and worsted industry was 17.5* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 23.4* at 20th August, 1934, and with 10.1 at 25th September, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the carpet section were 5.4,* 6.4* and 8.7*, respectively.

Worsted Section.—Employment improved in all departments and in all the principal districts, but was still considerably below the level of a year ago. At Bradford there was a seasonal improvement among woolcombers; in the spinning department large numbers of workers who had been on short time resumed full-time working. At Shipley also there was a decided improvement, and many workpeople resumed full-time working. There was also an improvement at Huddersfield, though employment remained slack in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade. There was a considerable reduction in short-time working at Halifax. In the Keighley, Haworth, and Silsden districts there was a seasonal improvement, especially in the spinning department.

Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd September showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, about 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 9½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

Employment with woolsorters was bad, but slightly better than in August. With wool combers employment showed little change in the merino and in the carding crossbred sections, but there was a further decline in the preparing section. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd September showed that 36½ per cent. of the operatives in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments as a whole were on short time, losing approximately 14 hours each on the average; while 10½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each on the average.

Employment in the worsted spinning department also improved, though it was still considerably below the level of a year ago. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September showed that 21 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a marked improvement, though short time continued to be largely worked, particularly at Huddersfield, the principal centre of the fine worsted (men's wear) trade. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September showed that 42½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; there was very little overtime.

Woollen Section.—In this section also there was a general improvement, though not quite so marked as in the worsted section. Employment, however, was still not quite at the level of a year ago. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September showed that nearly 26 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and nearly 32 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time† in that week, losing between 9 and 10 hours each, on the average, in both departments. Overtime was worked by 26½ per cent. in the spinning department, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average, and by 12 per cent. in the weaving department, to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 29 per cent. lost 9½ hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 18 per cent., to the extent of 7½ hours each on the average.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.
† 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.

At Huddersfield there was a slight improvement. A few mills in the Colne Valley were busier than they had been for months, and were restarting night shifts in some departments. There was also some further improvement at Dewsbury. At Batley a few firms were busy; but generally speaking employment was poor, and about the same as in August. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained slack. There was some improvement at Morley, Otley, and several other centres in Yorkshire.

In the blanket trade there was an improvement at Hebden Bridge, and in Yorkshire generally employment was described as fair. At Witney it remained good.

With woollen workers in Lancashire there was little change in employment, which remained moderate or slack generally.

Short time continued to be worked at Trowbridge, but elsewhere in the West of England some improvement was reported, and employment generally was fairly good. There was an improvement also at Newtown (Montgomeryshire), where full time was reported to be worked.

There was a slight improvement in the tweed trade in Scotland; but employment remained slack, with much short time working.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued to be good, and better than a year ago. At Kidderminster overtime was worked in some departments. Employment also continued to be good or fair in Yorkshire and in Scotland.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	8,997	+ 1.7	84.5	18,511	+ 9.5	62.5
Spinning ...	35,792	+ 1.9	86.1	49,152	+ 10.6	74.7
Weaving ...	16,077	+ 6.5	78.7	27,654	+ 16.5	66.2
Other Depts. ...	9,385	+ 3.9	94.5	19,823	+ 10.1	74.7
Not specified ...	1,608	+ 7.9	91.1	2,779	+ 22.2	60.9
Total—Worsted	71,859	+ 3.3	84.9	117,919	+ 11.9	70.4
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	921	- 3.2	69.2	1,859	- 2.0	67.0
Spinning ...	12,732	+ 2.4	90.1	25,498	+ 8.6	91.3
Weaving ...	21,505	+ 3.3	92.7	35,927	+ 10.7	88.3
Other Depts. ...	15,661	+ 2.1	89.1	32,601	+ 5.4	85.9
Not specified ...	2,167	+ 1.5	77.4	4,040	+ 4.6	74.6
Total—Woollen	52,986	+ 2.5	89.9	99,925	+ 7.9	87.1
CARPET SECTION ...	11,447	+ 0.5	126.0	21,975	+ 1.2	130.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	136,292	+ 2.7	89.0	239,819	+ 9.2	80.3
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd September, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th August, 1934:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 2.4	+ 0.8	+ 3.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.4	+ 4.9	+ 14.9	+ 11.1	+ 10.1
Halifax ...	+ 20.6	+ 2.2	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	+ 3.6
Leeds ...	—	1.1	+ 8.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.4
Keighley ...	- 6.4	+ 2.4	+ 7.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.9	—	+ 7.3	+ 2.3
Total, West Riding	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	+ 6.0	+ 4.4	+ 3.2
West of England and Midlands ...	- 22.1	+ 4.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Lancashire ...	—	+ 3.4	—	+ 8.0	+ 3.3
Scotland ...	+ 12.7	+ 16.0	—	+ 8.0	+ 12.8
TOTAL ...	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 6.5	+ 3.9	+ 3.3

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.7	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	
Leeds ...	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 6.3	+ 3.6	+ 5.4	+ 7.1	
Bradford ...	+ 7.9	+ 3.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	
Total, West Riding	+ 2.6	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.8	
Lancashire ...	- 3.1	+ 2.9	- 1.2	+ 0.1	
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	+ 5.0	+ 2.2	
Scotland ...	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	
TOTAL ...	+ 2.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.5	

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th Sept., 1934:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1934.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	258	9	267	536	3	539	806
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	488	228	716	540	188	728	1,444
Wool Combing ...	473	280	753	1,253	705	1,958	2,711
Wool Carding ...	509	83	592	769	90	859	1,451
Woolen Spinning ...	365	64	429	406	193	599	1,028
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	522	1,375	1,897	414	1,807	2,221	4,118
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	83	36	119	297	89	386	505
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	71	246	317	288	601	889	1,206
Woolen Weaving ...	176	487	663	503	2,205	2,708	3,371
Worsted Weaving ...	148	808	956	173	2,830	3,003	3,959
Other Processes ...	986	78	1,064	1,000	152	1,152	2,216
Total ...	4,079	3,694	7,773	6,179	8,863	15,042	22,815

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th August, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	- 16	+ 7	- 9	- 253	- 1	- 254	- 263
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 53	+ 14	- 39	- 165	- 66	- 231	- 270
Wool Combing ...	+ 46	+ 3	+ 43	- 126	- 391	- 517	- 474
Wool Carding ...	- 100	+ 2	- 98	- 179	- 8	- 187	- 285
Woolen Spinning ...	- 42	+ 12	- 30	- 272	- 121	- 393	- 423
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 51	+ 40	+ 91	- 537	- 2,587	- 3,124	- 3,033
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	- 27	+ 6	- 21	- 151	- 72	- 223	- 244
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 16	- 8	- 24	- 63	- 525	- 588	- 612
Woolen Weaving ...	+ 34	+ 10	+ 44	- 360	- 609	- 969	- 993
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 17	+ 180	+ 197	- 109	- 1,699	- 1,808	- 1,611
Other Processes ...	+ 13	- 1	+ 12	- 178	- 75	- 253	- 241
Total ...	- 161	+ 259	+ 98	- 2,393	- 6,154	- 8,547	- 8,449

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 15,647,000 lbs. in September, 1934, compared with 14,208,000 lbs. in the previous month and 18,098,000 lbs. in September, 1933.

The exports of wool tops in September, 1934, were 2,842,000 lbs. compared with 2,650,000 lbs. in August, 1934, and with 3,727,000 lbs. in September, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in September, 1934, were 3,421,100 lbs., compared with 3,339,800 lbs. in August, 1934, and with 4,197,300 lbs. in September, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in September, 1934, were 8,845,000 square yards, compared with 11,014,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 8,576,000 square yards in September, 1933.

The exports of blankets were 3,495 cwts., 2,839 cwts., and 3,133 cwts., in September, 1934, August, 1934, and September, 1933, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a marked improvement during September; short time was still largely worked, but to a considerably lesser extent than in August.

The percentage of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.4* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 25.1* at 20th August, 1934, and with 16.3 at 25th September, 1933.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
England and Wales:—				
London ...	1,819	+ 6.0	3,737	+ 8.0
Leicester ...	8,614	+ 2.8	18,835	+ 7.0
Leicester Country District ...	3,956	+ 6.0	8,662	+ 17.6
Northampton ...	5,111	- 0.4	10,708	- 1.6
Higham, Rushden and Kettering and District ...	4,863	+ 2.6	10,811	+ 5.9
Rest of Northants ...	5,039	+ 1.2	11,433	- 0.1
Stafford and District ...	1,210	+ 0.8	2,596	+ 1.0
Stafford and District ...	2,347	+ 0.4	4,473	- 2.9
Norwich and District ...	5,995	+ 6.4	11,556	+ 10.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,310	- 2.7	2,503	- 0.6
Leeds and District ...	1,471	+ 1.6	3,262	+ 13.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,212	+ 1.3	11,569	+ 4.1
Birmingham and District ...	904	+ 1.7	1,572	- 9.0
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,262	+ 6.0	7,125	+ 12.0
England and Wales ...	52,113	+ 2.7	108,842	+ 5.5
Scotland ...	2,002	+ 0.7	4,333	+ 1.9
Great Britain ...	54,115	+ 2.6	113,175	+ 5.3

Returns from firms employing about 53,400 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September, 1934, showed that 34½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; while over 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London improved, and was fair generally; in North London there was still an unsatisfied demand for women workers. At Leicester also there was an improvement, and some firms were well employed; speaking generally, however, employment was only moderate; 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district also showed a slight improvement, but remained rather slack with most firms.

At Northampton employment showed little change, and remained fair in some departments and moderate generally; over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September were on short time in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average. In the Northamptonshire country centres employment showed a decided improvement, and was fair with most firms; in the Higham and Rushden district, in particular, overtime was worked in the week ended 22nd September, by firms making returns, to almost as great an extent as short time.

Employment in the Stafford district remained slack with most of the smaller firms; nearly 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 22nd September; this proportion, however, was less than in August. Employment at Norwich showed a seasonal improvement, and was described as fair to good.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a slight improvement with some firms, but in general employment continued slack. It continued slack also at Leeds.

Some firms engaged in the Lancashire slipper trade, particularly at Bacup, reported an improvement; but speaking generally employment remained slack, with much short time working.

In Scotland employment showed an improvement, for the fourth successive month. At Glasgow it was very good with some workers, and good or fair generally; at Maybole there was a further decided improvement. Employment remained good at Kilmarnock, and slack at Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th September, 1934.

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1934.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	230	63	293	140	29	169
Rough Stuff Department ...	566	36	602	264	27	291
Clicking Department ...	1,253	11	1,264	1,329	16	1,345
Closing Department ...	25	1,263	1,288	10	1,269	1,279
Making Department ...	2,887	43	2,930	1,680	49	1,729
Finishing Department ...	1,904	623	2,527	943	405	1,348
Slipper Making ...	650	170	820	1,146	665	1,811
Clog Making ...	23	—	23	1	—	1
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	808	2	810	54	1	55
TOTAL ...	8,346	2,211	10,557	5,567	2,462	8,029

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th August, 1934:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	- 14	- 4	- 18	- 153	- 35	- 188	- 206
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 21	+ 4	- 17	- 714	+ 1	- 713	- 730
Clicking Department ...	+ 59	+ 3	+ 62	- 1,047	+ 4	- 1,043	- 981
Closing Department ...	- 8	+ 202	+ 194	- 2,163	- 2,182	- 2,392	
Making Department ...	- 114	- 15	- 129	- 2,326	- 51	- 2,377	- 2,506
Finishing Department ...	- 125	+ 37	- 88	- 1,345	- 551	- 1,896	- 1,984
Slipper Making ...	+ 314	+ 14	+ 328	- 245	- 76	- 321	+ 7
Clog Making ...	- 8	—	- 8	—	—	—	- 14
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 53	—	- 53	- 13	- 3	- 16	- 69
TOTAL ...	+ 30	- 163	- 133	- 5,868	- 2,874	- 8,742	- 8,875

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in September, 1934, amounted to 57,675 dozen pairs, as compared with 42,033 dozen pairs in August, 1934, and with 52,683 dozen pairs in September, 1933.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change, and remained fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 12.3* at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 11.9* at 20th August, 1934, and 14.6 at 25th September, 1933.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,557	+ 0.6	4,055	+ 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,676	+ 0.7	21,491	+ 0.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,835	+ 2.3	4,654	+ 0.8
Scotland ...	217	+ 17.9	557	+ 7.1
TOTAL ...	11,285	+ 0.7	30,757	+ 0.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,285 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd September, 1934. On the other hand, 6 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT remained moderate during September, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. At some centres, however, it was reported as fairly good or good. Compared with a year ago there was a slight decline in the North-Western Division and in Scotland, but in all other areas there was an improvement, which was most marked in London and in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment remained good with bricklayers and plasterers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360. † Comparison of earnings is affected in some cases by changes in rates of wages.

was reported; with carpenters it was fair, and with most other branches of the industry it was moderate or slack. Compared with the previous month there was a slight improvement with plasterers and plumbers, but in other occupations there was a decline, which was greatest with painters, due to some extent to seasonal causes. Compared with September, 1933, there was an improvement in nearly all occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople aged 16 to 64 insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th September, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with September, 1933:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1933.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th Sept., 1934.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.*	Year before.*
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	137,830	12,088	455	8.8	+ 0.1	- 4.1
Bricklayers ...	85,190	4,846	305	5.7	+ 0.7	- 3.3
Masons ...	22,380	3,215	193	14.4	+ 0.3	- 3.0
Slaters and Tilers ...	7,650	1,243	120	16.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Plasterers ...	29,670	1,737	110	5.9	- 0.7	- 3.9
Painters ...	118,940	22,002	651	18.5	+ 4.0	- 2.7
Plumbers ...	38,460	4,734	317	12.3	- 0.7	- 4.1
Labourers to above ...	248,640	44,598	1,177	17.9	+ 1.1	- 3.2
All other occupations ...	195,020	61,516	1,621	31.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Total ...	883,780</					

scribed as slack at Leicester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the other hand, employment was reported as good, and better than in August, at Birmingham, Bristol, and Watford. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment continued fair generally, though it showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. It was still reported as bad in London and at Manchester and Edinburgh; but reports from a few other towns described employment as good. With lithographic artists employment was fairly good on the whole.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed some decline, but continued fair generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.1* at 24th September, 1934, compared with 7.4* at 20th August, 1934, and 8.2 at 25th September, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.0*, 8.0* and 9.4; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries, 5.5*, 5.5* and 5.9.

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

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1934.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Sept., 1934.	Aug., 1934.	Sept., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	33,612	5.5	5.5	7.9	...	- 2.4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,146	7.2	7.4	8.0	-0.2	- 0.8
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,678	4.3	5.7	6.0	-1.4	- 1.7
Scotland ...	5,490	7.4	7.6	10.0	-0.2	- 2.6
Other Districts ...	8,987	4.4	5.0	6.4	-0.6	- 2.0
Total ...	69,913	5.7	6.0	7.7	-0.3	- 2.0
Lithographic Printing	11,736	7.1	6.7	9.7	+0.4	- 2.6
Bookbinding ...	8,245	9.9	9.4	10.9	+0.5	- 1.0
Printing and Book-binding (branches not distinguished) ...	26,142	2.4	2.7	4.3	-0.3	- 1.9

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29.8* per cent. were unemployed at 24th September, 1934, as compared with 30.1* per cent. at 20th August, 1934, and with 31.3 per cent. at 25th September, 1933. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople aged 16-64 in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 24th September, 1934, was 16.4* as compared with 12.6* at 20th August, 1934, and 14.1 at 25th September, 1933. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 31.8* at 24th September, 1934, 32.7* at 20th August, 1934, and 34.1 at 25th September, 1933.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
1st Sept., 1934	3,698	1,898	5,596	6,045	11,641
8th " "	3,752	2,289	6,041	6,034	12,075
15th " "	3,962	1,811	5,773	6,322	12,095
22nd " "	4,233	1,821	6,054	6,464	12,518
29th " "	4,262	1,738	6,000	6,414	12,414
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Sept., 1934	3,931	1,911	5,842	6,256	12,148
Average for August, 1934	3,620	1,830	5,450	6,112	11,562
Average for Sept., 1933	3,784	1,538	5,322	6,027	11,349

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during September was 785, compared with 775 in August, and with 654 in September, 1933.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained moderate on the whole, but was affected by the seasonal decline in the timber import trade. At Hull employment declined during the latter half of the month. Improved conditions were maintained in the West Hartlepool area until the last week of the

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.

month. At Middlesbrough the position was slightly better, but employment was still slack at the docks. At Grimsby it remained bad with stevedores but good with other dock workers. Employment at Ipswich showed fluctuations but was generally fair.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate and somewhat better than in August. It continued good at Garston, and was 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 28th September, 1934, was 11,329, compared with 10,831 in August, 1934, and with 10,329 in September, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,495 in the four weeks ended 28th September, 1934, compared with £22,781 in August, 1934, and with £21,695 in September, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff was good with transport workers; it showed an improvement with coal workers at Penarth. It was good at Swansea, where improved conditions were maintained. At Port Talbot employment improved slightly. At Plymouth it was fair, and it continued fair at Southampton.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow improved slightly, and was fair. At Dundee it declined somewhat and was reported as quiet. Employment at Leith fluctuated, with a tendency to decline; it was good at Burntisland and moderate at Grangemouth. At Belfast employment continued fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING September employment among seamen was still slack. The demand for men was generally steady, though on a lower level than in the previous month, and the supplies available were in excess of requirements at all ports.

Among insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 24th September, 1934, was 27.1*, compared with 26.1* at 20th August, 1934, and 31.0 at 25th September, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was poor, except in the second week when a slight improvement was noted. On the Tyne there was a quiet demand, with slightly more activity in the first and last weeks of the month; on the Wear the demand for men was fair at the beginning of the month and slack thereafter. On the Tees the demand was good in the first week and very poor during the rest of September; at the Hartlepool the demand, which was quiet in the first two weeks, improved to good in the third week, but declined sharply and was very slack in the last week of the month. The demand for men at Hull was moderate at the beginning of September and, after declining to very poor, improved later, though at the end of the month it was still slack. At Southampton the demand improved during the first three weeks, but declined and was very poor in the last week. The demand for men at Bristol was poor, more particularly in the first and third weeks; at Avonmouth it was quiet at the beginning and end of September and fair during the rest of the month. At Cardiff there was a fair demand except in the third week, when conditions were slack; at Newport the demand was fair in the first week and quiet thereafter; at Swansea it was fair on the whole. The demand at Manchester was fair on the whole, though in the second week there was a fall in requirements; on the Mersey the demand was generally moderate. On the Clyde demand was slack generally, with some increase of activity in the third week; at Leith the demand was moderate in the first week and quiet thereafter. At Belfast the demand was very slack, except in the second week when it was moderate.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Sept., 1934.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1934.	Sept., 1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool ...	8,317	- 2,356	- 203	80,612	74,940
Manchester ...	760	+ 149	- 51	5,992	5,436
London ...	7,530	- 300	- 726	69,372	72,205
Southampton ...	4,497	- 2,034	- 2,104	54,651	56,689
Tyne Ports ...	1,599	- 223	- 49	15,709	13,755
Sunderland ...	161	- 140	- 121	2,219	2,472
Middlesbrough ...	259	+ 74	+ 35	2,348	1,912
Hull ...	630	- 69	- 21	6,932	6,817
Bristol ...	659	- 164	- 87	6,861	6,128
Newport, Mon. ...	502	+ 201	+ 322	2,845	2,604
Cardiff ...	1,463	- 180	...	15,432	12,398
Swansea ...	781	- 303	- 480	9,189	9,989
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	211	- 10	- 52	1,914	2,198
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	295	+ 148	+ 54	3,454	2,950
Glasgow ...	2,330	+ 512	- 155	20,672	17,736
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	143	- 56	- 125	1,841	1,655
TOTAL for above Ports	30,137	- 4,909	- 3,763	300,043	289,882

* Provisional figures. See footnote * in first column on page 360.
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
|| Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 368 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 24th September, 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 ...	1,405,349	11,608	232,730	6,763	1,656,450
2. Claims under consideration ...	47,193	1,424	15,542	908	65,067
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments:—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	159,857	8,045	35,447	5,824	209,173
(b) 14 and 15 ...	—	3,791	—	2,874	6,665
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	46,082	40,471	23,002	35,077	144,632
5. Two months' file:—					
(a) persons aged 16-64 ...	44,345	3,646	30,987	3,649	82,627
(b) persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	551	—	551	1,102
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,611	10	243	3	3,867
Persons on Register (Items 1-4) ...	1,658,481	65,339	306,721	51,446	2,081,987
Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed (Items 1-3(a), 5 (a) and 6) ...	1,660,355	24,733	314,949	17,147	2,017,184

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, AND 20TH AUGUST, 1934.

—	24th September, 1934.			20th August, 1934.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,338,735	239,806	79,940	1,658,481	1,692,319
Boys ...	80,934	4,342	63	85,339	68,715
Women ...	200,264	104,843	1,614	306,721	321,603
Girls ...	47,740	3,705	1	51,446	55,941
Total ...	1,647,673	352,696	81,618	2,081,987	2,136,578
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,376,050	241,763	82,437	1,700,250	1,732,384
Boys ...	62,347	4,376	63	66,786	69,715
Women ...	214,036	108,624	1,615	324,275	338,433
Girls ...	48,518	3,852	1	52,371	54,644
Total ...	1,700,951	358,615	84,116	2,143,682	2,195,212

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Five weeks ended 24th Sept., 1934.		Period 26th September, 1933, to 24th September, 1934.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
	Number.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with year before.	
Men ...	125,289	116,260	+ 58,053	1,329,230	+ 33,459	
Boys ...	28,487	23,179	+ 54,808	220,219	+ 35,182	
Women ...	67,665	54,579	+ 37,643	524,202	+ 891	
Girls ...	27,935	22,651	+ 45,012	209,749	+ 28,736	
TOTAL	249,376	216,669	+ 195,516	2,283,400	+ 98,268	

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th September, 1934, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,212 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th September, 1934. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 24th September, 1934.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	20th Aug., 1934.	25th Sept., 1933.
London Division ...	160,086	31,926	7,337	199,349	+ 3,391	- 39,961
South-Eastern Division ...	66,583	10,798	5,830	83,211	+ 6,951	- 14,321
Brighton ...	2,988	711	331	4,030	+ 466	- 411
Chatham ...	3,657	510	445	4,612	+ 61	- 430
Ipswich ...	2,648	377	197	3,222	+ 68	- 430
Norwich ...	5,268	714	189	6,171	+ 746	+ 124
Rest of Division	52,022	8,486	4,668	65,176	+ 7,102	- 13,034
South-Western Division ...	97,695	12,784	9,181	119,660	+ 6,237	- 13,226
Bristol ...	17,039	2,500	2,957	22,506	+ 312	- 975
Plymouth ...	7,320	1,103	394	8,817	+ 440	- 1,205
Portsmouth ...	6,751	835	900	8,486	+ 1,085	- 162
Reading ...	2,223	295	223	2,741	+ 133	- 406
Southampton ...	8,972	766	557	10,295	+ 692	- 1,625
Swindon ...	1,886	186	229	2,301	+ 122	- 810
Rest of Division	53,054	7,099	3,911	64,064	+ 3,697	- 8,043
Midlands Division ...	189,568	39,983	8,116	237,717	+ 84,313	- 58,012
Birmingham ...	23,774	6,018	1,063	30,855	+ 2,856	- 10,724
Coventry ...	4,988	613	148	5,749	+ 1,708	- 3,917
Cradley Heath ...	2,738	512	40	3,290	+ 880	- 2,143
Derby ...	2,946	682	278	3,906	+ 435	- 981
Leicester ...	4,088	4,671	241	13,750	+ 3,084	+ 2,044
Northampton ...	4,084	1,028	103	5,285	+ 3,822	- 819
Nottingham ...	13,641	2,654	293	16,588	+ 155	- 204
Smetwick ...	2,530	629	44	3,203	+ 491	- 1,763
Stoke-on-Trent ...	15,643	5,306	408	21,357	+ 6,652	- 3,355
Walsall ...	5,906	867	276	7,049	+ 894	- 2,535
West Bromwich ...	2,415	357	77	2,850	+ 235	- 1,348
Wolverhampton ...	7,407	749	329	8,485	+ 320	- 2,064
Rest of Division	94,657	15,827	4,866	115,350	+ 12,981	- 30,203
North-Eastern Division ...	393,068	50,676	26,422	470,066	+ 31,618	- 55,575
Barnsley ...	10,105	444	929	11,478	+ 3,353	- 1,131
Bradford ...	13,970	5,422	397	19,789	+ 3,005	- 3,743
Darlington ...	4,305	2,310	447	7,062	+ 238	- 476
Doncaster ...	2					

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, at July, 1933, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 24th September, 1934, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons 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 350.)

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

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

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons 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 367 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 367.

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

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

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th SEPTEMBER, 1934.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,886	45	6,931	394	16	410	7,280	61	7,341	7,239	61	7,300
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	190,508	561	191,069	67,602	144	67,746	258,110	705	258,815	258,080	705	258,785
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	2,314	2	2,316	520	—	520	2,834	2	2,836	2,821	2	2,823
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	999	2	1,001	32	—	32	1,031	2	1,033	1,031	2	1,033
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7,328	9	7,337	2,717	2	2,719	10,045	11	10,056	9,449	11	9,460
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	717	—	717	80	—	80	797	—	797	794	—	794
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,529	74	1,603	1,016	3	1,019	2,545	77	2,622	2,517	77	2,594
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,273	7	2,280	410	14	424	2,683	21	2,704	2,610	21	2,631
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,173	28	2,201	203	—	203	2,376	28	2,404	2,376	28	2,385
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,620	67	3,687	1,139	20	1,159	4,739	87	4,826	4,725	87	4,812
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,331	46	1,377	310	12	322	1,641	58	1,699	1,577	54	1,631
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8,411	539	8,950	1,868	165	2,033	10,279	704	10,983	10,046	704	10,750
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	4,129	2,501	6,630	2,507	3,279	5,786	6,636	5,780	12,416	6,614	5,778	12,392
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,380	327	2,707	587	81	668	2,967	408	3,375	2,958	408	3,366
Glass Bottles	2,876	155	3,031	1,107	46	1,153	3,983	201	4,184	3,983	201	4,184
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	8,789	904	9,693	827	128	955	9,616	1,032	10,648	9,541	1,027	10,568
Explosives	652	228	880	13	26	39	665	254	919	665	254	919
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,159	189	1,348	63	30	93	1,222	219	1,441	1,222	219	1,441
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	5,212	911	6,123	1,526	139	1,665	6,738	1,050	7,788	6,718	1,049	7,767
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	3,113	6	3,119	646	—	646	3,759	6	3,765	3,757	6	3,763
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	22,916	172	23,088	18,924	50	18,974	41,840	222	42,062	41,837	222	42,059
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,539	129	3,668	941	42	983	4,480	171	4,651	4,457	171	4,628
Tin Plates	2,308	140	2,448	3,833	281	4,114	6,141	421	6,562	6,141	421	6,562
Iron and Steel Tubes	3,195	58	3,253	1,340	27	1,367	4,535	85	4,620	4,535	85	4,620
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,903	200	2,103	1,134	83	1,217	3,037	283	3,320	3,036	282	3,318
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	58,345	1,465	59,810	15,403	712	16,115	73,748	2,177	75,925	72,243	2,167	74,410
Electrical Engineering	5,216	513	5,729	465	88	553	6,001	6,282	5,595	599	6,194	
Marine Engineering, etc.	12,355	33	12,388	1,175	6	1,181	13,530	38	13,568	12,420	37	12,457
Constructional Engineering	5,399	35	5,434	1,175	6	1,181	6,574	41	6,615	6,420	41	6,461
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	20,503	988	21,491	8,710	535	9,245	29,213	1,523	30,736	28,884	1,516	30,400
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams	1,841	139	1,980	235	44	279	2,076	183	2,259	2,022	183	2,205
Tramcars	4,092	32	4,124	1,243	3	1,246	5,335	35	5,370	5,335	34	5,369
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	71,191	177	71,368	2,653	14	2,667	73,844	191	74,035	70,421	186	70,607

* See, however, footnote † on page 371 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	8,754	361	9,115	3,628	140	3,768	12,382	501	12,883	12,329	501	12,830
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,647	48	4,695	248	—	248	4,895	48	4,943	4,765	48	4,813
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,918	2,421	8,339	706	320	1,026	6,624	2,741	9,365	6,608	2,737	9,345
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	3,744	782	4,526	2,021	254	2,275	5,765	1,036	6,801	5,750	1,027	6,777
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,423	530	1,953	714	142	856	2,137	672	2,809	2,137	672	2,809
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,544	418	1,962	333	214	547	1,877	632	2,509	1,877	632	2,509
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	914	12	926	70	6	76	984	18	1,002	980	18	998
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,845	787	2,632	628	292	920	2,473	1,079	3,552	2,452	1,079	3,531
Metal Industries not separately specified	14,781	4,123	18,904	4,088	1,536	5,624	18,869	5,659	24,528	18,637	5,645	24,282
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	14,221	12,183	26,404	12,060	16,154	28,214	26,281	28,337	54,618	26,281	28,337	54,618
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	12,249	26,248	38,497	6,308	14,286	20,594	18,557	40,534	59,091	18,547	40,530	59,077
Total, Cotton	26,470	38,431	64,901	18,368	30,440	48,808	44,838	68,871	113,709	44,828	68,867	113,695
Woolen and Worsted	7,996	6,851	14,847	11,296	14,330	25,626	19,292	21,181	40,473	19,215	21,125	40,340
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	1,298	1,170	2,468	1,035	2,440	3,475	2,333	3,610	5,943	2,332	3,600	5,932
Artificial Silk Yarn	1,125	1,611	2,736	565	1,070	1,635	1,051	2,681	3,732	1,038	2,668	3,706
Linen	4,310	7,101	11,411	1,024	2,523	3,547	5,334	9,824	15,158	903	2,031	2,934
Jute	5,116	5,629	10,745	297	831	1,128	3,413	6,460	9,873	3,412	6,460	9,872
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,073	1,329	2,402	263	720	983	1,336	2,049	3,385	1,110	1,625	2,735
Hosiery	1,355	3,869	5,224	1,810	6,571	8,381	3,165	10,440	13,605	3,124	10,316	13,440
Lace	388	362	750	463	527	990	821	889	1,710	821	889	1,710
Carpets	353	411	764	259	441	700	642	852	1,494	642	848	1,490
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,431	2,405	3,836	356	1,286	1,642	1,787	3,691	5,478	1,617	2,835	4,452
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,953	2,516	10,469	11,657	3,032	14,689	19,250	5,548	24,798	18,045	4,379	22,424
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,344	563	3,907	1,426	287	1,713	4,770	850	5,620	4,767	850	5,617
Leather Goods	1,144	585	1,729	243	199	442	1,387	784	2,171	1,359	773	2,132
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	11,807	8,386	20,193	2,494	12,952	15,446	14,301	21,338	35,639	13,650	20,060	33,710
Dress Making and Millinery	796	3,910	4,706	50	2,036	2,086	846	5,946	6,792	840	5,772	6,612
Hats and Caps (including Straw Hats)	813	998	1,811	398	1,127	1,525	1,211	2,125	3,336	1,196	2,125	3,321
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	840	6,409	7,249	118	4,908	5,026	958	11,317	12,275	701	6,662	7,363
Dress Industries not separately specified	669	576	1,245	254	423	677	923	999	1,922	914	997	1,911
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,646	3,636	15,282	6,422	3,036	9,458	18,068	6,672	24,740	17,879	6,664	24,543
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	12,400											

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.												INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH SEPT., 1934.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1933.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			20TH AUG., 1934.	25TH SEPT., 1933.	26TH SEPT., 1932.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Fishing ...	31,190	1,000	32,190	22.1	4.5	21.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	23.3	6.1	22.8	+ 2.9	+ 1.5	- 2.5	22.8
Mining—																
Coal Mining ...	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	18.7	11.8	18.7	6.6	3.0	6.6	25.3	14.8	25.3	- 4.7	- 8.1	- 13.5	25.3
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,150	30	11,200	20.8	4.0	20.7	4.6	—	4.6	25.4	4.0	25.3	- 2.4	- 16.2	- 26.1	25.3
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,570	30	3,600	28.0	6.7	27.8	0.9	—	0.9	28.9	6.7	28.7	+ 4.3	- 9.7	- 34.9	28.7
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	15.8	2.4	15.7	5.9	0.6	5.8	21.7	3.0	21.5	+ 1.5	- 4.1	- 8.7	21.5
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,070	10	10,080	7.1	—	7.1	0.8	—	0.8	7.9	—	7.9	+ 0.6	- 5.7	- 7.1	7.9
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	12,610	1,440	14,050	12.1	5.1	11.4	8.1	0.2	7.3	20.2	5.3	18.7	- 1.0	- 4.4	- 5.6	18.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,300	220	16,520	13.9	3.2	13.8	2.6	6.3	2.6	16.5	9.5	16.4	+ 0.5	- 3.8	- 13.0	16.1
Non-Metallic Mining Products—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,120	100	12,220	17.9	28.0	18.0	1.7	—	1.7	19.6	28.0	19.7	+ 0.2	- 7.1	- 14.6	19.5
Artificial Stone and Concrete	20,770	1,500	22,270	17.4	4.5	16.6	5.5	1.3	5.2	22.9	5.8	21.8	+ 0.3	- 1.1	- 5.9	21.7
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,940	580	15,520	8.9	7.9	8.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	11.0	10.0	10.9	- 1.0	- 4.4	- 14.7	10.8
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	83,320	6,330	89,650	10.1	8.5	10.0	2.2	2.6	2.3	12.3	11.1	12.3	+ 0.4	- 2.3	- 11.1	12.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,700	41,130	75,830	11.9	6.1	8.7	7.2	8.0	7.7	19.1	14.1	16.4	- 8.5	- 4.4	- 12.9	16.4
Glass Trades—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	22,010	6,150	28,160	10.8	5.3	9.6	2.7	1.3	2.4	13.5	6.6	12.0	- 1.1	- 3.4	- 8.0	12.0
Glass Bottles ...	16,870	2,400	19,270	17.0	6.5	15.7	6.6	1.9	6.0	23.6	8.4	21.7	+ 2.2	- 1.8	- 11.7	21.7
Chemicals, etc.—																
Chemicals ...	75,140	26,250	101,390	11.7	3.4	9.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	12.8	3.9	10.5	—	- 2.6	- 5.9	10.5
Explosives ...	10,740	5,050	15,790	6.1	4.5	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	6.2	5.0	5.8	- 0.5	- 1.6	- 5.7	5.8
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ...	15,930	5,150	21,080	7.3	3.7	6.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	7.7	4.3	6.8	+ 0.3	- 1.3	- 3.8	6.8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	60,170	22,180	82,350	8.7	4.1	7.4	2.5	0.6	2.1	11.2	4.7	9.5	+ 0.2	- 1.7	- 2.8	9.5
Metal Manufacture—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	16,100	100	16,200	19.3	6.0	19.3	4.0	—	3.9	23.3	6.0	23.2	- 1.0	- 14.1	- 21.1	23.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	160,380	4,290	164,670	14.3	4.0	14.0	11.8	1.2	11.5	26.1	5.2	25.5	- 1.8	- 6.5	- 21.6	25.5
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,560	3,220	38,780	9.9	4.0	9.4	2.7	1.3	2.6	12.6	5.3	12.0	- 0.2	- 5.0	- 15.3	12.0
Tin Plates ...	27,010	3,100	30,110	8.5	4.5	8.1	14.2	9.1	13.7	27.7	13.6	21.8	- 7.4	- 2.4	- 23.2	21.8
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	26,360	1,720	28,080	12.1	3.4	11.6	5.1	1.5	4.9	17.2	4.9	16.5	- 0.5	- 12.8	- 27.4	16.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	10.1	5.3	9.3	6.0	2.3	5.4	16.1	7.6	14.7	+ 0.7	- 5.0	- 13.4	14.7
Engineering, etc.—																
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	486,520	41,670	528,190	12.0	3.5	11.3	3.2	1.7	3.1	15.2	5.2	14.4	—	- 8.8	- 16.4	14.4
Electrical Engineering ...	71,340	19,250	90,590	7.3	2.7	6.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	8.0	3.1	6.9	- 0.3	- 6.1	- 9.1	6.9
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	45,460	760	46,220	27.2	4.3	26.8	2.6	0.7	2.6	29.0	5.0	29.4	+ 1.0	- 15.6	- 26.2	29.8
Constructional Engineering ...	28,000	1,200	29,200	19.3	2.9	18.6	4.2	0.5	4.1	23.5	3.4	22.7	+ 0.7	- 9.5	- 15.0	22.4
Construction and Repair of Vehicles—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	235,630	26,090	261,720	8.7	3.8	8.2	3.7	2.0	3.5	12.4	5.8	11.7	- 0.2	- 3.0	- 8.3	11.7
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams ...	14,580	2,640	17,220	12.6	5.3	11.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	14.2	6.9	13.1	+ 0.2	- 4.0	- 8.6	13.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	166,980	2,330	169,310	42.6	7.6	42.2	1.6	0.6	1.5	44.2	8.2	43.7	+ 0.3	- 14.4	- 20.2	43.9
Metal Trades—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	83,390	8,160	91,550	10.5	4.4	10.0	4.3	1.7	4.1	14.8	6.1	14.1	- 0.3	- 5.1	- 15.3	14.0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	25,830	1,720	27,550	17.9	2.8	17.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	18.9	2.8	17.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	- 0.1	17.7
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	73,780	51,790	125,570	8.0	4.7	6.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	9.0	5.3	7.5	—	- 2.8	- 3.3	7.4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,750	10,210	24,960	9.6	5.2	7.8	4.9	1.4	3.5	14.5	6.6	11.3	+ 0.9	- 6.3	- 15.9	11.3
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	15,770	9,470	25,240	9.8	4.4	7.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	11.9	6.7	9.9	- 0.6	- 4.4	- 10.8	9.9
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	9,190	660	9,850	9.9	1.8	9.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	10.7	2.7	10.2	- 0.6	- 3.7	- 10.1	10.3
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	23,490	18,640	42,130	7.9	4.2	6.2	2.6	1.6	2.2	10.5	5.8	8.4	- 1.4	- 3.4	- 8.6	8.4
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	136,820	73,540	210,360	10.8	5.6	9.0	3.0	2.1	2.7	13.8	7.7	11.7	- 0.3	- 2.5	- 7.9	11.6
Textile Trades—																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	98,840	145,160	244,000	14.4	8.4	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.6	26.6	19.5	22.4	- 2.0	+ 0.6	- 18.0	22.4
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	80,920	175,010	255,930	15.1	15.0	15.0	7.8	8.2	8.1	22.9	23.2	23.1	- 1.1	+ 1.3	- 6.3	23.1
Total, Cotton ...	179,760	320,170	499,930	14.7	12.0	13.0	10.2	9.5	9.8	24.9	21.5	22.8	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 12.0	22.7
Woolen and Worsted ...	95,690	135,190	230,880	8.4	5.1	6.4	11.8	10.6	11.1	20.2	17.7	17.5	- 5.9	+ 7.4	- 3.9	17.5
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	16,190	28,940	45,130	8.0	4.0	5.5	6.4	8.5	7.7	14.4	12.5	13.2	- 2.3	- 2.2	- 7.4	13.2
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	13,640	10,890	24,530	8.2	4.5	6.6	3.7	5.2	4.3	11.9	9.7	10.9	- 0.6	+ 1.4	- 6.4	10.9
Linen ...	22,940	49,920	72,860	19.7	14.2	15.9	4.4	5.1	4.9	24.1	19.3	20.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.8	- 9.1	20.8
Jute ...	11,960	22,990	34,950	26.1	24.5	25.0	2.4	3.6	3.2	28.5	28.1	28.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	- 14.0	28.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,970	11,180	18,150	15.4	11.9	13.2	3.8	6.4	5.5	19.2	18.3	18.7	+ 0.4	- 1.3	- 5.9	17.7
Hosiery ...	25,260	88,790	114,050	5.4	4.4	4.6	7.1	7.4	7.3	12.5	11.9	11.9	- 2.6	+ 4.3	+ 0.2	11.8
Lace ...	6,360	9,990	16,350	5.6	3.6	4.4	7.3	5.3	6.1	12.9	8.9	10.5	- 2.0	- 0.7	- 4.3	10.5
Carpets ...	11,100	16,610	27,710	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	5.8	5.1	5.4	- 1.0	- 3.3	- 5.2	5.4
Textiles not separately specified ...	14,740	33,060	47,800	9.7	7.3	8.0	2.4	3.9	3.5	12.1	11.2	11.5	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 7.0	11.0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,900	33,240	113,140	9.5	7.6	8.9	14.6	9.1	13.0	24.1	16.7	21.9	- 0.2	- 1.3	- 11.2	21.4
Leather and Leather Goods—																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	34,090	10,590	44,680	9.8	5.3	8.7	4.2	2.7	3.9	14.0	8.0	12.6	- 1.9	+ 2.2	- 2.2	12.6
Leather Goods ...	12,030	13,500	25,530	9.5	4.3	6.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	11.5	5.8	8.5	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 7.3	8.4
Clothing Trades—																
Tailoring ...	71,970	144,690	216,660	16.4	5.8	9.3	3.5	8.9	7.1	19.9	14.7	16.4	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 3.3	15.9
Dress Making and Millinery ...	9,980	89,480	99,460	8.0	4.4	4.7	0.5	2.2	2.1	8.5	6.6	6.8	- 2.0	- 0.7	- 6.7	6.7
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ...	13,300	21,910	35,210	6.1	4.6	5.1	3.0	5.1	4.4	9.1	9.7	9.5	- 0.4	+ 2.9	- 2.4	9.8
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	9,400	83,960	93,360	8.9	7.6	7.8	1.3	5.9	5.3	10.2						

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	2,451	1,916	4,367	1,819	1,151	2,970
South-Eastern ...	1,572	1,310	2,882	1,744	1,204	2,948
South-Western ...	2,990	1,956	4,946	2,827	1,408	4,235
Midlands ...	1,868	2,688	4,556	1,728	1,882	3,610
North-Eastern ...	7,837	7,252	15,089	6,521	4,812	11,333
North-Western ...	7,451	6,293	13,744	6,500	4,884	11,384
Scotland ...	6,135	7,011	13,146	5,711	5,187	10,898
Wales ...	3,611	2,998	6,609	2,460	1,608	4,068
Great Britain ...	33,915	31,424	65,339	29,310	22,136	51,446

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juvéniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	10,067	8,519	18,586	3,778	3,464	7,242
South-Western ...	1,705	1,686	3,391	765	844	1,609
Midlands ...	2,843	2,554	5,397	1,536	1,377	2,913
North-Eastern ...	3,321	3,692	7,013	1,306	1,208	2,514
North-Western ...	3,170	3,685	6,855	1,404	1,558	2,962
Scotland ...	1,478	1,948	3,426	549	725	1,274
Wales ...	543	495	1,038	253	300	553
Great Britain ...	23,127	22,577	45,704	9,591	9,476	19,067

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentages Unemployed at 24th September, 1934.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,390	91,550	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.0	1.7
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	2.6	0.1	2.7	3.1	0.2	3.3
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	3.6	0.4	4.0	4.0	0.4	4.4
Midlands ...	79,090	66,350	1.8	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.6
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	4.7	1.8	6.5	4.4	1.5	5.9
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	5.5	1.4	6.9	4.2	1.9	6.1
Scotland ...	52,230	43,100	8.2	0.6	8.8	6.5	1.1	7.6
Wales ...	23,170	8,850	5.6	1.8	7.4	9.7	1.4	11.1
Special Schemes ...	2,400	2,300	0.4	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.1
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	4.0	0.9	4.9	3.4	1.0	4.4

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

Divisions.	Week ended 19th Sept., 1934.			Month ended 19th Sept., 1934.			Total number of individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1934.	
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.			Other Educational Institutions.	
				No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	
London ...	2	—	137	14	—	—	1,981	269
S.-Eastern ...	3	3	241	77	1	2	1,873	63
S.-Western ...	4	2	230	141	2	1	1,793	44
Midlands ...	4	2	392	130	1	10	3,289	86
N.-Eastern ...	25	2	3,647	675	—	—	12,808	13
N.-Western ...	24	1	1,853	1,042	—	—	13,846	5
Scotland ...	19	1	3,002	1,229	—	—	11,947	23
Wales ...	18	3	2,790	557	—	—	8,535	3
Great Britain ...	99	14	12,292	3,865	4	13	56,072	506

Of the above Junior Instruction Centres and Classes, 5 Centres and 1 Class were closed for holidays.

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register. The percentages are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, as shown in the Table, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the numbers insured at July, 1934.

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 24th September, 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.

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on the Register						
Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.	
Men, 18-64	800,487	154,324	95,272	73,645	372,931	1,496,659
Boys, 16-17	11,707	1,295	186	—	—	13,188
Women, 18-64	198,590	24,425	11,043	5,997	16,858	256,913
Girls, 16-17	7,219	473	61	—	—	7,753
Total ...	1,018,003	180,517	106,562	79,642	389,789	1,774,513

NUMBERS.						
Men, 18-64	800,487	154,324	95,272	73,645	372,931	1,496,659
Boys, 16-17	11,707	1,295	186	—	—	13,188
Women, 18-64	198,590	24,425	11,043	5,997	16,858	256,913
Girls, 16-17	7,219	473	61	—	—	7,753
Total ...	1,018,003	180,517	106,562	79,642	389,789	1,774,513

PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	53.5	10.3	6.4	4.9	24.9	100.0
Boys, 16-17	88.8	9.8	1.4	—	—	100.0
Women, 18-64	77.3	9.5	4.3	2.3	6.6	100.0
Girls, 16-17	93.1	6.1	0.8	—	—	100.0
Total ...	57.4	10.2	6.0	4.5	21.9	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 24th September, 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.

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1934; GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 29th September 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 which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ... 4,080 Women ... 767	5,037 1,264	9,117 2,031
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	Men ... 158 Women ... 94 Juveniles ... 3	568 316 4	726 410 7
Class (c) ...	Men ... 23 Women ... 23 Juveniles ... 1	51 46 8	74 69 9
Class (d) ...	—	1,453	3,328
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	Men ... 1,839 Women ... 1,396 Juveniles ... 209	3,555 3,266 640	5,394 4,662 849
Employment lost through misconduct ...	Men ... 1,380 Women ... 493 Juveniles ... 139	2,269 910 401	3,649 1,403 540
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ... 230 Women ... 520 Juveniles ... 25	562 1,763 198	792 2,283 223
Not unemployed ...	Men ... 298 Women ... 60 Juveniles ... 5	1,850 674 116	2,148 734 121
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	Men ... 208 Women ... 201 Juveniles ... 9	942 1,207 42	1,150 1,408 51
Other grounds ...	Men ... 391 Women ... 86 Juveniles ... 9	3,437 1,246 125	3,828 1,332 134
Total ...	Men ... 8,733 Women ... 5,101 Juveniles ... 412	18,501 14,082 1,985	27,234 19,183 2,397
Grand Total ...	14,246	34,568	48,814

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	52	1,573	1,625
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 7 Women ... 9 Juveniles ... —	38 10 —	45 19 —
Total Appeals ...	16	48	64

C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	100	168	268
Appeals by Associations ...	40	107	147
Appeals by Claimants ...	80	198	278
Total ...	220	473	693

* 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 374. There were no cases under Class (a).
‡ See note † in first column on page 374.

ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	438,194	100,710
	Temporarily Stopped	208,053	96,747
	Casuals ...	56,811	1,376
	Total ...	703,058	198,833
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	709,120	40,070
	Temporarily Stopped	15,116	2,269
	Casuals ...	22,172	199
	Total ...	746,408	42,538
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	—	708,334	36,088
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ...	—	38,074	6,450
Total ...	—	746,408	42,538
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	115,740	26,806
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	29,599	9,676
	Temporarily Stopped	16,637	5,827
	Casuals ...	957	39
	Total ...	47,193	15,542
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,292,653	177,262
	Temporarily Stopped	239,806	104,843
	Casuals ...	79,940	1,614
	Total ...	1,612,399	283,719

JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS)*

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	7,786	3,526
	Temporarily Stopped	3,920	3,318
	Casuals ...	58	1
	Total ...	11,764	6,845
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	—	7,462	5,588
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...	—	427	154
Total ...	—	7,889	5,742
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	997	521
	Temporarily Stopped	422	387
	Casuals ...	5	—
	Total ...	1,424	908
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	16,672	9,789
	Temporarily Stopped	4,342	3,705
	Casuals ...	63	1
	Total ...	21,077	13,495

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 6th August, 1934, to 1st September, 1934, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other.

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	15,026	261,731	1,408	11,044	16,434	272,755
Lower rates ...	10,783	168,249	1,121	9,754	11,904	178,003
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	3,604	10,197	1,026	1,560	4,630	11,757
Total ...						

CUMULATIVE FIGURES: 1ST OCTOBER, 1933, TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	1,745	6,744	8,489
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	75,308	94,790	170,098
Anomalies Regulations* ...	5,835	20,010	25,845
	686	1,529	2,215
	15,010	35,145	50,155
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	35,131	72,071	107,202
Employment lost through misconduct ...	23,506	40,773	64,279
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	9,245	30,254	39,499
Not unemployed ...	4,836	35,538	38,374
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,832	20,579	25,411
Other grounds ...	6,925	41,268	48,193
Total ...	183,059	396,701	579,760
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,333	7,765	10,098
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	330	3,579	3,909
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	2,353	3,465	5,818
Appeals by Associations ...	740	1,461	2,201
Appeals by Claimants ...	1,350	3,879	5,229
Total ...	4,443	8,805	13,248

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund† for the periods of five weeks ended 29th September, 1934, four weeks ended 25th August, 1934, and five weeks ended 30th September, 1933:—

	Five weeks ended 29th Sept., 1934.	Four weeks ended 25th Aug., 1934.	Five weeks ended 30th Sept., 1933.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,144,000	1,467,000	1,839,000
Employed persons ...	2,124,000	1,447,000	1,804,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,143,000	1,453,000	1,816,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	12,000	2,000	2,000
Total Income ...	6,423,000	4,369,000	5,461,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,209,000	3,513,000	3,748,000
Cost of Administration ...	400,000	337,000	385,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	—	—	512,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	481,000	385,000	—
Miscellaneous Payments ...	10,000	8,000	10,000
Total Expenditure ...	5,100,000	4,243,000	4,655,000
Debt Outstanding||	105,741,000	105,780,000	115,000,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof††	4,260,000	3,394,000	5,025,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, for half-yearly 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.

POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in September, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 864,165, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 10.2 per cent. more than in September, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 520, 522, and 471 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September was 636,957, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a month earlier but an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with September, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 227,208, or 0.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 47.7 per cent. more than in September, 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 September numbered 87,819, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month but 3.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 776,346, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month but 12.0 per cent. more than in September, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-seven showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September as compared with August, while twenty showed decreases. Compared with September, 1933, thirty-one showed increases, including Glasgow (625 per 10,000), Liverpool (138 per 10,000), Aberdeen (125 per 10,000), Sunderland (112 per 10,000), and Burnley (111 per 10,000); the other sixteen showed decreases, including Sheffield (422 per 10,000), and Derby (117 per 10,000).

ENGLAND AND WALES.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 1934.			Rata per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
County of London	30,587	100,202	130,789	304	- 3	+ 15
Birkenhead ...	821	7,931	8,752	579	- 4	+ 46
Birmingham ...	4,451	16,793	21,244	210	- 6	- 8
Blackburn ...	779	4,236	5,015	413	+ 17	- 67
Bolton ...	808	4,898	5,706	322	+ 1	+ 68
Bradford ...	1,145	10,152	11,297	383	+ 71	+ 24
Brighton ...	1,017	2,088	3,105	212	- 3	+ 1
Bristol ...	2,069	7,998	10,067	245	- 1	- 60
Burnley ...	408	3,759	4,167	435	+ 14	+ 111
Cardiff ...	1,281	10,454	11,735	529	+ 5	+ 10
Coventry ...	420	1,818	2,238	122	+ 6	- 1
Croydon ...	764	4,103	4,867	203	+ 3	- 6
Derby ...	553	4,293	4,846	341	- 15	- 117
East Ham ...	613	4,207	4,820	346	+ 9	+ 19
Gateshead ...	663	9,467	10,130	815	+ 16	+ 28
Huddersfield ...	520	1,958	2,478	217	- 13	- 5
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,624	19,422	21,046	658	+ 24	+ 54
Leeds ...	2,805	20,557	23,362	482	+ 1	+ 3
Leicester ...	864	5,003	5,867	243	- 8	- 3
Liverpool ...	5,730	82,709	88,439	1,029	+ 14	+ 138
Manchester ...	3,370	51,408	54,778	723	- 3	- 17
Middlesbrough ...	406	5,786	6,192	444	+ 15	+ 67
Newcastle-on-Tyne	875	21,757	22,632	790	+ 6	+ 34
Norwich ...	756	10,097	10,853	861	+ 8	- 10
Nottingham ...	1,847	11,867	13,714	485	+ 44	+ 44
Oldham ...	916	4,347	5,263	385	+ 3	+ 71
Plymouth ...	532	6,529	7,061	342	+ 4	+ 19
Preston ...	1,275	3,020	4,295	171	- 1	+ 7
St. Helens ...	543	1,856	2,399	204	+ 3	+ 47
St. Helens ...	430	5,805	6,235	579	- 15	+ 28
Salford ...	1,507	9,507	11,014	508	+ 9	+ 97
Sheffield ...	1,670	34,461	36,131	706	- 32	- 422
Southampton ...	1,298	4,288	5,586	315	+ 5	+ 36
Southend-on-Sea ...	274	2,737	3,011	227	+ 24	- 5
South Shields ...	750	3,769	4,519	396	+ 2	+ 32
Stockport ...	552	1,778	2,330	183	- 49	- 8
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,755	8,779	10,546	383	- 14	- 17
Sunderland ...	863	13,200	14,063	750	+ 15	+ 112
Swansea ...	497	7,494	7,991	483	+ 11	+ 61
Wallasey ...	255	1,823	2,078	213	+ 8	+ 30
Walsall ...	513	3,600	4,113	390	- 7	- 9
West Ham ...	2,240	16,815	19,055	674	+ 1	- 21
Wolverhampton ...	535	2,593	3,128	223	- 10	- 6
Total for the above County Boroughs ...	50,994	455,174	506,168	485	- 3	...
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	81,581	555,376	636,957	433	- 2	+ 6
<i>SCOTLAND.</i>						
Glasgow ...	4,718	184,838	189,556	1,716	+ 1	+ 625
Edinburgh ...	712	13,925	20,637	461	- 6	+ 25
Dundee ...	401	7,561	7,962	450	+ 6	+ 65
Aberdeen ...	407	8,646	9,053	535	+ 15	+ 125
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,238	220,970	227,208	1,197	+ 1	+ 386
Total for above 47 areas ...	87,819	776,346	864,165	520	- 2	+ 49

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

† 22nd September in London, 29th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 358-359 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

INCREASED activity in the internal market, combined with favourable weather conditions, led in September to a further marked diminution in the volume of unemployment. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th September, 1934, was 2,282,278 (provisional figure), as compared with 2,397,562 at the end of August, 1934, and 3,849,222 at the end of September, 1933.

At 30th September, 1934, 298,116 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 756,647 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,054,763 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,092,934 at the end of August, 1934, and 1,424,812 at the end of September, 1933.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 678,378 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th September, 1934, as compared with 728,350 at the end of August, 1934, and 1,492,051 at the end of September, 1933.

Of 6,916,315 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 15.2 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the end of August, 1934. At the end of the previous month the corresponding percentage was 15.3, and at the end of August, 1933 (on the basis of a membership of only 3,316,143), 26.3.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment decreased slightly during September. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 356,667 (277,425 men and 79,242 women). At the end of August, 1934, the corresponding total was 357,672, and at the end of September, 1933, 251,951.

At the beginning of September, 1934, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of 4.12 per cent. as compared with September, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 45.79, as compared with 36.17 at the beginning of September, 1933. At 1st September, 1934, 18.77 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 27.02 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

SAAR TERRITORY.‡

There was a slight decrease in unemployment in July, 1934. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 31,954, as compared with 32,042 at the end of June, 1934, and 35,053 at the end of July, 1933.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed an increase during July. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, out of 495,255 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th July, 1934, 24.4 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the previous month the percentages were 23.1 and 5.4, respectively, and in the last week of July, 1933, 22.6 and 5.0. At the end of July, 1934, 319,921 applicants for employment were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 297,744 were unemployed; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 313,276 and 291,913, and at the end of July, 1933, 304,952 and 280,237.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment increased slightly during August, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 52,147 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,198 at the end of the preceding month and 50,207 at the end of August, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,365, 2,280 and 2,783 respectively.

AUSTRIA.¶

There was a further diminution in unemployment during August. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 248,066 (117,547 in Vienna), a decrease of 3.6 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 14.8 per cent. as compared with August, 1933.

HUNGARY.**

Unemployment continued to decline during July. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 45,486, as compared with 46,863 at the end of June, 1934, and 52,351 at the end of July, 1933.

* Statistical supplement to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 5th October, 1934, and *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 10th October, 1934. Berlin.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 5th October, 1934. Paris.

‡ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, September, 1934. League of Nations. Geneva.

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

¶ *La Vie Economique*, September, 1934. Berne.

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

** *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, August, 1934. Budapest.

POLAND.*

Unemployment continued to decrease during July. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 295,149, as compared with 306,387 at the end of June, 1934, and 215,017 at the end of July, 1933.

DANZIG.†

Unemployment declined during July, 1934. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 15,549, as compared with 17,774 at the end of June, 1934, and 28,714 at the end of July, 1933.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

There was a further slight increase in unemployment during September. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 573,600 (provisional figure) as compared with 572,366 at the end of August, 1934, and 622,561 at the end of September, 1933.

SPAIN.†

Unemployment increased during July. According to official statistics 320,907 persons were totally unemployed and 199,940 partially so at the end of July, 1934, giving a total of 520,847. The corresponding figures for June, 1934, were 281,707, 202,287 and 483,994 and for July, 1933, 285,898, 258,939 and 544,837, respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during September and in Norway during August, while in Sweden there was no change during August.

Denmark.—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 373,027 workpeople covered by the returns, 16.9 per cent. (provisional figure) were unemployed at the end of September, 1934, as compared with 15.5 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of August, 1934, and 20.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1933.

Norway.—Out of 24,072 members of trade unions making returns, 24.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1934, as compared with 23.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1934, and 25.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1933.

Sweden.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of August, 1934, was 12.8, as compared with 12.8 (revised figure) at the end of July, 1934, and 19.6 at the end of August, 1933.

FINLAND.**

Returns received by the Minister of Social Affairs from the local unemployment commissions in 65 communes show that, at the end of August, 1934, a total of 11,041 persons were registered with these commissions as unemployed. At the end of the previous month, the number registered in 64 reporting communes was 10,988 and in August, 1933 (in 104 communes), 22,646.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See explanatory article on pages 352-3.)

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1933 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1933, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF 1933 AND 1932, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF 1933 COMPARED WITH 1932.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1933.	Membership at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Membership at end of 1933 compared with end of 1932.		
		1933.			1932.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	2	30,463	153	30,616	32,242	275	32,517	– 5.5	– 44.4	– 5.8
Coal Mining ...	104	551,245	2,337	553,582	552,010	1,949	553,959	– 0.1	4.22.5	– 0.1
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8	9,190	206	9,396	8,106	189	9,295	+ 0.9	+ 9.0	+ 1.1
Pottery and Glass ...	17	13,323	8,816	22,139	24,134	10,160	24,134	– 4.7	– 13.2	– 8.3
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.— Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc. Manufacture	5	58,243	815	59,058	53,231	752	53,983	+ 9.4	+ 8.4	+ 9.4
Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building	96	454,949	4,642	459,591	467,500	4,696	472,196	– 2.7	– 1.1	– 2.7
Textile— Cotton ...	171	115,264	177,005	292,269	121,743	194,241	315,984	– 5.3	– 8.9	– 7.5
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	27	30,418	20,645	51,063	31,248	21,690	52,938	– 2.7	– 4.8	– 3.5
Flax and Jute ...	20	5,258	16,869	22,127	5,102	18,322	23,424	+ 3.1	– 7.9	– 5.5
Hosiery ...	6	5,712	10,578	16,290	5,806	12,060	17,866	– 1.6	– 12.3	– 8.8
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	28	43,137	11,403	54,540	45,358	12,960	58,318	– 4.9	– 12.0	– 8.5
Other Textile ...	27	9,081	9,990	19,071	9,365	10,544	19,909	– 3.0	– 5.3	– 4.2
Clothing— Boot and Shoe ...	8	61,482	27,045	88,527	60,672	26,835	87,507	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
Tailoring and Other Clothing ...	17	24,833	40,109	64,942	25,362	40,941	66,303	– 2.1	– 2.0	– 2.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	7	24,410	5,051	29,461	24,555	5,270	29,825	– 0.6	– 4.2	– 1.2
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture† Furnishing ...	8	20,808	2,625	23,433	21,475	2,627	24,102	– 3.1	– 0.1	– 2.8
Other ...	24	26,593	1,529	28,122	28,024	1,834	29,858	– 5.1	– 16.6	– 5.8
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	27	146,749	38,948	185,697	145,940	38,320	184,260	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.— Bricklayers and Masons ...	4	55,497	...	55,497	57,269	...	57,269	– 3.1	...	– 3.1
Carpenters and Joiners ...	1	101,342	...	101,342	107,250	...	107,250	– 5.5	...	– 5.5
Painters and Decorators ...	7	38,045	...	38,045	40,482	...	40,482	– 6.0	...	– 6.0
Builders Labourers ...	5	21,147	...	21,147	25,329	...	25,329	– 16.5	...	– 16.5
Other ...	20	43,867	...	43,867	44,241	...	44,241	– 0.8	...	– 0.8
Other Manufacturing Industries‡ ...	25	13,400	4,286	17,686	13,028	5,534	18,562	+ 2.9	– 22.6	– 4.7
Transport and General Labour— Railway Service ...	8	376,912	4,679	381,591	394,474	4,610	399,084	– 4.5	+ 1.5	– 4.4
Water Transport ...	14	68,097	60	68,157	77,281	160	77,441	– 11.9	– 62.5	– 12.0
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	19	632,451	32,603	665,054	628,633	31,408	660,041	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
Commerce, Distribution and Finance— Commerce and Distribution ...	14	134,115	51,362	185,477	130,007	49,865	179,872	+ 3.2	+ 3.0	+ 3.1
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	22	74,910	7,460	82,370	74,590	7,417	82,007	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
National and Local Government§ ...	258	333,547	78,169	411,716	318,166	73,033	391,199	+ 4.8	+ 7.0	+ 5.2
Teaching ...	21	79,027	156,982	236,009	76,854	156,060	232,914	+ 2.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Entertainments and Sport... †	9	16,187	4,253	20,440	17,539	4,405	21,944	– 7.7	– 3.5	– 6.9
Miscellaneous ‡	34	35,548	8,607	44,155	36,322	8,320	44,642	– 2.1	+ 3.4	– 1.1
TOTALS ¶	1,063	3,655,250	727,277	4,382,527	3,694,178	744,477	4,438,655	– 1.1	– 2.3	– 1.3

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1931, 1932 AND 1933.

Group of Unions.*	Males.					Females.					Totals.				
	1913.	1920.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1913.	1920.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1913.	1920.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	20	207	34	32	31	1	3	1	...	...	21	210	35	32	31
Mining and Quarrying ...	919	1,150	563	561	560	1	8	2	2	3	920	1,158	565	563	563
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	559	1,154	556	521	513	1	17	6	5	6	560	1,171	562	526	519
Textile— Cotton ...	158	166	131	122	115	214	295	208	194	177	372	461	339	316	292
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	58	86	48	45	43	9	32	15	13	11	67	118	63	58	54
Other Textile ...	48	81	56	51	51	36	174	65	63	58	84	255	121	114	109
Clothing ...	83	110	89	86	86	25	126	70	68	67	108	236	159	154	153
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture† Paper, Printing, etc. ...	45	81	54	49	47	1	6	5	5	4	46	87	59	54	51
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	84	156	145	146	147	7	72	39	39	39	91	227	184	185	186
Other Manufacturing Industries**	53	93	53	52	51	...	47	22	21	18	243	563	300	275	260
Transport and General Labour— Railway Service ...	327	606	401	394	377	...	12	5	5	5	327	618	406	399	382
Water Transport ...	146	193	91	77	68	...	1	...	...	...	146	194	91	77	68
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	542	1,512	685	629	632	24	173	35	31	33	566	1,685	720	660	665
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	100	279	201	205	209	20	121	57	57	59	120	400	258	262	268
National and Local Government§ ...	211	375	318	318	334	23	95	68	73	78	234	470	386	391	412
Teaching ...	49	64	75	77	79	64	136	154	156	157	113	200	229	233	236
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous †	57	129	57	54	52	3	24	12	13	13	60	153	69	67	65
TOTALS ¶	3,702	7,004	3,857	3,694	3,655	433	1,342	764	745	728	4,135	8,346	4,621	4,439	4,383

* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of certain large Unions the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries, and which are included for the purpose of this Table under "Transport and General Labour" or "Commerce and Distribution."
 † Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom see under "Building."
 ‡ Chemicals, Leather, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.
 § The figures exclude Teachers, Tramway Workers and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."
 ¶ Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
 ** The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes the membership of Irish Free State and overseas branches (numbering about 54,000 in 1933, of whom 25,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 8,000 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of Unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one society and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the "National and Local Government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it would appear improbable from the information available that the number of persons who are members of more than one society exceeded 20,000 at the end of 1933.
 †† Comprising the "Pottery and Glass"; "Food, Drink and Tobacco"; and "Other Manufacturing Industries" groups shown separately in Table I.

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

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £615 in the weekly full-time wages of 18,500 workpeople. No reduction in rates of wages were reported.

The largest group of workpeople affected consisted of coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to nearly 1½ per cent. on current rates. Other groups of workpeople included penmakers in the Birmingham district and flint glass makers at Stourbridge and other places, whose wages were increased under the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, and workpeople in the firebrick making industry in the Stourbridge district, who received increases in wages under an award of the Industrial Court.

Of the total increase of £615 per week, about £370 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based upon the proceeds of the coal mining industry, about £120 to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, about £75 to an award of the Industrial Court, and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1934.

The changes reported in the nine completed months of 1934 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £34,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 358,000 workpeople and in a net decrease of nearly £2,700 in those of over 32,000 workpeople.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	36,800	100	£ 2,830	£ 20
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	13,000	50	1,050	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	26,750	100	2,730	5
Iron and Steel ...	23,100	2,600	1,570	80
Engineering ...	6,800	195	850	30
Other Metal ...	7,700	9,850	3,100	940
Textile ...	5,000	8,300	440	560
Clothing ...	1,500	1,700	130	205
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,500	350	200	50
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	6,750	...	500	...
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	34,500	400	3,100	40
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	29,100	150	2,870	10
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	83,100	3,000	7,600	180
Transport ...	55,200	1,130	5,400	65
Public Administration Services ...	5,700	4,450	290	490
Other ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	358,300	32,375	33,700	2,680

In the corresponding nine months of 1933, there were net increases of £18,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 137,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £79,700 in those of 885,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported in September.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Devonshire ...	30 Sept.	Male workers ...	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change—10s. 10d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 22s. 7d. at 18 and to 32s. at 21 years and over.
	Shropshire ...	30 Sept.	Male workers ...	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years, and of 1s. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 18 years remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change—10s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 23s. 6d. at 18 and to 31s. at 21 years and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by 4d. per shift (to 7s. 14d. at the majority of the collieries).‡
Firebrick Manufacture.	Stourbridge, Dudley, Brierley Hill, Kingswinford, Lye and Rowley Regis.§	1st pay period after 17 Sept.	Female workers ...	Increase of 1s. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years of age and over, of 9d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years, and of 4½d. per week for those under 18. Minimum time rates after change include: labourers, 46s.; brickmakers, 59s. 6d.; boys and youths, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 37s. at 20 years.
				Increase of 7½d. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 18 years of age and over, and for pieceworkers under 18 years working in setting, drawing and loading gangs, etc., and of 4½d. per week for timeworkers under 18. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 18 years and over, 28s. 6d.
Flint Glass Making.	Various districts in England and Scotland.¶	1st pay day in Sept.	Flint glass makers ...	Increase of 1½d. per turn.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 6d.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1st Sept.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age.	Increase of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 68s. 8d. and 59s. 2d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 49s. 2d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 61s. 2d.; charge hands in shanking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 53s. 2d.; others, 41s.
			Apprentices ...	Increase of 10s. of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase of 10s. of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 21s. 4d.
			Female pieceworkers ...	Increase

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Passenger Road Transport.	Doncaster ...	Pay week ending 25 Sept.	Conductors employed in corporation tramway and omnibus services— Male conductors ... Female conductors ...	New scale of rates adopted, resulting generally in increase varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour for adults. Rates after change: 5d. at under 16½ years, increasing yearly, or half yearly, to 9½d. at 20 years and to 1s. 1d. at 23½ years and over. Scale of rates extended, resulting in an increase of ½d. per hour after two years' service, and of 1½d. per hour after three years' service. Rates after change: 6½d., increasing each year to 8½d. after three years' service.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 18, as compared with 34 in the previous month and 31 in September, 1933. In these new disputes about 2,400 workpeople were directly involved and 300 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 6 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 24, involving about 4,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at about 29,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	...	6	6	1,100	2,000
Brick ...	1	...	1	350	9,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	3	4	1,150	13,000
Textile ...	1	4	5	1,000	5,000
Other ...	3	5	8	500	2,000
Total, September, 1934	6	18	24	4,100	29,000
<i>Total, August, 1934 ...</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>15,600</i>	<i>65,000</i>
<i>Total, September, 1933</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>11,700</i>	<i>70,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 18 disputes beginning in September, 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; and 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
BRICKMAKING:— Workpeople employed in brick-making—Belfast.	350	...	1934. 20 Aug.	1934. 29 Sep.‡	For the restoration of wage reductions, made in 1932, of 1d. per hour on time work and ½d. per 1,000 bricks on piece work.	Settlement reached providing for increases of ½d. per hour on time work and ½d. per 1,000 bricks on piece work.§
ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Wire drawers and kindred workers—Manchester (one firm).	450	...	2 July	...	For reinstatement of sixteen men dismissed for alleged failure to maintain a required output, and against reorganisation of work involving time studies and a new system of piece rates.	No settlement reported.
Machinemen—near Oldham (one firm).	400-500	...	26 Sep.	29 Sep.	Against the introduction of a new piece work price.	Work resumed; question at issue to be dealt with through recognised conciliation procedure in the engineering trade.
WOOLLEN INDUSTRY:— Workpeople employed in the woollen industry—near Manchester (one firm).	500	...	30 Aug.	1 Sep.	For higher rates of pay ...	Concessions made in certain departments, partially by increases in hourly rates and partially by new systems of payment calculated to yield higher earnings.
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:— Gramophone record pressers—Tonbridge (one firm).	193	...	11 Sep.	12 Sep.	Against proposed reduction in piece work rates.	Notices of proposed reduction withdrawn; a meeting between the firm and the trade union concerned to take place at a later date for the purpose of discussing any alteration in conditions or rates of pay.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.
‡ I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
§ Except at one works, where work was not resumed owing to the employer not accepting the terms of settlement.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 43%
Food only ... 25%

FOOD.

At 1st October the average level of retail food prices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly below that of a month earlier. The prices of potatoes showed a further fall in most districts, and there were slight reductions in the average prices of some other commodities. On the other hand the prices of milk were increased in the majority of areas at the beginning of October.

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 25 per cent. at 1st October, 1934, as compared with 26 per cent. at 1st September, 1934, and 23 per cent. at 30th September, 1933.

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

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

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (−) at 1st October, 1934, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1934.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	40	40	40	41
Thin Flank ...	10	12	11	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	24	25	25	26
Thin Flank ...	−10	−1	−6	−5
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	45	47	46	47
Breast ...	15	15	15	16
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	47	37	42	43
Breast ...	−7	−1	−4	−4
Bacon (streaky)* ...	27	28	27	30
Fish ...	110	86	98	100
Flour ...	20	20	20	21
Bread ...	34	34	34	36
Tea ...	25	34	30	30
Sugar (granulated) ...	18	11	15	14
Milk ...	87	90	89	66
Butter—				
Fresh ...	−12	−4	−8	−8
Salt ...	−20	−17	−19	−18
Cheese† ...	−4	−1	−2	−3
Margarine ...	−22	−22	−22	−22
Eggs (fresh) ...	40	33	36	39
Potatoes ...	43	26	34	50
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	26	25	25	26

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 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 October the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st October showed increases in many towns, and on the average were 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 October, 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 pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st October, 1934, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st September, 1934, and 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1934.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1934:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	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 (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	41	30	25	18	25	1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ...	19	10	10	4	1	Sept. 31
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	714	638	567	562	548	Aug.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	32	16	8	1	5	May
Finland ...	837	718	756	777	756	Aug.
France (Paris) ...	506	525	449	408	381	Sept.
Germany ...	518**	508**	431**	392**	370	Aug.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	46	30	14	11	19	Aug.
Italy ...	525	418	198	178	23	June
Norway ...	51	40	34	32	36	Aug.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	80	93	79	79	83	May
Sweden ...	72	77	71	65	68	Apr.
Switzerland ...	52	40	24	16	14	Aug.
United States ...	44	19	1	5	12	25 Aug.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	47	25	23	16	21	Aug.
Canada ...	49	10	-8††	-5††	2	Sept.
India (Bombay) ...						
Native families ...	36	0	2	-5††	-10††	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	34	Aug.
New Zealand ...	43	18†	8	4	10	Aug.
South Africa ...	9	4	-6††	-2††	3	Aug.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
		July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	47	43	38	43	1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	5	Sept.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	559	Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	665	629	597	596	591	Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	66	July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	27	July
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	869	Aug.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	492†	465†	417†	416†	422	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	23	Sept.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	625	545	415	375	40	June
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	282††	265††	250††	244	244	June
Milan ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	320	July
Rome ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	283	July
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	50	Aug.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	55	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	29	Aug.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	675	505	365	285	36	June.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	41†	25†	20†	18†	19	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	23	Sept.
India (Bombay) ...							
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	0	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	52	Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	45†	31**	27	29	Aug.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	16	Aug.

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ New series.
§ Figure for June.
|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. ** Figure for August. †† Decrease.
‡‡ Figure for July to December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in September was 417,* as compared with 141† in the previous month, and with 139‡ in September, 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September numbered 25, as compared with 29 in the previous month, and with 18 in September, 1933.

Railway Service.	Factories and Workshops (continued).
Brakemen, Goods Guards ... 3	Cotton ... 2
Engine Drivers, Motormen ... 2	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... 1
Firemen ... 3	Other Textile Manufacture ... 1
Guards (Passenger) ... 6	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ... 3
Permanent Way Men ... 6	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 5
Porters ... 1	Food and Drink ... 5
Shunters ... 1	General Woodwork and Furniture ... 5
Mechanics ... 2	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 1
Labourers ... 8	Rubber Trades ... 1
Other Grades ... 8	Gas Works ... 1
Contractors' Servants ... 25	Electric Generating Stations ... 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 25	Other Industries ... 1
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Underground ... 327	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 3
Surface ... 3	Buildings ... 10
TOTAL, MINES ... 330*	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 56
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	USE OR WORKING OF TRAMWAY ... 1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... 4	Total (excluding Seamen) ... 417
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ... 4	SEAMEN.
Metal Extracting and Refining ... 5	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... 17
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ... 5	" " Steam and Motor ... 17
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ... 8	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... 1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ... 1	" " Steam and Motor ... 5
Shipbuilding ... 3	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 23
Other Metal Trades ... 1	Total (including Seamen) ... 440

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 285; the total number of deaths reported was 5.§

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.§	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch ... 5
Smelting of Metals ... 1	Tar ... 2
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	Oil ... 4
Shipbreaking ... 1	TOTAL ... 11
Printing ... 1	(e) CHROME ULCEATION.
Tinning of Metals ... 1	Dyeing and Finishing ... 1
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 2	Chromium Plating ... 4
White and Red Lead Works ... 2	TOTAL ... 5
Pottery ... 2	Total, Cases ... 28
Vitreous Enamelling ... 2	II. Deaths.
Electric Accumulator Works ... 2	LEAD POISONING.§
Paint and Colour Works ... 4	Smelting of Metals ... 1
Indiarubber Works ... 4	Paint and Colour Works ... 1
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	Painting of Buildings ... 1
Shipbuilding ... 1	TOTAL ... 3
Other Industries ... 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Painting of Buildings ... 1	Oil ... 2
TOTAL ... 10	TOTAL, Deaths ... 5
(b) OTHER POISONING.	
Aniline ... 1	
(c) ANTHRAX.	
Wool ... 1	

* Including 265 killed at Gresford Colliery, near Wrexham.
† Revised number.
‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
§ In addition, two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories were reported.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SEPTEMBER, 1934.

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

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,356,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1933, in respect of the same 142 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Sept., 1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties	£ 180,400	£ 11,300	£ 21,100	£ 4,700	£ 19,400	£ 236,900 - 36.8
Yorkshire*	988,600	51,500	58,300	64,800	71,400	1,234,600 + 16.8
Lancs. & Cheshire*	524,000	21,600	161,900	63,700	72,800	844,000 - 34.4
North and West-Midland Counties*	731,100	165,000	122,700	54,500	167,900	1,241,200 - 30.2
South-Midland and Eastern Counties*	256,400	41,000	33,600	7,000	18,900	356,900 + 8.0
Outer London†	1,509,000	246,500	123,900	39,400	147,200	2,066,000 + 25.1
South-Eastern Counties ...	437,000	20,500	11,900	6,000	50,000	525,400 + 1.6
South-Western Counties ...	118,500	...	42,700	2,000	13,900	177,100 + 10.8
Wales and Mon.	264,700	2,000	4,500	5,000	24,600	300,800 + 29.5
SCOTLAND ...	129,200	6,200	13,600	144,500	85,000	378,500 - 0.6
TOTAL, Sept., 1934	5,138,900	565,600	594,200	391,600	671,100	7,361,400 - 5.3
Total, Sept., 1933	5,674,800	263,700	392,900	764,400	673,500	7,769,300

AUGUST, 1934.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 141 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during August, 1934. Returns for the latter month are now available for all 146 of the Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,570,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £5,663,600, compared with £8,842,300 in July, 1934, and £5,138,500 in August, 1933. Of the total for August, 1934, dwelling houses accounted for £3,980,900; factories and workshops, £231,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £357,900; churches, schools and public buildings, £530,800; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £562,800.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

FENCING OF OVERHEAD MILLGEARING.

Section 10 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requires that every part of the millgearing (the term used in the Act for machinery commonly called "transmission machinery") must either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as if it were securely fenced. The occupier is liable to a penalty of £10 for non-compliance. Overhead shafting and other millgearing, equally with such millgearing as may be nearer the floor level, must therefore be securely fenced if any person is exposed to danger from it, e.g., when approaching it by ladder or other means to attend to belts, oiling, or for any other purpose. If in such circumstances unfenced millgearing occasions an accident to any person employed or working in the factory, the occupier of the factory is liable, by section 136, to a penalty of £100.

The above requirement is very far-reaching, but nevertheless overhead millgearing is frequently left entirely unfenced, its position being relied upon, in effect, to satisfy the legal requirement; but it is then essential that the machinery while in motion is not approached by any person for any purpose, and the occupier must use due diligence to ensure that such approach does not take place. If an accident occurs it is not a sufficient defence to say that the worker was negligent or careless, or that he was not supposed or required to do what he had done, or even that he had disregarded or acted contrary to instructions.

A case in which a worker in a factory was injured by unfenced overhead millgearing when completing repairs to a broken driving belt, was the subject of proceedings in 1933, under section 136 of the

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); North and West Midland Counties (one); and South-Midland and Eastern Counties (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

Act, in the Hull City Police Court. The man had climbed on pipes three feet below the shaft, which was ten feet above the floor and revolved at 150 revolutions per minute. The motor driving the shaft was not stopped as it might have been. The man's jacket became entangled in a coupling on the shaft, and he was whirled round several times and seriously injured. He had been verbally warned on previous occasions to be careful when so engaged. The practice of replacing belts with the shafting in motion was said to be forbidden, and there were notices in other parts of the works to that effect.

On the evidence the stipendiary magistrate dismissed the case, holding that the millgearing was in such a position as to be equally safe as if it had been fenced. The case was, however, taken on appeal to the High Court, where it was held that the machinery should have been fenced, and that an offence had been committed. The case was remitted to the lower Court for conviction, and the firm were fined £5 and costs. *Crawford v. British Extracting Co. Ltd. King's Bench Division (Divisional Court).* 1st May, 1934.

It is stated by the Home Office that many similar decisions have been given in recent years by the High Court.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer, charged with underpaying a male worker, failing to keep adequate records, and failing to post Trade Board notice M.D. (16), was fined £1 10s., 15s., and 5s., respectively. He was ordered to pay £30 arrears of wages, and two guineas costs.—*Rex v. Edward Evans. Lambeth Police Court, 18th September, 1934.*

An employer, charged with underpaying a male worker, and failing to keep adequate records, was fined £5 and £2, respectively, and ordered to pay £5 arrears of wages.—*Rex v. Percy William Cleaver a partner in the firm of Cleaver & Branney, Chelmsford Police Court, 21st September, 1934.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-34.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that the following draft Regulations* have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, namely, the Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Persons under Sixteen) Regulations, 1934.

A copy of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the secretary to the Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Any objection by, or on behalf of, persons affected by the draft Regulations, must be sent to the secretary on or before 2nd November, 1934. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

(Signed) W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

5th October, 1934.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 10233/34. (27.9.34.)

SECTION 1 (1) OF 1922 ACT (AS AMENDED) AND SECTION 9 (1) OF 1934 ACT—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT—DEFINITION OF "DEPENDENT CHILD."

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 disallowed in respect of the claimant's son, Albert.

† The question referred to the Court of Referees was whether the claimant was entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of

* Provisional Regulations on this subject have been made by the Minister of Labour: see notice in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 352.
† Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1933 (price 6s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued, also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for July, 1934.

his youngest son, Albert, as from 26th July, 1934, the date on which the Unemployment Insurance Act 1934 (with immaterial exceptions) came into operation.

"The claimant's youngest son attained the age of fourteen years on 14th May, 1934. On and from 26th July he has been employed from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. each evening (excluding Sundays) in the occupation of delivering newspapers, from which he has derived a remuneration of 2s. 6d. a week.

"Before the claimant is entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of his son, Albert, it must be proved that his son is a dependent child (section 1 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1922).

"A dependent child is defined by section 9 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1934.

"The claimant's youngest son is not a dependent child as defined by paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 9 (1) of the 1934 Act, and the question which has arisen is whether he is a dependent child as defined by paragraph (c) of that subsection.

"This depends upon whether the claimant's youngest son is a person in whose case the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, as hereinafter adapted for the purposes of this paragraph, are fulfilled (or would be fulfilled, if he were an insured contributor).

"The adaptations are to be found in subsection (2) of section 9 of the Act of 1934.

"One of the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit is contained in section 7 (1) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1920, which, as adapted by subsection (2) of section 9 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1934, reads 'that he proves he has been continuously unemployed'.

"By section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1920, a person shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit unless that occupation is such as is described in the latter part of section 7 (2) (a).

"The claimant's youngest son is clearly following the occupation of delivering newspapers, from which he is deriving some remuneration. He, therefore, cannot be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following that occupation, unless it could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment.

"Unless a person has a usual employment to which any occupation which he follows can be said to be additional, it cannot be said that his occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment'. (Decision 2182/29*).

"The claimant's youngest son has had no employment other than that which he follows each evening from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

"Either the occupation which this boy is following is his usual employment, or he has no usual employment to which the delivery of newspapers can be said to be additional.

"In either view the claimant's son cannot be deemed to be unemployed on a day on which he is following his occupation from which he derives remuneration. He cannot, therefore, prove that he has been continuously unemployed. He is, therefore, not a person in whose case the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, as . . . adapted . . . are fulfilled (or would be fulfilled if he were an insured contributor).

"The claimant's youngest son is not, therefore, a dependent child as defined by paragraph (c) of section 9 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1934, and the claimant is not entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of him."

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.

EXERCISE OF CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT POWERS, AND ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE.

Under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, incorporated later in section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, Local Education Authorities were empowered to give boys and girls under the age of 18 assistance with respect to choice of employment; and by section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, any Local Education Authorities exercising these "choice of employment" powers were required, as from 1st April, 1924, also to undertake additional duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit claimed by any such persons in their areas.

A model form of proposal, to be used by Local Education Authorities which desired to exercise "choice of employment" powers, was issued by the Board of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, in 1924. The Minister of Labour, to whom the responsibility of the central control of the "choice of employment" administration by Local Education Authorities was transferred from the Board of Education in 1927, has now prepared, with the agreement of the Consultative Committee representing the associations of Education Authorities, a revised model form of proposal, embodying the alterations necessitated by the passing of the Unemployment Act, 1934. This form of proposal is for the guidance not only of Local Education Authorities which newly desire to take up "choice of employment" powers, but also of those which desire to continue to exercise powers they have been exercising hitherto.

Part I of the form of proposal sets out the arrangements which the Authority propose to make for giving to juveniles (i.e., boys and girls under the age of 18) assistance with respect to the choice of suitable employment; and Part II specifies the duties which the Authority propose to undertake in connection with the

* See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 74 (Pamphlet No. 3/1929)

administration of unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance in relation to juveniles.

The form of proposal is embodied in a Circular,* which also contains a memorandum by the Ministry of Labour on the exercise of "choice of employment" powers by an Education Authority. The memorandum deals with such matters as the composition of the committee which will control the exercise of the Authority's powers; the best methods of advising children on their choice of a career; "after-care," or the industrial supervision of children after they have started in employment; the transfer of information from the Juvenile Employment Bureau to the adult Employment Exchange, etc., etc.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

CLERICAL OFFICERS: CIVIL SERVICE.—The Civil Service Clerical Association submitted to the Court a claim that clerical officers who, after passing one of the post-war limited examinations, were medically rejected for establishment, but who, on further medical examination, were certified as medically fit and subsequently appointed to the clerical class, shall, where it can be certified that they performed the duties of the clerical grade in which they were subsequently established during the period between medical rejection and establishment, be placed at that point in the appropriate salary scale which they would have attained had they been appointed to the clerical class at the time of medical rejection. The claim was opposed by the Treasury.

The Court decided in favour of the claim, with effect as from 1st October, 1934. *Award No. 1595*; dated 24th September, 1934.

HEALTH INSURANCE OFFICERS: MINISTRY OF HEALTH.—The staff side of the Ministry of Health Departmental Whitley Council submitted to the Court a claim that the salary of Health Insurance officers should be increased from £5 a week by annual increments of 7s. a week to a maximum of £8 a week, subject to the appropriate abatement so long as half the emergency reductions continue in force, and that the first increment on the new scale be paid as from 1st January, 1934. The claim was opposed by the official side of the Ministry of Health Departmental Whitley Council.

The Court awarded that the salary of the officers concerned shall be £5 a week rising by annual increments of 5s. a week to a maximum of £6 10s. a week, subject to the appropriate percentage economy reduction now in force, the first increment to be paid as from 1st June, 1934. *Award No. 1596*; dated 24th September, 1934.

MOTOR OMNIBUS DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS AND GARAGE STAFF: THAMES VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED: HIGH WYCOMBE GARAGE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, the persons employed by the Thames Valley Traction Company, Limited, at their High Wycombe garage are not in accordance with section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. This section provides that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, any person employed by the holder of a road service licence in connection with the operation of a public service vehicle shall not be less favourable than those which would have to be observed by a contractor under the Fair Wages Clause in Government contracts.

The union contended that the Company are acting in contravention of section 93 (1), in that the wages, hours, and conditions of service of drivers, conductors, and inside staff, at the Company's High Wycombe garage are less favourable than those recognised by employers and trade societies in the district as defined by them; alternatively, that the wages paid, and the conditions of employment, do not conform to those which in practice prevail amongst good employers in that district; or, alternatively, that they are less favourable than those recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar. The Company contended that the persons employed by them inside their garage at High Wycombe are not persons employed in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles, and that therefore they do not come within section 93 of the Act. They also objected to the present claim being made in regard to a portion only of the larger district which the Union had submitted on a previous occasion to the Court as being the district to be regarded for the purposes of the Fair Wages Clause, and they submitted that the Court ought not to deal with the case on the basis of the smaller district. It was contended, moreover, that, even within the limited district now submitted by the Union, the wages and conditions of employment of the men concerned were not in contravention of the Fair Wages Clause.

In their Award, the Court stated that they saw no reason for departing from the district as defined in their previous Award, by dividing it into two separate districts in which two different sets of rates of wages and conditions of employment should be taken as obtaining. They accordingly decided that the claim, in so far as drivers and conductors employed at the Company's High Wycombe garage is concerned, had not been established. As regards the indoor staff employed at the garage, the Court decided that they are not persons employed in connection with the operation of public service vehicles. *Award No. 1597*, dated 3rd October, 1934.

* C.E. Circular No. 9. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T. (10), dated 29th September, 1934, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 28th November, 1934.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (33), dated 4th October, 1934, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 2nd December, 1934.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T. (9), dated 26th September, 1934, confirming the fixing of additional overtime rates for male and female workers in the scissors section of the trade, and specifying 8th October, 1934, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The Cellulose Solutions Regulations, 1934.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1933 (page 273), the Home Secretary issued on 23rd June, 1933, a notice that he proposed to make regulations dealing with the manufacture, use, and storage of cellulose solutions. A revised draft of the proposed Regulations was issued on 18th May, 1934; and on 13th September the Home Secretary made, under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Cellulose Solutions Regulations, 1934,* substantially in accordance with the revised draft of 18th May. The Regulations will come into force on 1st November, 1934.

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 RETURNS.—*Agricultural returns of England and Wales. Acreage under crops and grass and numbers of live stock on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales, as returned by occupiers on 4th June, 1934.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; gratis]. Contains returns of workers employed in agriculture: see page 351 of this GAZETTE.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—*Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the two years ended 30th September, 1933.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.]; see page 351 of this GAZETTE.

CENSUS.—*Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Bedford. Part II. County of Berks. Part II. County of Sussex. Part II.* [S.O. publications; price 9d., 9d., and 1s. 3d., respectively.]

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final report on the fourth Census of Production (1930). Part III. The food, drink and tobacco trades; the chemical and allied trades; the paper, printing and stationery trades.* Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 8s.]

CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT, ETC.—*Choice of employment and administration of unemployment insurance and assistance with respect to boys and girls under the age of 18.* C.E. Circular No. 9. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]; see page 382 of this GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1933. Part I. General.* [H.C. 117; price 9d.]

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—*Factory and Workshop Acts. Industrial accidents. Descriptions of certain accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. 1st October, 1934. Vol. VI.* Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Report on juvenile employment for the year 1933 (based on the Reports of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment).* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]; see page 349 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—(i) *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1933, and the twenty-sixth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a statistical appendix to both reports.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.]; see page 355 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1933.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 10s.]. (iii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1934.* [Cmd. 4708; price 1d.]; see page 354 of this GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—*Statistical year-book of the League of Nations, 1933-34.* League of Nations. [Geneva, 1934; price 10s.]

* *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 990.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post-free).

PUBLIC HEALTH.—*On the state of the public health. Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1933.* [S.O. publication; price 4s. 6d.]

RAILWAYS STAFF.—*Railways (Staff). Return of staff employed by the railway companies of Great Britain and of staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in connection with their railways during the week ended 10th March, 1934, compared with the week ended 11th March, 1933. (A) Number of persons employed. (B) Rates of pay and average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades.* Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 0d.]; see page of this 354 GAZETTE.

VITAL STATISTICS.—*Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1933.* [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Chemistry, physics and biology. Choice of Career Series No. 1. Revised July, 1934.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY.—*World Economic Survey, 1933-34.* League of Nations. [Geneva, 1934; price 6s.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1934.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Scarborough: **Repairs and Painting:** Carr & Sons, Scarborough.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Anchors, Stockless: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Barge:** Power Boat Co., Ltd., Hythe.—**Barrels, Steel:** Mechans, Ltd., Scotstoun.—**Battery Containers:** India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Biscuits, Cabin:** Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blading for Turbines:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan.—**Blocks, Steel:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Blooms, Steel:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Boilers, Water Tube:** Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Scotstoun. Subcontractors for Mechanical Stokers: International Combustion Ltd., Derby. Subcontractors for Economisers: E. Green & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield. Subcontractors for Fans: Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast. Subcontractors for Reducing and De-superheating Plant: James Gordon & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Subcontractors for Feed Pump: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Subcontractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Boring and Turning Mill:** Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry. Subcontractors for Electrical Equipment: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Switches, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley.—**Cable, Submarine, P.I., etc.:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Carpets, Rugs and Mats:** Thos. Bond Worth & Sons, Ltd., Stourport; Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; John Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; James Templeton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Castings, Bronze:** Paisley Brass Works, Ltd., Paisley; A. Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Cells, Inert:** Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926) Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Centres for Gyroscopes:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Weir Precision Engineering Ltd., Southampton.—**Cloth, Blue:** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey and Leeds.—**Collars, White, Soft and Stiff:** A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E. or Coleraine, Ireland.—**Compressing Plant:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Subcontractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Compressors:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Subcontractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Subcontractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Connectors, Cross:** W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Covers, End and Cut Off Valves for Accelerators:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Crane, Seaplane:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew. Subcontractors for Motors: Veritys, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Subcontractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Drawers, Knitted, Long and Short:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Hearnor; Moore Eady & Murott Goode, Ltd., Derby.—**Drill, Satin:** Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Electric Hot-cupboards:** Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** Pyrene Company, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Forks and Spoons, E.P.N.S.:** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fuseholders:** Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Gloves, Leather:** North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Charles Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Handkerchiefs, White Cotton:** William Chapman, Ltd., Manchester.—**Helmets, Sun:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd.,

London, S.W.: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Hoists, Telemotor Operated: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Irish Stew Rations: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Junction Boxes, Low Power: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—Knives, Clasp: Joseph Allen & Sons, Sheffield.—Lanterns, Portable Signalling: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Lathes: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, Combination Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—M. & V. Rations: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Machinery Gear, Spare: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow; Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend; Scotts Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Modification to Cranes and Cables: J. Charters, Glasgow.—Motor Boats: R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Loch Fyne; Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—Nuts, Collars and Strainers: W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Linseed: Smith & Co., London, E.; Union Oil & Cake Mills (Br. of the British Oil & Cake Mills Ltd.), London, E.—Ovens, Wet Steam: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Planing Machine, Gear: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Pumps, Telemotor: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Rectifier, Mercury Arc: Hewittie Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Scuttles, Flashlight: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Serge, Blue: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—Shackles, Lugless: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Company, Falkirk.—Shaping Machines: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Shirts, White, Soft: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Steel, Bar, for Ship Purposes: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Bar, for Machinery Purposes: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steering Gear: Brown Bros., Edinburgh.—Switchboards: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Tea: Twining Crossfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Timber, English: F. Davis & Co., Ashford, Kent; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter.—Tin and Japanned Wares: Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; S. W. Bullas & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye; Froggat & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; F. Hill & M. Hart Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Units, V.S.G.: Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick. Subcontractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Units, V.S.G. and Spares: Brown Bros. Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Valves, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley, Lemington and Witton; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Rugby, Chesterfield and Coventry.—Vests, Summer and Winter: Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—Welding Motor Generators: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Winches: Clarke Chapman Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

WAR OFFICE.

Ballast: Leigh-on-Mendip Quarry Co., Leigh-on-Mendip.—Barbed Wire: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—Barrels: Oldham Bros., Burton-on-Trent.—Blankets: T. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—Boring and Screwing Machines: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boxes, Primary Battery: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Wooden: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brass Tubing: Wm. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham.—Buckets, Reel, Cable: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Electric: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Telephone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Wood: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cloth, D.M.: J. Hainsworth & Son, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—Cloth, Lasting: J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden.—Clothing, S.D.: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and Swindon; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Harris Bros., Glasgow; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Coal Handling Plant: W. J. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Retford.—Crane, Electric, Travelling: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Dowls: Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds.—Drain Pipes, etc.: H. R. Mansfield & Son, Church Gresley; James Oakes & Co. (Riddings), Ltd., Jacksdale.—Drill Clothing: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and Swindon; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Ramsdens (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax; F. Fryer & Co., London, E.—Generating Sets: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Glazing Bars, Steel: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lorries: Bodies,

3-ton: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury; Chassis, 6-wheeler: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Milling Machine: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Launch: Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., (1927), Ltd., Goole.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—Overhead Electric Line: North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Enfield.—Paint, etc.: Foster, Mason & Harvey, Ltd., Mitcham; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.—Planing Machine: J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Pumps, Hydraulic: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Repairs to W.D. Vessels: J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby.—Road Roller: Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Serge, Blue: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Serge, S.D.: P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Holmfirth; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Crowther & Sons (Milsbridge), Ltd., Milsbridge; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Sheets, Cotton: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Sheets, Ground: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shirting, Angola: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley and Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Slips, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Soda Crystals, etc.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E., etc.—Steel Bars: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steelwork for Garages: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; Brown Bros. (Galashiels), Ltd., Galashiels.—Tractors, Repairs, etc.: John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Tweed, Blue: J. Halliday & Co., Eccleshill; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds.—Whipcord: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—White Spirit: H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull.—Works Services: Building: Aldershot and Ewshot—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading, Aldershot—Renewal of Slate Roofs: A. G. Neilson & Co., Ltd., Nottingham—Sanitary Annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Ayr—Repair to roads, &c.: Wm. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Bordon—Sergeants' Mess: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Regimental Institute: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Catterick—Vehicle Sheds: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Chatham—Plastering Walls, &c.: Speechley & Smith, Richmond, Surrey; Repairs to Roofs: Williams, Smith & Evans, Ltd., London, S.E. Deptford—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Dunblane—Periodical Painting: E. Hoyle, Bradford. Farnborough—Married Soldiers' Quarters: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Sanitary Annexes: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Glencorse—Periodical Services: W. C. Simpson & Son, Edinburgh. Hounslow—Artificers' Work: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Inverness—Alterations to Regimental Institute: C. Young, Ardersier. Longmoor—Officers' Mess, &c.: G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Newcastle—Repairs to Roads: Constable Hart & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Perham Down—Barrack Accommodation: Hy. Boot & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Portsmouth—Dining Room, &c.: James Bros., Weymouth. Sandhurst—Artificers' Work: W. Laughton, Bedford. Shoeburyness—Dining Room Block: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Shorncliffe—Re Roofing Barrack Huts: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. South Aldershot—Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. York—Recreation Ground: Hodsons Ltd., Nottingham.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft and Spares: Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Spares: Bristol Aero Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston.—Aircscrews: Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Aluminium Powder: English Metal Powder Co., Viewsey.—Automatic Controls: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bearings, Ball and Roller: Hoffmann Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Building and Works Services: Barrack Block, Leuchars: Thomas Gebbie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Mechanical Stokers, Hornchurch: Prior Burners, Ltd., London, N.W.—New Cantonment, Dhibban: Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W.—Officers' Mess and Quarters, Lee-on-Solent: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport.—Sergeants' Mess Ration Store, etc., Catterick: Geo. Dougill & Sons, Darlington.—Underground Cables, Duxford: Malcolm & Allan, Ltd., London, W.C.—Chassis, Crossley Six-wheeler: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Cloth, Blue Grey: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; John Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; Jas. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Compass, Gyro, Magnetic: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Condensers: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Curtains, Mosquito: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Cylinders, Air: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Engines, Aero: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Engines, Aero, Repair Modification and Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Repair and Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Spares: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aero Co., Ltd., Bristol; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Ransomes & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—Extinguishers, Fire: General Fire

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