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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed an improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better

than in February, 1933.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was $18\cdot 2$ at 19th February, 1934, as compared with $18\cdot 7$ at 22nd January, 1934, and $22\cdot 7$ at 20th February, 1933. For males alone the percentage at 19th February, 1934, was $21\cdot 0$, and for females $10\cdot 7$. At 22nd January, 1934, the corresponding percentages were $21\cdot 6$ and $11\cdot 0$, and at 20th February, 1933, they were $25\cdot 9$ and $14\cdot 0$.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 19th February, 1934, there were approximately 9,941,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 67,000 more than a month before, and 625,000 more than a year before

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 19th February, 1934, there were 1,881,532 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 62,494 less than a month before, and 359,636 less than a year before. The total on 19th February, 1934, included 1,553,342 men, 53,466 boys, 231,085 women and 43,639 girls. It was made up of 575,618 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 950,427 applicants for transitional payments, 211,765 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 143,722 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 19th February, 1934, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 236,826 men, 4,810 boys, 95,302 women and 3,959 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 340,897 was 14,343 less than a month before, and 171,690 less than a year before. It included 289,417 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 23,699 applicants for transitional payments, and 27,781 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 19th February, 1934, there were on the registers in Great Britain 93,614 men, 92 boys, 1,759 women and 15 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 95,480 was 5,678 more than a month before, but 7,403 less than a year before. It included 67,876 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 26,730 applicants for transitional payments, and 874 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—
The improvement during the month was most marked in building and public works contracting, the clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and pottery manutage of the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in February was about 44,000 working days.

facture. There was also some improvement in a considerable number of other industries, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, stone quarrying, and shipping service.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in dock and harbour service, and in the jute, tinplate, and glass bottle industries; and there was also a small net decline in the coalmining industry, due to an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the North-Eastern area.

As compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in nearly all 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 February resulted in an increase of about £4,110 in the weekly full-time wages of 49,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £850 in those of 15,600 workpeople.

The majority of workers affected by increases in wages in February were building trade operatives in certain areas which were re-classified under the national wages grading scheme for the industry. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included brickmakers in the Peterborough district, men employed in steel sheet rolling mills, silk dyers at Macclesfield, and manual workers in the non-trading departments of several local authorities. The principal group of workpeople whose wages were reduced consisted of men employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March 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 40 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st February, 1934, and with 39 per cent. at 1st March, 1933. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 20, 22 and 19, respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 45. In addition, 11 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in February was about 44,000 working days.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1929-1933.

In a review of recent changes in the state of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, published in the January issue of this GAZETTE, statistics were given which showed that, after three years of severe depression, there was a marked improvement in employment during 1933. Among persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportions recorded as unemployed, which had risen from an average of 10·4 per cent. in 1929 to 16·1 per cent. in 1930, 21·3 per cent. in 1931, and 22·1 per cent. in 1932, declined to an average of 19·9 per cent. in 1933; at 18th December, 1933, the corresponding percentage was 17·6, as compared with 21·7 at 19th December, 1932. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland fell from 2,796,000 at 19th December, 1932, to 2,287,000 at 18th December, 1933; and the estimated number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain rose from 9,440,000 to 10,008,000 between those two dates.

In the Tables below, the employment and unemployment statistics for some of the principal countries oversea for which data are available, together with those for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are summarised, in order to provide an indication of the relative changes in the state of employment in these countries during the same period. In view of the differences in the scope and basis of the statistics for different countries, no precise comparisons are possible. Some important countries have no satisfactory indices of changes in the numbers of persons actually in employment, and such indices as exist differ widely in their scope and basis. Statistics of unemployment, relating either to the numbers of unemployed persons registered at the public Employment Exchanges, or to the percentages unemployed among persons insured against unemployment or among members of certain groups of trade unions which are in a position to supply such information, are available for a large number of countries. These statistics also are compiled on widely varying bases, and they can rarely be used as an indication of the total volume of unemployment, especially in countries with no comprehensive scheme of insurance against unemployment. The incentives to unemployed persons to register at the Employment Exchanges and the conditions of registration vary in different countries; and there are marked disparities between the classes of workers and the proportions of the employed population covered by the unemployment insurance statistics and by the trade union returns. The figures given below, however, may generally be taken as providing a broad indication of the nature and direction of the changes in the amount of unemployment in each country over the periods covered, subject to the qualification that an equivalent percentage increase or decrease in the unemployment figures for any two countries does not necessarily denote an equal percentage increase or decrease in the whole volume of unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1929-1933.

In the first Table below, figures are given showing, for some of the principal countries, (a) the average numbers of persons registered at the public Employment Exchanges as unemployed in each of the years 1929 to 1933, and (b) the average proportions unemployed among those groups of workers* in respect of whom such particulars are available; the approximate numbers of workpeople within these groups, at the most recent date for which information is available, are shown in italic type in the first column of the Table.

midel have quiting the	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	
Country.	(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. (Nearest thousand: 000's omitted.)					
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland Germany France Netherlands Italy Austria Switzerland Czechoslovakia Poland	1,267 1,915 10 64† 301 192 8 42 129	1,975 3,139 14 74 425 243 13 105 227	2,723 4,573 75 138 734 300 24 291 300	2,813 5,580 308 271 1,006 378 54 554 256	2,588 4,733 307 323 1,019 406 68 738 250	
	WORKPI	COPLE INS	GES UNEM SURED AG MEMBERS (AINST UN	EMPLOY-	
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland (12,883,000) Belgium (1,017,000) Denmark (352,000) Norway (50,000) Sweden (394,000) Australia (417,000) Canada (147,000) United States (620,000)	10·4 1·3 15·5 15·4 10·2 11·1 5·7	16·1 3·6 13·7 16·6 11·9 19·3 11·0	21·3 10·9 18·0 22·3 16·8 27·4 16·9 26	22·1 19·0 31·7 30·8 22·4 29·0 22·0 32	19·9 16·7‡ 28·9 32·9‡ 23·2 25·1 22·3	

^{*} For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the figures relate to the percentages unemployed among persons insured against unemployment; for Belgium to unemployed members of unemployment insurance societies; for other countries to unemployed members of trade unions for which particulars are available.

† The figure for 1929 includes persons in employment registered as applicants for other work: if these were excluded, the figure would probably be about

‡ Average of January to November.

In all the countries dealt with in this Table, the figures show large increases in unemployment between 1929 and 1932. The highest ratios of increase, in relation to the numbers unemployed in 1929, were in France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia; in each of these countries, however, there was little unemployment in 1929. In 14 of the 16 countries for which figures are given, the average amount of unemployment increased year by year throughout this period, the only exceptions being Denmark, where the percentage of trade union members unemployed was slightly lower, on average, in 1930 than in 1929, and Poland, where the total number of registered unemployed was lower in 1932 than in 1931.

March, 1934.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Australia, and the United States, the decline in employment was arrested in 1933, the figures for that year showing a reduction in the average amount of unemployment as compared with 1932. In other countries, however, including the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Canada, the increase in the volume of unemployment continued after 1932, the average for 1933 being higher than that for 1932 or

The comparability of the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, given in the foregoing Table, is to some extent affected as the result of legislative and administrative changes, e.g., in the conditions governing the receipt of unemployment benefit, etc., which led to increases in 1930, and reductions in 1932, in the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The figures for Germany were also reduced in 1932, as a result of restrictions on the payment of unemployment benefit, etc., and further reduced in 1933, by the exclusion from the registers of persons engaged on voluntary service schemes, etc. (and possibly also by the exclusion of certain classes of workers from unemployment insurance). The figures for Italy were probably reduced by improved methods of enumeration adopted in 1933; and changes in legislation or administration may also have affected the figures for some other countries. The effects of these changes are largely eliminated in the statistics relating to the numbers in employment, which are given below.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1929-33.

Statistics showing the changes in the numbers of workers in employment are compiled for a number of countries. The following Table summarises the available information on this subject for eight of the principal countries for which such statistics are published. For Great Britain, the figures relate to the estimated numbers in employment among workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts; for Germany, to the numbers employed among members of sickness insurance funds; and for Czechoslovakia, to the numbers employed among persons insured under the social insurance scheme. For Italy, Poland, the United States, Canada, and Japan, the index numbers given are based on the total numbers of workpeople employed in a wide variety of manufacturing industries, (together with some other groups of industries in the case of Canada and Poland), as shown by monthly returns supplied by large numbers of employers; the numbers of workpeople covered by these returns, at the latest date for which particulars are available, were 671,000 in Italy, 518,000 in Poland, 3,125,000 in the United States, 821,000 in Canada, and 756,000 in Japan

	100	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Country.		NUMBERS (OF INSURE	D WORKER	RS IN EMPLO'S omitted.	LOYMENT.
Great Britain Germany Czechoslovakia		10,220 17,870 2,506	9,797 16,515 2,446	9,421 14,420 2,313	9,348 12,518 2,069	9,680 13,070 1,900*
		In	DEX NUMB	ERS OF EN	IPLOYMENT	:.†
Italy Poland United States Canada Japan	:::	95·4 111·7 97·5 119·2 91·1	88·7 97·0 84·7 112·6 82·0	77.5 82.5 72.2 101.7 74.4	67·2 70·7 60·1 86·4 74·7	68·2 70·4 64·6 84·2 80·8‡

For all the eight countries the figures show a decline in the numbers in employment year by year from 1929 to 1932, except in the case of Japan, where the average for 1932 was slightly above that for 1931. In Great Britain, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan, there was an improvement in 1933; but in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Canada the average for that year was below the average for 1932. A comparison of the figures for 1929 with those for 1933 reveals marked variations, in different countries, in the extent of the decline in employment between those two years: whilst the reduction in Great Britain was little more than 5 per cent., it was about 11 per cent. in Japan, 24 per cent. in Czechoslovakia, 27 per cent. in Germany, 29 per cent. in Italy and Canada, 34 per cent. in the United States, and 37 per cent. in Poland. For France, similar statistics are not available for the whole period; but official enquiries covering undertakings employing an aggregate of considerably over 2 million workpeople showed a reduction of approximately 21 per cent. in the numbers employed in 1933 as compared with 1930.

When all reasonable allowance is made for the effect on the comparability of these figures of the variations in the scope and basis of the statistics for the different countries, it remains apparent that the reduction in the average level of employment in 1933, as compared

* Average of January to November.

† The index numbers are computed on the basis of figures for the year 1926 taken as = 100, except in the case of Poland, the figures for which are based on those for the year 1927 taken as = 100.

‡ Average of January to September.

with that of 1929, was much smaller in Great Britain than in the other countries represented in the Table. It should be noted, however, that in some of those countries employment in 1929 was at a relatively high level.

Unemployment in 1933.

The following Table, in which the unemployment figures for the 16 countries included in the first Table above are averaged for the fourth quarter of 1932 and for each of the four quarters of 1933, provides more detailed information as to the changes in the state of employment in those countries during that period :-

The second second second	1932.		19	33.			
Country.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.		
	(A) AVERAGE NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. (Nearest thousand: 000's omitted.)						
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland Germany France Netherlands Italy Austria Switzerland Czechoslovakia Poland	2,828 5,413 295 315 1,042 410 69 630 183	2,921 5,871 357 375 1,179 471 90 890 275	2,643 5,076 312 294 970 399 57 733 241	2,460 4,146 262 281 873 365 50 630 208	2,330 3,840 298 342 1,054 388 74 700 274		
	WORKPE	OPLE INSU	AGES UNE RED AGAIN IBERS OF	ST UNEMP	LOYMENT,		
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland Belgium Denmark Norway Sweden Australia Canada United States	21·9 17·9 36·6 36·1 25·7 28·1 23·4 32·3	22.5 21.1 40.6 39.3 28.4 26.5 25.0 34.3	20·4 16·3 24·9 31·3 21·9 25·7 23·4 32·3	19·0 13·7 21·3 28·4 19·4 25·1 20·3 30·3	17·9 15·2† 28·8 32·4‡ 23·2 23·0 20·4 28·0		

In some countries, including Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Canada, and the United States, the figures for the last quarter of 1933 showed a reduction in unemployment as compared with the corresponding period of 1932. On the other hand, in France, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, the amount of unemployment in the last quarter of 1933 was greater, on average, than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

It should be observed that the figures for Germany for July, 1933. and subsequent dates, exclude persons employed on voluntary service schemes, who are included in the figures for earlier dates. Owing partly to this difference in the basis of the statistics, and partly to the operation of other factors which have affected their comparability, these figures over-state the extent of the improvement in employment in Germany during the period covered by the Table more exact information as to the changes in employment in that country will be found in a further Table which is given below. In Italy also, it is probable that improvements in the methods of enumerating the unemployed, which were introduced in July, 1933, had the effect of reducing the numbers registered as unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1933.

For the principal countries for which statistics of changes in the volume of employment are compiled, the averages of the figures for the same five quarterly periods are given in the following Table: figures for Japan are not yet available for the last quarter of 1933. The scope of these statistics has been explained above, in the paragraph before the Table in the second column on page 80.

		1932. 1933.					
Country.		Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	
		NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKERS IN EMPLOYME (Nearest thousand: 000's omitted.)					
Germany	:::	9,396 12,532 2,016	9,332 11,738 1,682	9,621 13,061 1,963	9,806 13,691 2,014	9,963 13,790 1,964§	
		I		BERS OF E		T.	
Italy Poland United States Canada	:::	67·4 71·1 59·2 82·1	66·3 64·7 56·4 76·6	67·8 70·0 59·2 80·9	69·6 72·8 70·9 88·7	68·9 74·0 71·8 90·6	

* See footnote * in the first column on page 80.
† Average for October and November; for 1932, the corresponding figure was 17.5. ‡ Average for October and November; for 1932, the corresponding figure was 32.9.

§ Average of October and November; for 1932, the corresponding figure was 2,091,000.

|| Except for Poland, for which the basis is 1927 = 100.

So far as indicated by these figures, there were considerable increases in the volume of employment, between the last quarter of 1932 and the corresponding quarter of 1933, in Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Canada, and small increases in Italy and Poland. In Japan, for which figures are not yet available for the fourth quarter of 1933, the index of employment for the third quarter of that year was 10 per cent. above that for the third quarter of 1932. On the other hand, in Czechoslovakia there was a reduction in employment between these two periods. In France, the results of official enquiries covering undertakings employing over 2 million workpeople showed a slight reduction in employment in the last quarter of 1933 as compared with the corresponding period of 1932.

The general conclusion to which the foregoing statistics point is that, in all the principal oversea countries for which figures are available, as in Great Britain, there was a heavy fall in the volume of employment between 1929 and 1932. In Great Britain and in some other countries, there was a considerable improvement in 1933, but in many countries the decline continued during that year. Notwith standing the recovery which took place in some countries, the average level of employment in 1933 was lower, in every country for which data are published, than in 1929. The significance of a comparison with 1929 depends, of course, on the relative level of employment in that year; in some countries, e.g., France, Belgium and Czecho-slovakia, employment in 1929 was at a higher level than in Great Britain. Subject to this qualification, it is worthy of remark that the reduction, during this period, of about 5 per cent. in the total number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was much less than the reduction in employment recorded by the statistics for any of the principal other countries for which information is available.

INSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS IN SCOTLAND.

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland) were asked by the Minister of Labour in June, 1932, to review the operation of the scheme of approved courses of instruction for boys and girls which were recommended in the Council's first and third Reports. They presented an interim Report in November, 1932, and have now presented their final Report.*

The recommendations of the Council are in close agreement with those of the corresponding Council for England and Wales, published in the fifth Report,† and summarised in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 43). They recommend the continuation of the same three types of courses of instruction—Junior Instruction Centres, Junior Instruction Classes, and (where the numbers are insufficient to justify the establishment of either Centres or Classes) attendance at existing educational institutions. Junior Instruction Centres are self-contained courses of instruction established in areas where the numbers of unemployed boys and girls are considerable. Junior Instruction Classes are separate classes for unemployed boys and girls, but conducted in conjunction with some existing institution, in areas where there are not enough unemployed boys and girls to justify the establishment of a self-contained Centre.

Attention is drawn in the Report to the following points:-

Junior Instruction Classes.—No such classes have hitherto been established in Scotland. Where the number of boys and girls unemployed has not been large enough to justify the opening of a Centre, it has not been large enough for a Class either; and the boys and girls unemployed, and available for attendance, in such areas have been accommodated in evening continuation classes. The provisions of the Unemployment Bill now before Parliament, however, will probably alter the position, and make it necessary to establish Junior Instruction Classes. The Council therefore recommend that it should be permissible for a Local Education Authority to establish such a Class, with a grant from the Ministry, in areas where there are not enough unemployed boys and girls to justify the establishment of a self-contained Centre, but where there are, within a radius of five miles, at least 25 persons between the ages of 14 and 18 who have been out of work for twelve consecutive working days and may be required to attend.

"Special Instruction Courses."—In Scotland (as in England and Wales) boys and girls with special educational or industrial qualifications may be required to attend existing educational institutions providing special instruction suited to their individual requirements, rather than the ordinary Junior Instruction Centres or Classes. In fact, however, there is only one area where it has been possible to take advantage of these special arrangements and to require attendance; in other areas it is the practice of the Ministry to excuse the attendance of boys and girls with these special qualifications at the Junior Instruction Centres or Classes, so long as they continue in attendance at some other suitable course. The Council make certain recommendations intended to facilitate the attendance of such boys and girls, with a grant from the Ministry, at Special Instruction Courses. They also recommend that boys and girls who wish to attend at some alternative course of a genuinely educational character should continue to be excused attendance at an approved course, but that no payment in respect of their attendance at the alternative course should be made by the Ministry.

^{*} National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland): Seventh Report. Provision of Courses of Instruction for Unemployed Boys and Girls. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post-free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (4°d., ost free).

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A special Supplement which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes with regard to each of these charts are given below.

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland since 1914. The curves are based on the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers for "All Items" and for "Food only," which are compiled for the purpose of indicating the fluctuations in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families; the figures are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 109 of the present issue).

Changes in Money Wages and in "Real" Wages.

This chart shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past fourteen years, the average levels at the end of each month in the years 1920–1933 being expressed as a percentage of the average

A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures relating to rates of wages utilised for the purpose of this chart was given in an article on "Relative Levels of Rates of Wages," on pages 40 to 42 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. Briefly it may be said that the figures refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis, and that they relate to rates of wages for a full week and not to actual earnings.

The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers.

Profit-Sharing.

This diagram is based on the statistics contained in the articles on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership which have appeared annually in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 198 to 201 of the June, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE). It shows the number of employees participating in profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes reported to the Department as being operated by firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the years 1910 to 1932. The figures illustrated are exclusive of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes of co-operative societies, for which statistics are not available for the whole of the period covered.

Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The figures on which this chart is based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, not actually at work on the dates to which the returns relate), registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921–33. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 97 of this issue). In the chart separate curves are given for those wholly unemployed, including casuals, and for those temporarily stopped. The comparability of the statistics has been affected at various periods by changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, but these changes have not been of sufficient magnitude to alter the general trend of the figures.

Persons Insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.

This diagram shows the estimated number of persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, insured against unemployment in Great Britain from June, 1923, to the end of 1933, divided into four sections, representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The section representing absences through sickness and other forms of unrecorded nonemployment (except holidays) has been based on a uniform allowance of $\overline{3}_{2}^{1}$ per cent. of the numbers insured. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped who were not at work on the day of the count. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928, and their estimated numbers have therefore been excluded from the totals for earlier years. The diagram does not include persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service, or other classes excepted from unemployment insurance. The detailed figures will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1933 (page 401), and January, 1934 (page 8).

Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A chart is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912–1933 among workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900–1926 among the members of certain trade

As regards insured workpeople, statistics showing the percentages unemployed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 89 of the present issue), and figures for the earlier years covered by the chart will be found in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Abstracts of Labour Statistics. It should be noted, in connection with these figures, that under the original National Insurance Act, which came into operation in 1912, unemployment

insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 2½ million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work and in certain other industries, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3½ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended to substantially all industries, except private domestic service and agriculture; and at July, 1933, the number of workpeople covered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12,883,000. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

As regards unemployment among members of trade unions, returns were regularly collected by the Department from certain unions (mainly of skilled workers) which paid out-of-work benefit to their members, and the percentages unemployed as shown by these returns were published monthly in this GAZETTE until the end of 1926, when the series was discontinued. The figures will be found in the Twentieth Abstract of Labour Statistics.

Claimants for Unemployment Benefit and Transitional Payments.

For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit respectively. From November, 1931, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit" and "transitional payments" respectively. The classes on "standard" and "transitional" benefit were defined in the text introducing the relevant Tables published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 440 of the November, 1931, issue). From November, 1931, transitional benefit was discontinued, and additional conditions for the receipt of "insurance benefit" were introduced. Persons not entitled to "insurance benefit" may apply for "transitional payments"; but all such applications are referred to local Public Assistance Authorities, or to Commissioners in certain areas, for determination of the amount to be paid, having regard to the needs of the applicant. A fuller definition of these two classes is given in the text, on page 102 of this issue, introducing the Table analysing the insured unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges. The changes in the conditions have also affected the numbers of insured non-claimants on the registers, for whom a separate curve is given.

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE as indicated above.

Insured Workers in Employment in the main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates for June of each year from 1923 to 1933 inclusive the numbers of insured workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups, viz., mining and quarrying, manufacturing, building and contracting, transport and distribution, and other industries and services. The diagram is based on the figures published on pages 458 and 459 of the December, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE, representing for each of the groups in question, the difference between the estimated numbers of insured workpeople and the numbers recorded as unemployed at the end of June of each year. In the mining and quarrying group a column for the year 1926 has been omitted, since the general stoppage in the coal mining industry was then in progress. It will be seen from the diagram that this stoppage had some effect on the manufacturing group, and probably also on the transport and distribution group.

Total Passenger Movement—Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade, and shows for the years 1901–1933 (excepting the war period) the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each of these years. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from (or into) the United Kingdom. The figures on which the diagram is based will be found in a separate article on page 83.

Trade Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople involved in trade disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to the numbers of working days lost owing to disputes at establishments where the disputes occurred. Statistics for February, 1934, will be found on page 108 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The diagram contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate number of working days lost in the disputes reported in the years 1901–1933, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the statistics so compiled. The actual figures for these years (up to 1932) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, in the May, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE; and preliminary figures for the year 1933 were given on pages 6 and 7 of the issue for

Trade Unions.

The curves illustrating the changes in the membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the statistics given in an article in the October, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE (page 361). The figures relate to the total membership of all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether registered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN 1933.

THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The arrangements made in previous years to organise the supply of labour for agricultural employment (as described in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1933, page 163) were continued and extended in 1933.

There was a very definite expansion in the use by farmers and growers of the special facilities provided by the Employment Exchanges, and in the number of agricultural workers looking to the Exchanges for opportunities of employment; the number of engagements for agricultural employment through the Exchanges was nearly double that of the previous year, and treble that of 1931.

The co-operation effected in the last two or three years with the National Farmers' Union and its local branches, to bring to the notice of farmers the services provided by the Exchanges and to obtain information regarding the special labour requirements of agricultural districts, was extended in 1933. Many opportunities were afforded to local officers of the Ministry to meet farmers at meetings of the Union's members.

Publicity.—To bring to the notice of employers in agriculture the special arrangements made to help them to obtain the types of workers they required, considerable attention was paid to publicity. Over 11,000 posters relating to the various crops were exhibited in rural areas, and at agricultural shows, markets, and hiring fairs throughout the country. In addition, some 60,000 letters describing the Employment Exchange service provided for them were issued to farmers and growers, and about 80,000 descriptive folders were printed for issue with the letters or in other ways. Farmers were invited to notify their vacancies for agricultural workers on postcards which were enclosed with the letters.

Considerable Press publicity was given to the Ministry's activities in relation to agricultural employment. Articles describing the Exchange service were published in the National Farmers' Union Record and in the British Sugar Beet Review; and both national and

local newspapers published accounts of this work.

These methods of bringing the Exchange service to the notice of employers were, however, only supplementary to personal canvass of employers, which was effected wherever possible. Opportunities of establishing personal co-operation with employers were also secured at agricultural shows, markets, and fairs, at the more important of which stands were provided at which the Ministry's officers were in attendance to explain the facilities offered, to accept particulars of employers' requirements, and to maintain registers of workpeople available for employment.

Demand for and availability of workpeople.—Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland show that in 1933 the number of regular workpeople employed on 4th June on holdings of over one acre in Great Britain was approximately 692,000, which was slightly fewer than in the previous year. At the same date, the number of casual workers in employment was recorded as approximately 136,000, which represented an increase of about 22,000.

Though increased use was made of the Exchange service both by employers and by workpeople, a number of factors contributed to lessen opportunities of employment. The continued depression in agriculture, and the exceptionally fine summer, tended to reduce the demand for both regular and seasonal workers, particularly in the later months of the season. Poor crops were soon harvested, and growers were enabled to spread the gathering of better crops over longer periods. Domestic staffs, local women and children, and persons in other employment, notably miners, were often employed outside their normal working hours. Itinerant labour, gypsies, vagrants, and Irishmen were in many districts available for agricultural work. There are indications, however, that the practice of direct engagement of itinerant labour is declining, and that employers are realising the advantages of engaging their workpeople through the Exchanges.

Mobile officers were again appointed in suitable areas to help in the supply of labour in districts remote from the Exchanges, and in the transfer of workpeople to districts where the local supplies were inadequate.

Special note was again made at all Exchanges in or near rural areas, in advance of the agricultural seasons, of workers with experience of or suitable for each branch of agricultural work. Efforts were made to secure the registration of agricultural workers who did not ordinarily attend the Exchanges, and to organise supplies of workpeople in parties or gangs to meet farmers' and growers' requirements. Personal enquiry was directed to ascertaining the numbers of workpeople required locally, and advance arrangements were made to facilitiate the transfer of surplus workpeople to districts where their services were required.

An innovation in 1933 which met with considerable success was the establishment, in selected villages at some distance from Exchanges, of temporary premises at which local workpeople could register for employment. The mobile officers visited these premises at regular intervals. This convenience for registration for agricultural work was increasingly utilised as the season progressed by local workers who were not always in touch with the nearest Exchange, and made it possible to meet local demands for labour which could not so easily have been satisfied by the nearest Exchanges.

Numbers of workpeople placed in employment.—Notwithstanding the adverse factors referred to, the number of workpeople engaged for agricultural employment through the Exchanges was considerably higher than in 1932. Work was found for over 72,000 workpeople, including 32,093 men, 32,259 women, 4,283 boys, and 3,725 girls. The increase in the case of adults compared with 1932 was 30,781, or

approximately 90 per cent. The increase in the number of boys and girls placed was 1,700. In addition, 2,192 vacancies for gardeners and 3,968 for gardeners' labourers were filled by Exchanges.

Fruit Picking.—Where fruit is grown on a large scale, much of the additional labour employed is of the itinerant class, or is engaged through gangers who receive a payment for each worker supplied. However, 4,579 workpeople were engaged through the Exchanges for fruit picking, compared with 3,926 in 1932. In certain areas, growers who in previous years had mainly relied upon itinerant labour, or had engaged workers directly from thickly populated industrial areas, gave the Exchanges the opportunity of supplying their requirements; and the success of the arrangements made suggests that these employers will not readily revert to their former methods of labour engagement. In several areas, arrangements were made for the transfer of workers over considerable distances, e.g., from Yorkshire to Cambridgeshire and Hampshire. In some instances, the workpeople were accommodated in camps organised by the Agricultural Camps Committee. Where large parties of workpeople were involved care was taken to see that adequate and suitable accommodation was available, particularly when the growers required women workers.

Pea Pulling.—During the year, 40,350 workers (including about 30,000 women and 6,000 juveniles) were engaged for pea pulling through the Exchanges, compared with 13,032 in 1932. There was an increase in the acreage on which peas were grown; the canning of peas in this country is a growing industry, and has given an impetus to this branch of agriculture. The engagement of workpeople frequently depends on the day-to-day condition of crops and on market prices. Frequently, only short notice of growers' requirements of labour was given, and arrangements had to be made in advance for parties of workers to be available in anticipation of requirements. There was an appreciable extension of the use of Exchanges in the engagement of this type of labour. In certain areas, growers found from experience that it was more convenient to notify their requirements to Exchanges, instead of, or in addition to, using the "open fields" system (throwing open their fields to any who cared to work there).

PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE issue of the Board of Trade Journal for 8th March, 1934, contains a statistical article on the passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom in 1933, with comparisons with earlier years. From figures given in the statistics, in conjunction with similar figures previously published, the following statement has been prepared showing the net balance of passenger movement (total British and alien) between the United Kingdom and other countries, excluding, from 1923, the passenger movement between the Irish Free State and all other countries:—

	1	Vet Outward		n Spino	Net Outward
		Balance.			Balance.
1901	STATE OF	48,845	1921		125,189
1902	MEN.	78,592	1922		100,946
1903	NAME OF STREET	134,781	1923		186,184
1904	1986	127,592	1924	W. V.	75,018
1905	10000	146,736	1925		83,950
1906	50031	193,373	1926		115,989
1907	1/81 MARCH	227,931	1927	00.00	75,444
1908	1000	67,756	1928		58,381
1909	SAL.	118,790	1929		63,345
1910		207,416			
1911		241,151			Net Inward
1912		241,734			Balance.
1913	WEST TO SERVICE STREET	203,611	1930		7,511
1919	1	152,836	1931		85,010
1920		167,862	1932		68,810
			1933		40,825

These figures form the basis of a diagram in the Supplement presented with the present issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures show that, in the ten years 1901–10, there was an average outward balance of 135,181; with a maximum of 227,931 in 1907, and a minimum of 48,845 in 1901. Then followed three years of high emigration, so that the average outward balance for the years 1911–13 was 228,832. After the war, and until 1929 inclusive, the outward balance showed less extreme fluctuations, the maximum being 186,184 (in 1923) and the minimum 58,381 (in 1928): the average for these eleven years was 109,559, or less than half the average outward balance in the three years immediately before the war. Finally, during the last four years, there has been an actual net inward balance in each year—a small inward balance in 1930, and large inward balances in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Balance outward to or inward from non-European countries.—Figures are not yet available for 1933 as to the numbers of British and of alien passengers respectively between the United Kingdom and the Continent, so that it is not yet possible to show the extent to which the net inward balance from all countries in 1933 resulted from movements of British and of alien passengers respectively. As regards places out of Europe, however, the inward balance of passengers was 28,839 in 1933, as compared with 48,906 in 1932 and with 35,249 in 1931, and with an outward balance of 23,540 in 1930. In 1933 the total inward balance (of British and alien passengers) from places out of Europe was 26,682, as compared with 54,625 in 1932 and with 42,711 in 1931, and with a total outward balance of 37,623 in 1930. Apart from the war period, 1931 was the first year in respect of which an inward balance of British passengers from non-European countries was recorded since complete returns of incoming passengers first became available in 1876.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

STATISTICS FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, 1924-33.

In an article published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 46) statistics were given relating to the estimated total cost of buildings for which plans were approved, in each of the years 1924 to 1933, by Local Authorities in 146 of the principal towns in Great Britain from which returns are regularly obtained. The figures for 1933 showed substantial increases on those for any previous year during the period covered by the statistics. For all classes of buildings taken together, the total for 1933 was 26 per cent. above that for 1932, and 25 per cent. above the annual average for the period 1924–32.

For dwelling-houses an even greater increase was shown, the total for 1933 being 33 per cent. above that for 1932, and 45 per cent. above the annual average for 1924–32. As such an increase might result either from an increase in the number of houses for which plans were approved, or from the inclusion, in the totals for 1933, of a higher proportion of the larger and more costly types of houses, the information given in the returns received has been analysed, in order to determine the extent to which each of these factors has operated.

The following Table shows the estimated total cost of the dwellinghouses for which plans were approved, in the 146 towns for which information is available, in each of the years 1924-33, the number of information is available, in each of the years 1924–33, the number of dwelling-houses included, and the average cost of the houses to which the figures relate. It should be observed that the term "dwelling-house" may, for the purpose of these statistics, apply either to a self contained house, or to a flat, or to a tenement in a large block of dwellings; and that information is not available as to the extent to which these various types of dwellings are represented in the totals.

Year.	Estimated Total Cost of Dwelling Houses for which plans were approved in the 146 towns.	Number of Dwelling Houses included.	Average Cost per Dwelling House included.
2.45.00	£000.	A PARTY NAME OF A	£
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	37,667 45,358 46,209 39,889 40,124 44,260 46,764 40,492 46,888 62,308	56,538 67,541 73,762 63,159 64,542 70,669 79,996 70,003 90,546 118,672	666 672 626 632 622 626 585 578 518 525

It will be seen that the increases, during the past two years, in the ggregate cost of dwellings for which plans were approved in the 146 towns covered by the figures were due, not to any increase in the average cost per dwelling, but to marked increases in the number of dwellings covered, which was over 90,000 in 1932 and nearly 119,000 in 1933, as compared with 70,000 in 1931, and an annual average of rather more than 68,000 in the period 1924–31. Whilst a decline in the average cost of the houses included was to be expected in view of the reductions in wholesale prices and in building costs, it should be noted that the figures of average cost shown in the Table may also be affected by changes in the classes of houses represented; these figures, therefore, should not be regarded as a measure of the changes, during the period covered, in the prices for similar types of houses.

In the following Table the figures for the years 1932 and 1933 are analysed by districts, in order to provide some indication of the extent to which different areas contributed to the increase, between these two years, in the number of plans approved. It should be borne in mind that the particulars relate only to those towns and urban areas, within each district, which are covered by the 146 Local Authorities from whom regular returns are received.

District and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931		nated Cost.	Dwe	ber of elling uses.	Average Cos per Dwelling	
of 146 Towns to which the figures relate.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
ENGLAND AND WALES:-	£000.	£000.			£	£
Northern Counties (966)	2,072	3,414	3,710	6,850	558	498
Yorkshire (2,462)	6,020	8,339	13,271	18,522	454	450
Lancs. and Cheshire (3,069)	6,160	8,163	14,618	17,765	421	459
North and West Mid- land Counties (3,157) South Midland and	6,314	9,885	12,442	20,231	507	489
Eastern Counties (678)	2,177	3,845	3,347	6,939	650	554
Outer London* (2,616)	11,559	17,249	17,263	26,899	670	641
South - Eastern Counties (1,115) South - Western	3,446	5,328	5,096	9,035	676	590
Counties (452)	1,146	938	1,710	1,288	670	728
Wales and Mon (821)	656	884	1,125	1,571	583	563
SCOTLAND (2,234)	7,338	4,263	17,964	9,572	408	445
TOTAL (17,570)	46,888	62,308	90,546	118,672	518	525

The numbers of dwellings for which plans were towns covered by the returns, showed increases, in 1933, in every district except Scotland and the South-Western Counties of England. In Scotland, however, the number for 1932 was abnormally high in comparison with previous years. The variations in the average cost per dwelling in different districts, as shown by these figures, may of course be partly due to variations in the sizes and types of dwellings for which plans were passed.

POOR RELIEF: FOURTH QUARTER OF 1933.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of December, 1933, was 1,368,972. This compares with 1,279,717 at the end of September, 1933, and with 1,340,638 at the end of December, 1932.

It is stated in the return that, after the first week of the quarter,

there was a continuous increase in the number of persons in receipt of relief until Christmas week, when the numbers decreased by approximately 10,000. The statement adds that it is clear from information available that the increase during the quarter in certain areas was due to the making of small allowances, presumably for the winter months, to large numbers of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (or transitional payments), or of other regular

The statement also gives total figures for the various administrative counties and county boroughs. Between December, 1932, and 30th December, 1933, 40 of the administrative counties, and 72 of the county boroughs, showed increases in the total numbers in receipt of relief; while 22 of the administrative counties, and 11 of the county boroughs, showed reductions.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales at the end of December, 1933, with comparative totals for September, 1933, and for December, 1932. It should be noted that these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the

entergree e von.	England and Wales.			
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.;	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.		
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	92,034	23		
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	209,805	52		
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	44,173	11		
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	71,602	18		
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	177,054	44		
4. Totals of above three classes :— December, 1933 September, 1933 December, 1932	594,668 519,918 560,020	148 129 140		
5. All other persons:— December, 1933	581,250	145		
September, 1933 December, 1932	568,976 562,204	142 141		
6. Totals (all persons):— December, 1933 September, 1933 December, 1932	1,175,918 1,088,894 1,122,224	293 271 281		

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the fourth quarter of 1933. The corresponding total figures for each month in the third quarter of 1933 and the fourth quarter of 1932 are also

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent children 2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges (b) Wives and dependent children	32,262	33,132	33,890
	60,968	62,061	62,986
	9,736	10,406	10,872
	9,531	10,095	11,016
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation: I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed (b) Wives and dependent children II. (a) Other persons (b) Wives and dependent children	3,203	3,532	3,910
	4,468	5,425	6,043
	15,436	16,006	16,493
	37,811	38,683	40,138
4. Totals of above three classes:— Fourth quarter, 1933 Third quarter, 1933 Fourth quarter, 1932	173,415	179,340	185,348
	166,666	170,723	168,668
	140,276	150,512	156,624
5. All other persons :— Fourth quarter, 1933 Third quarter, 1933 Fourth quarter, 1932	102,126	102,904	104,160
	101,611	102,683	102,055
	95,385	96,960	98,202
6. Totals (all persons):— Fourth quarter, 1933 Third quarter, 1933 Fourth quarter, 1932	275,541	282,244	289,508
	268,277	273,406	270,723
	235,661	247,472	254,826

^{*} Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending December, 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 16,375 and 13,509, respectively, at the end of December, 1933. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME: REPORT FOR 1933.

March, 1934.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

The Mines Department have issued the twelfth annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, for the year 1933, together with the seventh annual Report of the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Committee, for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1933.*

The Secretary for Mines announced in the House of Commons on 5th April, 1933, that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to reduce the amount of the levy on the output of coal mines from 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}d$. a ton, and to extend the duration of the levy for twenty years.† He also stated that the Government would consider, in the amending Bill, how far effect could be given to a recommendation of the Departmental Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of the Miners' Welfare Fund‡ that the reduction of the levy to $\frac{1}{2}d$. a ton should begin with the levy in respect of the output of the year 1932, which would normally have been payable, at the full 1d. rate, before 31st March, 1933. The uncertainty as to the rate of levy that would ultimately be payable led to a substantial reduction in the contributions paid into the Fund in 1933, which amounted to only £427,211, as compared with £794,396 in 1932, and with £945,684 in 1931.

In view of the announcement of the Government's intentions, the Committee decided, as a measure of precaution, to allocate in 1933 not more than half of the estimated proceeds of the levy on the output of 1932, calculated at the 1d. rate.

In addition to the levy on output, a levy on royalties is also payable, under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, the proceeds of which, supplemented by contributions from the output levy are devoted to the provision of pithead baths, including accommodation for drying the men's working clothes.

The total receipts from the proceeds of the levy on output, from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1933, amounted to £11,314,889; to which must be added interest to the amount of £938,450, making a total of £12,253,339. Four-fifths of the levy is earmarked for the respective districts in which it is raised, while the remaining fifth forms the General Fund, used principally for the purposes of education and research; though considerable sums have been appropriated for the provision of pithead baths.

District Funds.—The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds (i) during the year 1933, and (ii) from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1933:—

	Number of Schemes to	Total Amou	int allocated.
Description.	end of year 1933.	In 1933,	To end of year 1933.
Recreation (institutes and halls, recreation grounds and children's		£	£
playgrounds, swimming baths, boys' clubs and camps, &c.)	1,340	284,868	4,810,174
Health:— Convalescent homes and funds	34	76 070	2 527 070
	83	36,070 70,221	2,523,079 374,012
Amaharlamana	82	12,717	116,733
District nursing	47	6,905	60,782
Aged miners' homes	2	13,840	47,200
Special medical treatment and		20,010	11,200
appliances	18	6,209	83,898
Pit Welfare :—			
Baths	73	139,369	371,344
Baths canteens	64	12,759	60,695
Other pit schemes	46	2,913	24,527
Education:—	70		70 101
Mining only	30	533	39,161
General	330	6,735	72,417
Administration expenses		9,634	107,691
Total	2,149	602,773	8,691,713

The amounts expended on recreation in 1933 are analysed in detail in the Report as follows: Institutes and halls, £139,376; recreation grounds (excluding children's playgrounds), £108,956; federation grounds (excluding children's playgrounds, £108,956; children's playgrounds, £12,241; swimming baths, £10,052; boys' clubs and camp, £9,984; other purposes (including recurrent expenditure), £4,259. The grants for convalescent homes and funds include grants for the provision and endowment of convalescent homes for miners and far the provision and endowment of convalescent homes for miners. and for the improvement of such homes; and grants in aid of the endowments of local convalescent funds, to enable miners to go to other convalescent homes.

Of the total granted for all purposes in 1933, South Wales received the largest amount (£106,479), followed by South Yorkshire (£87,258), Durham (£78,505), Derbyshire (£49,584), Lanarkshire (£49,410), and Fife and Clackmannan (£45,410).

General Fund.—The following Table shows the allocations from the General Fund during the year 1933, and from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1933:—

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 10d., post free).
† See the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Bill. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d., post free).
† Cmd. 4236. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d., post free).
A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1933, page 48.

A STATE OF THE STA	Allocations.			
Purposes for which allocated.	In 1933.	Total to end of 1933.		
Research regarding safety and health problems under the Safety in Mines Research Board	£ 46,089	£ 802,433		
Education:— Mining education Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Endow-	24,770	714,861		
ment Fund	970	160,000 12,782		
Other purposes (including administration expenses)	16,070 16,000	81,938 460,920		
Total	103,899	2,232,934		

Pithead Baths Fund.—This Fund receives (i) the revenue from the levy on royalties, imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926; (ii) (since 1926) the interest on the invested balances of the levy on output; (iii) an annual grant from the General Fund, out of the output levy; and (iv) interest on its own invested resources. The grants from this Fund in 1933 amounted to £392,560, and the total amount granted up to 31st December, 1933, was £2,665,397.

[For a statement as to the total number of mines provided with

pit-head baths, see following article.]

MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

The total number of applications for scholarships, for competition in the year ended 31st October, 1933, was 652, or 71 less than in the previous year. About one-fifth of the applicants (128) were workers in and about coal mines, and 524 were sons or daughters of such workers. The number of scholarships finally awarded was three to mine workers, and eight to children of mine workers.

PIT-HEAD BATHS AT COAL MINES.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 6th March, asking as to the number of mines with and without pit-head baths, and the estimated cost of providing such baths at all mines, the Secretary for Mines made the following statement:—

"At the end of 1933, 159 mines, employing about 190,000 wage-earners, had been provided with pit-head baths. In addition, building had been commenced or grants made for baths at 48 mines, employing about 58,000 wage-earners, making a total of 207 mines, with 248,000 wage-earners. There remain some 532,000 wage-earners without pit-head baths. To provide all these with baths, including canteens, would cost between 7½ and 8 million pounds. . . . There are a number of cases of small mines, or mines with only a short life ahead, where the construction of pit-head baths would not be a reasonable proposition. Apart from these cases, I estimate that approximately £7,125,000, the total which will be made available during the next nineteen years under the Bill now before the House,* will be sufficient to complete the

ROAD AND RAIL TRAFFIC ACT, 1933. JOINT BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

SECTION 32 of the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933,† requires the observance of fair wages and conditions, in the case of drivers or statutory attendants of vehicles engaged in the road haulage industry, as one of the conditions for holding a licence. The section directs the Industrial Court, in administering the fair wages provision, to have regard to any decision of a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body. An undertaking was given by the Government during the passage of the Act that the Minister of Labour would consult with the organisations of employers and employees with a view to the establishment of such a body.

After seeking the advice of persons with expert knowledge of the circumstances of the industry, the Minister took steps to ascertain the views of the employers' and employees' organisations; and it was agreed that a Joint Board for England and Wales, with an independent chairman, should be constituted.

The following representatives have been nominated by the employers' and employees' organisations to be members of the Board, the first meeting of which took place on 16th March:-

Board, the first meeting of which took place on 16th March:

Employers.—Messrs. A. H. Amor, F. G. Bristow, C.B.E., H. P. Currie, G. H. P. Dalgleish, W. Edwards, J. France, W. F. French, C. H. Hurst, H. J. Lloyd, J. S. Nicholl, S. C. Parkin, E. W. Rudd, E. F. Topham, J. H. Turner and W. C. Venn.

Workers.—Messrs. E. Bevin, J. Bowman, S. Brooks, J. E. Corrin, A. N. Denaro, Ald. J. Donovan, J. Donovan, J. C. Francis, J. Henson, T. Keeling, A. A. Robertson, G. Russell, J. Tarbit, J. W. Walker and G. G. Witcher.

It is contemplated that the Joint Board will deal, not only with wages, but also with hours and working conditions and other subjects, such as the promotion of safety on the roads, the health and comfort of the men employed, and the efficiency of the industry.

* The Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Bill. H.C. 76. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d., post free).

† 23 and 24 Geo. 5, ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free). A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1933, page 439.

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

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

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BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—At a meeting of the National Joint Commission for the Mining Industry, which was held on 2nd March, the owners agreed to postpone for a fortnight the 5 per cent. reduction in miners' wages which they had already announced, provided that meanwhile the Government reached a definite decision on the Belgo-German coal convention, which is again under negotiation.

coal convention, which is again under negotiation.

Textile Industry.—A dispute which has been threatening for some months in the textile industry at Verviers resulted on 26th February in a strike affecting about 15,000 workpeople. The employers notified the workpeople in October of their intention of terminating the agreement, signed in 1919, by which working conditions were fixed, and in December forwarded their proposed amendments. The workers' unions were willing to discuss the proposals, except as workers' unions were willing to discuss the proposals, except as regards the suggested abolition of the 20 per cent. supplement payable to workers on the night shift; but the employers stated that their proposals must be accepted without alteration. The Minister of Labour has received representatives from both parties; but no progress has been made towards a settlement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Textile Industry.—The wages dispute, which, as reported in the previous issue of this GAZETTE, page 49, arose in the North Bohemian textile industry (Reichenberg, Tannwald and Friedland), was settled on 2nd March by an agreement between the employers and the representatives of the workers' trade unions, whereby the existing collective agreement is extended until 28th February, 1935, without change as regards wages.

Various Industries.—As reported in this GAZETTE for February, 1934, page 49, the second lock-out notice required by law had been served to approximately 58,000 workers in various industries by the Employers' Federation on 9th February. The State Conciliator has since intervened in the dispute, and on 13th February he called a meeting of the parties, but no agreement was reached. On 15th February the State Conciliator, having again met the parties, required them to furnish him with certain information by 21st February, and exercised his legal right to postpone the stoppage of work, which he declared should not begin until three days after he had declared the negotiations to be terminated. On 20th February the employers extended the proposed lock-out still further so that a total of extended the proposed lock-out still further, so that a total of 100,000 workers will now be affected. Meanwhile negotiations have continued between the parties to the dispute and the State Conciliator, who is hearing evidence from representatives of individual industries. It is anticipated in trade circles that a stoppage of work will be

FRANCE.

Textile Industry.—At the request of the Minister of Labour, the cotton spinners at Lille agreed to a further postponement of the date of application of the wage reduction of 6 per cent. for male and 8 per cent. for female workers; the reduction is to be made in two equal instalments on 1st March and 15th May, 1934. (See this GAZETTE for February, 1934, page 49.)

SHORT-TIME WORKING IN SWEDEN: NOVEMBER, 1933.

The results of an inquiry conducted by the Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs into the actual hours of labour of persons employed in a number of industries at November, 1933, are summarised in an article published in Sociala Meddelanden, No. 2, 1934, the official journal of that Department. The object of this and similar earlier inquiries* was to determine the extent to which short-time working had been adopted as a result of the prolonged industrial depression.

The following Table shows, for certain of the more important

The following Table shows, for certain of the more important industries, the average number of hours worked in one week at November, 1933, and a year earlier:—

Industry.	Number of undertakings	Number of workers	hours actua	number of ally worked ember,
	covered.	employed.	1932.	
Iron, steel and copper smelting Iron and steel goods Engineering and shipbuilding Electrical engineering Pottery Glass Sawmilling and planing Joinery and furniture Paper pulp Paper and cardboard Textiles Boot and shoe Matches	33 60 204 32 9 27 99 87 56 43 153 50 11	18,361 10,072 34,054 7,992 2,206 2,745 13,520 4,372 11,796 12,334 34,844 6,848 3,144	46·1 45·7 44·5 45·6 45·2 45·5 43·6 45·9 47·0 45·7 42·6 30·1	39·8 40·7 42·3 45·4 46·9 45·9 43·4 47·1 43·9 39·9 26·0
All industries (including some not enumerated above)	2,385	267,117	45.5	43.5

These figures do not relate to precisely the same firms at the two dates; but, in 1,213 undertakings which supplied comparable information for both dates and employed 199,381 workpeople at November, 1932, and 198,658 at November, 1933, the average number of hours actually worked in a week rose from 43.5 in 1932 to 45.4 in 1933, or by 4.4 per cent.

WAGES AND HOURS IN CERTAIN BRANCHES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, 1933.

THE results of the third triennial inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of persons employed in the textile industry in Germany have been published (so far as the ribbon weaving, hosiery, knitted nave been published (so far as the ribbon weaving, hosiery, knitted goods, lace making, velvet weaving and silk weaving branches are concerned) in Wirtschaft und Statistik for 15th February, 1934, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office. The inquiry, which related to September, 1933, was similar in plan and scope to the inquiries of 1927 and 1930, summaries of the results of which appeared in this GAZETTE for May, 1928, and July, 1931, respectively. For the branches of the textile industry referred to above, the number of workpeople covered by the 1933 inquiry was 10,250, employed in of workpeople covered by the 1933 inquiry was 10,250, employed in 147 undertakings situated in 42 localities, whereas that of September, 1930, related to 10,313 persons, employed in 145 undertakings in 37 localities. localities. As in both the earlier inquiries, information was collected only for weavers and assistant workers of both sexes (in the hosiery and knitted goods branches, frame workers were substituted for weavers, while in lace making, twist hands and lace finishers were

The following Table summarises the chief results of the inquiry:-

			a partition problems and		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	TD.
Industry and Occupation.	Number of workers covered by inquiry.	Average number of hours worked a week.	Average gross hourly carnings (including payments for overtime, shift working and social allowances).	Average hourly piece-work basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) according to collective agreements.	Average gross weekly earnings.	Average net weekly earnings (after deduction of social insurance contributions and taxes).
Ribbon weaving :	1,382	40 · 48	Rpf. 74·8	Rpf. 59.9	R.Mk. 30·26	R.Mk. 26·42
	1,038 58 29 257	39·95 35·58 43·55 43·38	84·9 57·1 55·8 42·5	65·9 50·6 53·6 40·3	33·91 20·32 24·32 18·45	29·51 18·10 21·45 16·35
Hosiery:	2,159*	41.22	63.6	55.0	26.21	23.05
Frame male female female female	1,441 568 134	39·88 43·65 44·54	75·7 41·1 42·1	64·6 37·3 36·2	30·17 17·92 18·74	26·52 15·77 16·63
Knitted goods :	1,719	44.91	62.0	50.5	27.82	24.23
Frame \ male \ female \ Assistant \ \ \ \ \ female \ female \ female \ female \ \ female \ female \ \ female \ \ female \ female \ \ \ female \ female \ \ female \ \ female \ female \ \ female \ \ female \ f	602 461 216 440	42·45 43·60 49·03 47·62	84·4 53·1 61·2 43·5	63·8 43·8 53·8 39·1	35·84 23·13 29·99 20·72	30·98 20·20 26·32 18·19
Lacemaking :	666	34.87	73.2	60 · 1	25.53	22.42
$ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Twist hand} & \text{male} \\ \text{Lace finisher} & \text{female} \\ \text{Assistant} & \begin{cases} \text{male} \\ \text{female} \end{cases} \\ \end{aligned} $	77	35·51 28·46 36·31 36·18	97·9 60·5 57·9 41·1	75·4 48·3 55·9 39·3	34·76 17·22 21·02 14·87	30·39 15·33 18·67 13·10
Velvet weaving:	659*	44.47	84.0	70-7	37 - 37	32 · 42
Weaver male	634	44 - 45	85.3	71.5	37.92	32.88
Silk weaving:	3,665	43.68	65.2	53.8	28 · 48	24.90
Weaver { male female male female}	157	43·93 42·84 48·04 45·96	70·5 61·8 61·8 49·5	57·0 51·9 53·0 42·2	30·99 26·48 29·70 22·74	27·10 23·11 26·30 20·08
	Sylvinia	ALL TRAIN	STATE OF THE PARTY.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	20010000	

The actual average number of hours worked in a week was affected by the short-time prevalent in certain branches. The average weekly working hours of all persons covered by the inquiry were 42.4. The shortest week was worked by male weavers, and the longest by male assistants employed on packing and despatching and on clearing up and cleaning. Overtime and night, Sunday and holiday work, paid for at higher rates, were infrequent, owing to the general situation in the textile industry. For particular groups of workers, the average actual hours worked in a week were as follows :-

Male weavers	 	 41.60 hours.	-
Female ,,	 	42.55 ,,	
Male assistants	 	46.32 ,,	
Temale		44.33	

In these averages, the number of hours representing overtime and night, Sunday and holiday work, paid for at higher rates, was 0.21 for male weavers, 0.14 for female weavers, 1.03 for male assistants, and 0.48 for female assistants.

In all branches of the industry, the actual average hourly earnings were higher than the basic rate of wages fixed by collective agreement. Actual gross hourly earnings (excluding the extra payments at the higher rates for overtime and for night, Sunday and holiday work) exceeded the basic rate of wages by 22.0 per cent. in ribbon weaving, by 14.9 per cent. in hosiery, by 21.4 per cent. in knitted goods, by 20.8 per cent. in lacemaking, by 13.3 per cent. in velvet weaving, and by 17.5 per cent. and by 17.5 per cent. in silk weaving, on an average

Average deductions from earnings for taxes (wage tax, unemployment relief levy, and bachelors' tax) and for social insurance contributions amounted, respectively, per hour worked, to 3.0 and 6.5 pfennigs in ribbon weaving, to 2.0 and 5.6 pfennigs in hosiery, to 2.1 and 5.9 pfennigs in knitted goods, to 2.4 and 6.5 pfennings

in lacemaking, to $4\cdot 3$ and $6\cdot 9$ pfennigs in velvet weaving, and to $2\cdot 5$ and $5\cdot 7$ pfennigs in silk weaving. The exceptionally high rate of tax in velvet weaving ($4\cdot 3$ pfennigs) is probably due to the fact that the workers covered in this branch of the inquiry were for the most part male weavers.

March, 1934.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

A comparison with the results obtained by the two previous inquiries is made in the following Table of index numbers, the results obtained in the 1927 inquiry serving as base (100) in all cases:—

(1927 = 100).

Industry and Occupation.	Aver gro hou earni	oss	Average hourly piecework basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) according to collective agreements.		Average number of hours worked in a week.		Average gross weekly earnings.	
Management of the	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.	1930.	1933.
Ribbon weaving: Weaver male Assistant female	106	95	115	99	88	76	94	73
	108	95	117	97	98	80	105	77
Hosiery: Frame- male male female	115	75	114	99	91	79	105	59
	109	78	115	98	84	89	91	69
Knitted goods: Frame- worker { male female male female	100	77	114	99	91	85	91	66
	114	95	115	99	83	86	95	82
	111	97	112	94	98	96	109	93
	102	83	110	93	91	104	93	86
Lacemaking: Twist hand male	112	98	113	100	55	66	62	65
Velvet weaving : Weaver male	113	87	116	95	94	92	107	80
Silk weaving: Weaver { male female male female female	106	81	109	85	89	88	94	71
	112	84	108	84	83	88	92	74
	113	88	111	89	97	95	110	84
	114	87	111	90	99	100	113	87

From this Table it appears that gross weekly earnings had declined in September, 1933, by proportions ranging between 7 per cent. (for male assistants in the knitted goods industry) and 41 per cent. (for male frame workers in the hosiery industry), as compared with September, 1927. In explanation of these reductions, it is stated that the index number of the cost of living fell between the two dates mentioned by 19 per cent. (from 147·1 at September, 1927, to 119·0 at September, 1933), and that, moreover, the earlier inquiry was conducted during a period of relatively high business activity, whereas the later one came at a time of business depression, with many undertakings working short-time.

WAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1932.

THE Swedish Department for Social Affairs has recently issued a volume, Lönestatistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1932, containing a survey of the average wages paid in Sweden in 1932 in a large number of industries, as well as in agriculture, forestry, road maintenance and other branches of economic activity. The following Table, extracted from the above source, shows the average hourly earnings (including overtime earnings and the value of payments made in kind, etc.) in a number of the more important industries in 1932:—

	Number	Average hourly earnings.				
Industry.	of persons employed.	Males (18 years and over).	Females (18 years and over).	Young workers (under 18 years).		
		Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.		
Iron and steel and copper works General engineering and ship-	13,512	1.06		0.53		
building	36,483	1.22	0.72	0.48		
Electrical engineering Manufacture of iron and steel	8,169	1.34	0.92	0.51		
goods	11,771	1.09	0.62	0.49		
Sawmilling and planing	18,241	0.96		0.49		
Joinery and furniture making	8,752	0.98		0-42		
Paper pulp	16,203	1.11		0.51		
Paper and cardboard	13,517	1.07	0.71	0.52		
Glass	3,867	0.99	0.65	0.34		
Textile Match	32,409	1.06	0.65	0.44		
macen	4,370	1.00	0.12	0.67		
All industries (including) 1932 some not enumerated	344,744	1.27	0.74	0 · 47		
above) \$ 1931	357,968	1.29	0.75	0 · 49		

From the above Table it appears that average hourly earnings declined slightly in 1932 as compared with 1931 for the three classes labour for which informat tion is give For all workers average hourly earnings fell from 1.16 kronor in 1931 to 1.14 in 1932, or by 1.7 per cent.

In the second Table, particulars are given of the hours actually worked and average earnings in the years 1931 and 1932, for each class of labour. It will be seen that the average yearly earnings of all workers combined declined by 5.3 per cent. in 1932 as compared with the previous year, the decrease being due partly to a reduction of 3.6 per cent. in the average number of hours worked and partly to a reduction of 1.7 per cent, in the average hourly earnings.

Class of Worker.	Number covered by survey in 1932.	Aver numb hou worke the	er of irs ed in	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1932 as com-	Average yearly earnings (including overtime earnings and the value of payments made in kind, etc.).		Per- centage in- crease (+) or decrease (-) in 1932 as com-	
		1931.	1932.	pared with 1931.	1931.	1932.	pared with 1931.	
Males (18 years					Kronor.	Kronor.	n with y	
and over) Females (18	267,285	2,188	2,085	- 4.7	2,767	2,597	- 6.1	
years and over) Young persons	55,252	2,106	2,126	+ 0.9	1,582	1,583	+ 0.1	
(under 18 years)	18,737	2,066	2,042	- 1.2	1,016	967	- 4.8	
Total*	344,744	2,167	2,090	- 3.6	2,453	2,323	- 5.3	

WAGES AND HOURS OF FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1933.

The official journal of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, the *Monthly Labor Review*, for December, 1933, contains a summary of the results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of workers in foundries and machine shops in the United

States during the period April—June, 1933.

The inquiry related to 19,763 workers (including 144 females) employed in 364 foundries, and 41,960 workers (including 957 females)

employed in 492 machine shops.

The following Table shows, for male workers only in the principal occupations, the numbers covered by the inquiry and particulars of the hours of labour and earnings, with corresponding information for all male workers covered by this inquiry and by those conducted in 1929 and 1931 :-

Occupation. (Male workers.)	Number of wage earners covered by the inquiry.	Average full-time weekly hours.	Average number of hours actually worked in a week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual earnings in a week.
Foundries.				Cents.	Dollars.
Chippers and rough grinders	2,150	49.4	29.8	39.6	11.78
Core makers	1,622	49.0	29.8	55.0	16.41
Moulders, hand, bench	1,361	49.3	27.2	55.0	14.98
Moulders, hand, floor	2,556 1,840	48.9	25·7 28·5	61.2	15.70
Moulders, machine Patternmakers	708	49.2	38.9	50·8 65·2	14·50 25·36
Labourers	4,134	50.0	27.8	37.8	10.50
THE PERSON NAMED IN					
All occupations 1933	19,619	49.4	29.4	48.3	14.28
(including some \ 1931	28,469	50.3	33.5	60 - 1	20.13
not enumerated 1929 above.)	40,032	51.0	48.8	62.5	30.50
26 71 7					
Machine shops. Assemblers	3,647	48.3	34.0	53 - 8	18.31
Assemblers Boring machine opera-	5,041	40.0	34 0	33 8	10 31
tors	1,020	49.1	33.5	59.6	19.98
Drilling machine opera-	1,974	48.5	33.7	51.4	17.30
tors Fitters and bench hands	2,244	48.5	33.7	56.2	18.96
Grinding machine opera-			NAME OF BRIDE		
tors	1,575	47.9	34.2	55.7	19.04
Lathe operators, engine Lathe operators, turret	2,274 1,702	48·8 48·5	33.5	57·8 55·9	19.33
Machinists	1,988	48.3	36.7	60.6	22.27
Milling machine opera-					TO THE OWNER.
tors	1,557	47.9	33.7	57.6	19.43
Planing machine opera- tors	52.5	48.7	33-1	60.8	20.15
Sheet and plate metal		Will ber		CONTRACTOR OF STATE	
machine operators	854	48.6	34.1	50.5	17.21
Toolmakers Other precision machine	1,535	48.6	36.8	64.3	23.62
operators	775	49.0	33.1	53.4	17.69
Labourers	2,553	48.8	33.0	37.9	12.52
All occupations 1977					
(including come 1500		48.5	34.6	54.5	18.87
not enumerated 1931	64,921 89,935	49.8	38·2 50·4	63.7	24·36 32·30
above.)	00,000	00.0	00.2	02.1	02 00

The above Table shows that, for all male foundry workers covered by the inquiries of 1929, 1931 and 1933, the average number of hours actually worked in a week declined from 48·8 in 1929 to 33·5 in 1931 and to 29·4 in 1933, or by a total of 39·8 per cent.; at the same dates, average hourly earnings fell from 62·5 cents to 60·1 and then to 48·3, or, in all, by 22·7 per cent.; as a result of these two reductions average weekly earnings fell at the same dates from tions, average weekly earnings fell at the same dates from 30.50 dollars to 20.13 and then to 14.28, or by 53.2 per cent.

For male machine shop workers, the reductions were of a similar der: hours actually worked fell between 1929 and 1933 by 31.3 per cent.; average hourly earnings by 15.0 per cent.; and average weekly earnings by 41.6 per cent. It is noteworthy that, in both branches of the engineering industry covered by the inquiry, the decline in average weekly earnings between 1929 and 1931 was due mainly to short-time working, whilst the further reduction between 1931 and 1933 was the result both of a fall in average hourly earnings and of an increase in short-time working, though chiefly the former.

^{*} See this GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 368.

^{*} Particulars omitted for occupational groups containing less than 20 persons.

^{*} Including a number of workers for whom details of age and sex were not furnished.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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EMPLOYMENT in February showed an improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than in February, 1933. The improvement during the month was most marked in building and public works contracting, the clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and pottery manufacture. There was also some improvement in a considerable number of other industries, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and shiprepairing, vehicle building, stone quarrying, and shipping service.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in dock and harbour service, and in the jute, tinplate, and glass bottle industries; there was also a small net decline in the coal mining industry, due to an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the North-Eastern area.

The improvement during the month was general, except in the North Eastern area of England, where there was little change. In London and the South Eastern Counties employment was fair. In the South-West and Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England and in Scotland it was bad, while in Wales it was very bad. In Northern Ireland it was bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture. and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 19th February, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18·2, as compared with 18·7 at 22nd January, 1934, and with 22·7 at 20th February, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 19th February, 1934, was 15.5, as compared with 15.9 at 22nd January, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7, as compared with 2.8. For males alone, the percentage at 19th February, 1934, was 21·0 and for females, 10·7; at 22nd January, 1934, the corresponding percentages

At 19th February, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,881,532 wholly unemployed, 340,897 temporarily stopped and 95,480 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,317,909. This was 71,159 less than a month before, and 538,729 less than a year before. The total included 1,883,782 men, 58,368 boys, 328,146 women and

The persons on the Registers included 932,911 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,000,856 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 240,420 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional

payments, and 143,722 uninsured persons.
In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th February, 1934, was 2,383,663.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment continued bad, and showed a slight net decline at 19th February as compared with 22nd January, mainly owing to an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the North Eastern area. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th February, 1934, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 27th January, 1934, but a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 25th February, 1933. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th February, 1934, was 5.04, a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th January, 1934, but an increase of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment continued to improve but was still bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of February was 90, compared with 85

at the end of January, and 63 at the end of February was 90, compared with 85 at the end of January, and 63 at the end of February, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry employment remained bad, but showed a slight improvement. The percentage of insured work-people unemployed was 29.0 at 19th February, 1934, compared with 29.7 at 22nd January, 1934, and 44.0 at 20th February, 1933.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to decline and | was still very slack on the whole. was very bad. It declined also in steel sheet manufacture and was bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight general improvement, but continued slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in constructional engineering, but employment in that section, and in marine engineering, remained very bad. It continued very slack in general engineering, and fair in electrical engineering and motor vehicle manufacture. In cycle and aircraft manufacture employment | summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for

remained good or fairly good; in textile engineering it improved, but was still very slack on the whole.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, although showing an improvement on the whole, as compared with the previous month; the improvement was most pronounced in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but there was a slight decline in me districts, notably in North East and South West England.

In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement n some sections, and was fair to moderate on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware, sheet metal, wire manufacturing, brasswork, cutlery, file, needle and fishing tackle, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; moderate in the ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), and tube trades; and slack in the edge tool, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad, and showed a slight decline in the preparing and spinning departments; in the manufacturing section there was little change, on the whole, though the positions varied in different districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 21.9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 21.8 at 22nd January, 1934, and 24.4 at 20th February, 1933.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change in the worsted section, and a slight improvement in the

woollen section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 10·9 at 19th February, 1934, compared with 11·2 at 22nd January, 1934, and 19·7 at 20th February, 1933. In the carpet ndustry employment generally continued good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was good on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a slight improvement and was fair. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment showed little general change; in silk manufacture it was slack, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture it remained fair. In the linen industry there was little change, and employment was slack. In the ute industry it showed a decline and was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed little change and remained very slack, with much short time working.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement in most districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16.9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 19.4 at 22nd January, 1934, and 19.5 at 20th February, 1933.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a general improvement, but remained slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment continued noderate with bricklayers and plasterers, slack with carpenters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives; there was an mprovement with all classes, which was most marked with painters. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but continued moderate on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers and coachbuilders showed a slight improvement, but was still slack

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

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed an improvement. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it remained fairly good, while at Derby it was moderate.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed decline and was very slack; in other sections it showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

various other industries :-

March, 1934.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for February, 1934.	February, 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,	790,047 5,807 2,054	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·04 5·63 5·92	Days 0.05 + 0.08 - 0.08	Days. + 0.22 + 0.67 - 0.05		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Furnaces in Blast. 90 Mills working. 378 Shifts Worked (one week). 316,900	Number . + 5 19 Per cent. + 0·3	Number. + 27 + 6 Per cent. + 29 · 2		

	7/04/05/07/2000	
(6)	OTHER	INDUSTRIES.

		er of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery	53,975 76,510 9,940	Per cent 2·0 + 2·0 - 0·5 + 0·6 + 1·7 + 0·4 + 0·5	Per cent 2·0 +10·7 + 6·8 + 9·7 + 5·7 + 8·9 +20·4	£ 100,558 105,369 131,338 18,660 126,716 17,307 28,524	Per cent 2·4 + 2·9 - 1·2 + 0·3 + 4·0 + 6·0 + 3·1*	Per cent. + 0.6 +19.9 +10.9 +21.7 + 7.3 +19.1 +31.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople at 19th February, 1934.				Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th February, 1934.		
Divisions.	Percentages		Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
Total section	Males.	Females	Total.	with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	24·4 29·4 35·7 31·0	7·0 8·5 8·4 10·3 16·4 14·7 17·2	21·8 25·3 33·8 26·0	- 0·8 - 0·7 - 0·6 - 0·4 - 0·7 - 0·9 - 0·5	254,533 116,964 145,699 258,403 485,816 480,452 359,939 216,103 65,754	- 9,193 - 7,510 - 12,975 - 272 - 13,868 - 5,195 - 5,758	- 46,589 - 25,026 - 120,431 - 138,157 - 76,265 - 38,801 - 7,359
Total	21.0	10.7	18.2	- 0.5	2,383,663	- 73,544	- 548,661

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from February, 1933, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

			Males	and Fema	ales.	Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and
Date. Mal	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
1933. 20 February 20 March 24 April 22 May 26 June 24 July 21 August 25 September 20 November 18 December	25·9 25·1 24·3 23·6 22·7 22·7 22·4 21·6 21·4 21·1 20·8	14·0 13·7 13·2 12·0 10·8 10·9 10·5 10·0 9·5 9·4 9·0	18.6 18.0 17.1 16.5 15.8 15.5 15.3 15.3 15.3	4·1 3·9 4·2 3·9 3·6 4·0 3·1 2·8 2·6 2·5	22·7 21·9 21·3 20·4 19·4 19·5 19·1 18·4 18·1 17·9	2,932,324 2,850,903 2,770,980 2,653,852 2,503,898 2,507,215 2,474,062 2,398,718 2,359,763 2,341,693 2,287,466
1934. 22 January 19 February	21.6	11·0 10·7	15·9 15·5	2·8 2·7	18·7 18·2	2,457,207 2,383,663

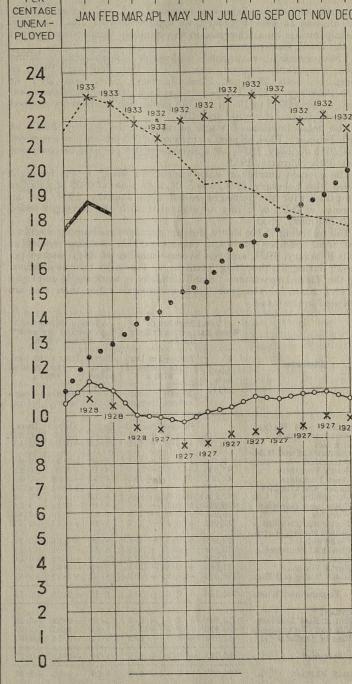
* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† Up to and including June, 1933, these percentages, and those used for the purpose of the Chart in the next column, are revised figures calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.*

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

Plain Curve -		= 1934.
Broken Curve -		= 1933.
Dotted Curve -		= 1930.
Chain Curve -	0-0-0-0-0	= Mean for 1924

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.‡

FEBRUARY, 1934.

					A CONTRACTOR	SELECTION OF SELECTION
					ASSESSED FOR	Total.
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 2,534 1,479 947 1,110 1,168 1,221 1,111 515	3,301 1,690 1,426 2,854 3,262 2,713 1,972 1,092	1,993 767 580 784 785 604 537 249	2,969 1,258 1,064 2,384 2,131 2,346 1,610 398	10,797 5,194 4,017 7,132 7,346 6,884 5,230 2,254	0·45 0·51 0·44 0·37 0·35 0·31 0·39
GREAT BRITAIN	 10,085	18,310	6,299	14,160	48,854	0.39

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Note.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 98 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT during February continued bad, and showed a slight net decline at 19th February, as compared with 22nd January, mainly owing to an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the North Eastern area.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 25.6 at 22nd January, 1934, and 28.7 at 20th February, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.6 (from 20.3 to 19.7), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.9 (from 5.3 to 6.2) increased by 0.9 (from 5.3 to 6.2).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th February, 1934, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 27th January, 1934, but a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 25th February, 1933.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 24th February, 1934, was 5.04, a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th January, 1934, but an increase of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th February, 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

	Wage Ear	Number mers on (Books.		Days w	nge Number orked per the Min	r week*	
Districts.	24th Feb.,	Inc.(+) (-)asco wit	mpared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
	1934.	Month Year before.		24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	42,318	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	5.42	-0.05	-0.02	
Durham	109,110	+ 1.2	+ 5.3	5.04	-0.19	+0.43	
Cumberland and West-			18 May 19 16	F F0	-0.04	+0.01	
morland	6,792	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	5.50	-0.04	+0.01	
South Yorkshire	97,598	+ 0.5	- 3.6	4.19	-0.26	-0.40	
West Yorkshire	45,071	+ 0.5	- 2·5 - 2·6	4.95	+0.02	+0.10	
Lancs. and Cheshire	63,851	- 0.4	- 2·6 - 4·1	4.93	-0.08	+0.18	
Derbyshire	47,827	+ 0.4 + 0.2	- 4.7	4.49	-0.12	+0.14	
Notts. and Leicester	55,982	+ 0.2	- 2.0	5.67	+0.12	+0.41	
Warwick	16,936	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	5.04	+0.07	+0.24	
North Staffordshire	23,083	7 0.0	TIO	3 0.	100.		
South Staffst, Worcs.	29,669	+ 0.5	- 1.5	4.99	+0.01	+0.21	
and Salop	9,586	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	4.88	-0.01	+0.07	
Glos. and Somerset	6,826	+ 0.8	+ 6.9	5.43	-0.12	+0.05	
Kent	11,066	+ 0.5	-12.1	5.65	-0.03	-0.06	
North Wales	140,399	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	5.32	+0.17	+0.41	
South Wales and Mon.	140,555						
England and Wales	706,114	+ 0.6	- 0.6	4.96	-0.04	+0.25	
SCOTLAND:				17000			
Mid & East Lothians	12,468	+ 0.5	- 0.3	5 . 62	-0.21	-0.19	
Fife and Clackmannan	20,413	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	5.68	-0.03	+0.01	
Rest of Scotland	51,052	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	5.72	-0.14	+0.07	
Scotland	83,933	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	5.70	-0.12	+0.02	
GREAT BRITAIN	790,047	+ 0.6	- 0.4	5.04	-0.05	+0.22	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th February, 1934, was 0.75 of a day per week, of which 0.71 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 27th January, 1934, was 0.71 of a day per week, of which 0.65 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, were 0.98 and 0.83 of a day 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

about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th February, 1934, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,104,300 tons, as compared with 18,662,200 tons in the four weeks ended 27th January, 1934, and 18,247,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1933.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-eople in the respective areas at 19th February, 1934, and the ncreases or decreases as compared with 22nd January, 1934, and 20th February, 1933, are shown in the following Table:-

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

1900	In Unem Numb	Inc. (- Dec. (Tot Percen as com	intagespared					
	Nume	CIS.		ercentages.		with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Cotal.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	201,410	64,096	19.7	6.2	25.9	+ 0.3	- 2.8	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England	174,662 26,748	62,398 1,698	19·3 22·8	6.8	26·1 24·3	+ 0.4	- 2·9 - 2·0	
and Wales:— Northumber- land Durham	9,045 34,981	360 4,608	17·7 24·2	0·7 3·2	18·4 27·4	- 0·4 + 1·2	- 3·5 -12·4	
Cumberland and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,713 25,824	177 19,617		1.6 11.3	35·3 26·2	- 0 9 + 4·6	- 5·7 - 2·7	
Cheshire Derbyshire	14,858 7,193	5,675 3,428		6·8 5·4	24·3 16·6	- 0·6 + 1·3	- 1·3 + 0·2	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	9,279 1,137	4,300		6.8	21·4 9·0	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	
cester and Salop Glos. and	7,848	2,536	11.5	3.7	15.2	- 1.6	- 5.7	
Somerset Kent	1,225	1,966	10.9	17.6	28·5 7·0	- 1·9 - 0 3	+ 2.3	
Wales and Monmouth	57,864	19,596	27.1	9.2	36.3	- 2.0	+ 1.7	

The export of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,790,400 tons in February, 1934, as compared with 4,639,700 tons in January, 1934, and with 4,367,800 tons in February, 1933.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during February, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 29·3 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 30·7 at 22nd January, 1934, and 51·2 at 20th February, 1933.

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

ESSENCE A	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at d in		rage No. or ked per we the Mines	ek by
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-) pared v	as com-
	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	2,500	Per cent. + 9.6 - 4.5	Per cent. +130·2 + 17·5	Days. 5.62 5.76	Days. + 0.15 + 0.01	Days. + 1.37
Other Districts ALL DISTRICTS	1,618 5,807	+ 2.0 + 3.1	+ 11.0	5.51	+ 0.08	+ 0.77 + 0.67

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th February, 1934, by firms making returns, was 2,054, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with January, 1934, but an increase of 6.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1933. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5.92 in February, 1934, as compared with 6.00 in January, 1934, and 5.97 in February, 1933.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued to improve, but still remained bad. It was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29.6 at 19th February, 1934, compared with 32.1 at 22nd January, 1934, and 42.3 at 20th February, 1933.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 90 furnaces were in operation at the end of February, 1934, compared with 85 at the end of January, 1934, and 63 at the end of February, 1933.

March, 1934.

In the case of 69 firms employing 12,329 workpeople at the end of February, 1934, there was an increase of 2·3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with January, 1934, and an increase of 31·8 per cent. compared with February, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation

at the end of February, 1934, January, 1934, and February, 1933:-

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1934.	Jan., 1934.	Feb., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland	87	24	22	15	+ 2	+ 9	
Cumberland and W.Lancs	36	6	6	6	•••	•••	
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks.							
(including Sheffield)						State of	
and North Wales	24	9	7	8	+ 2	+ 1	
Derby, Leicester, Notts.	40		3.77	15		1 2	
and Northants	42	17	17	15	- i	+ 2 + 4	
Lincolnshire	23	11	14		-		
Staffs., Shropshire, Words, and Warwick	35	6	7	7	- 1	- 1	
South Wales and Mon	20	6	4	3		- 1 + 1	
South wates and mon	20						
England and Wales	267	77	75	61	+ 2	+16	
Ingiana and water							
SCOTLAND	77	13	10	2	+ 3	+ 11	
GREAT BRITAIN	344	90	85	63	+ 5	+27	

The production of pig iron in February, 1934, amounted to 414,400 tons, compared with 441,300 tons in January, 1934, and 270,800 tons in February, 1933.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during February remained bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with January. It was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29.0 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 29.7 at 22nd January, 1934, and 44.0 at 20th February, 1933.

At certain firms, employing 57,797 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 24th February, 1934, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.3 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th January, 1934, and by 29.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th February, 1933. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 24th February, 1934, the same as in January, 1934, compared with 5.1 in February, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Logical Division of	emplo	r of Work yed by Fi ing return	rms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of		
A STATE LIST BY LO	Week ended 24th	ended compared with a		Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
***************************************	Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.	COUNTY OF THE	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melt-		MEN STORY	The Control of			. 70		
ing Furnaces	6,300	+ 6.8	+35.3	37,201	$+7.1 \\ -22.7$	+ 38.0		
Puddling Forges	1,005 20,986	-23.7 + 2.4	+36·2 +15·1	4,581	+ 0.9	+ 29		
Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing	1.150	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	6,103	- 1.7	+ 11.		
Founding	6,104	+ 2.5	+20.7	33,366	- 1.2	+ 27.		
Other Departments	10,430	- 2.0	+20.4	57,877	- 1.7	+ 24.		
Mechanics, Labourers	11,822	+ 0.3	+23.9	68,056	+ 0.2	+ 28.		
TOTAL	57,797	+ 1.0	+20.4	316,900	+ 0.3	+ 29.		
DISTRICTS.				Page 1				
Northumborland								
Northumberland, Durham, and			100			YOU.		
Cleveland	11,804	- 0.7	+26.3	65,251	- 1.3	+ 29.		
Sheffield, Rotherham	16,765	+ 2.1	+20.5	92,163	+ 0.1	+ 29.		
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	312	- 1.0	- 5.7	1,414	-14.3	+ 9.		
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	4,972	+ 4.0	+25.4	26,106	+ 4.3	+ 33.		
Staffordshire	5,421	+ 2.6	+23.9	30,764	+ 3.9	+ 31.		
Other Midland	AND PROPERTY.	130 150	. 14 0	777.007	0.0	+ 21.		
Counties	3,232	- 5·6 - 0·4	+14.0	17,621 39,754	- 8·2 - 1·3	+ 21.		
Wales and Mon	7,247	- 0.4	T 7 3	00,104	1 0			
Total, England and						and the same of th		
Wales	49,753	+ 0.8	+19.3	273,073	- 0.3	+ 26 + 53		
Scotland	8,044	+ 2.4	+27.5	43,827	+ 3.9	+ 23.		
TOTAL	57,797	+ 1.0	+20.4	316,900	+ 0.3	+ 29-		

*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 absent eism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 707,500 tons in February, 1934, as compared with 711,000 tons in January, 1934, and 482,700 tons in February, 1933.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40·3 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 35·8 at 22nd January, 1934, and 35·2 at 20th February, 1933. In the week ended 24th February, 1934, 294 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 310 in the week ended 27th January, 1934, and 311 in the week ended 25th February, 1933.

In steel sheet manufacture also employment continued to decline, and was bad. In the week ended 24th February, 1934, 84 mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 87 in the week ended 27th January, 1934, and 61 in the week

ended 25th February, 1933.

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

responsation for the	Numbe	r of Works	Number of Mills in Operation.					
Works.	ended Dec. (-)		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
I	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	54 7	-"1"	- 1 - 1	294 84	- 16 - 3	- 17 + 23		
TOTAL	61	- 1	- 2	378	- 19	+ 6		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1934, amounted to 42,080 tons, or 6,001 tons less than in January, 1934, and 12,907 tons less than in February, 1933.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a slight general improvement but continued slack, on the whole. The improvement was most marked in constructional engineering; but employment in that section and in marine engineering remained very bad. Employment remained very slack in general engineering; it was fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; it continued good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. Employment improved also in textile engineering, but was still very slack, on the whole, in that department.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a substantial

general improvement. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th February, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared

	N	umber	of In	sured 19th F	Workpe ebruary	ople Une , 1934.	mployed			
Division.	General Engineer- Ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	g; Engineers' on and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering. Marine Englueering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a			
erandt i fe eu La meio de las	General Engine Ing; Enginee Iron and Stee Founding.	Elect	Ma	Constru Engin	Wehicles and A		Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	7,335 3,867 3,171 9,439 25,462 31,061 18,514 1,617 1,545	1,313 717 290 2,394 1,631 3,455 515 120 131	237 606 94 7,836 369	210 192 1,428 2,039 806 2,137 214	3,597 1,866 2,508 10,332 2,047 3,901 2,029 676 377	13,058 6,897 6,767 23,687 39,015 39,592 29,457 2,695 4,245	- 709 - 543 - 252 -1,077 - 899 -1,717 -1,835 + 16 - 198	- 8,38' - 6,799 - 4,922 - 24,589 - 21,88 - 19,773 - 15,299 - 549 - 2,169		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	102,011	10,566	17,675	7,828	27,333	165,413	-7,214	-104,35		
	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 1	9th Febr	ruary, 19	34.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	9·3 9·1 9·4 12·0 25·0 27·2 27·9 31·5 23·3	8·3 8·3 10·6 8·8 15·1 17·0 13·5 20·3 24·7	12·5 10·1 7·0 47·2 31·5 44·4 42·5	16·2 28·0 25·6 19·8 27·5 27·0 41·7 23·3 53·8	6·2 8·8 9·9 13·4 19·8 18·0 27·4	8·9 8·2 9·4 10·8 25·7 25·0 29·2 29·0 29·4	- 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 1.9 + 0.1 - 1.4	- 5.9 - 8.2 - 6.4 - 11.0 - 12.6 - 10.9 - 13.2 - 5.3 - 14.5		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	19.3	11.7	38.2	26.8	10.4	17.3	- 0.8	- 10.3		
Ditto, Jan., 1934 Dutto, Feb., 1933	20.2	11.8		28.6		18·1 27·6	=	=		

On the North-East Coast there was a slight improvement in marine and general engineering, but employment in those sections was still very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering showed a slight improvement at some centres but continued very bad generally. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was some improvement in general engineering, but employment

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.

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

In Scotland employment was still very bad; it declined a little in marine engineering, but showed some improvement in general engineering. Employment was again very bad in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during February, although showing an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; the improvement was most pronounced in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but there was a slight decline in some districts, notably in North-Eastern and South-Western England.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th February, 1934, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd January, 1934, and 20th February, 1933.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification; the decline affected all areas except South-West England. When this is taken into account the figures indicate that between February, 1933, and February, 1934, there was a slight decline in employment in Wales, but that in other areas there was an improvement, which was most pronounced in Northern and South-West England, and in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Division.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 19th teb., 1934.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or le (-) in le (-)	Percentage Unemployed at 19th February, 1934.	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total Insure Uner 19th	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Unel 19th	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,724 1,006 5,542 127 32,658 11,485 28,593 3,840 5,470	- 205 + 44 + 292 + 11 + 704 - 106 - 1,656 + 126 - 434	- 390 - 358 - 334 - 65 - 7,087 - 3,551 - 8,567 - 621 - 3,056	31.9 14.8 23.7 39.7 69.6 48.0 63.5 65.6 64.1	- 2.4 + 0.7 + 1.2 + 3.4 + 1.5 - 0.4 - 3.7 + 2.1 - 5.1	- 3·1 - 4·8 - 3·8 - 34·1 - 7·6 - 10·1 - 10·9 - 2·0 - 17·2	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	91,445	- 1,224	- 24,029	54.0	- 0.7	- 9.5	

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued bad, and showed a slight decline in the preparing and spinning departments; in the manufacturing section there was little change, on the whole, though the position varied in different districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 21.8 at 22nd January, 1934, and with 24.4 at 20th February, 1933. The corresponding percentages in the preparing and spinning section were 21.4, 21.0, and 25.7, and in the manufacturing section 22.3, 22.4, and 23.2.

At Ashton-under-Lyne the doubling mills were working intermittently, and there was a decline in all the other principal departments, especially in the American spinning section, in which several mills were stopped for varying periods during the month. At Stockport employment in the spinning department was bad: short time working increased, and some large mills were closed for the greater part of the month; short time was also largely worked in doubling mills. At Hyde unsystematic sho t time was again reported in all departments. At Glossop there was more unemployment during February than for some time past.

At Oldham employment in the spinning department continued very bad, though slightly better than in January: there were numerous total or partial stoppages at various mills; in the weaving department also employment continued to be very bad, especially with operatives engaged on velvets, fustians and sheetings. At Middleton employment in the mills spinning Egyptian cotton continued to be regular, but in the mills spinning American cotton there was an increase in short-time working. At Royton there was a slight decline. At Shaw there was much under-employment in the American spinning section.

At Bolton there was a slight decline; employment was reported as moderate with cardroom workers and as bad with spinners and weavers. At Leigh employment with spinners declined and was bad. A slight improvement was reported at Bury, though short time working was still prevalent in the spinning department. At Rochdale and at Heywood there was a further decline.

At Preston a steady improvement was reported, especially in the manufacturing department; at several of the principal firms all

the looms were running, and it was estimated that 75 per cent. of the machinery at the remaining mills was in operation. At Chorley there was a continued shortage of operatives for fancy weaving. At Blackburn there was a considerable amount of short time in the manufacturing department, affecting the preparatory workers as well as the weavers; there was some improvement, however, at a few mills. At Accrington and at Great Harwood employment in the weaving department showed an improvement. At Darwen employment remained very bad. At Burnley and at Padiham employment was bad, and showed a further decline; it was worse also than a year ago. At Colne there was little change; the demand for fancy weavers continued. At Nelson there was a further decline; many of the operatives were suspended indefinitely, and a majority of those who were working were running only three-quarters, or less, of their normal number of looms. Employment in the Rossendale Valley continued to be very bad.

In Yorkshire employment, with few exceptions, was very slack.

At Todmorden there was a further decline in the spinning department, and employment in the weaving department was worse than for some considerable time. At Huddersfield employment in the doubling mills was described as fairly steady.

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

		Number of Torkpeop			Wages p Workpeo		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,593 22,742 22,667 6,821	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.8 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	+ 1·1 + 3·2 - 8·4 - 0·0	16,316 33,382 36,070 14,790	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ -2.9 \\ -1.9 \\ -2.9 \end{array} $	+ 6·2 + 6·3 - 6·4 + 0·9	
TOTAL	62,823	- 2.0	- 2.0	100,558	- 2.4	+ 0.6	
DISTRICTS.					100.031E		
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	4,666	-13.4	- 9.5	6,921	-11.3	- 9.1	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	5,744 8,172 12,278	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 9.0 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	- 0·5 + 7·5 - 0·8	8,577 14,054 19,330	$ \begin{vmatrix} -10.8 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 1.4 \end{vmatrix} $	- 0·4 + 11·4 + 1·2	
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	6,583 3,053 4,625	+ 3·2 - 8·0 - 1·8	- 3·4 - 9·4 - 3·7	11,009 4,701 7,317	+ 2·0 - 8·1 - 1·7	+ 5·0 - 6·8 + 2·0	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,119 3,210 2,411 2,929 2,464 2,569	+ 0.0 - 4.8 - 0.8 + 9.7 +10.5 - 3.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.6 \\ -17.0 \\ +1.0 \\ -0.0 \\ +7.5 \\ +9.2 \end{array} $	6,747 5,741 5,041 3,561 3,692 3,867	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.1 \\ - & 3.9 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 11.7 \\ + & 3.7 \\ - & 6.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 0 \\ - & 15 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 6 \cdot 0 \\ + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ + & 8 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	62,823	- 2.0	- 2.0	100,558	- 2.4	+ 0.6	

Returns from firms employing 61,200 workpeople in the week ended 24th February showed that 8 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 19th February, 1934:—

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 19th February, 1934.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed	Temp							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	1,854 10,703	4,301 3,182	6,155 13,885	860 6,703	4,773 3,928	5,633 10,631	11,788 24,516				
ing Weaving Other Processes	1,672 7,739 1,194	5,109 18,103 218	6,781 25,842 1,412	1,435 2,045 261	7,162 6,888 191	8,597 8,933 452	15,378 34,775 1,864				
Total	23,162	30,913	54,075	11,304	22,942	34,246	88,321				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd January, 1934:—

	Por.	Wholly Unem			plo	loyed. Temporarily Stopped.						ed.	Total.	
Department.	M	len.	W	omen.	T	otal.	M	ſen.	Women.		Total.		200016	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	-	36 6		36 87	-+	72 81	-+	19 613	+-	604 74	++	585 539	++	513 620
ing Weaving	+	61 5	_	174 106	=	235 101	+	57 120	+	21 109	+	78 229	+	313 128
Other Processes	_	42	-	27	-	69	+	8	-	105	-	97	-	166
Total	200	140		256	-	396	+	665	+	513	+	1,178	+	782

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 131,116,800 lbs. in February, 1934, compared with 131,555,400 lbs. in January, 1934, and with 100,624,600 lbs. in February, 1933.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,315,500 lbs. in February, 1934 compared with 12,767,900 lbs. in January, 1934, and with 11,885,600 lbs. in February, 1933.

March. 1934.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in February, 1934, were 168,187,000 square yards, compared with 179,078,000 square yards in the previous month, and 194,561,000 square yards in February, 1933.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in the worsted section, and a slight improvement in the woollen section, as compared with January. In the carpet section employment continued good. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all the principal sections of the industry, especially in the woollen and in the carpet sections. There was an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of workers, particularly weavers, in several districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries (including those temporarily stopped) was 10·9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 11·2 at 22nd January, 1934, and with 19·7 at 20th February, 1933. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 6·3 at 19th February, 1934, 5·8 at 22nd January, 1934, and 14·2 at 20th February, 1933.

Worsted Section.—There was a further slight decline in the woolcombing and spinning departments, but a slight improvement in the weaving department. On the whole, there was little change.

the weaving department. On the whole, there was little change.

At Bradford there was a further slight decline in the wool combing department; but employment, on the whole, remained good or fairly good with all classes of workers. There continued to be a shortage of skilled weavers. At Shipley there was a slight increase in intermittent short time in the woolcombing department, but employment continued good in the other departments, with a continued demand for juvenile learners in the spinning and twisting departments. In the Keighley, Haworth, and Silsden districts there was little general change; there continued to be a demand for weavers and menders in the manufacturing department. At Huddersfield underemployment continued to be reported in the fine worsted section, but the operatives in other sections were somewhat better employed. At Halifax some short time was reported, and some large firms had discontinued night shifts; on the other hand, several firms were exceptionally busy, and a demand for weavers and menders was reported. At Leeds there was little change.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th February showed

that, in the worsted section as a whole, $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, while $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With woolsorters, employment continued good; it was not quite so good as in January, but better than a year ago. With woolcombers there was a slight improvement in the carding crossbred section, but a slight decline in the merino and preparing sections. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 24th February showed that 17½ per cent. were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 18 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good, but showed a slight decline. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th February showed that 16½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; while 24 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment continued good, and was slightly better than in January. About $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time*, losing $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average; while 25 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment showed a slight improvement in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th February showed that 18 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 26 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time during that week, losing 8 and 9 hours each on the average, respectively. The corresponding overtime figures were 32 per cent. and 8 hours (spinning), and 21 per cent. and 5½ hours (weaving). In the woollen section as a whole, short time was worked by 20 per cent. of the operatives, who lost about 9 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 23 per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average. At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment continued

good; overtime and night work were fairly frequent, and a shortage of juvenile labour (pieceners), and of skilled women workers, was reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment showed an improvement, and was good; an acute shortage of weavers was reported. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade showed a seasonal slackness at Dewsbury, but a slight improvement at Batley. At Leeds, Morley, Otley, and Guiseley employment continued good.

In the blanket and rug trade in Yorkshire employment showed a decline, and was rather slack generally; at Hebden Bridge, however, all the firms were reported to be on full time. At Witney employment was not quite so good as it had been in recent months.

At Stockport employment with woollen workers continued fairly good. At Rochdale mills were working to full capacity; at Saddleworth practically all the mills were working full time, but some firms had part of their machinery stopped.

In the West of England employment continued good at most of the principal centres.

In Scotland a slight improvement was reported on the whole; but there was little change in the tweed trade, which remained slack generally: about 70 per cent. of the members of the principal trade union in the tweed trade were still on short time. Employment in the tweed trade at Dumfries, however, remained good. An improvement was reported at Alloa.

Carpet Section.—Employment generally continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At Kidderminster employment was good, except in the Wilton section, in which irregular hours were again reported; some overtime was reported in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment on the whole continued good.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th February showed that only 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average; while 14 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Number of

	Workpeople.			e.	all Workpeople.			
ATTENDED TO A STATE OF THE STAT	Week ended 24th Feb., 1934.	Dec	(+) or . (-) n a onth fore.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 24th Feb., 1934.	Dec	or c. (-) on a onth efore.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments:			Per			. 50	Per	
WORSTED SECTION:			ent.		£		ent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	10,187 38,203 16,954 9,486 1,680	+-+	4·3 2·1 0·6 0·3 0·9	93·7 92·4 86·6 95·2 95·2	22,832 53,603 31,452 20,480 2,971	+	2·4 2·2 2·4 1·0 9·6	75·7 82·2 78·8 77·1 65·2
Total—Worsted	76,510	-	0.5	91.1	131,338	-	1.2	79 · 3
Woollen Section :								
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	919 12,911 22,307 15,912 1,926	-++++	4·0 3·0 2·5 0·8 3·9	69·1 92·9 97·0 90·7 82·6	1,942 26,839 38,591 34,108 3,889	-++++	2·8 5·2 2·4 2·3 2·4	70·3 98·4 95·7 90:0 84·3
Total—Woollen	53,975	+	2.0	92.9	105,369	+	2 9	93 · 2
CARPET SECTION	9,940	+	0.6	122.5	18,660	+	0.3	124 6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	140,425	+	0.6	93.5	255,367	+	0:6	87.3
Districts:†								
WORSTED SECTION:					and A			
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	33,579 8,218 8,222 8,303 7,600	+++	0·7 0·5 2·6 2·0 0·3	92·0 92·3 80·7 94·0 93·1	60,586 14,807 12,359 14,055 12,910	-+-++	1·5 0·6 5·1 0·5 0·6	76·1 77·0 68·0 89·1 92·4
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,301	-	7.4	100.3	4,498	-	7 · 8	89 8
Total, West Riding	69,223	-	0.5	91.0	119,215	_	1.4	78 · 5
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,891 485 1,911	- +	0.6 1.8 1.9	91·3 166·3 86·5	8,340 810 2,973	+-+	1.6 6.5 4.0	80·4 141·5 108·3
Total—Worsted	76,510		0.5	91.1	131,338	-	1.2	79-3
Waaren Cramor.								Guices has a
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,726	+	2.4	96.6	28,285	+	2.8	93.7
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	10,073 8,271	++	7·5 2·3	88·1 112·6	18,483 17,599	++	8·4 3·4	92·3 119·1
Vale Bradford	2,452 1,198	+	1·5 5·1	96·1 98·3	5,266 2,529	+	2·7 9·1	87·9 86·8
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	34,720 4,522	++	3·5 0·4	98·3 91·4	72,162 8,973	+-	3.9	100·2 93·1
Wales Scotland	3,840 10,893	=	0.4	89·6 81·0	6,841 17,393	++	2·0 1·7	98·0 72·0
Total—Woollen	53,975	+	2.0	92.9	105,369	+	2.9	93.2
CARPET SECTION	9,940	+	0.6	122.5	18,660	+	0.3	124.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	140,425	+	0.6	93.5	255,367	+	0.6	87.3

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

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th February, 1934, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 27th January,

10.000 - 20.0000 20.000	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change"; -without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")									
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
Worsted Section: Bradford	+ 5.5 + 2.1 - 8.1 + 0.2 - 4.4 + 4.4	- 1·2 - 0·0 - 3·5 - 3·8 - 0·4 - 9·4 - 2·4 - 0·6 - 2·8 + 2·8		+ 0.6 - 3.0 + 0.9 - 0.7 + 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.5 - 1.3	+ 0.7 + 0.5 - 2.6 - 2.0 + 0.3 - 7.4 - 0.5 - 1.8 + 1.9					
TOTAL	+ 4.3	- 2.1	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.5					

	employed		ed with pr	-) in numbers revious month. age")
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and Wales Scotland	+ 4·5 + 7·6 + 3·5 + 2·0 + 4·7 + 0·5 - 1·0 - 0·6 + 3·0	+ 1·7 +13·0 +1·6 +1·7 -1·3 +4·4 -1·8 -0·5 -0·7	+ 1.6 + 2.1 + 3.3 + 0.9 - 2.1 + 1.9 - 1.4 + 0.1 - 1.0 + 0.8	+ 2·4 + 7·5 + 2·3 + 1·5 - 5·1 + 3·5 + 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·7 + 2·0

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 19th February, 1934:-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th February, 1934.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	(Deta)						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	51	1	52	40	3	43	95				
Wool Washing and	200										
Preparing	495	134	629	263	84	347	976				
Wool Combing	298	185	483	646	345	991	1,474				
Wool Carding	348	46	394	272	42	314	708				
Woollen Spinning	210	24	234	197	77	274	508				
Worsted Drawing and	图 图 图 图 图 图		P1120000				0.00				
Spinning	399	506	905	258	1,560	1,818	2,72				
Woollen Winding and	-		0.5	040		710	401				
Warping	88	7	95	240	72	312	40'				
Worsted Winding and	40	00	370	165	564	729	86"				
Warping	46	92	138		1,070	1,343	1,58				
Woollen Weaving	75	165	240	273	728	802	95				
Worsted Weaving	96	56 31	152	689	103	792	1,82				
Other Processes	1,003	31	1,034	009	103	134	1,020				
Total	3,109	1,247	4,356	3,117	4,648	7,765	12,12				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd January, 1934:—

D	Wholly Unemployed.					Temporarily Stopped.						Total.		
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	Te	otal.	М	len.	W	omen.	T	otal.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	10	_	5	+	5	-	9	+	3	-	6	-	3
and Preparing	-	49		18	-	67	-	42	-	30	-	72	-	139
Wool Combing		21	-	8	-	29	+	302	+	151	+	453	+	42
Wool Carding	-	206	-	13	-2	219	-	94	-	39	-	133	-	35
Woollen Spinning	-	148	-	16	-	164	-	171	-	9	-	180	-	34
Worsted Drawing					96		1966	463	1					40
and Spinning		41	+	27	500	14	+	65	+	436	+	501	+	48
Woollen Winding	Wei]	-	2,656		13.94		2000		1	1994 H			300	
and Warping	+	10	+	1	+	11	-	15	+	1		14		482
Worsted Winding	186	07			1000	10		00		107	1	209	+	19
and Warping Woollen Weaving		23 38	+	6 33	-	17	+	82 15	+	127 568	+	583		65
Worsted Weaving		1		13		12		13	+	152	+	139	+	12
Other Processes	I	137		9		146	126	98	II	20		78	-	22
Julier I Toccases	Sie	101	(135 K)	800	1	110	0286	30	1	20	1000	10	1977(5)	100
Total	100	642	100	81	-	723		8	+	244	+	236	1000	48

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 83,021,000 lbs. in February, 1934, compared with 127,766,000 lbs. in the previous month and 65,812,000 lbs. in February, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in February, 1934, were 3,098,100 lbs. compared with 4,015,800 lbs. in January, 1934, and with 3,002,900 lbs. in February, 1933.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in February, 1934, were 9,516,000 square yards, compared with 9,920,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 8,487,000 square yards in February,

The exports of blankets were 2,574 cwts., 2,472 cwts., and 2,039 cwts., in February, 1934, January, 1934, and February, 1933,

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement in most districts in February, and was better than a year ago. Short time continued, however, to be largely worked in many districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.9 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 19.4 at 22nd January, 1934, and with 19.5 at 20th February, 1933.

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

		umber of orkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Leacashire (mainly	1,817 10,219 4,041 7,333 5,791 5,329 1,224 2,589 6,199 1,179 1,676	Per cent. + 4 · 4 + 4 · 2 - 0 · 2 + 1 · 6 + 1 · 2 - 0 · 4 - 0 · 7 + 1 · 3 + 1 · 6 + 0 · 5 + 0 · 5	Per cent. + 3·7 + 7·5 + 7·4 + 1·1 + 0·5 - 1·8 + 1·0 + 3·5 + 12·4 + 5·3 + 5·3	£ 3,801 22,415 8,759 16,535 12,277 11,715 2,478 5,191 12,462 1,876 3,330	Per cent. + 7·3 + 6·7 - 3·9 + 9·4 + 3·2 + 0·4 - 0·4 + 2·6 + 7·8 + 3·5 - 2·5	Per cent + 4.7 + 9.2 + 5.6 + 8.7 - 5.2 + 0.0 + 16.0 + 18.0 + 7.0 + 21.4		
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	6,599 867 4,342	+ 3·0 + 0·7 + 0·5	+16·4 + 0·7 + 8·8	11,944 1,552 8,134	+ 5·2 - 8·4 + 4·1	+19·1 - 4·8 + 8·6		
England and Wales Scotland	59,205	+ 1.7	+ 5.9	122,469	+ 4.2	+ 7.4		
Great Britain	61,222	+ 1.7	+ 5.7	126,716	+ 4.0	+ 7.3		

Returns from firms employing about 60,150 workpeople in the week ended 24th February indicated that 39 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 8 hours

each on the average; while about 9½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed an improvement on the whole, and was moderate; some firms in North London were well employed. There was a good demand for women workers in North and East London. At Leicester employment improved during the month; it was good with women workers, but only moderate with male workers; nearly 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 24th February were on short time, losing about 7 hours each on the average. There was little change in the Leicester country district, and employment was moderate or slack; the employers' returns for the week ended 24th February, however, showed a considerable amount of overtime as well as of short time.

At Northampton employment improved, and a demand for boys and girls leaving school was again reported; but more than 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 24th February were on short time, losing about 6 hours each on the average. Employment at Higham and Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough showed little change, and was slack; more than 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 24th February were on short time in the Higham and Rushden district, and more than 40 per cent. in the Kettering district. Employment in the other Northamptonshire

centres was slack generally, with much short time.

Employment at Stafford showed a slight improvement; there was less short time working, though employers' returns for the week ended 24th February still showed two-thirds of the workpeople as on short time, losing 5 hours each on the average. Employment at Norwich showed a further improvement, and was good, with considerably more overtime than short time working. There was a definite shortage of skilled female operatives, and a scheme for training unskilled girls has been agreed upon by the Norwich Shoe

Trade Arbitration Board, to operate for six months.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed little change, and was slack; short time was very prevalent. At Leeds also employment showed little change; employment was bad, with much short time working.

In the Lancashire slipper industry there was some improvement, though short time was still largely worked. At Bury, employment remained good.

Employment showed little general change in Scotland. It was good at Kilmarnock and at Glasgow, but bad at Edinburgh and at

March, 1934.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 19th February,

temperatur bar	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th February, 1934.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	(Taba)					
The designation of the	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-					Santa (
facture:										
Preparing Depart-	204	00				3.50	770			
ment	194	28	222	117	33	150	372			
Rough Stuff Depart-	551	26	COO	700		700	945			
Clicking Department		10	577 898	362 968	6	368 969				
Closing Department	39	694	733	30	1,025	1,055	1,867			
Making Department		42	2,804	2,270	49	2,319	5,123			
Finishing Depart-	2,102	74	2,004	2,210	1 43	4,515	3,143			
ment	1,758	375	2,133	1,272	237	1,509	3,642			
Slipper Making	326	131	457	903	730	1,633	2,090			
Clog Making	34	i	35	5	1	6	41			
Repairing and Hand		Control of the State of the Sta								
Sewn Work	880	1	881	78		78	959			
boschtelle wegenit			100000							
TOTAL	7,432	1,308	8,740	6,005	2,082	8,087	16,827			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd January, 1934:—

Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	pped.	(Total	
Dopus different.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:							
Preparing Depart-			10	540	7.0	T.C.4	70
ment RoughStuffDepart-	- 11	- 8	- 19	-746	- 18	-764	- 78
ment			+ 47	-157	- 17	-174	- 12
Clicking Department		+ 3				-750	- 84
Closing Department		- 140				-744	- 90
Making Department			+165		- 28	-378	- 21
Finishing Depart-							
ment	- 51	- 110			- 153		
Slipper Making	- 20	- 6	- 26	-236	- 245	-481	- 50
log Making	•••		•••	- 3	- 1	- 4	-
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	-199	- 2	-201	- 14	- 2	- 16	01
Sewii Work	-199		-201	- 14		- 10	- 21
TOTAL	-169	- 281	-450	-2.247	-1,219	_3 466	-3 91

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in February, 1934, amounted to 43,340 dozen pairs, as compared with 34,712 dozen pairs in January, 1934, and with 36,494 dozen pairs in February, 1933.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed an improvement. It was much better than in February, 1933. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it remained fairly good, while at Derby it was moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.3 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 24.7 at 22nd January, 1934, and 33.5 at 20th February, 1933.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,779 6,254		+ 8.5 + 5.5	3,000 10,944	+ 2·4 + 7·6	+10·5 +19·2	
unspecified)	1,847	+ 2.2	+22.6	3,363	+ 4.1	+27.7	
Тотац	9,880	+ 0.4	+ 8.9	17,307	+ 6.0	+19.1	
DISTRICTS.			218		366		
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,757 2,123		+10.1 + 4.7	12,361 4,946	+ 6.3 + 5.2	+20·6 +15·5	
TOTAL	9,880	+ 0.4	+ 8.9	17,307	+ 6.0	+19.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,724 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,328, or nearly 24 per cent., were working on an average 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th February, 1934; on the other hand 529, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement, but continued moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·0 at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 15·8 at 22nd January, 1934, and 25·9 at 20th February, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Feb., 1934.	Month before.*	Year before.*	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire	1,683	+ 0.3	+12.7	4,172	- 0.1	+16.0	
Counties	7,386	+ 0.4	+28.8	19,964	+ 3.3	+42.4	
Counties and Wales	1,662 186	+ 0.5 + 4.5		3,935 453	+ 5·2 + 8·4	+ 9·2 +14·4	
TOTAL	10,917	+ 0.5	+20.4	28,524	+ 3.1	+31.9	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,879 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 7 per cent. were working on an average 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th February, 1934. On the other hand 4, per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

THERE was a general improvement during February, but on the whole employment remained slack. At some centres, however, it was reported as good or fairly good. Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement

As regards individual occupations employment was moderate with bricklayers and plasterers; slack with carpenters and plumbers; and with other operatives it was bad. During the month there was an improvement with all classes of operatives, which was most marked with painters. Compared with February, 1933, there was a marked general improvement in all branches of the industry; the improvement was especially noteworthy with bricklayers and with plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were

people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th February, 1934, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with February, 1933:—

70	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 19th	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	e (-) in
	people at July, 1933.	Feb., 1934.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	137,830 85,190 22,380 7,650 29,670 118,940 38,460 248,640 195,020	21,477 9,638 4,859 1,762 3,203 38,289 6,499 58,537 60,987	866 740 326 213 292 1,309 468 1,888 1,888	15·6 11·3 21·7 23·0 10·8 32·2 16·9 23·5 31·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ -3.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -3.9 \\ -10.1 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -3.0 \\ \end{array} $	-14·2 -21·3 -10·2 -11·5 -27·8 -11·0 - 9·5 - 4·9
Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	176,980 140,440 107,080 104,690 110,240 111,790 87,560 28,310 16,690	41,390 18,331 21,165 22,114 27,686 30,482 26,172 10,771 7,140	301 226 524 1,509 1,980 1,684 1,401 298 21	23·4 13·1 19·8 21·1 25·1 27·3 29·9 38·0 42·8	- 3.6 - 3.3 - 3.2 - 2.5 - 2.9 - 2.0 - 2.8 - 3.6 - 1.0	-12·1 -11·7 -8·5 -14·3 -16·4 -11·5 -13·8 -4·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	883,780	205,251	7,944	23.2	- 3.0	-11.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,570,000 show that in February plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,910,300, as compared with £7,154,800 in January, and £6,357,300 in February, 1933. Of the total for February, 1934, dwelling-houses accounted for £6,019,800; factories and workshops for £290,800; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £348,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,251,700.

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

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EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during February continued good generally, and improved slightly as compared with the previous month; it was also better than during February, 1933.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a further slight improvement and continued fair on the whole. It was again reported as slack in London and at Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Glasgow; fair at Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester; fairly good at Derby; and good at St. Albans and Watford and a few of the smaller centres. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed a slight improvement compared with January, and was moderate on the whole; it was better than in February, 1933. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester it was reported as bad; but it was again described as fair at Glasgow and at some of the smaller towns. Employment with lithographic artists continued fair to moderate.

Employment in the bookbinding industry continued to decline slightly, but remained fair generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.4 at 19th February, 1934, compared with 7.9 at 22nd January, 1934, and 11.0 at 20th February, 1933. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9.9, 10.2 and 11.3; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 7.4, 7.6 and 10.1.

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

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentagologed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of February, 1934.	Feb., 1934.	Jan., 1934.	Feb., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,465	8.0	8 · 7	9.7	-0.7	- 1.7
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	14,067	9.3	9-1	9.3	+0.2	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,647 5,498 9,055	5·6 12·0 6·0	6·5 13·3 6·6	7·1 15·2 7·8	-0·9 -1·3 -0·6	- 1·5 - 3·2 - 1·8
Total	69,732	8.1	8-6	9.5	-0.5	- 1.4
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,668 8,194	10·7 9·9	11·1 9·3	11.6 12.9	-0·4 +0·6	- 0·9 - 3 0
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,282	3.9	2.7	5.1	+1.2	- 1 2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February was slack generally, and worse than in the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35·0 per cent. were unemployed at 19th February, 1934, as compared with 32·5 per cent. at 22nd January, 1934, and with 36·4 per cent. at 20th February, 1933. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 19th February, 1934, was 15.0, as compared with 14.8 at 22nd January, 1934. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 38.3 at 19th February, 1934, and 35.3 at 22nd January, 1934.

London.—Employment was moderate and worse than in January. 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

	Average Dally Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.										
	In	Docks.									
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.						
Week ended— 3rd Feb., 1934 10th , , 17th , , 24th , , ,	4,456 3,394 3,507 3,560	2,052 1,658 1,281 1,469	6,508 5,052 4,788 5,029	6,557 6,706 6,565 6,684	13,065 11,758 11,353 11,713						
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Feb., 1934	} 3,729	1,615	5,344	6,628	11,972						
Average for Jan., 1934	4,529	1,540	6,069	6,664	12,733						
Average for Feb., 1933	3,339	1,757	5,096	6,611	11,707						

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during

February was 715, compared with 836 in January, and with 664 in February, 1933.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained slack. It fluctuated considerably at Middlesbrough, and it continued bad at the Hartlepools; there was a slight improvement in the West Hartlepool area towards the end of the month. At Goole conditions were reported to be better. Employment continued slack at Grimsby, and declined at Boston. At Ipswich it was generally

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate and not so good as in January. At Garston it remained slack, but at Manchester and Salford it improved and was generally good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the learing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1934, was 11,337, compared with 11,844 in January, 1934, and with 10,241 in February, 1933. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,932 in the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1934, compared with £27,017 in January, 1934, and with £22,183 in February, 1933.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Avonmouth was moderate. At Swansea it remained fair with coal trimmers. It continued poor at Penarth, except amongst coal trimmers and tippers. There was a decline at Port Talbot. Employment improved at Plymouth and was fair, but at Southampton it remained slack. At Falmouth it continued good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow improved slightly, but remained generally moderate. At Dundee there was a decline during the latter part of the month. Conditions were fair at Greenock. Employment at Leith and Grangemouth remained fair. It was fair at Burntisland. At Belfast employment continued fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February was still very slack on the whole. The demand for men was very quiet, and ample supplies of all ratings were available at the majority of ports.

Among insured workers in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 19th February, 1934, was 32·1, compared with 34·1 at 22nd January, 1934, and 34·1 at 20th February, 1933.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first week of the month and slack subsequently. On the Tyne there was a poor demand on the whole; on the Wear the demand was slack, more particularly in the second week of the month. The demand for men on the Tees was very slack throughout the month; at the Hartlepools it was generally poor. The demand for men at Hull was quiet, with less activity in the second week. At Southampton the demand, which was quiet at the beginning of February, declined somewhat, but improved slightly later, though at the end of the month it was still very slack. The demand at Bristol was very slack, apart from periods of slightly increased activity in the second and last weeks of the month; at Avonmouth there was a fair demand for men, which declined somewhat in the last week. At Cardiff the demand was fair in the first half of the month and poor thereafter; at Newport, the demand for men, after a poor beginning, improved and was fair generally; at Swansea the demand varied from fair to good. The demand at Manchester was fair, except in the first week, when it was poor. On the Mersey there was a moderate demand on the whole, with slightly less activity in the second and last weeks of February. The demand on the Clyde was slack, more particularly in the first and last weeks of the month. At Leith the demand was fair until the last week, when a sharp decline was noted. At Belfast the demand was moderate in the first week and poor thereafter.

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 February:—

		Number of	of Seamen*	shipped in		
Principal Ports.			+) or -) on a	Two Months ended		
	Feb., 1934,	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1934.	Feb., 1933.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool†	6,790 793 7,626 4,953 1,739 169 179 574 761 204 1,372 847	-1,271 - 80 -1,146 -2,350 - 124 - 98 - 104 - 177 - 187 - 38 - 890 + 7	+ 139 + 361 + 352 + 868 + 664 - 124 - 41 + 52 - 70 - 68 + 277 + 386	14,851 1,666 16,398 12,256 3,602 436 462 1,325 1,709 446 3,634 1,687	14,661 1,143 16,242 9,311 2,546 688 367 1,588 1,610 866 2,894 1,268	
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	143 311 2,038	- 77 + 167 + 544	- 50 + 114 - 138	363 455 3,532	516 490 3,60 8	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	182	- 48	+ 58	412	292	
TOTAL for above Ports	28,681	- 5,872	+ 2,780	63,234	58,087	

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT | NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 98 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 19th February, 1934, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

Secretary Department of the	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,589,550	13,229	236,585	8,751	1,848,115
ation 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-	46,852	1,706	13,517	973	63,048
ments Uninsured persons on	193,601	10,204	51,233	7,986	263,024
Register Two months' file Unemployed—Special	53,779 51,887	33,229 2,896	26,811 38,173	29,903 3,375	143,722 96,331
Schemes Persons on Register	3,671	15	298	11	3,995
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines	1,883,782	58,368	328,146	47,613	2,317,909
1-3, 5 and 6)	1,885,561	28,050	339,806	21,096	2,274,513

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.***

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 19TH FEBRUARY, 1934, AND 22ND JANUARY, 1934.

	The state of the s	19th Februa	ry, 1934.		22nd Jan. 1934.		
10101	Persons no Regular Er	ormally in nployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.		
446	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	10001.	Total,		
		Great I	Britain.		LEVIN S		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,553,342 53,466 231,085 43,639	236,826 4,810 95,302 3,959	93,614 92 1,759 15	1,883,782 58,368 328,146 47,613	1,934,828 64,952 337,173 52,115		
Total	1,881,532	340,897	95,480	2,317,909	2,389,068		
	Great	Britain and	Northern I	reland.	Maria Car		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,597,023 54,515 243,452 44,175	238,702 4,858 98,879 4,024	96,130 92 1,798 15	1,931,855 59,465 344,129 48,214	1,983,963 66,015 354,502 52,727		
Total	1,939,165	346,463	98,035	2,383,663	2,457,207		

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		ks ended b., 1934.	P	eriod 21st Fe 19th Febru	ebruary, 193 ary, 1934.	33, to
			Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.†
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.
Men Boys Women Girls	100,109 19,857 42,635 19,107 181,708	94,505 16,262 32,917 14,956	1,381,332 242,666 630,366 237,161 2,491,525	+ 207,413 + 61,753 + 82,952 + 42,565 + 394,683	1,323,903 203,679 523,618 192,725 2,243,925	+ 189,297 + 43,012 + 54,283 + 26,266 + 312,858

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

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 19th February, 1934, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,775 per week.

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 19th February, 1934. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 19th February, 1934.

Area.					compar	ed with
To high the first to	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	22nd Jan.,	20th Feb.,
London Division	202 05 0		HELDER WAY	054500	1934	1933.
South-Eastern	203,854	41,220	9,459	254,533	- 16,388	- 86,101
Division Brighton	94,976	15,518		116,964	- 9,193	- 46,589
Chatham	4,011 4,007	1,208 567	348 537	5,567 5,111 3,781	- 452 - 484	
Ipswich	3,334 5,354	329	118	3,781	- 72	- 1,628
Rest of Division	78,270	513 12,901	133 5,334	6,000 96,505		
South-Western Division	THE RESERVE		NO. THE RESERVE	Market State		
Bristol	120,762 19,681	16,466 3,458	8,471 2,494	145,699 25,633		$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 25,026 \\ - & 1,027 \end{array} $
Plymouth	8,622	1,376	510	10,508	- 513	- 483
Reading	8,074 2,984	1,262 361	848 279	10,184 3,624	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Southampton	10,392 2,220 68,789	975	932	12,299	+ 846	- 2,719
	68.789	263 8,771	204 3,204	2,687 80,764	- 141 - 6,641	- 1,577 $-$ 18,042
Midlands Division Birmingham	211,100	40,416	6,887	80,764 258,403 34,417	- 12,975	-120.431
Coventry	28,129 3,729	5,637 804	651 71	34,417 4,604	- 930 - 630	- 24,625
Cradley Heath Derby	4,072 4,197	408	47	4,527	- 169	- 4.316
Leicester	8,335	638 3,338	175 94	5,010 11,767	- 616 - 1,080	- 3,752 - 3,669
Northampton	4 451	724	156	5,291	964	- 1,048
Nottingham Smethwick	3.189	1,520 571	185 57	16,093 3,817	- 678 - 392	
Stoke-on-Trent	14,388 3,189 15,879 6,284	7,276	407	23,562	-2,675	- 11,310
Walsall West Bromwich			183 35	7,562 3,157		- 3,467
11 OF TOTHWEND POOR	8,721 107,047	1,628	581	10.930	+ 8	- 4,126
Rest of Division North-Eastern	107,047		210419245	127,666	- 3,705	- 47,824
Division	418,624	44,518	22,674	485,816		
Barnsley Bradford	7,673 11,432	804	538	9,015 14,294	+ 222 - 456	- 1,506
Darlington	4,828	441	530	5,799	- 234	- 1,816
Dewsbury Doncaster	2,463 8,950	909 512		3,540 10,177	- 521 + 3,066	-2,085
Gateshead	10,948	1,223	1,096	13,267	- 254	- 1 151
Grimsby Halifax	5,699 3,564	727	590 36	7,016 4,753 11,340	+ 170 + 306	+ 372
Hartlepools	3,564 10,108 4,017	509 1,301	723	11,340	- 258	
Huddersfield	16,918	1,301	114	5,432 19,822	- 451	- 4,298
Leeds	22,238	4,556	263	27,057	- 989	
Lincoln Middlesbrough	4,900 15,723	472 942	438 1,084	5,810 17,749	- 63 - 562	- 1,876
Newcastle-on-	CONTRACTOR SELECTION					
Rotherham	21,977 6,878	2,918 486	1,829 529	26,724	- 411 + 338	
Sheffield	36,013 12,845	5,366	1,323	7,893 42,702	- 1,796	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 2,362 \\ - & 14,347 \end{bmatrix}$
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	12,845 9,941	683 631	1,109 782	14,637	+ 632	- 188
Sunderland	23,682	1,653	1,279	11,354 26,614	- 323	- 1,893
Wakefield York	5,332 4,447	742 753	238 201	6,312 5,401	+ 640	- 1,855
Rest of Division	168,048			189,108	- 231 + 466	- 968 - 68,677
North-Western Division	351,545	108,636	20,271	480,452	SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF THE	P. ATTACA
Accrington		2,629	190	6,784	- 13,868 - 688	
Ashton-under- Lyne	5,090	2,348	287			STORY SERVICE OF
Barrow	5,479	643	502	6,624	T 425 - 224	- 2,842
Birkenhead Blackburn	8,596 9,243	1,181 9,229	702 513	10,479 18,985	- 455 + 348	
Blackpool	4,036	2,314 4,117	387	6,737 14,218	- 271	- 221
Burnley	4,036 9,725 5,743	4,117 5,123	376 379	14,218 11,245	+ 123 + 86	
Bury	2,785	1,724	105	4.614	- 416	- 1,313
Chorley Liverpool	2,915 80,023	1,123 11,160	133 5,331	4,171 96,514	- 24 - 626	- 781
Manchester	80,023 41,900 2,1 82	10,661	1,981	54,542	-2,326	- 9,156
Nelson Oldham	2,182 15,806	1,741 4,918	76 555	3,999 21,279		- 677
Preston	6.826	3.157	329	10,312 7,762	- 1,284	- 1,749
Rochdale St. Helens	5,349 7,252 13,047	2,224 492	189 486	7,762 8,230	- 604 - 146	- 2,323
Salford	13,047	3,537	663	17,247	- 1,595	- 5,407
Stockport Warrington	4,920 3,929	2,906 572	192 267	8,018 4,768	+ 608	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 2,191 \\ & 3,050 \end{array}$
Wigan	9,267 103,467	2,035	520	4,768 11,822	- 383	- 612
Rest of Division	287,176	34,802 50,939	6,108 21,824	144,377 359,939	- 5,547	- 23,251 - 38,801
Aberdeen	8,449	1,714	590	10,753	- 870	- 1,339
Clydebank Dundee	7,187 12,167	758 7,044	603 866	8,548 20,077	+ 1829	-3,541
Edinburgh	19,263	3,339	581	23,183	+ 369	- 1157
Glasgow Greenock	100,183 8,500	17,129 946	8,786 663	126,098 10,109		- 8,705 - 1,801
Motherwell	7,468 6,135	787	793	9,048 7,499	- 296	- 1,529
Paisley Port Glasgow	3,520	650 475	714 289	7,499 4,284	- 40 + 105	
Rest of Division	114,304	18,097	7,939	140.340	- 5.245	17 216
Wales Division Cardiff	195,745 15,900	10,433	9,925 1,064	216,103 18,963 4,014	- 5,758 - 151	- 17,216 - 7,359 - 1,434
Llanelly	15,900 3,504	1,999 271	239	4,014	+ 174	- 742
Newport Swansea	8,065 9,091	559 827	493 1,171	9,117	- 241 - 372	- 1,806
Rest of Division	159,185	6,777	6,958	172,920	- 5,168 - 2,385	- 1.226
Northern Ireland Belfast	48,073 29,385	15,983 9,215	1,698 1,124	172,920 65,754 39,724	- 2,385	-9,932
Londonderry	29,385 2,324	973	84	3,381 2,416	- 1,579 - 143	+ 60
Lurgan Lisburn	938 1,130	1,436 364	42 25	2,416	- 42 - 212	+ 56
Newry	1,389	190	34	1,519 1,613	+ 41	
Rest of Northern Ireland	12,907	3,805	389	17,101		
0 1 2 2			TOTAL SECTION	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON		
Great Britain and \ Northern Ireland	1,931,855	344,129	107,679	2,383,663	- 73,544	- 548,661
[Powerstand		,			740	THE PARTY.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 749 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

March, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 19th February, 1934, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the | are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 97 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 97.

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 February, 1933, and 1932, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932, and 1931, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 19th FEBRUARY, 1934.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN I	RELAND.	TO LOCAL T	Obs. Read	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY-		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	talidi)	TEMPO	Y UNEMPLE RARY STOP ID CASUALS	PAGES,	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	7,844	252	8,096	106	15	121	7,950	267	8,217	7,906	267	8,173	
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	200,953 2,975 1,179 9,776 890	488 2 3 19	201,441 2,977 1,182 9,795 890	64,044 305 52 2,824 120		64,096 305 52 2,824 120	264,997 3,280 1,231 12,600 1,010	540 2 3 19	265,537 3,282 1,234 12,619 1,010	264,966 3,241 1,231 11,695 1,006	540 2 3 19	265,506 3,243 1,234 11,714 1,006	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,970 2,681	130 19	2,100 2,700	1,154 480	10 10	1,164 490	3,124 3,161	140 29	3,264 3,190	3,079 3,083	140 29	3,219 3,112	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,468 3,948 2,207	16 84 58	2,484 4,032 2,265	241 1,228 759	2 36 4	243 1,264 763	2,709 5,176 2,966	18 120 62	2,727 5,296 3,028	2,709 5,097 2,849	18 120 61	2,727 5,217 2,910	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	10,306	555	10,861	2,340	217	2,557	12,646	772	13,418	12,393	771	13,164	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,686	2,934	7,620	3,352	5,153	8,505	8,038	8,087	16,125	8,006	8,085	16,091	
Glass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,073 3,113	397 175	3,470 3,288	661 1,022	82 35	743 1,057	3,734 4,135	479 210	4,213 4,345	3,730 4,131	478 210	4,208 4,341	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	9,994 709	1,164	11,158 1,019	676 55	266 55	942 110	10,670 764	1,430 365	12,100 1,129	10,616 764	1,429 365	12,045 1,129	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,457	242	1,699	83	13	96	1,540	255	1,795	1,540	255	1,795	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	6,409	1,102	7,511	1,332	182	1,514	7,741	1,284	9,025	7,698	1,261	8,959	
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	4,065	5	4,070	717	6	723	4,782	11	4,793	4,780	11	4,791	
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	29,182 4,301 4,186 4,500 2,252	211 149 275 58 201	29,393 4,450 4,461 4,558 2,453	18,314 1,192 7,146 2,970 1,038	35 518 12	18,392 1,227 7,664 2,982 1,148	47,496 5,493 11,332 7,470 3,290	793 70	47,785 5,677 12,125 7,540 3,601	47,494 5,472 11,332 7,469 3,290	793	47,783 5,656 12,125 7,539 3,601	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	83,372 8,031 16,420 6,541	853 48	85,377 8,884 16,468 6,588	15,928 1,439 1,201 1,232	. 6	16,634 1,682 1,207 1,240	99,300 9,470 17,621 7,773	1,096 54	102,011 10,566 17,675 7,828	97,770 9,346 15,639 7,563	1,089 54	100,466 10,435 15,693 7,618	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	22,619 2,502		23,471 2,751	3,642 264		3,862 295	26,261 2,766		27,333 3,046	25,890 2,692		26,956 2,972	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	5,584	42	5,626	1,043	2	1,045	6,627	44	6,671	6,619	44	6,663	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	88,565	251	88,816	2,599	30	2,629	91,164	281	91,445	85,706	269	85,975	

* See, however, footnote ‡ on page 101, as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

11120	Waren, 1994.		111103			ND NORT		ELAND.	21.112.		GREAT	BRITAIN O	99 NLV.
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		TEMPOR	ARY STOP.	PAGES.		TOTAL.		WHOLLY	UNEMPLO	OYED,
		Males.	remales.	Total.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	ANI	Females.	
1001	Tooler shearing to	maies.	remares.	Total.	mates.	remaies.	10041.	marcs.	remares.	10041.	mares.	remaies.	Total
Electr Electr Hand Bolts, Brass Heatin Watch Metal	Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding ical Wiring and Contracting ic Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Allied Metal Wares mg and Ventilating Apparatus nes, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Industries not separately ified	10,551 4,188 8,120 4,613 1,962 1,789 1,197 2,269 16,239	369 80 4,706 892 516 387 13 1,138	10,920 4,268 12,826 5,505 2,478 2,176 1,210 3,407 20,353	3,881 356 1,206 2,345 845 382 207 971 4,344	154 5 1,768 499 152 133 5 713	4,035 361 2,974 2,844 997 515 212 1,684 6,066	14,432 4,544 9,326 6,958 2,807 2,171 1,404 3,240 20,583	523 85 6,474 1,391 668 520 18 1,851 5,836	14,955 4,629 15,800 8,349 3,475 2,691 1,422 5,091 26,419	14,361 4,427 9,311 6,947 2,804 2,171 1,598 3,223	523 84 6,474 1,388 667 520 18 1,849 5,828	14,884 4,511 15,785 8,335 3,471 2,691 1,416 5,072 26,161
Cotto	Trades:— n Preparing, Spinning, etc n Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	16,424 12,795	12,360 27,178	28,784 39,973	9,694 4,606	13,663 12,614	23,357 17,220	26,118 17,401	26,023 39,792	52,141 57,193	26,118 17,383	26,023 39,790	52,141 57,173
Wooll Silk M Wes Artific Linen Jute	Total, Cotton en and Worsted fanufacture and Artificial Silk aving cial Silk Yarn	29,219 7,110 1,528 1,232 4,643 3,247	39,538 3,665 1,111 537 6,187 4,913 1,298	68,757 10,775 2,639 1,769 10,830 8,160 2,447	14,300 5,894 1,612 512 683 429 250	26,277 8,418 3,189 364 1,410 1,693 535	40,577 14,312 4,801 876 2,093 2,122 785	43,519 13,004 3,140 1,744 5,326 3,676 1,399	65,815 12,083 4,300 901 7,597 6,606 1,833	7,440 25,087 7,440 2,645 12,923 10,282	3,138 1,744 892 3,676 1,227	65,813 12,031 4,290 901 1,650 6,606	7,428 2,645 2,542 10,282
Lace Carpe Textil	ts	1,149 1,446 458 481 1,658 8,766	3,098 353 478 2,344 2,945	4,544 811 959 4,002 11,711	1,410 706 376 375 10,069	5,356 438 413 1,349 3,013	6,766 1,144 789 1,724 13,082	2,856 1,164 857 2,033 18,835	8,454 791 891 3,693 5,958	3,232 11,310 1,955 1,748 5,726 24,793	2,824 1,164 857 1,836 17,600	1,505 8,294 791 891 2,831 4,507	2,732 11,118 1,955 1,748 4,667 22,107
Tanni	and Leather Goods:— ing, Currying and Dressing er Goods	3,823 1,537	976 1,074	4,799 2,611	1,038 289	341 374	1,379 663	4,861 1,826	1,317 1,448	6,178 3,274	4,858 1,804	1,317 1,441	6,175 3,245
Tailor Dress Hats: Shirts Dress spe	Making and Millinery and Caps (including Straw Plait) s, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Industries not separately cified	11,146 1,020 1,386 930	8,048 5,051 1,044 4,695	19,194 6,071 2,430 5,625	1,944 73 512 67	6,846 2,254 991 2,732	8,790 2,327 1,503 2,799	13,090 1,093 1,898 997	14,894 7,305 2,035 7,427	27,984 8,398 3,933 8,424 2,235	12,431 1,075 1,898 755	14,527 6,872 2,035 3,256	26,958 7,947 3,933 4,011 2,214
Food, D	, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11,245	2,403	13,648	7,550	2,758	10,308	18,795	5,161	23,956	18,542	5,127	23,669
Grain Cocoa fect Food spe	I, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Milling Milling Milling Milling Milling Industries and Sugar Concionery Industries not separately cifled Industries	13,912 2,358 3,491 10,935 9,311	4,577 188 4,097 10,146 2,543	18,489 2,546 7,588 21,081 11,854	798 393 593 780 636	2,404 1,145 753	1,333 414 2,997 1,925 1,389	14,710 2,751 4,084 11,715 9,947	5,112 209 6,501 11,291 3,296	19,822 2,960 10,585 23,006 13,243	13,958 2,580 4,058 11,556 9,460	5,003 195 6,411 11,235 3,262	18,961 2,775 10,469 22,791 12,722
Tobac	cco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ing, Furniture and Woodwork:—	1,189	1,499	2,688	37	421	458	1,226	1,920	3,146	1,152	1,814	2,966
Sawm Wood Furni Wood spe	illing and Machined Woodwork Boxes and Packing Cases ture Making, Upholstering, etc. working not separately cifled	9,752 2,323 17,841 2,683	137 207 1,664 413	9,889 2,530 19,505 3,096	866 366 2,253 678	33 75 587 219	899 441 2,840 897	10,618 2,689 20,094 3,361	170 282 2,251 632	10,788 2,971 22,345 3,993	10,220 2,578 19,759 3,211	164 282 2,209 609	10,384 2,860 21,968 3,820
Paper Cardh Sta Wall Statio	and Paper Trades: and Paper Board oard Boxes, Paper Bags and tionery Paper Making onery and Typewriting Requisites		158	3,107 3,629 536	1,077 108 42 9	317 882 54 43	1,394 990 96 52	3,664 1,706 420 285	837 2,913 212 367	4,501 4,619 632 652	3,616 1,626 420 285	789 2,724 212 367	4,405 4,350 632
Printi	t paper) ing, Publishing and Bookbinding and Public Works Contract-	276 19,389		600 25,881	957	1,416	2,373	20,346	7,908	28,254	19,975	7,578	652 27,553
Build Publi	ing	196,947 128,172	360 29	197,307 128,201	7,928 2,382	16 3	7,944 2,385	204,875 130,554	376 32	205,251 130,586	197,744 126,697	367 32	198,111 126,729
Rubb Oilclo Brush Scient met	er	5,678 1,891 1,542 1,339 2,598	105 246	8,009 1,996 1,788 1,703 2,987	896 538 224 111 441	760 29 101 39 58	1,656 567 325 150 499	6,574 2,429 1,766 1,450 3,039	3,091 134 347 403 447	9,665 2,563 2,113 1,853 3,486	6,556 2,423 1,718 1,434 3,026	3,088 132 347 402 447	9,644 2,555 2,065 1,836 3,473
Toys,	Games and Sports Requisites Vater and Electricity Supply	858	599	1,457	309	256	565	1,167	855	2,022	1,166	855 178	2,021
Transpo	rt and Communication:— ray Service way and Omnibus Service	18,074 17,115 11,012	306	18,245 17,421 11,517	762 854 786	18 21	872 807	18,836 17,969 11,798	324 526	19,021 18,293 12,324	18,468 17,612 11,450	322 521	18,646 17,934 11,971
Road	Transport not separately cified	42,483 48,805	505 695	42,988 49,500	2,191 411	11 47	2,202 458	44,674 49,216	516 742	45,190 49,958	43,654 48,151	514 736	44,168 48,887
Ser	vice sport, Communication and rage not separately specified	55,981 3,391	NOTE OF STREET	56,105 3,548	1,424	17 34	1,441	57,405 3,519	141	57,546 3,710	55,901 3,488	141	56,042 3,678
	tive Trades	174,234		234,079	6,897	6,099	12,996	181,131	65,944	247,075	175,292	64,308	239,600
Fin	ance	10,329	1,372	11,701	193	22	215	10,522	1,394	11,916	10,210	1,378	11,588
Local Profes Enter Hotel Bos	nal Government Service Government Service ssional Services tainments and Sports Public House, Restaurant, arding House, Club, etc., Service	15,698 73,473 5,954 18,211 32,630	1,173 1,817 4,640 38,176	16,797 74,646 7,771 22,851 70,806	461 2,002 236 417 428	49 61 68 202 951	510 2,063 304 619 1,379	16,159 75,475 6,190 18,628 33,058	1,148 1,234 1,885 4,842 39,127	17,307 76,709 8,075 23,470 72,185	15,564 73,561 6,023 18,150 32,209	1,104 1,212 1,850 4,811 38,441	16,668 74,773 7,873 22,961 70,650
Indus	dries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning tries and Services not separately cifled	4,019	7,341	11,360 52,133	200 1,378	2,007 543	2,207	4,219 50,925	9,348	13,567 54,054	4,123	9,124 3,051	13,247 52,065
TO	TAL	1,720,578	275,766	1,996,344*	243,545	102,905	346,450	1,964,123	378,671	2,342,794	1,913,611	360,902	2,274,513
		The World Comment	Including 9	0 077 C	-1- (Mala	06 222.	Warmalas.	1 9111					

* Including 98,033 Casuals (Males, 96,222; Females, 1,811).

					GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	Norti	HERN I	RELAN	D.					
		TED NUM		PEI	ROENTA	ges U	NEMPLO	YED A	т 19тн	FEBR	UARY,	1934.		EASE (GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.		ULY, 193		Un (WHOLL VEMPLO includin Casuals	YED		EMPORA FOPPAG		TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			PER- CENTAGE AT 19TH FEB.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND JAN., 1934.	20TH FEB., 1933.	22ND FEB., 1932.	1934.
Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	25-1	25.2	25.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	25.5	26.7	25.5	- 2.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	25.5
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,019,140 11,150 3,570 46,360 10,070	4,770 50 30 370 10	1,023,910 11,200 3,600 46,730 10,080	19·7 26·7 33·0 21·1 8·8	10·2 4·0 10·0 5·1	19·7 26·6 32·8 21·0 8·8	6·3 2·7 1·5 6·1 1·2	1.1	6·2 2·7 1·5 6·0 1·2	26·0 29·4 34·5 27·2 10·0	11·3 4·0 10·0 5·1	34·3 27·0 10·0	+ 0·3 - 1·4 - 0·7 - 2·4 + 0·1	-25·8 - 8·9 - 9·9	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ -11.3 \\ -30.5 \\ +2.0 \\ -3.0 \end{array} $	25·9 29·0 34·3 26·2 10·0
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	12,610 16,300	1,440 220	14,050 16,520	15·6 16·4	9·0 8·6	14·9 16·3	9·2 3·0	0·7 4·6	8.3	24·8 19·4	9.7	23·2 19·3	- 2·2 - 0·4		-1.7 - 8.2	23·1 19·0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	12,120 20,770 14,940	100 1,500 580	12,220 22,270 15,520	20·4 19·0 14·8	16·0 5·6 10·0	20·3 18·1 14·6	2·0 5·9 5·1	2·0 2·4 0·7	2·0 5·7 4·9	22·4 24·9 19·9	18·0 8·0 10·7	22·3 23·8 19·5	- 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.3	- 5.5	- 8·8 - 5·1 - 5·3	22·3 23·6 19·2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	83,320 34,700	6,330 41,130	89,650	12.4	8.8	12.1	2.8	3.4	2.9	15.2	12·2 19·7	15.0	- 0.8		- 7·5	14·9 21·3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	34,100	41,130	75,830	13.5	7-1	10.0	9.7	12.0	11.3	23.2	19.7	21.3	- 3·4	-12.2	-11.3	21.3
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	22,010 16,870	6,150 2,400	28,160 19,270	14·0 18·5	6·5 7·3	12·3 17·1	3·0 6·0	1·3 1·4	2·7 5·4	17·0 24·5	7·8 8·7	15·0 22·5		- 5·0 - 1·7	- 5·6 - 3·4	15·0 22·5
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	75,140 10,740	26,250 5,050	101,390 15,790	13.3	4·4 6·1	11·0 6·5	0.9	1·0 1·1	0.9	14·2 7·1	5·4 7·2	11·9 7·2			- 5·9 - 4·5	11·9 7·2
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,930 60,170	5,150 22,180	21,080 82,350	9·1 10·7	4·7 5·0	8·1 9·1	0·6 2·2	0·3 0·8	0·4 1·9	9·7 12·9	5·8 5·8	8·5 11·0			- 2·5 - 1·8	8·5 10·9
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	16,100	100	16,200	25-2	5.0	25.1	4.5	6.0	4.5	29 · 7	11.0	29.6	- 2.5	-12.7	-12.5	29.6
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	160,380 35,660 27,010 26,360 18,910	4,290 3,220 3,100 1,720 3,740	164,670 38,880 30,110 28,080 22,650	18·2 12·1 15·5 17·1 11·9	4·9 4·6 8·9 3·4 5·4	17·8 11·4 14·8 16·2 10·8	11·4 3·3 26·5 11·2 5·5	1·8 1·1 16·7 0·7 2·9	11·2 3·2 25·5 10·6 5·1	29·6 15·4 42·0 28·3 17·4	6·7 5·7 25·6 4·1 8·3	40·3 26·8	- 0·4 + 4·5 + 0·5	+ 5·1 -14·9	-11.0	29·0 14·7 40·3 26·8 15·9
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	486,520 71,340 45,460 28,000	41,670 19,250 760 1,200	528,190 90,590 46,220 29,200	17·1 11·3 36·1 23·4	4·8 4·4 6·3 3·9	16·2 9·8 35·6 22·6	3·3 2·0 2·7 4·4	1·7 1·3 0·8 0·7	3·1 1·9 2·6 4·2	20·4 13·3 38·8 27·8	6·5 5·7 7·1 4·6	11.7	- 0·1 - 0·8	- 7·6 -16·6	- 8·8 - 5·5 -12·3 - 5·2	19·3 11·6 37·6 26·4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	235,630 14,580	26,090 2,640	261,720 17,220	9·6 17·2	3·3 9·4	9·0 16·0	1·5 1·8	0.8	1.4	11·1 19·0	4·1 10·6			- 9·0 - 5·1	-11·9 - 5·1	10·4 17·5
Tramcars	43,810	1,370	45,180	12.7	3.1	12.5	2.4	0.1	2.3	15-1	3.2		- 1.6	THE PERSON	- 9.0	14·8 53·5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades:-	166,980	2,330	169,310	53.0	10.8	52.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	54.6	12.1	54.0	- 0.7	- 9.5	- 5.5	22.2
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,390 25,890 73,780 23,670 14,750 15,770 9,190 23,490 136,820	8,160 1,720 51,790 9,990 10,210 9,470 660 18,640 73,540	91,550 27,610 125,570 33,660 24,960 25,240 9,850 42,130 210,360	12·7 16·2 11·0 19·5 13·3 11·3 13·0 9·7	4·5 4·7 9·1 8·9 5·1 4·1 2·0 6·1 5·6	11.9 15.5 10.2 16.4 9.9 8.6 12.3 8.1	4·6 1·4 1·6 9·9 5·7 2·5 2·3 4·1	1.9 0.2 3.4 5.0 1.4 1.4 0.7 3.8	4·4 1·3 2·4 8·4 4·0 2·1 2·1 4·0	17·3 17·6 12·6 29·4 19·0 13·8 15·3 13·8	6·4 4·9 12·5 13·9 6·5 5·5 2·7 9·9	16·8 12·6 24·8 13·9 10·7 14·4 12·1	+ 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·5 - 0·6 - 0·5	- 2·5 - 5·6 - 8·0 - 10·8 - 10·4 - 6·7 - 8·3	-11·2 - 3·5 - 2·0 - 8·9 -12·0 -11·4 - 4·1 - 8·8 - 7·6	16·3 16·6 12·6 24·8 13·9 10·7 14·6 12·1
Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	98,840 80,920	145,160 175,010	244,000 255,930	16·6 15·8	8·5 15-5	11·8 15·6	9.8	9·4 7·2	9.6	26·4 21·5	17·9 22·7	22.3	- 0.1	- 4·3 - 0·9	‡	21·4 22·3
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	179,760 95,690	320,170 135,190	499,930 230,880	16·3 7·4	12.3	13.8	7·9 6·2	8·3 6·2	8·1 6·2	24·2 13·6	20·6 8·9	10.9	0.3	- 2·5 - 8·8	- 4·1 - 5·9	21·9 10·8
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	16,190 13,640 22,940 11,960 6,970 25,260 6,360 11,100 14,740 79,900	28,940 10,890 49,920 22,990 11,180 88,790 9,990 16,610 33,060 33,240	45,130 24,530 72,860 34,950 18,150 114,050 16,350 27,710 47,800 113,140	9·4 9·0 20·2 27·1 16·5 5·7 7·2 4·3 11·2 11·0	3·8 4·9 12·4 21·4 11·6 3·5 3·5 2·9 7·1 8·9	5·8 7·2 14·9 23·3 13·5 4·0 5·0 3·5 8·4 10·4	10·0 3·8 3·0 3·6 5·6 11·1 3·4 2·6 12·6	11·1 3·4 2·8 7·3 4·8 6·0 4·4 2·5 4·1 9·0	10·7 3·6 2·8 6·1 4·3 5·9 7·0 2·8 3·6 11·5	19·4 12·8 23·2 30·7 20·1 11·3 18·3 7·7 13·8 23·6	14·9 8·3 15·2 28·7 16·4 9·5 7·9 5·4 11·2 17·9	17·7 29·4 17·8 9·9 12·0 6·3 12·0	- 0·5 - 0·1 - 3·5 - 1·2 - 0·6 - 0·9 - 0·5 - 0·7	- 8·5 - 3·2 - 5·1 - 5·4 - 7·9 - 5·4	- 3·7 - 7·2 - 0·1 -11·0 - 3·9 - 2·4 - 0·2 - 5·3 - 4·2	16·5 10·8 21·1 29·4 17·7 9·8 12·0 6·3 10·5 21·1
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	34,090 12,030	10,590 13,500	44,680 25,530	11·0 11·2 12·8	9.2	10.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	14·3 15·2	12·4 10·7	13.8	- 0.2	- 3.5	- 3·6 - 5·6	13·8 12·8
Clothing Trades:—	71,970	144,690	216,660	15.5	5.6	8.9	2.7	4.7	4.0	18 · 2	10.3	12.9	- 3.7 -	- 5.5	- 3.0	12.7
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	9,980 13,300 9,400	89,480 21,910 83,960	99,460 35,210 93,360	10·2 10·4 9·9	5·6 4·8 5·6	6·1 6·9 6·0	0·8 3·9 0·7	2·6 4·5 3·2	2·3 4·3 3·0	11·0 14·3 10·6	8·2 9·3 8·8	8·4 11·2 9·0	- 3.4	- 5.7	- 3·4 - 2·0 - 3·0	8·1 11·2 5·4
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,560 86,120	19,620 55,780	28,180 141,900	10.1	3.4	5·4 9·6	2·0 8·7	2·7 5·0	2·5 7·3	12.1	9.3	7·9 16·9	- 0·3 - 2·5	- 4·6 - 2·6	- 2·1 - 1·8	7·9 16·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	100,490 28,950	64,610 4,130	165,100 33,080	13.8	7·1 4·6	11.2	0.8	0·8 0·5	0·8 1·2	14·6 9·5	7·9 5·1	8.9	+ 0.4		- 1.4	11.9 8.7
fectionery Food Industries not separately specified	24,650 63,710	48,940 63,120	73,590 126,830	14·2 17·2	8.4	10.3	2.4	4·9 1·8	4.1	16.6	13.3	14.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3	- 2.3	14.3
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—	87,260 15,460	23,230 30,680	110,490 46,140	10.7	10.9	10.7	0.7	3.3	1.3	11.4	14·2 6·3	12.0	+ 0.2	- 3·5 - 2·7	- 3·3 - 3·9	11.7
Sawmiling, Furniture and Woodwork Sawmiling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Uphoistering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	55,480 10,220 109,860 18,580	2,950 2,060 23,010 5,060		17·6 22·7 16·2 14·4	4·6 10·0 7·2 8·2	16·9 20·6 14·7 13·1	1·5 3·6 2·1 3·7	1·2 3·7 2·6 4·3	1.6 3.6 2.1 3.8	19·1 26·3 18·3 18·1	5·8 13·7 9·8 12·5	18·5 24·2 16·8 16·9	- 0·3 - 1·3 - 0·6 - 0·6		- 3·9 - 4·1 - 5·2 - 4·7	18·0 23·7 16·7 16·5

or	notes	see	page	101
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GERETZIOGS	Verman	TED NUM	CRED OF	PEI	RCENTA	GES U	NEMPLO	YED AT	г 19тн	FEBRU	JARY, I	1934.	INOREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN			GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSUE	INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	22ND JAN., 1934.	FEB.,	22ND FEB., 1932.	19TH FEB., 1934.
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.7	3.3	5.1	2.4	2.0	2.3	8-1	5.3	7.4	_ 0·5	- 3.6	- 2.5	7.3
Stationery	22,050 4,430	40,780 1,760	62,830 6,190	7·2 8·5	5·0 9·0	5·8 8·7	0·5 1·0	2·1 3·0	1.6	7·7 9·5	7·1 12·0	7·4 10·2	- 0·2 + 2·5	- 2·7 - 6·7	- 3·2 - 8·6	7·1 10·2
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	3,130 187,450	4,220 97,500	7,350 284,950	8·8 10·3	7·7 6·7	8·2 9·1	0.3	1.0	0.7	9·1 10·9	8·7 8·1	8.9	-0.4 -0.3	- 2·7 - 1·4	- 3·5 - 1·9	8·9 9·8
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	873,540 276,300	10,240 1,280	883,780 277,580	22·5 46·4	3·5 2·3	22·3 46·2	1.0	0·2 0·2	0.9	23·5 47·3	3·7 2·5			-11·3 + 1·8		22·8 47·1
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	39,270 12,160 7,520	27,330 2,360 5,500	66,600 14,520 13,020	14·5 15·6 20·5	8·5 4·4 4·5	12·0 13·7 13·7	2·2 4·4 3·0	`2·8 1·3 1·8	2·5 4·0 2·5	16·7 20·0 23·5	11·3 5·7 6·3	14·5 17·7	- 0·6 + 3·8 + 2·8	- 5·1 - 2·3	- 5.3	14·5 17·6 16·0
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	18,660 17,080 6,860	9,710 6,740 7,620	28,370 23,820 14,480	7·2 15·2 12·5	3:7 5·8 7·9	6·0 12·5 10·1	0·6 2·6 4·5	0·5 0·8 3·3	0·5 2·1 3·9	7·8 17·8 17·0	4·2 6·6 11·2	14.6	- 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1	- 5·1 - 9·5 - 4·7	-11.8	6·5 14·6 14·0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	174,930	7,850	182,780	10.3	2.2	10.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	10.8	2.4	10.4	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.4	10.4
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	118,270 174,350	6,070 8,850	124,340 183,200	14·5 6·3	5·0 5·7	14·0 6·3	0·7 0·5	0·3 0·2	0·7 0·4	15·2 6·8	5·3 5·9	14·7 6·7	- 0·8 	- 4·6 - 0·3	- 0.9	14·6 6·7
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	201,430 149,660	9,200 6,000	210,630 155,660	21·1 32·6	5·5 11·6	20·4 31·8	1.1	0·1 0·8	1.1	22·2 32·9	5·6 12·4	21·5 32·1	- 0·4 - 2·0			21·3 32·1
Service Transport, Communication and	162,470	2,030	164,500	34.5	6.1	34.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	35.3	6.9	35.0	+ 2.5	1518		35.0
Storage not separately specified Distributive Trades	18,380	2,130	20,510	18.5	7.4	17.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	19.1	9.0	C TOP TO	+ 0.1	- 1.2		18.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	14.1	7.9	11.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	14.7	8.7	12.4	•••	- 1.3	- 1.2	12.3
Finance	167,630	77,900	245,530	6.2	1.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	1.8	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.5	4.8
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	94,430 330,860 82,790 72,740	18,880 22,340 59,930 35,020	113,310 353,200 142,720 107,760	16·6 22·2 7·2 25·0	5·8 5·3 3·0 13·2	14·8 21·1 5·4 21·2	0·5 0·6 0·3 0·6	0·3 0·2 0·1 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·3 0·6	17·1 22·8 7·5 25·6	6·1 5·5 3·1 13·8	5.7	-0.1	+ 2·1 + 1·0 - 1·0 - 1·0	$+ 2.7 \\ - 1.3$	15·2 21·6 5·6 21·7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	150,070 34,690	- 248,710 117,720	398,780 152,410	21·7 11·6	15·3 6·2	17·8 7·5	0.3	0·4 1·7	0·3 1·4	22·0 12·2	15·7 7·9	18·1 8·9	- 0·3 - 0·1		- 1·7 - 1·1	18· 8·8
specified	117,400	39,890	157,290	42.2	6.5	33.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	43 · 4	7.8	34.4	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON SERVICE STATE SERVICE STATE SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON SERVICE STATE SERVICE STATE SERVICE STATE SERVIC	- 5.5		33.8
TOTAL	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	18-4	7.8	15.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	21.0	10.7	18.2	- 0.5	- 4.5	- 3.7	18.0

* See last paragraph of text on page 98.

† For 22nd February 1932, separate fluures for each of the two sections are not available.

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Male	8.		Females.					
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total		
Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous	7,844 220,424							0.0		
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc	8,623 10,306		2,340	1.0				0.0		
Pottery Glass Trades Chemicals	4,686 6,186 18,569	0.4	3,352 1,683	1.4	572	0.2	5,153 117	5.0		
Metal Manufacture	48,486 114,364	2.8	31,377 19,800	12·9 8·2	899 2,953	0.3	759	0.8		
Vehicles Shipbuilding and	30,705	1.8	4,949	2·0 1·1	1,143		STATE OF THE			
Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades	88,565 50,928 60,937	3.0	2,599 14,537 36,616	6.0	251 12,215 66,467	0·1 4·4 24·1	5,151	0·0 5·0 51·0		
Leather Boots, Shoes, Slip-	5,360	100 S	1,327	0.5	2,050	0.7	715	0.7		
pers and Clogs Clothing Trades Food, Drink and	11,245 15,346	0.7	7,550 2,766	3.1	2,403 19,504	0·9 7·1		13 0		
Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	41,196	2-4	3,237	1.3	23,050	8.4	5,279	5.1		
work Printing and Paper Building and Pub- lic Works Con-	32,599 24,228	1.9	4,163 2,193	1.7	2,421 9,525	0.9		0.9		
tracting Other Manufactur-	325,119	18.9	10,310	4.2	389	0.1	19	0.0		
ing Industries las, Water and Electricity Sup-	13,906	0.8	2,519	1.0	4,034	1.5	1,243	1.2		
ransport and Communication	18,074		762	0.3	171	0.1	14			
Distributive Trades Commerce, Bank-	178,787 174,234	10.4	5,794 6,897	2.4	2,292 59,845	0·8 21·7	6,099	0·1 5·9		
ing, etc. Liscellaneous	10,329 199,532	0·6 11·6	193 5,122	0·1 2·1	1,372 56,832	0·5 20·6		0·0 3·8		
Total	1,720,578	100-0	243,545	100-0	275,766	100.0	102,905	100-0		

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 19th February, 1934, differed from the figures for 22nd January, 1934, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

Industry.	-19713	t 19th Fe	ed as bruar	Unempl	oyed as co	mpared
At I have been a supply to the		Males.	F	Females.		Total.
Building	-	26,262 2,790	=	12 5,161	=	26,274 7,951
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Public Works Contracting, etc Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Shipping Service Pottery, Earthenware, etc		4,743 3,717 2,110 2,982 1,011		46 8 1,505 197 1,569		4,789 3,725 3,615 3,179 2,580
Dress Making and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc.,	-+-	171 115 1,463	+	2,240 1,628 15		2,411 1,513 1,448
Service Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Hats and Caps (including Straw	=	911	+	361 10	_	1,272 1,224
Plait) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	_	292	-	931	-	1,223
Forging Stone Quarrying and Mining	_	1,100 1,095		30	=	1,130 1,099
Jute	+++	118 1,371 3,026	+	1,107 21 15	+++	1,225 1,350 3,011
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	+	4,163	-	31	+	4,132
Net variation for above industries	-	41,088	_	12,627	-5	53,715
Total net variation for all insured industries	-	53,234	-	11,087	-	64,321

2. Applications for Transitional Payments.

Total applications for Transitional Payments:—
 (a) Authorised for payment
 (b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment...

5. Position under First Statu-tory Condition not deter-

1. Claims for Insurance Benefit

2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—
(a) First Statutory Condition

not satisfied ... (b) First Statutory Condition

Total ...

3. Position under First Statu-tory Condition not deter-

t. Total Insured Juveniles on

4. Insured Non-claimants ... Wholly Unemployed

6. Total Insured Adults on Register. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals

Total ...

716,308

896,760 20,468 26,503

943,731

880,907

62,824

943,731

123,112

25,564 20,449 839

46,852

1,499,563 236,826 93,614

... 1,830,003 301,335

9,351 3,919

13,358

9,394

10,075

1,706

20,237 4,810

25,139

681

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals

Total ...

Section of Register.

Wholly Unemployed

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped

Total ...

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

Total

194,411

53,667 3,231 227

57,125

46,257

10.868

57,125

36,282

7,543 5,944 30

13,517

95,302

Girls.

5,358 3,462 14

8,834

7,687

216

7,903

973

13,736 3,959

17,710

IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 19TH FEBRUARY, 1934.

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,504 1,536 1,737 1,910 4,958 5,224 4,476 2,794	2,867 1,635 2,565 1,772 7,479 5,862 7,574 3,475	5,371 3,171 4,302 3,682 12,437 11,086 12,050 6,269	1,818 1,379 1,302 1,547 3,149 4,038 3,444 1,033	2,270 1,920 2,867 1,658 7,088 5,147 6,330 2,623	4,088 3,299 4,169 3,205 10,237 9,185 9,774 3,656
Great Britain	25,139	33,229	58,368	17,710	29,903	47,613

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED

Division.		Num	ber of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		6,665 1,089 2,117 2,391 2,469 1,138 365	5,491 923 2,159 2,149 2,509 1,356 328	12,156 2,012 4,276 4,540 4,978 2,494 693	1,665 415 881 858 1,007 500 151	1,359 330 1,075 753 916 582 168	3,024 745 1,956 1,611 1,923 1,082 319
Great Britain		16,234	14,915	31,149	5,477	5,183	10,660

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

Total Tale		mated	28	Percentages Unemployed at 19th February, 1934.						
Division.	number at Jul		Boys.	8		Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	100,390 46,130 38,560 79,090 85,550 74,880 52,230 28,170 2,400	91,550 32,090 26,210 66,350 54,010 67,840 43,100 8,850 2,300	3·1 3·6 4·3 1·6 5·1 6·5 8·8 5·9 0·6	0·0 0·1 0·6 1·0 1·2 1·3 0·8 4·6	3·1 3·7 4·9 2·6 6·3 7·8 9·6 10·5 0·6	2·6 4·8 5·1 1·5 5·6 4·9 7·8 12·9 0·5	0·1 0·3 0·9 1·2 1·3 1·9 1·5	2·7 5·1 6·0 2·7 6·9 6·8 9·3 14·5 0·5		
Great Britain	507,400	392,300	4.6	0.9	5.5	4.4	1.0	5.4		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

		Av	rerage	Daily	Attend	dance.				
		Weel	k ende	d 21.5	2.34.		Month 21.2	ended	Total N Separ Individ	ate
The black	J	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. Other Educational						Educa-		ave ded oril 1st,
Division.	Claims	nts.	Noi Claims		Tota	d.	tio (Cla	im-		and the same
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Воув.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London 8Eastern 8Western Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	410 401 285 318 1,239 1,627 1,347 745	185 228 145 181 533 831 893 125	43 64 2,168 491	28 40 14 217 295 311 381	412 421 328 382 3,407 2,118 2,814 2,428	185 256 185 195 750 1,126 1,204 506	239 114 155 221 152 267	208 112 108 221 129 304 106	8,482 4,414 3,624 6,889 22,563 25,265 18,033 11,824	2,023 963 1,515 1,446 803 1,577
Great Britain	6,372	3,121	5,938	1,286	12,310	4,407	1,248	1,188	101,094	8,873

There were 73 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls, and 26 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. addition, there were 14 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 3 for girls, and 3 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 145 for boys, 129 for girls, and 227 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th February, 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 unemploy-ment over an extended period. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods, a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 340,897 temporarily stopped, 95,480 normally in casual employment, and 639,123 wholly unemployed. Of the wholly unemployed claimants who had been on the register for less than three months, 258,484 (or 13.7 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than four weeks, 202,894 (or 10.8 per cent.) four weeks but less than eight weeks, and 177,745 (or 9.4 per cent.) eight weeks but less than thirteen weeks.

		Persons v	vho had be	een on the	Register	Colonia Coloni
	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.
		N	UMBERS.			
Men Boys Women Girls	856,485 12,949 197,070 8,996	218,969 1,883 33,371 741	123,421 205 10,241 64	89,090 14 6,003 4	418,926 13 18,368 2	1,706,891 15,064 265,053 9,807
Total	1,075,500	254,964	133,931	95,111	437,309	1,996,815
		PEI	RCENTAGES	a de la companya de		
Men Boys Women Girls	50·2 85·9 74·3 91·7	12·8 12·5 12·6 7·6	7·2 1·4 3·9 0·7	5·2 0·1 2·3 0·0	24·6 0·1 6·9 0·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	53.8	12.8	6.7	4.8	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 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th February, 1934, relative to their title to insurance benefit and

at 19th February, 1934, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 13th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Authorities, or to Commissioners in certain areas, for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

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

The Table shows that of the 1,499,563 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 19th February, 1934, there were 454,127 with claims to insurance benefit, and 896,760 with applications for transitional payments; while 148,676 were either not entitled to bene payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding ures for the 236,826 men temporarily stopped were 195,909,

20,468 and 20,449 respectively.

Among the 204,274 wholly unemployed insured women, 106,782 had claims for insurance benefit, 53,667 were applicants for transitional payments, and 43,825 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for 95,302 women temporarily stopped were 86,127, 3,231 and 5,944 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE). ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR Women. Section of Register. INSURANCE BENEFIT AND 454,127 195,909 66,272 106,782 86,127 1,502 1. Claims for Insurance Benefit Wholly Unemployed TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1934. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 28th February, 1934, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions \cdots $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women & Juveniles \end{cases}$	139 19 13	258 60 270	397 79 283
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood Women by means of insurable employment	5,441 980	6,660 1,503	12,101 2,483
Anomalies Regulations†:-	4		
Class (b) $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	205 92 1	597 537 8	80: 62:
Class (c) $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & \ldots & \ldots & \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} & \ldots & \ldots & \end{array}\right\}$		46 68 6	8 9 1
Class (d)	1,143	2,642	3,78
Employment left voluntarily without $\begin{cases} Men \\ Women \end{cases}$ just cause $\begin{cases} Men \\ Women \end{cases}$	1.175	2,365 2,605 602	3,80 3,78 81
$\textbf{Employment lost through misconduct} \begin{cases} \textbf{Men} & \\ \textbf{Women} \\ \textbf{Juvenile} \end{cases}$	1,262 573 142	2,076 931 494	3,33 1,50 63
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Women Juvenile	217 438 50	430 1,458 329	1,89 37
Not unemployed $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & & \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juvenile} \end{array} \right.$	375 58 6	1,824 749 155	2,19 80 16
Not capable of work, or not available $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women & \end{cases}$ for work $ & \end{cases}$. 182 197 8	447 868 47	1,06
Other grounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juvenile} \end{array} \right\}$	70	1,865 734 513	2,11 80 57
Total $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & & & \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juvenile} & & \end{array}\right\}$		16,568 12,155 2,424	26,12 16,92 2,92
Grand Total	. 14,835	31,147	45,98

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 8th January, 1934, to 3rd February, 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:—

	Me	Men.		nen.	Total.	
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional payment allowed at— Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants	27,416 18,555	280,945 184,637	2,768 1,996	13,130 10,218	30,184 20,551	294,075 194,855
held not to justify payment	7,152	13,751	2,002	2,025	9,154	15,776
Total	53,123	479,333	6,766	25,373	59,889	504,706

B .- Trade Dispute Cases. ‡

-	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	145	395	540
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	3 _	26 4 1	29 4 1
Total Appeals	3	31	34

C .- Decisions by Umpire. +

Control Contro			Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	•••	***	174 69 125	177 129 325	351 198 450
Total	•••		368	631	999

* 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 104. There were no cases under

† See note † in first column on page 10;

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

Increase (+) or

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COSCA COMPANIES TO	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,774	7,664	9,438
of insurable employment (Class (a)	86,781	105,474	192,255
Anomalies Regulations* $\begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{Class}(h) \\ \operatorname{Class}(c) \\ \operatorname{Class}(d) \end{pmatrix}$	5,831 832 16,343	19,450 1,719 39,111	25,281 2,551 55,454
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	33,318 24,100	64,324 39,629	97,642 63,729
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	9,026 5,703 5,030 7,856	29,811 36,332 20,088 52,227	38,837 42,035 25,118 60,083
Total	196,594	415,829	612,423
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,560	3,275	5,835
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	588	917	1,505
Decisions by Umpire †			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	2,855 1,002 1,316	3,601 2,041 4,078	6,456 3,043 5,394
Total	5,173	9,720	14,893

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 24th February, 1934, 27th January, 1934, and 25th February, 1933‡:—

all and the second	Four weeks ended 24th February, 1934.	Four weeks ended 27th January, 1934.	Four weeks ended 25th February, 1933.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :— Employers Employed persons	£ 1,644,000 1,600,000	£ 1,525,000 1,489,000	£ 1,499,000 1,447,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,619,000 2,000	1,503,000 2,000	1,474,000 2,000
	4,865,000	4,519,000	4,422,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex- chequer§	_	_	198,000
Total Income	4,865,000	4,519,000	4,620,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	3,135,000 287,000	3,120,000 272,000	3,892,000 304,000
vances	387,000 12,000	392,000 8,000	414,000 10,000
Total Expenditure	3,821,000	3,792,000	4,620,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	108,420,000	109,500,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account. Transitional Payments and Cost of			
Administration thereof¶	3,840,000	4,040,000	4,575,000

• 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.

receipt of benefit.

† The tigures 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,

§ The payment of Deficiency Grant by the Exchequer commenced in March, 1932, on the exhaustion of the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund; prior to this the deficiency of the Fund was met by Treasury advances.

|| Since 1st November, 1933, out of the surplus accrued on insurance account during the current financial year, repayment of debt has been effected as the various items of the debt fall due for repayment.

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

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 859,110, or or the forty-seven selected areas named below was 539,110, or 0·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 1·8 per cent. more than in February, 1933. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 516, 516 and 505 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in February was 687,410, a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1933. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 171,700, or 3.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 9.1 per cent. more than in February, 1933.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February numbered 94,244, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 764,866, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 2.6 per cent. more than in February, 1933.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-five showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in February, as compared with January, including Southampton (195 per 10,000); seventeen showed including Southampton (195 per 10,000); seventeen showed increases; while in five areas there was no change. Compared with February, 1933, thirty-two areas showed increases, including Glasgow (161 per 10,000), Oldham (109 per 10,000), and Gateshead (97 per 10,000); the other fifteen showed decreases, including Southampton (212 per 10,000), Edinburgh (135 per 10,000), and Derby (130 per 10,000).

Alexandra Maria		er of person Relief Febru	Decrease in rate 10,000 Popular comp	e (-) e per 0 of tion as		
4	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				AND STREET		
County of London	32,545	96,210	128,755	295	- 2	- 37
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Brist	875 4,649 933 1,164 1,055 2,171 1,414 4,56 685 542 1,806 6,052 1,806 6,052 1,806 6,052 1,806 6,052 1,279 438 916 6,052 2,010 982 528 1,279 465 1,607 1,377 287 279 1,377 287 287 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298	7,804 17,694 17,694 10,148 2,501 12,346 3,256 23,716 1,816 4,409 5,985 4,365 2,069 19,381 19,472 5,088 78,352 21,891 11,059 13,332 4,229 4,983 3,342 1,806 2,681 8,683 59,073 4,408 3,547 3,580 1,980 1,980 7,007 1,559 3,738 18,367 2,751	8,679 22,343 6,283 4,957 11,312 3,556 14,517 3,697 25,130 2,272 5,194 6,564 5,035 10,351 2,611 21,187 22,507 5,763 22,807 11,884 15,342 5,211 7,511 4,621 2,336 6,146 10,290 60,838 5,785 3,834 4,379 2,550 10,885 13,325 7,547 1,822 4,300 20,750 20,750 3,324	588 221 514 279 382 244 359 380 1,129 126 219 461 355 845 229 666 464 245 982 798 412 800 939 567 375 360 183 197 571 1,186 326 318 384 201 394 708 458 188 411 717 249	- 8 5 6 1 - 1 2 2 - 1 7 7 - 2 1 3 7 - 1 9 4 + 1 2 0 3 7 - 1 1 9 4 + 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	+ 94 - 164 - 177 - 130 - 1
Total for the			THE RES			
above County Boroughs	54,047	504,608	558,655	537	- 5	+ 18
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	86,592	600,818	687,410	466	- 4	+ 2
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,523 815 860 454	129,335 19,956 7,100 7,657	134,858 20,771 7,960 8,111	1,219 466 449 481	+ 49 - 14 + 15 + 2	+161 -135 + 60 + 88
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,652	164,048	171,700	905	+ 27	+ 76
Total for above	94,244	764,866	859,110	516		+ 11

* 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

† 17th February in London, 24th February in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th February in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

March, 1934.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of 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. 88–89 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during February, partly

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th February, 1934, was 3,373,778 (provisional figure), as compared with 3,772,792 reported for the end of January. The total for the end of February, 1933, was 6,000,958, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 28th February, 1934, 419,077 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,083,289 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,502,366 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,711,409, at the end of January and 2,455,428 at the end of

with 1,711,498 at the end of January, and 2,455,428 at the end of

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,188,863

able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 28th February, 1934, as compared with 1,317,490 at the end of January, and 2,378,844 at the end of February, 1933.

Of 5,255,184 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 25·4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the end of January, 1934, as compared with 24·7 per cent. at the end of the previous month. previous month.

Unemployment continued to increase during February. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month (3rd March) was 382,862 (305,405 men and 77,457 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 367,212 (revised figure), and at the end of February, 1933, 369,021.

At the beginning of February, 1934, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 0.84 per cent. as compared with February, 1933. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 40.33, as compared with 41.40 at the beginning of February, 1933. At 1st February, 1934, 21.36 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 18.97 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

HOLLAND.t

Unemployment increased sharply during December, mainly owing to seasonal causes. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 598,012 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th December, 1933, 35.7 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.2 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 24.5 and 5.0 respectively; and in the last week of December, 1932, 31.5 and 5.8. At the end of December, 1933, 416,823 applicants were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 394,135 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment continued to increase during January. At the end of the month 99,147 applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 94,967 at the end of December and 101,111 at the end of January, 1933. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,821, 1,307 and

Returns from 195 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of an aggregate of 533,218 members, 15·8 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 7·1 partially so at the end of December, 1933, as compared respectively with 7·3 per cent. and 6·9 per cent. at the end of September, 1933, and 13·3 per cent. and 11·9 per cent. at the end of December, 1932.

ITALY.

Unemployment increased during January. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 1,158,418 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1,132,257 at the end of December, 1933. The total for the end of January, 1933, was 1,225,470, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 357,291 (140,710 in Vienna), an increase of 6.4 per cent. as compared with December, but a decrease of $10\cdot2$ per cent. as compared with January, 1933.

* Statistical Supplement to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th March, 1934, and Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 9th March, 1934. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd and 9th March, 1934. Paris.
‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1934.

1 Manuschroft van het Chemiere, 1934. Berne. § La Vie Economique, February, 1934. Berne. | Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1934. ¶ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th February, 1934. Vienna.

HUNGARY.*

Unemployment decreased during December. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 55,523, as compared with 60,929 at the end of November, and 75,288 at the end of December, 1932.

POLAND.+

Unemployment again increased during December. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 342,622, as compared with 265,197 at the end of November and 220,245 at the end of December, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during February. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 848,000, as compared with 835,650 (preliminary figures), in January and 920,182 in February

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark and Sweden but increased in Norway during January.

Denmark.§—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 356,847 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 34·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1934, as compared with 37·5 per cent. at the end of December and 43·5 per cent. at the end of January, 1933.

Norway. |-Out of 23,611 members of trade unions making returns, 35.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1934, as compared with 33.7 per cent. at the end of December and 33.5 per cent. at the end of January, 1933.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of January, 1934, was 24·1, as compared with 27·1 at the end of December and 28·8 at the end of January, 1933.

JAPAN.**

Unemployment decreased during September—the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 400,118 workpeople (5.45 per cent. of the estimated total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed, as compared with 413,649 in August and 505,969 in September, 1932.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 17,805 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the total wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, 3,077,478 workpeople were on their pay-rolls at or near 15th January 1934, a decrease of 1·1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1934, was 69·3 as compared with 70·1 in December and 56·6 in January, 1933. It is officially estimated that, in 89 manufacturing industries, and in 16 important non-manufacturing industries (for each of which separate indexes of employment are compiled), 2,000,000 more persons were at work in January, 1934, than in March, 1933.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 28 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in January, 1934, as compared with 29 per cent. in December and 35 per cent. in January, 1933.

IRISH FREE STATE.

Unemployment decreased during December. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 79,414 at the end of December, as compared with 82,565 at the end of November and 102,619 at the end of December, 1932.

CANADA.§§

Employment showed a decided recovery at the beginning of February. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,463 firms gave an aggregate of 846,943 workpeople on their from 8,463 firms gave an aggregate of 846,943 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st February, as compared with 820,998 at 1st January. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st February, was 91·4, as compared with 88·6 at the beginning of January, 1934, and 77·0 at the beginning of February, 1933.

At the end of December, 1933, 21·0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 20·4 per cent. at the end of November and 25·5 per cent. at the end of December, 1932.

* Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, January, 1934. Budapest.
†Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th February, 1934. Warsaw.
† Prager Tagblatt, 6th March, 1934. Prague.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th March, 1934. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Attairs, Stockholm.
** The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, December, 1933.
Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo.
†† Trend of Employment, January, 1934, and American Federationist,
February, 1934, Washington; The New York Times, 21st February, 1934.
†† Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February, 1934. League of Nations, Geneva.
§§ The February Employment Situation, 1934, and information supplied by
the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £4,110 in the weekly full-time wages of 49,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £850 in those of 15,600

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

ndustry Group.	Approximat Workpeople	e Number of e affected by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Metal Building, Public	3,900	12,400	£ 320	£ 715		
Works Contracting, etc Other	34,100 11,000	300 2,900	3,060 730	25 110		
Total	49,000	15,600	4,110	850		

The increases in the metal group affected the more highly-paid workers engaged in steel sheet rolling and in galvanising processes, and consisted in both cases of advances of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the percentage additions paid on basis rates. The principal decrease in this group consisted of a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the basis rates of the more highly-paid workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands.

In the building group the increases were the result of a re-classification, under the wages grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, of a large number of localities, mainly small towns in the Eastern, Southern and South-Western counties, and consisted in the majority of cases of advances of ½d. per hour to

craftsmen and ¼d. per hour to labourers.

Workpeople in other industrial groups whose wages were increased included brickmakers in the Peterborough district, for whom the increase amounted to 1/4d. per hour; silk dyers at Macclesfield, whose weekly wages were increased by 3d. and 2d. for men and women respectively; County Council employees in Northumberland and Derbyshire, and Corporation employees in Bristol, for all of whom the increases consisted of restorations of reductions made in 1931 or 1932; and certain other corporation employees whose wages usually move in correspondence with building trade wages. The principal decrease applied to machine calico printers, whose percentage cost-of-living wage was slightly reduced.

Of the estimated total increase of £4,110 per week, about £3,050

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the was the result of the decision of a standing joint body of employers and workpeople (viz., the National Joint Council for the Building changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Industry); about £320 took effect under sliding scales based upon selling prices of the manufactured article; and the remainder was mostly due to direct negotiation between the parties or to independent action on the part of the employers.

Of the estimated total decrease of £850 per week, nearly £700 took effect under sliding scales based upon selling prices of the manufactured article, and about £90 under cost-of-living sliding scales.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1934.

Industry Group.	Approxima of Work affected		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
to a real real real real real real real re	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and		100	£	£ 20	
Quarrying	3,150	The state of the s	160		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Iron and Steel Engineering Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	5,000 10,300 6,000 900 84,300	13,700 120 5,230 400 600	250 390 1,000 70 960	720 25 690 60 90	
etc Building, Public Works	1,200	stradt.	180	1687 F. F.	
Contracting, etc	34,100	400	3,060	35	
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	900 23,250	750	100 1,800	40	
Public Administration Services Other	6,400 4,900	100 450	510 250	5 15	
Total	180,400	21,850	8,730	1,700	

In the corresponding two months of 1933, there were net increases of £300 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,950 workpeople, and net decreases of £54,000 in those of 674,500 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal changes in hours of labour consisted of reductions in the weekly number of hours beyond which statutory overtime rates become payable for agricultural workers in Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. There was also a reduction in the weekly hours of road workers employed by the Derbyshire County

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

Industry.	ustry. District. Date from which Change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Feb.	Male workers (other than horsemen, cowmen and shepherds).	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 2d. to 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 2d. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.				
Agriculture	Oxfordshire	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. at 14, increasing each year to 29s.				
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	10 Dec., 1933.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	New scale of inclusive basis rates adopted, in which are incorporated the flat-rate war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift previously paid to all classes and the special net additions varying from 1s. 0½d. to 1d. per shift to workpeople on basis rates from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 4d. The new basis rates for men range from 5s. 9d. to 8s. 2d. per shift and, with the current sliding-scale percentage addition of 12½, involve increases in gross wages				
Quarrying	Box, Corsham and Chippenham.	1 Feb.	Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards.	Increase of ½d. per hour for tradesmen and of ¼d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 3d.; stone				
Brickmaking	Peterborough and district.	1 Feb.	Brickmakers 21 years of age and over.	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for dayworkers and of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per 1,000 for pieceworkers. Rates after change for dayworkers labourers, ls. per hour; oilers, ls. 1\frac{1}{4}\$d.; fitters, ls. 4\frac{1}{6}\$d.; burners, 64s. 5d. per week.				
Ton and Steel	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lan- cashire.	5 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced from 22½ to 20 for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Barrow-in-Furness Various districts in Great Britain.**	5 Feb. 5 Feb.	Wire and hoop millmen Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose basis rates are	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (15 to $17\frac{1}{2}$) in the percentage payable on basis rates.				
Galvanising	England and Wales††	5 Feb.	55s. ld. and over per week.** Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 55s. ld. and over per week.††	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (15 to $17\frac{1}{2}$) in the percentage payable on basis rates.				

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

The percentage addition to besign rates were noted by the selling rates eliding scale for the period November, 1933 to January, 1934 was 7, but by mutual

The percentage addition to basis rates warranted by the selling-price sliding-scale for the period November, 1933 to January, 1934 was 7, but by mutual

The percentage addition remained at 12½.

§ This increase took effect following re-classification under the Grading Scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, by which the stone yards at Box, Corsham and Chippenham, which were previously graded as B2, are now graded as B1.

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

** This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 55s. per week or less were not Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 55s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1934.

		Date from	A SECULTAR THE PARTY THE	DURING FEBRUARY, 1934 (continued).
1ndustry.	District.	which Ohange took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Elastic Web	Leicester	23 Feb.	Weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus reduced* from 10s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.
Manufacture. Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Mar.†	Machine calico printers	Suppementary cost-of-living wage reduced* from 19.35 per cent to 18.45 per cent, on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
a rakpeita a austrik. Barela a seranga Barelo Allayye	on seems and on the color to the following the color than the color of the colors		Hand-cutting section	Scale of general minimum piece rates for male and female worker fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; minimum time rates fixed at 5\frac{3}{4}\text{d}. per hour for female workers 18 and over, and at 10d per hour for male workers 21 and over. (See Notice of Orde
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain	19 Feb. 4	Power - machine cutting section (female workers).	on page 75 of February GAZETTE.) Minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for those 18 and over at 7d. per hour; piecework basis time rate for those of all ages fixed at 7½d. per hour. (See Notice of Orde on page 75 of February GAZETTE.)
	7 (430) (43)	Pay day	Male workers	Increases* of from 1d. to 4d. per week. Rates after change 13s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 44s. 4d. at 21.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	in week dending and 10 Feb.	Female workers 18 and over	Increase* of 2d. per week (26s. to 26s. 2d.).
any observable of	Various districts in England and Wales.‡	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	See note ‡ below.
Building	Exeter, Gloucester and Plymouth.	1 Feb.	Painters	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Exeter an Gloucester, 1s. 4d.; Plymouth, 1s. 5d.
Last Last marks in	Cambridge Northumberland	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Plasterers Manual workers employed by County Council.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.). Restoration of temporary reduction of ½d. per hour made imarch, 1932. Rate after change for general yard and roal labourers, and road scavengers or sweepers, 1s. per hour.
1000	Eston	1 Feb.	Manual workers (except paviors)	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour. Rates after change: \(\text{deneral twower}\)forms \(\frac{5}{4}\)s. \(\text{deneral two week}\); \(\text{road sweepers}\), \(\text{7s}\). \(\frac{5}{4}\)d. \(\text{per day}\); \(\text{refu}\)
ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION ACTIO	Derbyshire	1 Feb.	Road workers employed by County Council.	Increase of 1d. per hour resulting, in conjunction with the reduction in hours of labour shown below, in increases in weekly rates (averaged over summer and winter) of 1s. 86 for permanent labourers on road repairs, and of 1s. 9d. for road scavengers or sweepers. Hourly rates after change permanent labourers on road repairs, 1s. 0½d.; road scavengers and sweepers 11d 8
Local	Cambridge	2 Feb.	Manual workers	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Rate after change for general yard at road labourers, scavengers or sweepers, and refuse collector
Government (Non-Trading	St. Albans	16 Feb.	Manual workers	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour. Rate after change for general yall and road labourers and refuse collectors. Is, 0\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.
Services).	London	11	Workpeople employed by County Council in the engineering trades (mechanical).	workers and from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 7d. for youths and apprendices
,00	Chichester	1 Feb.	Road labourers engaged on repair work.	
000 No. 1000 580	Bath	2 Feb.	Manual workers	yard and road labourers, 46s. 6d.; road scavengers or sweepe.
	Bristol	7 Feb.	Manual workers	Restoration of temporary reduction of 2s. per week made July, 1932. Rates after change include: general yard a road labourers, 59s. 6d.; road sweepers, 54s.; refuse collected or ashmen 55s.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent. basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9 semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d. per hour, plus, in electron of the contract of the
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on list prices leaving wages 69½ per cent. above the list for time-workers and piecework
Retail Distribution.	Fife and Kinross district.	5 Feb.	Distributive workers employed by co-operative societies.	
	5 A	0.000	Secretary and the secretary an	year; female assistants—12s. during 1st year, increasing 40s. during 8th year; fleshing branch managers, 67s.; of branch managers, 70s.; branch manageresses, 45s.
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The state of the s	

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	CHANGES IN I	HOURS	OF LABOUR REPORTED	DURING FEBRUARY, 1954.
ſ	Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.	25 Feb.	Agricultural workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Ac 1924, at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52 in winter and 48 in winter a
Agriculture {	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Feb.	Male workers	and 48 in winter previously fixed. Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates becompayable fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulatio Act, 1924, at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 51
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Derbyshire	1 Feb.	Road workers employed by County Council.	summer and 48 in winter previously fixed. Reduction of 3 hours per week (from 49½ to 46½) in "summ hours," resulting in an average reduction over the year 2½ hours per week.

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

¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 45, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 28 in February, 1933. In these new disputes about 6,600 workpeople were directly involved and 1,100 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which become before Exhaustrand were still in progress at the heginning began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 56, involving about 9,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at about 44,000 working days. Of the 9,000 workpeople involved in these disputes, about 3,500 were employed in the mining and quarrying industries and 2,700 in the textile industries.

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

	Number	er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying	1	11	12	3,500	8,000 3,000
Pottery, etc Metal, Engineering and	1				
Shipbuilding	3	10	13 11	2,700	2,000
Transport	1000	4	4	1,000	4,000
Other	5	10	15	700	7,000
Total, February, 1934	11	45	56	9,000	44,000
Total, January, 1934	9	32	41	8,700	41,000
Total, February, 1933	9	28	37	11,400	106,000

Causes.—Of the 45 disputes beginning in February, 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions; 11, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 12, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, were recompromised. people, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1934 AND 1933.

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

	January	and Febru	iary, 1934.	January and February, 1933.				
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Coal Mining	19	8,300	26,000	21	11,100	61,000		
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	100	1,000	1.	300	8,000		
Engineering and Shipbuilding	9	500	2,000	6	400	1,000		
Other Metal	7	400	2,000	6	600	1,000		
Textile	13	4,200	29,000	4	1,000	1,000		
Clothing	2	200	2,000	2	400	1,000		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, Public	7	300	4,000	3	200	2,000		
Works Con- tracting, etc	7	300	1,000	3	200	5,000		
Transport	6	1,200	5,000	6 2	16,300	116,000		
Other	5	900	13,000	2	200	5,000		
Total	77	16,400	85,000	54	30,700	221,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approx Number of people li	of Work-	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.									
Control of the second second	Directly.	Directly. Indirectly.†													
			1934.	1934.		The second second									
COAL MINING:— Underground workers and surface workers—near Glasgow (one firm).	650	143	14 Feb.	15 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with working conditions offered to a section of underground workers.	Work resumed.									
POTTERY INDUSTRY:— Pottery workers—Glasgow (one firm).	35) 50‡ 	15 Jan.	8 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with conditions of employment and other alleged grievances.	Firm closed down.									
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople in jute spinning department, preparatory workers, weavers, finishers, etc.—Dun-	133	685	26 Jan.	21 Feb.§	Refusal of spinners to work the double-frame principle on new automatic spinning frames.	Single spinning to be continued, and modifications made as to work- ing methods and rates of pay.									
dee (one firm). Artificial silk spinners, viscose makers, twisters, etc., reelers and sorters—near Warrington (one	320	260	1 Feb.	2 Feb.	Against proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in rates of pay.	Reduction accepted; position to be reviewed in three months time.									
firm). Workpeople employed in linen thread manufacture—Johnstone (one firm).	227	204	27 Feb.	7 Mar.	Reorganisation of work in spinning department.	Work resumed pending negotiations.									
TRANSPORT:— Dock workers—Liverpool	5	00	3 Feb.	13 Feb.	Against the introduction of new unloading machinery for discharging sugar cargoes from certain vessels; and for revised terms of employment in regard to work on sugar cargoes.	Work resumed. Matters at issue subsequently referred to Dock Labour Joint Committee, which negotiated a new agreement covering bonus payments on output. Question of use of new machinery to be dealt with later.									
RUBBER INDUSTRY:— Rubber spreaders, wet mixers, polisiers, etc.—Manchester (one firm).	63	167	6 Feb.		Demand for negotiations on the workpeople's behalf to be con- ducted through their trade union in place of the Works Council; and for a revision of present con- ditions.	No settlement reported.¶									

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves persons.

† Estimated number

‡ Estimated number. § Work was resumed on 26th February. ¶ The stoppage took place at the beginning of the night shift on the previous day. ¶ It is reported that work was resumed early in March, vacancies on account of the dispute being filled by the firm where necessary.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 40% ... 20% Food only ...

FOOD.

At 1st March, 1934, the average level of retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a further slight decline. The downward movement as compared with a month earlier was chiefly due to a seasonal fall in the prices of eggs, and to a reduction in the price of milk in certain areas. There was a slight advance in the average price of bacon, while the remaining articles included in the statistics showed very little change.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 20 per cent. at 1st March, 1934, as compared with 22 per cent. at 1st February, 1934, and 19 per cent. at 1st March, 1933.

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

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Mar., 1934, as compared with		
A Salah A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1934.	1st Mar., 1934.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1934.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 2 0 7½	s. d. 1 2 0 7½	d. + 4 + 1	d. :::
Beef, Chilled or Frozen - Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 71 0 41	0 9 0 4½	0 9 0 4½	+ 18 - 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 23 0 71	1 23 0 71	+ 41 + 02	- ::
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 61 0 4 0 111	0 9½ 0 3¾ 1 1¼	0 9½ 0 3¾ 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} + 2\frac{3}{4} \\ - 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	+ 01
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 101 0 51 1 61 0 2 0 31	1 0 0 71 1 101 0 21 0 61	1 0 0 7½ 1 10¾ 0 2½ 0 6½	+ 1½ + 1½ + 4½ + 0½ + 2¾	- 01 - 01
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 11 0 111 0 91 0 52 0 12 0 51	1 1½ 0 11¼ 0 9 0 5¾ 0 1½ 0 5¼	- 1½ - 3 + 0½ - 1½ + 0½ + 0½	- 01 - 01

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

	Decrea	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st March, 1934, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Feb., 1934.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent.	Per cent. 40 13	Per cent. 40 12	Per cent. 40 13			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	23 - 7						
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	39 14	41 13	40 13	40 13			
Bacon (streaky)*	- 7 25 120	- 1 - 1 25 93	- 4 25 107	- 4 22 108			
Flour Bread	13 28 19 17	14 28 28 12 87	13 28 23 14 80	14 28 22 16 86			
Butter— Fresh Salt	73 -14 -23 2	- 4 -20 4	- 9 -21 3	- 9 -22 5			
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	-19 19 17	-19 - 4	-19 13 6	-18 35 7			
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	20	20	20	22			

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

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality, 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 March, 1934, was approximately 49 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 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 March, the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1934, is approximately 40 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st February, 1934, and 39 per cent. at 1st March, 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	177
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40		1000		18/5/8	100000		TO SERVICE	18300	15.50

NOTE.

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

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RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*									
Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent.	1934. 1 Mar.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	19 32 32 837 506 518*** 46 52§ 407 51 80 72 40 52 44	10 18 16 718 525 508** 30 41§ 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	10 9 8 756 449 431** 19§ 318 34 79 71 28 24	4 6 1 777 408 392** 11 17§ 293 32 80 23 16 5	2 0 -3†† 730 415 404 14 28 303 29 80 65 22 17 6	Feb. Nov.,'33 Nov.,'33 Jan. Feb. Nov.,'33 Jan. Dec.,'33 Jan. Dec.,'33 Aug.,'33 May,'33 Jan. Jan. 30 Jan.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	47 49	25 10	23 -8††	18** -5††	18 0	Dec.,'33 Jan.			
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 34** 8 -6††	-5†† 29** 4 -2††	7	Feb. Nov.,'33 Jan. Jan.			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
	which Computa- tion is based.			July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
			1932.	1933.	Rise.	Date.				
SREAT BRITAIN	1 208 . 743	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per				
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1934.			
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	55	47	43	38	40	1 Mar.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.										
Austria (Vienna)	A.B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	5	Feb.			
Belgium	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	587	Feb.			
Czechoslovakia						73.190				
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	2	2	0	Dec., '33			
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	62	Jan.			
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24 883	859	Dec., '33			
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894 417¶	4169	426	Jan. 4thQr.'33			
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	492¶	465¶	22	19	21	Jan.			
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	49	31	20		21	Jan.			
Holland (Am-	A.B.C.D.E	62§	548	418	378	43	Dec., '33			
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	A,B,C,D,E					250	& July-			
Italy	A,D,O,D,I						Dec., '33 Dec., '33 Oct., '33			
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	350	Dec., '33			
(Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	310	Oct., '33			
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	46	Dec., 33			
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	53	Jan.			
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	31	Jan.			
United States	A,B,C,D,E	67§	50§	36§	28§	35	Dec., '33			
BRITISH						100				
Dominions, &c.		10000		000	100	10	7-40-17			
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	419	25¶	20¶	20	18	3rdQr.'3.			
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	23	Jan.			
India (Bombay):	, nan	7.0		9	3	-4++	Feb.			
Native families	A,B,C,D	39	8 57**	53**			Feb.			
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	68		31**		27	Jan.			
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	58	451	17	14	16	Jan.			
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	28	44	1	200	10	oul.			

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913 to July, 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all ttems), 1914: Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, 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 Australia and Czechoslovakia, on prices converted to their gold values, 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;
|| - Other or Miscellaneous Items.
|| Figure for 3rd Quarter. ** Figure for August. †† Decrease.

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 February was 167, as compared with 168* in the previous month and with 147* in February, 1933. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February numbered 28, as compared with 38 in the previous month and with

39 m February, 1933.		
RAILWAY SERVICE.	1	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	(continued).
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Shipbuilding 5
Firemen	1	Other Metal Trades 4
Guards (Passenger)		Cotton
Permanent Way Men	6	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
	No later	Other Tertile Manufacture
Porters		Other Textile Manufacture
Shunters	2	Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics		and Dyeing 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 1
Labourers	1	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
Other Grades	8	Food and Drink 5
Contractors' Servants		General Woodwork and
The state of the s		Furniture 7
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	Paper, Printing, etc 1
Complete State of the State of		Rubber Trades 2
MINES.		Gas Works
Underground	60	Electric Generating Stations
Surface	5	Other Industries 4
Surface		
TOTAL NAMES	65	704 700
TOTAL, MINES	05	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
00 5 - 1 3		FACTORY ACT, 1901.
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	5	Docks, Wharves, etc 8
		Buildings 6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	s.	Warehouses and Railway
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	1	Sidings 1
tery and Glass	4	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 77
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	11	TOTAL, PROTOBLE ZOIS III
Metal Extracting and Re-		- 1 1 7 7
fining	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 167
Metal Conversion and		C
Founding (including Roll-		SEAMEN.
ing Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels, Steam and
Making)	8	Motor 15
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Fishing Vessels, Sailing 1
Building Boilermaking.		Fishing Vessels, Saming 1
etc	2	Motor Steam and 12
Railway and Tramway	-	Motor 12
		TOTAL, SEAMEN 28
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SERME
other Vehicles, and Air-	3	Total (including Seamen) 195
craft Manufacture	3	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases † of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41; the total

number of aeaths? reported was 3.								
' I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).							
(a) LEAD POISONING.	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.							
Among Operatives engaged in-	AND ACCOUNT AND							
Plumbing and Soldering 2	Chrome Tanning 1							
Shipbreaking 2 Pottery 2	Chromium Plating 10							
Pottery 2 Vitreous Enamelling 3	Other Industries							
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL 11							
Works 2	TOTAL 11							
Paint and Colour Works 1	Total, Cases 41							
Other Industries	Zotal, Cuscs III							
Painting of Buildings 3								
TOTAL 15								
10122 25	II. Deaths.							
(b) OTHER POISONING	LEAD POISONING.							
Arsenical 1								
Aniline 1	Plumbing and Soldering 1							
TOTAL 2	Pottery 2							
TOTAL Z	AST TO SERVICE THE PARTY OF THE							
(c) ANTHRAX.	TOTAL 3							
Wool 2	OTHER POISONING.							
Handling and Sorting of	OTHER POISONING.							
Hides and Skins 2	Chronic Benzene 1							
TOTAL 4								
101AL								
(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-							
ATION (SKIN CANCER).	TION (SKIN CANCER).							
Pitch 4	Oil 1							
Oil 5	Oil 1							
TOTAL 9	Total, Deaths 5							
TOTAL o								

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

March, 1934.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

	Period covered by	Average selling price* per ton, according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on					
Product and District.	last Audit.			Previous Audit.			A year ago.		
Pig Iron:	1933. Oct.–Dec.	s. 52	d.	+	s. 0	d. 9½	+	s. 1	d.
Cleveland Cumberland	NovDec.	61	01	-	0	111	+	0	23
(Hematite mixed numbers)	OctDec.	49	81	-	0	111	-	0	43
Nottinghamshire	OctDec.	53	9		0		+	0	5
North Staffordshire	OctDec.	53 48	41 73	++	0	1112	+	0	111
Northamptonshire West of Scotland	OctDec.	62	8	-	0	5	-	3	0
Manufactured Iron: North of England West of Scotland	NovDec.	173	10	+	3	4	-	1	41
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and	NovDec.	195	111	+	0	51	-	1	43
rods) Steel:	J			190					
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	}OctDec.	88	03	-	1	103	-	2	0

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated†, the ascertainments resulted in an increase in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and in a reduction in the wages of the higher-paid blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire. There was also an increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, consequent on a temporary adjustment of the sliding-scale agree-

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and blastfurnacemen, iron-stone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, the change in the ascertained price was insufficient to warrant a change in wages; whilst for blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the reduction in price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had already reached the minimum provided for in the agreement.

There was also no change in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, and blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, whose wages have for some time past been maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainments.

Details of the changes in wages referred to were given on pages 68 and 69 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A company and its agent were charged with underpaying six male workers, and both were fined £2 on each of four charges, a total of £16. Two charges were withdrawn. Costs of £3 were awarded.—Rex v. The Meadowland Milk, Ltd., and Sidney Wallis Ireland. Cardiff Police Court. 2nd February, 1934.

An employer was charged with underpaying one male worker, failing to keep adequate records, and failing to post the Trade Board notice. He was fined £7 on the charge of underpayment, and 15s. on each of the other charges, with £3 3s. costs.—Rex v. H. G. Welch. South-Western Police Court. 9th February, 1934.

An employer was charged with underpaying two male workers and failing to keep adequate records. He was fined £1 on each of the underpayment charges, and 10s. on that relating to records, with 11s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £66 9s. 5d. were ordered to be paid .- Rex v. John Fuller. Norwich Police Court. 14th February, 1934.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

CONFIRMING ORDER. Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Order A.S. (8) dated 26th February, 1934, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 5th March, 1934, as

the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1926.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PLUMBER: CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, DERBY .- The National Union of Railwaymen submitted to the Court a claim in respect Onion of Railwaymen submitted to the Court a claim in respect of a plumber who was employed in re-glazing parts of the roof of Annesley locomotive shed on 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th October, 1932, for extra payment under Clause 11, Schedule F of Industrial Court Decision No. 728, on the ground that the work was of an exceptionally dirty character. The Court decided that, having regard to all the circumstances, no extra payment falls to be made.

—Award No. 1579; dated 5th February, 1934.

NIGHT TELEPHONISTS AND CALL OFFICE ATTENDANTS: PART-TIME NIGHT TELEPHONISTS: POST OFFICE.—A claim was submitted to the Court by the National Guild of Telephonists that the scales of pay of night telephonists, call office attendants and part-time night telephonists employed in the Post Office and stationed in inner London, outer London and the provinces, should be increased. The Guild based their claim mainly on the responsible nature of the work performed and the telephone developments of nature of the work performed and the telephone developments of recent years which, they contended, called for increased skill and efficiency on the part of the operator. The claim was opposed by the Postmaster-General, on whose behalf it was contended that the claim, if acceded to, would disturb the relativities established under an award of 1927 between the pay of night telephonists and the pay of sorting clerks and telegraphists, as well as that of female day telephonists. It was agreed that since 1927 there have been changes in the character of the duties, due to the growing conversion of Exchanges from manual to automatic working, and the introduction of new services such as personal call facilites; but it was contended on behalf of the Postmaster-General that the bulk of the work in manual Exchanges shows no change, that the special and difficult duties are performed by a limited number of operators, that the alterations and developments are counterbalanced by technical improvements, and that, as a whole, the work is not performed under greater difficulty or strain than in 1927. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1580; dated 6th February, 1934.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 23rd and 24th May, 1934, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres on 17th July, 1934.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held in the same centres on 24th

The necessary forms are now available, and applications should be made not later than 16th April, 1934. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examinations.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Horizontal Milling Machines (Amendment) Regulation.

THE Home Secretary, on 27th February, 1934, made a Regulation* under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, amending exemption (ii) of the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations,

The exemption, as amended, provides that Regulation 3 of the Regulations of 1928 [which relates to the fencing of the cutters of horizontal milling machines] shall not apply to any milling cutter "when used for (a) making tools, jigs, or gauges for use in the factory, or (b) similarly accurate operations where, during the actual cutting process, all those parts of the machine which control the relative positions of the work and the cutter can be manipulated by the operator at his unrestricted discretion."

The Regulation, which is in accordance with the draft issued on 23rd January, 1934,† may be cited as the Horizontal Milling Machines (Amendment) Regulation, 1934, and will come into force on 1st April,

^{*} Statutrry Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 207. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d., post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1934, page 74.

March, 1934.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

[Note.—The prices are net, and, except where otherwise stated,

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.—The agricultural output of Scotland, 1930. Report on certain statistical inquiries made in connection with the Census of Production, relating to the output of agricultural produce. (Cmd. 4496; price 1s. 3d.)

Part VIII (employment in agriculture) includes particulars as to number of workers employed, distribution of labour, and labour employed in fruit-picking.

Census.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Somerset, Part II. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1932. Part 2. Friendly societies. (S.O. publica-

Housing .- (i) Housing conditions and respiratory disease. Morbidity in a poor-class quarter, and in a rehousing area in Glasgow. January, 1934. Special Report Series, No. 192. Medical Research Council. (S.O. publication; price 9d.) (ii) Housing Act, 1930. Particulars of slum clearance programmes furnished by local authorities. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 4535; price 3d.)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1932-1933. Committee of the Privy Council for Medical Research. (Cmd. 4503; price 2s. 6d.)

Contains a section on industrial health.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, Seventeenth Session, Geneva, June 8-30, 1935. Report to the Minister of Labour by the delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES, &c.—National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland). Seventh Report. Provision of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3d.): see page 81 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—Miners' Welfare Fund. Twelfth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1935, and seventh Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Scholarship Selection Committee. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.): see page 85 of this

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1933, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.): see page 84 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of January, 1934. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 1/1934. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for England and Wales. Decennial supplement, England and Wales, 1921. Part III. Estimates of population; statistics of marriages, births and deaths, 1911–1920. (S.O. publication;

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS .- Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 to 1932. Accounts of the Treasury Pensions Account, the Pensions Account, and the Pensions (Scotland) Account, established pursuant to Sections it (2), ii (1), and 45 (2), respectively of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, showing the receipts and payments during the year ended 31st March, 1933; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (H.C. 22; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1934.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Crombie: Borings: Andrew Kyle, Ltd., Galston. Portsmouth:

Canteen Block Erection: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Milford
Haven: Construction of Road: Watson & Horrocks, Ltd., Bridgend,
Glam. Devonport: Completion of Machine Shop: A. N. Coles
(Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth; Dredging: Tilbury Contracting &
Dredging Co., Ltd., London, S.W. H.M. Naval Establishments
Abroad: Cement: Gillingham Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Gillingham Kent. ham, Kent.

(Contract and Purchase Department).

Alternators, Motor Generator: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Anchors, Stockless: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Boots, (a: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.— Boxes, Ammunition: Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow.—Brass Strips, High Tension: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brushes, Shaving: T. W. Culmer & Sons, London, N.—Brushes, Steel Wire: C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; A. E. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Wm. Turner, Hemel Hempstead; M. M. Chemiston, S. M. Chem Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—Bunting: Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax.—Cable, Chain and Gear: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Sons,

Ltd., Tipton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Cable, Electric: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—Caisson Hauling Chains, Parts for: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—China, Porcelain: Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Cleaning Cloth, Cotton: Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley.—Clothing, Oilskin: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Coats, Waterproof, for Chief Petty Officers: J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Glanfield & Sons, London, E.—Cocks, Asbestos-Packed: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham: Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton: Smith Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Gialfield & Sons, London, E.—Cocks, Asbestos-Packed: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham.—Coolers, Motor, Retubing of: Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Cranes, Overhead Electric Travelling: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cutters, Motor: Clare Lallow, Cowes.—Deflection Calculators: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., York.—Drill, Brown: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—Duck, Flax: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Engine, Motor-Boat: Ruston Lister Marine Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Fans, Electrically-Driven: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fenders, Hazel Rod: Thomas Benjamin & Co., Liverpool.—Firehearth Gear: Carron Company, Falkirk; H. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Flags: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; W. Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Kirk Hall & Co., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; A. Smart & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flour: Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—Glass, Table: Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gloves, Leather: E. W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gloves, Leather: E. W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Hoses, Flexible Metallic: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Ingot, Copper: Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Keys, Signalling and Lantern: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Clasgow.—Lamps, Electric Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley, Lemington and Chesterfield.—Lathe, Combination Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak.—Launches, Armoured Motor, for R.A.F.: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—Land Red: Librey Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle: Walkers Parker & Co. -Lead, Red: Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle; Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Linen, Sheeting: York Street Flax Spinning Co. (London), Ltd., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Linoleum, etc.: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Linen, Sheeting: York Street Flax Spinning Co. (London), Ltd., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Linoleum, etc.: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Locks and Lock Furniture—Locks: Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson, Willenhall; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; J. Worrall & Sons, Willenhall. Keys: Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Machine, Milling, Double Spindle Profile: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Testing, Horizontal Cordage: Samuel Denison & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Mattresses, Coir and Covers: Davis's Feather Mills, Ltd., London, E.; F. Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Milk, Condensed, Unsweetened: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—Oil Paste, White Lead: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Champion Druce & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Overcoats, Seamens: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Plywood: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Pressure Gauges: Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Sherwood.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Pumps, Motor-Driven Portable: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Radio Frequency, Generators, Insulators, Receivers, etc.: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Rolls, Bending and Straightening: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone.—Scarves, Black Silk: Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield; Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Screws, etc.: Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phosphor Bronze, etc.: Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phosphor B Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Serge, Blue: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; James Casson, Ltd., Elland; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Shackles, Lugless: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Company, Falkirk.— Shirts, Soft, White: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale, Cheshire; Shirts, Soft, White: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale, Cheshire; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Shoes, Brown Canvas: J. Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Spare Parts for Searchlights, etc.: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle, Lancs.; Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; London Electric Firm, Croydon.—Threads: Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Tiles, White, Vitrified Unglazed and Glazed: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley; Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfield; Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons

Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Tin in Bar: Vivian, Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tools, Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Tools: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Travellers, Overhead Electric: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Twine: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; Stephens Bros. & Martin, Ltd., Bristol.—Welding Reactors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—Welding Resistances: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Wood Goods, Manufactured: Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dyne & Evens, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; F. E. R. Lawes, Eastleigh, Hants.; Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, Kendal; Henry Workman, Ltd., Woodchester.—Zinc Sheets, etc.: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Zine Mills, Ltd., London, N.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington; Tyseley Metal Works, Ltd., Birmingham.—Badges, Embroidered: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets, Brown: Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blankets, Saddle: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bottles, Water: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—Box Connectors, Cable: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Boxes, Wooden: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Brass Bar: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass, Foundry: Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Brushes, Horse: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Galcium Chloride, etc.: I.C.I., Ltd., Fleetwood and Widnes.—Carbons: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton.—Cases, Palliasse, Tent: Hampton & Sons, London, S.W.—Cases, Wood, Packing: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.—Casks, Vat: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—Cement, Portland: Warren Cement Works, Ltd., Hartlepool; Gardner & Greenshields, Glasgow; J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Broad & Co., Ltd., Rochester; Contract Works & Supply Co., Kirton; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Broad & Co., Ltd., Rochester; Contract Works & Supply Co., Kirton; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Oxford & Shipton Cement, Ltd., Shipton-on-Cherwell; Eastwoods, Ltd., Barrington.—Chemical Apparatus: Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cloth, Blue: J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds.—Cloth, Box, Drab: P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds.—Clothing, Full-dress: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Glothing, Service Dress: Rego Clothiers Ltd., London, N.; S. Schneiders & Son., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd. London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reyrolds, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E.—Compressor Sets: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Cordage: Dixon & Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Covers, Waterproof: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Curtains, Sandfly: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Dowlas, Tan and Undyed: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Roses Spinning Co. (1920). Ltd. Kirkealdy.—Drill Clothing: Etd., London, N.—Dowlas, Tan and Undyed: D. & K. Duke, Brechm; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Drill Clothing: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon, and London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.—Drilling Rings: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, E.—Drilling Rings: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Duck, Linen: Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Emery Cloth: T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Harness, Saddlery, etc.: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Hessian packing: David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; John Lowson, Jnr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Hides: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Iron, Pig: Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.—Lathes: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Lead, Pig: Hy. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Linoleum, Brown: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Mess Tins: Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Govan.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Shipley.—Mop Heads: T. M. Cleeves & Son, Cradley.—Nails, Horse-shoe: F. W. Burris & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Pipes, Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham.—Rags, Cotton: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Roofing, Felt: Ruberoid Co., Ltd., Brimsdown.—Rugs, Horse: C. Groom, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Sleepers and Timbers: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stable Filments: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Steel, Mild, etc.: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Stoves, Soyer: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—V Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Drill Clothing J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton

Reconditioning Quarters: James & Crockerell, Durrington; Lichfield—Reconstruction of Garrison Institute: J. H. Fryer, Ltd., Derby; Perham Down—Sergeants' Mess: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; Plymouth—Dining Room Block: Stansell & Son, Devizes; Plymouth—Dining Room Block: Stansell & Son, Taunton; Portland—Improvements to Cookhouse: Stewart & Co., Twickenham; Salisbury—Alterations to Shops: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; Tilshead—Cookhouse, Bathhouse, &c.: James & Crockerell, Durrington; Weedon—Renewal of Roof: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry; Woolwich—Sergeants' Mess: Arthur E. Guest, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reconstruction of Buildings: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E.; Reconstruction of Officers' Quarters: F J. Logan & Co., London, W.C.; Married Soldiers' Quarters: Harris (Contractors), Ltd., Hounslow.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Leclanché: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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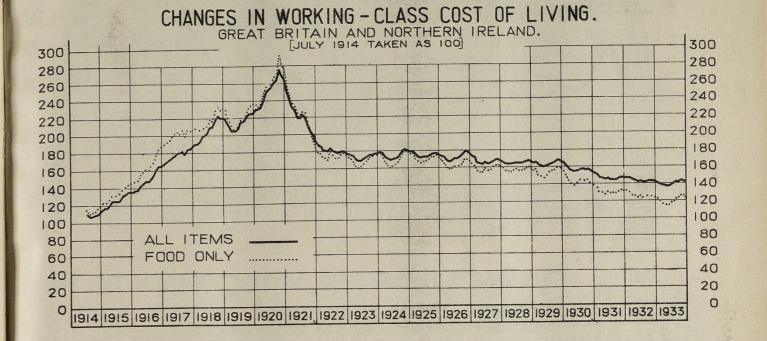
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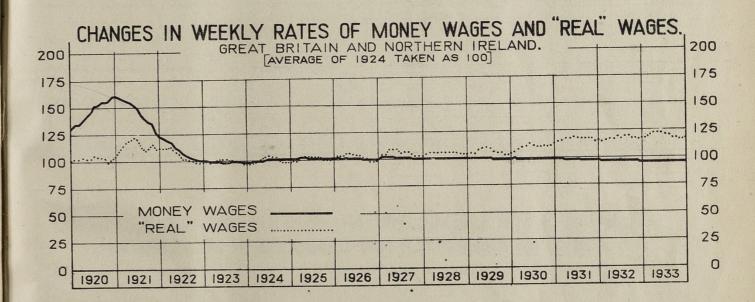
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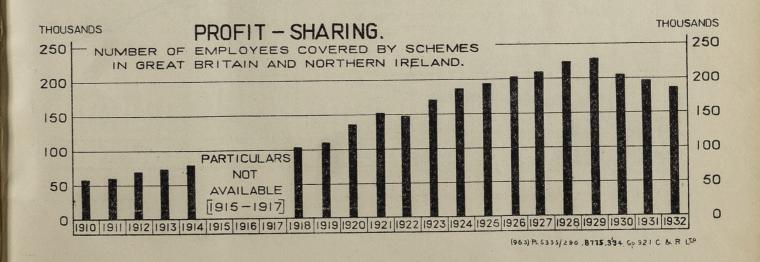
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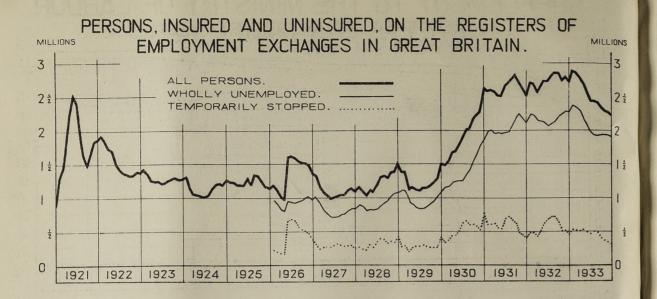
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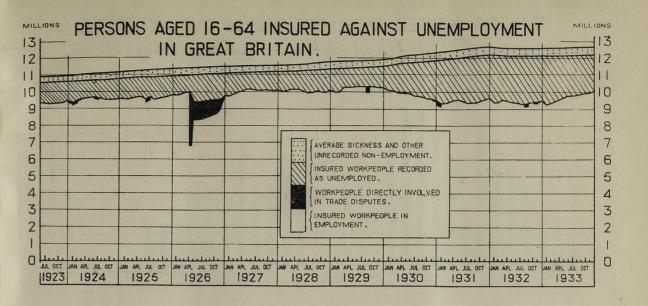
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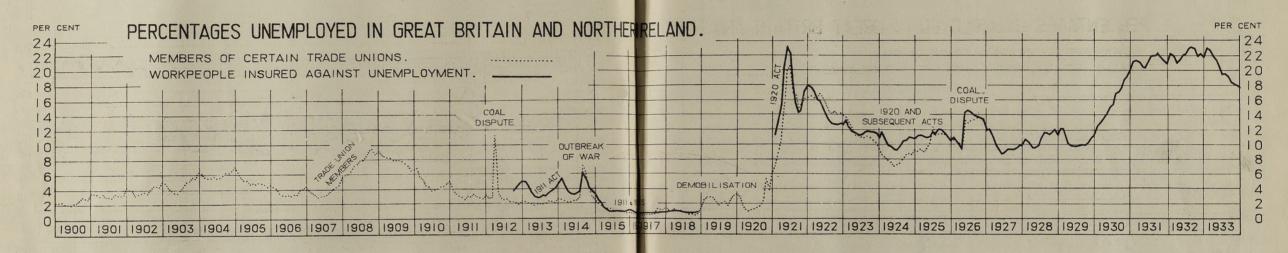


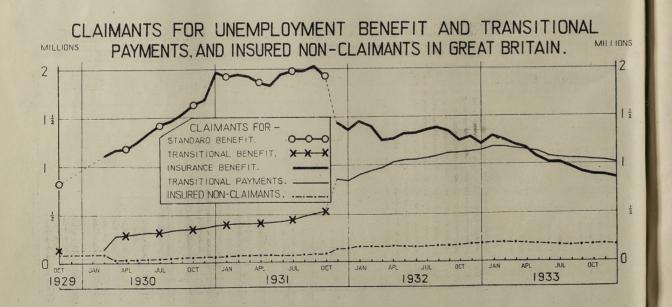


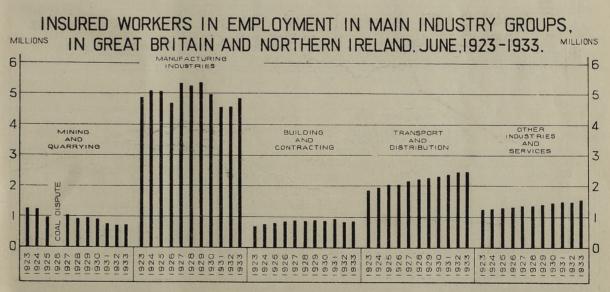












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