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# EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of

industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22.4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931, and 21.5 at 26th January, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 25th January, 1931, was 25·1, and for females 15·4. At 21st December, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·2 and 15·0.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 25th January, 1932, there were approximately 9,365,300 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 227,300 less than a month before, but 150,200 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 25th January, 1932, there were 2,131,298 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 128,834 more than a month before, and 255,968 more than a year before. The total on 25th January, 1932, included 1,699,758 men, 66,501 boys, 313,686 women and 51,353 girls. It was made up approximately of 964,741 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 834,256 applicants for transitional payments, 201,871 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,430 uninsured

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th January, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 353,334 men, 9,847 boys, 125,637 women and 7,590 girls, who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 496,408 was 92,976 more than a month before, but 111,035 less than a year before. It included 423,250 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 43,300 applicants for transitional payments, and 29,858 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 25th January, 1932, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 98,916 men, 162 boys, 1,604 women and 23 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 100,705 included 70,855 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 28,699 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,151 persons not in receipt

of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the Registers with hose for a month ago and a year ago are affected by egislative and administrative changes. (See page 46.)

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— Employment declined in building and contracting, in brick, tile and pipe manufacture, in coal mining, iron

and steel and metal goods manufacture, in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton, wool, hosiery, and leather industries, in tailoring and dressmaking, in the woodworking, printing, paper, and distributive trades, and in the road transport and shipping services. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the pottery, tinplate, boot and shoe, and hat and cap 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 January resulted in a decrease of about £63,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 335,000 workpeople, and in an increase

of £3,300 in those of 110,000 workpeople.

The principal classes of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in January were dock labourers and seamen. Other workpeople affected by reductions included various classes of men employed in the ship-building and chiencesistic included. building and ship-repairing industry, iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire (except the lower-paid men), cement workers, gas workers in various districts, waterworks employees in the Midlands, and workpeople employed by electricity supply undertakings on the North-East Coast, and in the West Midlands and South Coast areas. There were also There were also reductions in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, and for women and girls in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade.

Workpeople whose wages were increased during January included coal miners in North Staffordshire, and textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February 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 about the same as at 1st January, being approximately 47 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 31 per cent. above pre-war, was also un-changed. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 52 and 36 respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass 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 January was 30. In addition, 9 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in January was about 217,000 working days.

# RELATIVE LEVELS OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1931.

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In previous issues\* of this GAZETTE particulars have been given, from time to time, of the comparative levels of rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August, 1914 and at subsequent dates. In the following article a comparison is made, so far as this is possible from the information in the possession of the Department, between the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914

and the end of December, 1931.

It should be observed that no comprehensive information has been collected by the Department as to the rates of wages actually paid by individual employers in the various industries in 1914 and at December, 1931, and the information available for the purposes at December, 1931, and the information available for the purposes of such a comparison is in nearly all cases limited to (a) the standard or minimum rates of wages fixed by collective Agreements signed by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, or embodied in Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, etc., or, (b) in some industries in which no such Agreements, Awards, or Orders have been made, to the minimum rates recognised by the trade unions concerned. In some cases in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in signed Agreements, information which is available as to the amounts of general changes in the existing level of time or piece rates of wages, agreed upon from time to time by the employers' and workers' organisations, has been utilised. It should be borne in mind, however, that the rates of wages actually paid to individual workpeople, or to particular sections of workpeople, may in many cases have been altered since 1914, independently of the general changes jointly agreed upon by employers' associations and trade unions, or fixed by Awards, Orders, etc. Moreover, no information exists as to the changes which have occurred in rates of wages in industries, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease nor minimum rates, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease in rates of wages, have been fixed by collective Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders, etc. The particulars given below, therefore, provide only an approximate indication of the relative levels of wage rates at the two dates; and caution is especially necessary in drawing from them conclusions which depend upon small margins of difference between one figure and another.

Building Trades.-At the end of December, 1931, the hourly rates of wages in the large towns showed increases, compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from 8d. to 10½d. per hour in the case of skilled men and 7d. to 8d. per hour in the case of labourers. On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages in 39 of the largest towns, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates at the end of December, 1931, of the principal classes of adult workmen, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates of wages by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week (averaging approximately 49½ in 1914 and 44½ at December, 1931), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose:—

Occupation.	Average (1 Recognised in Larg	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Rates of Wages in Large Towns at			
	4th Aug., 191	4th Aug., 1914. 31st Dec., 1931.			
lo contracticies lo.	Hourly Rates.	ly Rates.			
Masons† Carpenters and Joiners Plumbers Plasterers Painters	d. 9·9 9·8 9·8 9·6 9·6 9·7 8·8 6·6	d. 18·6 18·6 18·6 18·8 18·5	Per cent.  88 90 90 93 93 110 112		
	1	Weekly Rates.	bas &c ers		
Carpenters and Joiners Plumbers Plasterers Painters	s. d. 40 7 39 7 39 11 39 8 40 0 36 3 27 0	s. d. 69 1 69 2 69 0 69 0 69 11 68 6 51 10	Per cent. 70 75 73 74 75 89 92		

It should be noted that in 35 of the 39 towns of which account has been taken in the compilation of these averages, rates of wages for building trade operatives have been reduced as from 1st February 1932, by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen and by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (generally  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per hour for labourers.

Coal Mining.—The information available as to the changes in wages in the coal-mining industry is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate to be made of the average increase in rates of wages in this industry since 1914. The general district percentage additions

See the issues for May, 1919; April, 1920; February, 1921; March, 1922; tober, 1922; April, 1923; October, 1923; February, 1925; October, 1925; tober, 1927; October, 1928; February, 1930; and March, 1931.

Where different rates were paid to banker masons and fixers respectively rates used are those for the former.

to standard basis rates of wages in the principal coalfields at the beginning of August, 1914, and at the end of December, 1931, were

District.	Date of		Percentage Additions* to the Basis Rates of the Years Specified at			
Distille.	Basis.	4th August, 1914.	31st December 1931.			
Northumberland  Durham  Yorkshire  Lancashire and Cheshire  North Staffordshire  North Derbyshire and Notts,  South Wales and Mon  Scotland	1879 1879 1911 1911 1911 1915 1888	Per cent. 50 57½ 10 10 10 68% 75	Per cent. 40 65 32; 30·33; 27† 32 38 20 100			

These figures do not provide a full measure of the change in wage rates, since special advances or allowances have been granted in many districts to particular grades of men. In some cases, the basis rates of wages (to which the percentages are added) have been varied; the lower-paid grades of men in many districts have received special "subsistence" allowances; and men on afternoon and night shifts in South Wales, whose working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week. The average percentage increase in rates of wages resulting from the combined effect of all these changes cannot be reliably estimated. As regards earnings, however, statistics compiled by the Mines Department indicate that the estimated average earnings per manshift worked in June, 1914, and in the quarter ended 30th September, 1931 (the latest date for which information is available), were as shown in the following Table. The "subsistence" rates for lower-

shown in the following Table. The "subsistence" rates for lower-paid workers and, in nearly all districts, the percentage additions to basis rates, were the same in December as in September; and average earnings per shift, therefore, were probably about the same in the quarter ended December as in the quarter ended September.

Tenn mann, de te		Earn	rage nings Shift		Per- centage	"Subsistence" Rates per Shift for lower-paid
District.		ne, 14.	en Se	arter ded pt., 031.	Increase in Earnings	adult day-wage workers at 31st Dec., 1931.
Northumberland Durham Yorkshire	s. 666	d. 21 21 10	8. 7 8 10	d. 83 1 13	25 30 48	6s. 9½d. 6s. 6½d. See Note ‡.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire North Derbyshire and Notts. South Wales and Mon Scotland	6666	01 61 9 9	9 10 8 8	2½ 4½ 11½ 11½	53 58 33 33	See Note \$. See Note ‡. 7s. to 7s. 6d, See Note   .
All districts	6	52	9	21/2	42	TATALA

The hours of labour of underground workers at the end December, 1931, were  $7\frac{1}{5}$  per shift, with usually a shorter shift on Saturday, compared with 8 (except in Northumberland and Durham) in 1914; and those of surface workers were usually 48 or 49, compared with 51 to 58 in 1914. The percentage increases in hourly wages are thus greater than the percentage increases in earnings per man shift shows above

Other Mining and Quarrying.—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of December, 1931, varied, in different occupations, from about 20 to 45 per cent. over the pre-war rates. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron-ore miners in December, 1931, were about 25 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level. For limestone quarrymen in Cumberl the increases over pre-war rates ranged from 45 to 70 per cent.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—In the engineering industry the general advance over pre-war rates for men on time work amounted to 19s. per week at the end of December, 1931, except in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates, in which it was 19s. 10½d. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance on time rates amounted to 17s. or 17s. 10½d, per week. In some cases, however, further advances had been granted to particular classes of workers in both industries. These advances included, in the case of shipbuilding, increases granted to certain classes of workers to bring their rates up to agreed national uniform time rates.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages of the districtime rates of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 9 of the principal

\* As the basis rates to which the percentages apply vary in different districts, the percentages quoted should not be taken as indicating the relative level of wages in different districts.

† The highest of these percentages applies to all classes of workers in South Yorkshire and to underground workers in West Yorkshire. The addition of 30-33 per cent, applies to surface workers in the Eastern sub-division of West Yorkshire, and that of 27 per cent, in the Western sub-division.

‡ 6d. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum total wage of 8s, 9d. In North Derby and Notts a minimum rate of 7s. 11d, has also been fixed.

fixed.

§ 1s. per shift in excess of earnings for adult male workers, subject to maximum total wage of 7s. 9d. in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 7s. 7d. in North Staffordshire; and a minimum of 7s. in both districts.

|| A subsistence allowance for surface workers only, amounting to 11½d. Peday in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum total wage of 6s. 8d.

shipbuilding centres at 4th August, 1914, and at 31st December, 1931, with the percentage increase over pre-war rates:—

	recognised We	Average Percentage Increase* over pre-war rates		
	4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1931.	at 31st Dec., 1931.	
123.4	s. d. 38 11 41 8	s. d. 59 1 62 4	Per cent. 52 50	
	42 1 22 10	63 4 42 1	51 84	
	41 4 40 0	59 9 59 11	45 50 79	
		recognised We in the princ 4th August, 1914.  - 8. d 38 11 41 8 42 1 22 10 41 4 0 4	1914.   1931.	

The above figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some December, 1931. The corresponding increase in hourly rates thus ranges from about 70 per cent. for skilled workers to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the engineering trade, and from about 55 to 70 per cent. for skilled men to nearly 105 per cent. for labourers

in the shipbuilding trade.

In the case of piece-workers the general advance over pre-war rates in the engineering industry amounts to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 10s. per week. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance is 10 per cent. on basis piece rates; at the end of December, 1931, a flat rate advance of 3s. 6d. per week, which has since been withdrawn, was also paid. In addition special decreases have been granted to particular sections of workers. dvances have been granted to particular sections of workers.

Electrical Installation.—The unweighted average of the recognised time rates of wages of wiremen employed by electrical contractors in 12 of the largest towns at the end of December, 1931, was 74s. 5d. in 12 of the largest towns at the end of December, 1931, was 748. 5d. per week, compared with 39s. 4d. per week at August, 1914, showing an average increase of 89 per cent. As the normal weekly hours of labour, which were usually 53 or 54 in 1914, were reduced to 47 in 1919, without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates since 1914 is greater (about 111 per cent., on average, in the 12 towns under consideration).

Other Metal Trades.—In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, addling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases were pre-war rates vary very widely; in some cases (e.g., with certain lastfurnace labourers) they are equivalent to 70 per cent. above he pre-war weekly rates, while at the other extreme the rates for ron and steel workers in South Wales show increases of less than 20 per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the increase over pre-war rates amounts to about 25 to 35 per cent., and in addition special advances have been granted to particular classes of workpeople. Among other metal-working industries the general increases over pre-war rates of wages at the end of December (for male time-workers) were 19s. per week in he sheet-metal working trade, 19s. 6d. per week in the spring, tube and arious other industries in the Midlands, and 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per week in the light castings industry. In the iron and steel and tinplate industries a uniform shift of 8 hours was adopted for shift-workers in 1919 in place of 8 or 12 hours previously, and for day-workers the hours were reduced from about 53 to 47 per week. In the other metal trades the weekly hours were reduced from 53 or 54 to 47.

Cotton Industry.—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this adustry stood generally at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices.

\* In the computation of these averages, no account is taken of variations of individual wage rates from the general district rates. There are no official tatistics as to such variations, but, for engineering, comprehensive statistics ompiled by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation elading to workpeople employed by federated firms show that considerable proportions of workpeople are employed at rates in excess of these district rates, and relatively few at lower rates. Thus, in March, 1931, in respect of titers, turners, moulders, patternmakers and labourers, there were approximately 26 per cent. of these workpeople employed at rates above the majority ime rates (which may be regarded as being equivalent to the district rates at the Table above) and only 4½ per cent. below such rates. These variations have an important effect on the average earnings in the industry and (as the average excess of actual rates of wages over the majority rates was not so great in 1914 as in 1931) on the percentage increase in earnings since 1914. In the period to which these statistics relate a considerable amount of shortline was in operation, but the following figures have been compiled by the federation showing the average weekly earnings—including, inter alia, the effect of the cates differing from the majority rates—for hours actually worked by adult male time-workers:—

Time Workers.	Fitters.	Turners.	Moulders.	Pattern Makers.	Labourers.
Average Earnings: July, 1914 March, 1931 Increase over 1914	398. 61d	. 39s. 21d. 56s. 112d.	39s. 1d. 54s. 103d.	40s. 43d. 63s. 41d.	24s. 111d. 44s. 21d.
per cent	57	45	40	57	77

erage Earnings :	All Time Workers.	All Payment by Result Workers.	Time Workers and Payment by Result Workers combined.
ушу, 1914	32s. 5\d.	40s. 9d.	35s. 01d.
	54s. 0\d.	66s. 6‡d.	60s. 4d.
	66	63	72

higher than the increase in the case of each of the two

At the end of December, 1931, they were  $82\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the standard. Part of this increase, however, was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from  $55\frac{1}{2}$  to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. If allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full time as made for the grant to be generally about before. If allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full-time wages would appear to be generally about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, the equivalent increase in hourly rates of wages being 74 per cent. If, however, the average hourly output of piece-workers has increased as a result of the reduction in hours, the percentage increase in weekly wages will be correspondingly higher. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to various classes of operatives, the effect of which would be to augment the general percentages quoted.

Wool Textile Industry.—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a "cost-of-living wage" to basic rates. In the case of some firms pre-war basic rates were subject, at the end of December, 1931, to an addition of 5 per cent., and to the basic rates so increased was added a "cost-of-living wage," usually of 64 per cent. for time-workers and sub-contractor piece-workers paid as time-workers\* and of 56·32 per cent. for piece-workers, making total increases over pre-war rates of approximately 72 and 64 per cent. for a full working week. In the case of other firms the 5 per cent, addition to basic rates had been approximately 72 and 64 per cent. for a full working week. In the case of other firms the 5 per cent. addition to basic rates had been discontinued, and the "cost-of-living wage" was 52 per cent. for time-workers\* and 45·76 per cent. for piece-workers. In addition, special increases of varying amounts have been made in the rates of wages of particular sections of workpeople, which would tend to augment the percentages quoted. A general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates was also granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours fron 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The average increase in hourly rates, therefore, is greater than that in weekly rates. in weekly rates.

Other Textile Industries.—In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades the general increases over weekly pre-war rates at the end of 1931 were 13s. 7d. per week for men and 8s. 1d. per week for women in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland (apart from increases in basic rates, varying for different classes of work-people, granted in 1919), and 57 per cent. for time-workers and 41 per cent. for piece-workers in Yorkshire.† In carpet manufacture it was 50 per cent. for time-workers and 45 per cent., approximately, for piece-workers. Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours, which generally varied from 54 to 56, were reduced in 1919 to 48, the weekly rates of time-workers remaining unchanged, and the rates for piece-workers being enhanced to unchanged, and the rates for piece-workers being enhanced to compensate for the change in hours. In the hosiery industry in the Midlands, in addition to increases in basic rates, the general increase over pre-war rates at the end of 1931 was 41<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per cent.<sup>‡</sup>

Boot and Shoe Industry.-In the manufacture of boots and shoes Boot and Shoe Industry.—In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen at the end of December, 1931, was 54s. per week. Before the war it was 30s. per week for the majority of the workers in most districts, though in a few districts it was 28s. or 29s.; while for men in the heel-building department and in the stock and shoe rooms a rate of 27s. per week was adopted in 1914, with effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over, the minimum rate is 33s. per week, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, but not operative till 1915. The average increase in the minimum weekly time rates is thus about 90 per cent. As the hours of labour have been reduced from 52½ per week in 1914 to 48 per week, the average increase in hourly rates is considerably greater.

\*\*Railways Sarvices\*\* For the avisacing greater of adult workmen in

Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections of the railway service, the wage rates in operation at the end of December, 1931, showed a wide range of increases above the pre-war rates for the corresponding grades. For some of the lower-paid grades, on pre-war rates of about 18s. per week, the increase was as much as 120 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of higher-paid men, it amounted to a little under 90 per cent. The hours of labour were reduced to 48 per week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, and the increases in hourly rates are, therefore, higher than the percentage increases in weekly rates. increases in weekly rates.

Other Transport Services.—For dock labourers, the minimum rates generally recognised in December, 1931, ranged from 11s. at the smaller ports to 12s. at the larger ports and 13s. 6d. for certain classes in London, for a day of eight hours, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 7s. for a day of usually 9 to 10½ hours in 1914. As from 4th January, 1932, the rates were reduced by 10d. per day. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in December, 1931, were £9 per month for able seamen and £9 10s. for firemen, compared with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively in August, 1914, the unweighted average increase being between 65 and 70 per cent. The rates were reduced by 18s. per month in January, 1932. In the road transport industry the average of the weekly rates of wages for one-horse drivers in twelve of the principal towns was 52s. 1d. per week at the end of December, 1931, compared with 25s. 7d. in 1914, an increase of 104 per cent., weekly hours being 48 in 1931 as compared with, usually, 56 and upwards, in 1914. In the tramway services the unweighted averages of the weekly rates of wages at December, 1931, in 49 large towns, were 60s. 2d. for drivers and Other Transport Services .- For dock labourers, the minimum rates

\* For time-workers and for sub-contractor piece-workers the full percentage is paid on basic rates up to 30s. per week. On basic rates over 30s. per week lower percentages are paid, the actual percentage falling with successive increases in the basic wage.

† A slight increase under the cost-of-living sliding-scale took place in these trades at the end of January, 1932.

‡ This percentage includes an enhancement given in compensation for the reduction in hours in 1919.

56s. 8d. for conductors, compared with 31s. 1d. and 27s. 8d. at August, 1914, showing increases of 94 and 105 per cent. respectively; as, however, the weekly hours of labour had been reduced, from 54 to 60 in 1914 to generally 48 in 1931, the average increases in hourly rates of wages were considerably greater.

Agriculture.—The minimum rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England and Wales at December, 1931, as fixed by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, ranged from 28s. to 35s. 6d. per week, including the value of certain allowances. In the same districts in 1914 the cash rates of wages (which were supplemented by the addition of varying allowances) ranged from 13s. to 21s. per week. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1931, was 31s. 4d. per week. This represents an increase of about 74 per cent. over the average of the cash rates and allowances in 1914, which was 18s. per week. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments, nor of extra earnings at special seasons; and no allowance is made, in the percentage increase quoted, for the reductions in normal weekly working hours which have been made since 1914.

Other Industries.—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914 and at December, 1931, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of towns :-

Trade and Occupation,	of recognized Time Rate in certa	nweighted) sed Weekly es of Wages in Large ns* at	Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates
d, ones ore, is greatly than that be needed to a property and	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1931.	at 31st Dec., 1931.
The state of the s	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding:— Hand Compositors on Book and		appoint mi	1000001 201
Jobbing Work	35 8	73 10	107
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	33 11	73 7	117
Furniture Making:—			
Cabinet Makers	39 5	70 10	80
Upholsterers	38 8	70 5	82
French Polishers	37 5	70 5	88
Baking:—			
Table Hands	30 1	62 3	107
TOUR DATE OF THE PERSON OF THE	NO SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	THE COLUMN THE PARTY OF THE PAR	100 100 100 100

The hours of labour in a normal full week at December, 1931 were generally 48 in the printing and baking trades, and 44 to 47 in the furniture trade, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 46½ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914. The percentage increases in hourly rates are thus greater than those in weekly rates shown in the Table, averaging (in the towns to which the Table relates) about 119 per cent. for compositors, 129 per cent. for bookbinders, 101 per cent. for compositors, 106 per cent. for upholsterers, 111 per cent. for french polishers, and 130 per cent. for table hands in the baking trade.

In the pottery industry, the general level of rates of wages is about 35 to 45 per cent. (in different sections) above the pre-war level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to

level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to certain classes of workpeople. For labourers in the heavy chemical trade the increase on the 1914 weekly rates of wages amounts to between 95 and 105 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced in the pottery industry from 52 in 1914 to 47 per week, and in the chemical industry from 12 to 8 per shift for shift workers and from 53 or 54 to 47 per week for day workers.

For unskilled labourers in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities the unweighted average of the weekly rates of wages

in 28 large towns shows an increase of about 93 per cent. over that for August, 1914, from 26s. 9d. to 51s. 9d. Hours of labour having been reduced without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, the increase in hourly rates in these towns averages about 114 per cent. For unskilled labourers in the electricity supply industry the unweighted average of the rates in over 50 towns at December, 1931, was about 54s. 1d. per week, compared with 26s. 7d. per week in August, 1914, showing an increase of 104 per cent. In this case also the hours of labour have been reduced, and the increase in hourly rates averages about 133 per cent.

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-war rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of December, 1931, were equivalent to less than 20 per at the end of December, 1951, were equivalent to less than 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates; in other cases, they were equivalent to over 100 per cent. on the pre-war rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of December, 1931, weakly full time rates of wayes for these classes of adult weakly the weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available, averaged between 66 and 70 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages generally were at their highest level. As considerable reductions in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages, since 1914, is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation, it seems probable that at the end of December, 1931, the average level of hourly rates was between 85 and 95 per cent. above that of August, 1914. These figures, it should be noted to the wages of similar grades of workpeople at both detas.

The average percentage increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each year since 1920, as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following Table:—

(	Year (end of). Increase per cent.			Year (end of)	. 200	Increase per cent.
920			170–180	1926		75
921			110-115	1927		70-75
922			70-75	1928		70-75
923			65-70	1929		7.0-74
924			70-75	1930		70-74
925			75	1931		66-70

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing particulars relate to full-time rates of wages for corresponding grades of workpeople at each date. They do not take account of changes in average earnings resulting from variations in the state of employment or from the operation of other factors (e.g., changes in the proportions of workers in different industries and occupations or changes in the proportions paid at time and at piece rates of wages), as to which comprehensive information is not available.

# NUMBERS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

# COMPARABILITY OF STATISTICS.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1931 (page 457), and January, 1932 (page 7), estimates were given of the effect of new conditions for the receipt of benefit and transitional payments on the numbers on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd November and 21st December respectively.

In the House of Commons on 11th February, 1932, the Minister of Labour was asked to state how many persons were registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges on 1st registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges on 1st February, 1931, and 1932; and how many persons had ceased to register during the past three months because benefits or transition payments had been disallowed. The reply given by the Minister, was as follows:—"The numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,592,650 at 26th January, 1931, and 2,728,411 at 25th January, 1932. It is estimated that in the last three months approximately 130,000 persons had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges after disallowance of benefit or transitional payments, but it is clear that nothing approaching this number should properly be included in a total of the unemployed."

On 15th February, a reply was given by the Minister to a further question in the House of Commons, asking him to state the estimated changes since 1923 in the numbers of registered unemployed in Great Britain due to legislative and administrative changes in unemployment insurance, showing additions or decreases in every case.

The reply was as follows :-

"An article giving the information desired in respect of the period from February, 1924 to December, 1929, was published on page 50 of the February, 1930, issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

In May, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, was stimated, on such information as was available, to have added about 60,000, or 3.5 per cent., to the register. In the light of later information this figure is certainly a considerable under-estimate and does not make sufficient allowance for the effect of relaxed conditions in attracting claims, which would not otherwise have been made, an effect which cannot be measured by statistical methods.

Between last October and the end of January, legislative and administrative changes have reduced the register by a figure estimated at about 145,000, or 5·3 per cent. of the total at the end of January."

# APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

# DETERMINATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd February In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd February, the Minister of Labour stated that, up to 16th January, 1932, 1,629,009 determinations had been made by Public Assistance Authorities in the case of applicants for transitional payments. This number includes renewals and revisions of determinations, in accordance with the Regulation by which determinations at present last for a maximum period of four weeks. The number of individuals concerned is not yet known, but it is rather more than a million.

Of the determinations, 802,339 were at the normal benefit rates; in 255,949 it was held that the needs of the applicants did not require transitional payments; and in 570,721 a determination of less than the corresponding benefit rate was made.

# THE PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The total number of vacancies filled during the year ended 28th December, 1931, by all departments of Employment Exchanges, Branch Employment Offices and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain was 1,952,057, as compared with 1,732,144 during 1930, an increase of 219,913 vacancies filled.

The number of vacancies filled in 1931 is the highest on record. It receded by over 200 000 several states of the filled in 1931 is the highest on record.

exceeded by over 200,000, as mentioned above, the number filled in 1930, and was almost three times the number filled in 1922. The figures are the more noteworthy in view of the fact that 1931 was a year of unexampled depression in trade, and the opportunities of obtaining employment were at their lowest ebb. The substantial annual increase in the number of vacancies filled shows that more and more employers each year are realising that it is worth their while to use the Exchanges for all types of labour and that they can rely upon their needs being met promptly and adequately.

This development of placing work has been greatly assisted in many areas by the co-operation of representative local committees. Much attention has in recent years been given to the efficient internal expression of the efficient internal

organisation of the offices for this work and to the linking of the various offices together. It is possible for a vacancy notified to one office to be circulated through the National Clearing House to over 1,000 other offices throughout Great Britain within a very few hours, and in appropriate cases the worker's fare can always be advanced by the Ministry.

by the Ministry.

Special attention has also been paid during the past year to the organisation of the Employment Departments of Exchanges on an occupational basis, so as to ensure that the staff dealing with a vacancy of a particular type possess the necessary detail knowledge of the requirements of the trade concerned. There has been a special Exchange for the building trades in Tavistock Street, London, for some years, with a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham. A further experiment in this direction was the establish-ment in Denmark Street, London, of a special Exchange for the hotel and catering trades; attached to this Exchange is a committee representing these trades with Lord Lytton as chairman. This Exchange has been open for just over a year, and it is already filling vacancies at the rate of from 400 to 500 a week.

# HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN UNREGULATED OCCUPATIONS.

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) were asked by the Minister of Labour, in November, 1930, to undertake an inquiry regarding the employment of young persons under 18 in "unregulated occupations," that is to say, in occupations where the hours of employment of such persons are not at present regulated by statute. The Council have now issued a Report\* giving the results of their inquiry, together with their observations thereupon, and their recommendations with regard to the hours and conditions of employment of these young persons. thereupon, and their recommendations with regard to the hours and conditions of employment of these young persons.

The Council conducted their inquiry by means of a questionnaire, addressed to Juvenile Employment Committees of Local Education

authersies and to Juvenile Employment Committees of Local Education Authorities and to Juvenile Advisory Committees. Particulars were obtained with regard to the normal weekly hours of labour of 127,392 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18. The Report gives, for each occupation, particulars of the gross weekly working hours, inclusive of meal times and rest periods, and of the estimated net weekly working hours, exclusive of such intervals. The following Table gives an abridged summary of the particulars of hours worked in the principal occupations, excluding meal times and rest periods:—

	V	Percentage whose normal weekly hours were—			
Occupation.	Number covered by Inquiry.	Up to and including 48.	Over 48, and up to and in- cluding 54.	Over 54.	
Errand Boys Errand Girls Van Boys Warehouse Boys Warehouse Girls Messenger Boys Messenger Girls Petrol Pump Boys Other Occupations	72,848 4,779 12,692 12,420 6,957 6,887 1,681 1,951 7,177	47·9 67·2 54·4 85·2 85·0 69·2 73·6 49·8 59·7	31·1 23·6 28·0 12·0 14·4 24·0 25·4 26·0 26·7	21·0 9·2 17·6 2·8 0·6 6·8 1·0 24·2 13·6	
Total	127,392	57.1	26.9	16.0	

There was much "broken time" or "spread-over" in some of these occupations. The percentage working under 48 hours, including meal times and rest periods, was small, for most occupations. For all occupations the percentages on this basis were:

Up to and including 48 hours, 15·1 per cent.; over 48 and up to and including 54 hours, 32·6 per cent.; over 54 and up to and including 60 hours, 31·1 per cent.; over 60 hours, 21·2 per cent. For errand boys only the corresponding percentages were and 22.1 75.7 only the corresponding percentages were:—8.4, 28.1, 35.3, and 28.2. The returns from the Committees showed that nearly half in the case of some occupations, more than half—of the juveniles

\* The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Tales): Fourth Report. Hours of Employment of Boys and Girls in "ungulated occupations." H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post

covered by the returns were unable, or would find it very difficult, to attend evening classes or clubs regularly, in view of the length of time during which they were at the disposal of the employers.

The returns also showed that, in most areas and in most occupations, a weekly half holiday is normally allowed; exceptions were ice cream sellers, golf caddies, assistants in fair grounds or amusement parks, and chocolate and programme sellers in theatres. Sunday work was frequent with petrol pump boys, ice cream sellers, golf caddies, and assistants in fair grounds and amusement parks. The Report also gives particulars as to the occupations, covered by the inquiry, where the prospects of future progressive employment were definitely favourable or the reverse; and of those which were prejudicial, or otherwise, to the chances of juveniles obtaining prejudicial, or otherwise, to the chances of juveniles obtaining nployment in other trades.

A majority of the Council—the representatives of the employers

A majority of the Council—the representatives of the employers dissenting—consider that there is a need for the further regulation of the hours of employment of boys and girls in these "unregulated" occupations. Though the hours worked by a majority of these boys and girls, in most of the occupations specified, may not be open to serious criticism, there are nevertheless, in the opinion of these members of the Council, sufficient numbers working excessive hours to justify and require regulative action. They point out that, though some of the juveniles covered by the returns are subject to some regulation of hours under the Shops Acts, the maximum limit of hours for juveniles under those Acts is as high as 74 per week.

The majority of the Council recommend further: (i) that a maximum working week for boys and girls in "unregulated" occupations should be fixed by Parliament; and (ii) that, within the limits set by statute, powers should be given to local authorities

the limits set by statute, powers should be given to local authorities to make byelaws, prescribing shorter hours and additional conditions. In making these recommendations, however, the Council point out that neither they nor the majority of the Juvenile Committees have, in the course of the inquiry, taken any evidence as to the effect of restrictive legislation on the occupations affected. They add that they are not unmindful of the present economic and industrial position of the country, but feel that it is beyond their function to advise whether immediate action should be taken on these recommendations.

Five members of the Council—those representing the trade unions—support the recommendations of the Report so far as they go, but wish the maximum number of hours to be definitely fixed at

As stated above, the five representatives of the employers dissent from the Report, and submit a minority Report, in which they object to any legislative action concerning the hours of juvenile labour, on the ground that in the present state of national emergency the country cannot afford to devote public effort, time, and money to matters of this order, or to "elaborating refinements to a system of social legislation which is already superior to that of any other country in the world." They further contend that the Majority Report is misleading, since, in their view, the majority of juveniles covered by it are within the scope of the Shops Acts, so that their hours are not "unregulated." Moreover they urge that conditions of labour in those occupations are not unhealthy in themselves, and have improved out of all recognition since 1913 through the force of public opinion; and that the same force can safely be left to effect any further improvement necessary. any further improvement necessary.

# DEATHS OF SEAMEN IN 1930.

A RETURN\* which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade

shows the number of deaths, during 1930, among the crews of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The number of deaths among the crews of steam and motor vessels (other than fishing vessels) registered in the United Kingdom under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act in the year 1930 was 1,038, distributed as shown in the following Table. The figures for 1929

Cause.	Deaths at Sea.		Deaths in River or Harbour.		Total.	
	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.
Casualty to Vessel Other Accidents:—	14	117	17	20	31	137
On Board	104	118	92 112	109 104	196 112	227
Disease	180	195	431	358	611	104 553
Homicide and Suicide	64	39	24	21	88	60
Total (including Lascars)	362	469	676	612	1,038	1,081
Lascars (included abore)	126	107	146	142	272	249

Among crews of sailing vessels (other than fishing vessels) the deaths totalled 13; of these 7 were due to casualties to vessels, 3 to other accidents, 2 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

other accidents, 2 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

The number of persons forming the first crews of vessels actually employed during the year was approximately 1,100 in sailing vessels and 236,000 in steam and motor vessels; of those in steam and motor vessels 160,900 were British subjects, 18,700 foreigners, and 56,400 Lascars (British subjects and foreigners).

Deaths among the crews of fishing vessels registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, totalled 117. Of these, 41 were due to casualties to vessels, 49 to other accidents, 26 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

<sup>\*</sup> The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and in 20 towns in the furniture trade.

<sup>\*</sup> Return of Shipping Casualties to and Deaths on Vessels registered in the United Kingdom. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).

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# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1930.

The Home Office have issued a White Paper\* containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1930. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of compensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but it has to be borne in mind that they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport, and agriculture. for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups of industries to which the returns relate was 7,181,516 in 1930, as compared with 7,450,112 in 1929. It should be noted that the figure which the employer is asked to give is the average number employed throughout the year throughout the year.

The following Table gives comparative figures for 1929 and 1930:—

oddaradna sawa vin ed Daroels av j	1929.	1930.
Number of workpeople covered by returns	7,450,112	7,181,516
Number of cases :—	2,819 478,602	2,621 458,509
Total	481,421	461,130
Payments for compensation :—  In fatal cases In non-fatal cases	£ 807,743 5,762,175	£ 751,777 5,664,130
Total	6,569,918	6,415,907

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1930 was £287, as compared with £222 in 1923 (the year previous to the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which introduced considerable changes in the scale of compensation), and with £159 in 1913. The average amount paid in 1930 in disablement cases was £87 5s. for lump-sum payments, and £8 14s. for weekly payments. The average for all disablement cases was £12 7s. in 1930, as compared with £13 14s. in 1923, and £5 16s. in 1913.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1929 and 1930:—

Groups of Industries.		Persons employed.		otal nsation id.	Percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Shipping Factories Docks Mines Quarries Constructional work Railways	206,763 5,531,322 108,444 930,780 79,430 111,917 481,456	190,839 5,286,176 92,960 933,813 73,599 123,768 480,361	£ 267,293 2,407,346 288,771 3,049,826 100,149 160,946 295,587	£ 262,735 2,338,679 283,806 3,001,449 107,400 151,372 270,466	4·18 3·80 11·98 23·01 8·81 7·48 4·21	4·61 3·71 13·80 22·35 9·16 7·18 4·01
Total	7,450,112	7,181,516	6,569,918	6,415,907	6.46	6.42

The figures given above as to total compensation paid in the seven groups of industries represent only the actual amount paid to work-people or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries, which would need to include the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the profits earned by the insurance companies.

Statistics regarding the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Acts show that compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 30 fatal cases in 1930, to the amount of £8,540, and in 19,516 disablement cases, to the amount of £583,325. The 30 fatal cases included 13 of lead poisoning, 5 of anthrax, and 9 of epitheliomatous cancer and scrotal epithelioma. The bulk of the cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry, the majority being due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand, and beat knee. Cases of miner's nystagmus accounted for over 54 per cent. of the total number, and, together with beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 17,066, or 87·3 per cent. of the total number. The cases of miner's nystagmus, totalling 10,638, showed an increase of 796 compared with 1929.

Four special schemes of compensation for silicosis were in operation Statistics regarding the various industrial diseases included under

Four special schemes of compensation for silicosis were in operation in 1930, with application respectively to the refractories industries, the sandstone industry, the metal grinding industry, and a miscella-

neous group of industries. The total number of cases in which compensation was paid under these schemes during the year 1930 was 662. This total was made up of 90 fatal cases, 322 disablement cases continued from previous years, and 250 new disablement cases. The total amount paid in compensation during the year was £53,235, of which £24,954 was in respect of claims in fatal cases and £28,281 for disablement. The Medical Board provided for under the schemes for the refractories and sandstone industries carried out during the year 1,004 initial examinations and 5,877 periodic examinations of workmen; 124 workmen were suspended from work as the result of these examinations. these examinations.

# SAFETY ORGANISATION IN FACTORIES.

THE Home Office have issued a pamphlet\* dealing with the establishment of safety organisations in factories. It is pointed out that, in spite of all that is done, by statutory regulations and otherwise, to reduce accidents, no fewer than 899 persons were killed and 143,859 injured in 1930 by accidents in factories, workshops, &c.; while the total cost of factory accidents may be estimated at something like £9,000,000 a year.

The question of accident prevention received attention at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928, when a resolution was adopted containing the following paragraph:—

"The Conference is of opinion that the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety by the development of new methods, and believes that the greatest advance can be made on the lines of the movement which has received the name of the 'Safety First' movement, and which implies, in its application to industry, (i) the recognition of accident prevention as an essential part of the organisation of the works; (ii) common interest and endeavour on the part of employers and workers in the individual works in seeking to promote a higher standard of safety." higher standard of safety."

In pursuance of this aim, the Home Office pamphlet sets forth the nature and purpose of a safety organisation, the most suitable constitution of such an organisation, and its functions.

# FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1931.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary Statement† of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1931. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1931 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report:—

		of separ			o. of Deaths caused by al Accidents in			
5 Punis Paris Tollar	1931.	1930.	1929.	1931.	1930.	1929.		
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 Mines under the Metal-	735	939	1,012	858	1,013	1,076		
liferous Mines Regula- tion Act, 1872	8	12	19	9	12	19		
Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894‡	49‡	69	66	49‡	70	69		
Total	792	1,020	1,097	916	1,095	1,164		

Of the 858 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1931, nearly half (418) were due to falls of ground, including 294 at the working face, and 124 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 174 deaths, including 147 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 107 were due to explosions of fire damp or coal dust, 20 to shaft accidents, and 71 to miscellaneous accidents underground. Accidents on the surface accounted for 68 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1931 per thousand persons employed was 0.98, as compared with 1.07 in 1930 and 1.11 in 1929. Taking a hundred thousand man-shifts worked as the basis, the death-rate was 0.41 in 1931 and 0.43 in each of the two previous years. The death-rate per million tons of minerals raised was 3.80 in 1931, as compared with 4.04 in 1930 and 4.05 in 1929.

Falls of ground accounted for five out of the nine deaths from accidents in metalliferous mines, and for 22 out of a total of 49 deaths

\* Safety Organisation in Factories. Safety Pamphlet No. 14. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
‡ The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep; in addition, 9 accidents, causing 9 deaths, were reported in 1931 at quarries 20 feet deep or less.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE fifty-sixth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 13th to 16th January, 1932. His Majesty's Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour, British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the 1933 Conference the subjects of unemployment insurance, and of methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works. A report from the Unemployment Committee, which suggested that the attention of Governments should be drawn to possibility of alleviating unemployment by instituting a working ek of 40 hours, was adopted by 15 votes to 3, the representative of H.M. Government abstaining

It was decided to submit to the Governments concerned implified form of questionnaire for the inquiry into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry;\* and the principle of holding an inquiry into the iron and steel industry was agreed to. It was also decided to institute a Correspondence Committee, to advise the International Labour Office on women's questions, but the constitution of this Committee was not settled. Further constitution in the circumstant that the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the committee was not settled. the constitution of this Committee was not settled. Further consideration is to be given to this matter. The Governing Body also decided to place on the agenda of the 1932 Conference certain points arising out of the Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, on which proposals had been put forward for revision. The representative of Japan opposed this decision, on the ground that, owing to the early date of the International Labour Conference this year, the States Members would not have the notice of this item required by Article 401 of the Treaty of Versailles, and that the oposal was accordingly illegal.

The next session will be held in Geneva, starting on 4th April.

# INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS.

In an endeavour to determine the effects of the world economic In an endeavour to determine the effects of the world economic crisis upon the volume of employment and the level of wages in Dutch industries, an official inquiry was conducted in October, 1931, among undertakings in the manufacturing, shipbuilding, mining and transport industries employing 10 or more workers. Questionnaires were dispatched to approximately 8,700 undertakings requesting information on the state of employment on 1st October of each of the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, and on wage changes between 1st January and 1st October, 1931; employers were further asked to state how many of their workers were employed on full time and how many on short time on 1st October, 1931, and were invited to give particulars of any emergency measures they had adopted. give particulars of any emergency measures they had adopted. The results of this inquiry, based on the replies received from approximately 7,300 employers, including practically all those of importance, have recently been published,† and are summarised

The inquiry revealed that there had been a decrease, amounting to 15.5 per cent., in the number of wage earners employed by the reporting undertakings between 1st October, 1929, and the same date in 1931. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the number of salaried employees during the same period. The actual number of wage earners employed on 1st October, 1931, was 508,766, which represented a decline of 93,397 from the total of 602,163 employed in the same undertakings on 1st October, 1929. The number of salaried employees on 1st October, 1931, was 62,030, an increase of 16 over the total of 62,014 employed at the corresponding date two years previously. The reduction in the number of persons employed was greatest in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, in which the aggregate number of wage carners employed by the reporting firms dropped from 138,809 on 1st October, 1929, to 88,688 on 1st October, 1931, a decline of 36.1 per cent., while the number of salaried employees dropped from 19,622 to 17,436, a decline of 11.1 per cent. The inquiry revealed that there had been a decrease, amounting

Of the 508,766 wage earners and 62,030 salaried employees, 77,635, or 15.3 per cent., and 927, or 1.5 per cent., respectively, were employed on short time on 1st October, 1931.

The Report does not contain any general statement concerning changes in the wage level since 1st January, 1931, but it gives, in respect of each industry separately, figures showing the number of manual and non-manual workers whose rates of wages and salaries had been increased or decreased, or had remained unchanged, together with particulars of the percentage changes which had taken place.

• See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1931, page 419.

† De Crisisinvloed op het Bedrijfsleven, Supplement to the Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, November, 1931. The Hague.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR COURTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

An Act of 4th July, 1931, providing for the creation of special courts to deal with disputes between employers and workers arising out of contracts of employment and apprenticeship, came into force on 1st January, 1932, on which date the industrial courts set up under the Act of 27th November, 1896, were converted into labour courts. The powers of the labour courts do not extend to disputes for which special bodies have already been made competent under existing legislation.

The Labour Courts Act empowers the Government to establish labour courts wherever social and economic circumstances demand it. In localities in which the circumstances do not justify the setting up of independent labour courts, special departments are to be created in the district courts of law for the settlement of disputes which would ordinarily come within the jurisdiction of the labour courts. The Act permits employers' and workers' organisations, by collective agreement, not to refer any dispute that may arise between them to a labour court, on condition that they specifically provide for the settlement of disputes by an arbitrator. The expenses connected with the establishment and maintenance of the labour courts are borne by the State.

A labour court is composed of a chairman and one or more vice A labour court is composed of a chairman and one or more vice chairmen and a suitable number of assessors and deputy assessors. The chairman and his deputy, or deputies, are permanent judges appointed by the Minister of Justice; the assessors (the number of whom is decided by the Minister of Justice) and their deputies are appointed by the President of the High Court for the area in which the labour court is situated. The assessors are appointed in equal numbers from lists of suitable persons compiled by the central organisations of employers and workers. Their appointment is for a term of three years, which may be extended by a maximum of one year if the new assessors have not taken office.

The labour courts sit in "senates" composed of the chairman of the court and two assessors, one representing the employers and one the workers; if, however, the dispute is between two workers in the service of the same employer, both assessors must be workers. The persons selected as assessors must, so far as possible, belong to the same trade or occupation as the parties to the dispute. A labour court may be subdivided into one or more permanent trade sections. Separate sections are to be formed, as a general rule, to deal with disputes involving salaried employees and disputes involving persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

Appeals from judgments of the labour courts are decided by the competent county courts. An application may be made to the Supreme Court for review of the judgment of the court of appeal if the sum involved exceeds 2,000 crowns, or, in the case of lesser sums, if the court of appeal has authorised review on the ground of the fundamental importance of the action.

The Labour Courts Act also makes provision for the amicable settlement of collective labour disputes between one or more employers, or organisations of employers, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other. Such a dispute may, at the request of one of the parties, be referred to the competent labour court for settlement. An agreement concluded between the parties in court is binding for a term of six months, unless the agreement in court is binding for a term of six months, unless the agreement specifically provides for some other term. If neither of the parties gives notice of its intention to terminate the agreement at least one month before it is due to expire, the agreement automatically remains in force for a further period equal to the original term. These provisions regarding the amicable settlement of collective disputes, which do not apply to wage disputes in agriculture and forestry, or in allied industries, unless the latter are covered by the Industrial Code, are to come into force at a date to be fixed by

In addition, it is the duty of the labour courts, when requested by the central authorities, to render advisory opinions in matters concerning conditions of employment and apprenticeship, and they may also make suggestions in these matters on their own initiative.

The number of independent labour courts established under the new Act is reported to be thirty, of which eleven have been created by the reconstitution of existing industrial courts. Special departments for the settlement of labour disputes are also being set up in connection with about eighty district law courts throughout the

# MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN.

On 1st January, 1932, the provisions of an Act passed on 12th June, 1931, to amend the Workers' Protection Act dated 29th June, 1912, became operative.

The amending Act raises the minimum age for admission to non-industrial employment from 12 to 13 years, and the minimum age for admission to industrial employment to 14 years, as against the previous 13 years for boys and 14 years for girls. Underground work in quarries or mines is prohibited in the case of boys under 16 years of age, as against 15 years previously.

<sup>•</sup> Cmd. 4,000. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net. (7d. post free).

# In 1930, the average increase in the cost of living was 64 per cent UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND above 1913, so that real earnings increased during the period by 44 per cent. for annual earnings, and by 73 per cent. for hourly EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN

A DECREE dated 30th September, 1931, which came into full operation on 1st January, 1932, approves regulations for the application of the Decree of 25th May, 1931,\* relating to the institution of a

SPAIN.

National Unemployment Fund.

The Council of the National Unemployment Fund is to act as an advisory body to the Government, and especially to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, in all matters relating to the employment of labour, prevention of unemployment and adoption of relief

measures during economic crises.

Subsidies will be granted by the Fund to approved societies which Subsidies will be granted by the Fund to approved societies which pay their members unemployment benefit, and in no circumstances will unemployment benefit be issued by the Fund directly to unemployed persons. The amount of the subsidy to be paid to the approved societies by the Fund is fixed at 50 per cent. of the amount of the unemployment benefit paid by the societies to their members; this proportion may be changed by a decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, on the recommendation of the National Unemployment Funds, but it may never be less than 30 per cent. or employment Fund; but it may never be less than 30 per cent. or

employment Fund; but it may never be less than 30 per cent. or more than 100 per cent.

The organisations subsidised by the National Unemployment Fund will contribute monthly to the Fund 5 per cent. of the contributions received by them during the preceding month for purposes of unemployment insurance. This proportion, which is subject to alteration by decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, will be assigned to a Solidarity Fund, which exists for the purpose of religious an appropriate of temporary seriousness arising in

will be assigned to a Solidarity Fund, which exists for the purpose of relieving unemployment of temporary seriousness arising in special areas or industries. The State will assign to the Solidarity Fund a grant equal to the amounts paid to this Fund by the subsidised organisations.

By an Act dated 27th November, 1931, a national, public and free employment exchange service has been set up under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; and commercial employment agencies and fee-charging agencies must cease operations within a year.

Under the new system, a register will be kept in every municipality, in which will be recorded all vacancies notified, applications for employment made, and vacancies filled. An employment exchange with sections for agriculture, industry, commerce and domestic employment will be set up by the municipal authorities in the provincial capitals, and, if necessary, in other principal towns. The provincial and regional authorities will also establish employment exchanges within their respective areas to co-ordinate the The provincial and regional authorities will also establish employment exchanges within their respective areas to co-ordinate the municipal services and the movement of labour from place to place. A Central Employment and Unemployment Office will centralise the work of all the employment exchanges and their statistics, and will act as a clearing house (Cámara de Compensación) in the movement and distribution of labour; it will be under the immediate supervision of a special sub-committee of the Labour Council, composed of representatives of employers and workers and of competent persons appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. Committees constituted on similar lines will supervise the work of each of the local, provincial and regional employment exchanges; the chairman of each committee will be a worker.

For statistical purposes, the employment exchanges may require

exchanges; the chairman of each committee will be a worker.

For statistical purposes, the employment exchanges may require employers and workers to notify them of vacancies or of loss of employment. Further, the Minister of Labour is empowered to order, subject to the approval of the Cabinet, that employers shall notify the exchanges of vacant situations, and shall accept workers offered by the exchanges, if they are suitably qualified, and that workers shall notify their loss of employment and accept suitable employment offered by the exchanges. This provision does not apply to undertakings which employ fewer than five manual or non-manual workers, nor to domestic employment.

The expenses incurred by the municipal, provincial and regional

The expenses incurred by the municipal, provincial and regional exchanges will be borne by the respective authorities, while those of the Central Employment Office will be included in the estimates of the Ministry of Labour.

# WAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1930.

According to statistics published by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, based on returns received from employers covering 346,264 workers in 1930, the average yearly and hourly earnings in 1913 and 1930 of adult male, adult female and young manual workers in Sweden were as shown in the following Table:—

Category of worker.		e yearly ings.	Increase,	Average	Increase,	
	1913.	1930.	1930.	1913.	1930.	1930.
Men of 18 years and over	Kronor. 1,241	Kronor. 2,908	Per cent.	Kronor. 0·45	Kronor.	Per cent.
Women of 18 years and over Young workers	651 485	1,660 1,097	155 126	0·24 0·18	0·75 0·51	213 183
All above categories	1,093	2,594	137	0.40	1.15	188
Sex not stated	1,079	2,524	134	0.30	1.13	277
All workers covered	1,091	2,593	138	0.40	1.15	188

<sup>\*</sup> See this GAZETTE for September, 1931, page 339.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND,

1929 AND 1930.

La Vie Economique, for June, 1931, an official publication of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, gives, for a number of industries, the particulars shown in the following Table of the average daily earnings (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid) of five categories of workpeople who sustained industrial accidents in 1929 and 1930 (98,896 in all in 1929, and 88,241 in 1930).

	ALD SEEDING	Avera	age daily	earnings	s, in Swiss	francs.
Industry.	Year.	Fore-men.	Skilled and semi- skilled work- men.	Un- skilled work- men.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenile workers under 18 years
Metal and engineering	{ 1929 1930	16.65	12·08 12·13	9·50 9·55	6.33	4·65 4·90
Building	\\ 1929 \\ 1930	16.03	13.19	10.23	ophdec	7.64
Woodworking	\$ 1929 1930	15.63	11.69	8.85	5·75 5·98	5·07 5·19
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	\$1929 1930	15.30	12.19	9.53	5.97	5·69 5·39
Chemical	\$ 1929 1930	16.01	12.26	10.31	6.22	5·56 5·09
Food and tobacco	{ 1929 1930	17·16 18·10	13.89	11.27	5.63	4.49
Textile	\$1929 1930	14.96	10.51	9.24	6.53	4.52
Watchmaking	{ 1929 1930	18.29	12.65	9.08	7·28 7·01	5.18
Boot and shoe	{1929 1930		10·58 10·97	8·86 9·13	6.42	4·49 4·70
All industries, including some not shown above	{ 1929 1930	16·07 16·22	12·45 12·57	9·85 9·90	6.45	5·31 5·45

It is understood that these statistics for 1929 and 1930 are con parable with those for 1928 given in this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445, but not with those for previous years.

# WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

DENMARK.

DENMARK.

Threatened Lock-out in Various Industries.—Notice of termination of agreements expiring during the first three months of 1932 and covering some 85,000 workers employed in various industries, including the iron, cement, wood, sugar and paper-making industries, was given by the Trade Union Confederation on 1st January, 1932. Owing to fears of fluctuations in the purchasing power of the currency, the workers rejected a proposal to extend the present agreements for one year made by the Employers' Federation. Subsequent negotiations having proved fruitless, the Employers' Federation issued a notice of lock-out, to become operative on 12th February, 1932, if certain further proposals were not agreed to by the workers. These proposals involved the making of new agreements which were to remain in force for three years, and provide for a general reduction of wages by 20 per cent., with a six-monthly adjustment, if necessary, in accordance with variations in the costadjustment, if necessary, in accordance with variations in the cost-of-living index figure. According to the latest information, the State Conciliator has intervened, and secured the prolongation of the existing agreements for one year.

FRANCE. Coalmining Industry.—In the Nord and Pas-de-Calais area, a wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent., operative in two instalments on 1st February and 16th March, 1932, respectively, became effective on the former date. In the Loire area, the employers have given notice of an impending wage reduction, the amount of which is subject to negotiations, which are still proceeding.

Textile Industry.—A recent conciliation award for the Baden textile industry provided for the reduction of wage rates by 6 to 7 per cent. The new hourly standard wage rates, which correspond to those in force in January, 1927, are fixed at 54 pfennigs and 40 pfennigs for male and for female workers, respectively, of 25 years SWEDEN.

GERMANY.

Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries.\*—After the rejection by the workers of proposals made by a Conciliation Commission, and a strike and a threatened lock-out in these industries sion, and a strike and a threatened lock-out in these industries, new agreements, based on further proposals by the Conciliation Commission, have been concluded. They are to be operative until 31st December, 1932, and they provide for the reduction of piece rates by 6 per cent., and of time rates, subject to various local over-riding minima, by 4 per cent.

Paper Manufacturing Industry.—Negotiations regarding a new agreement are still proceeding, and, pending a final settlement, it has been agreed that the general provisions of the agreement referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 287, are to remain in force.

are to remain in force.

# EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

February, 1932.

The increase in unemployment which normally occurs after ristmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment o occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the

ristmas activity. Employment declined in building and contracting and **in** brick, tile Employment declined in building and contracting and in brick, the adopte manufacture, in coal mining, in iron and steel and metal goods anufacture, in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton, ool, hosiery and leather industries, in tailoring and dressmaking, in the woodworking, printing, paper and distributive trades, and in odd transport and shipping services. On the other hand there was reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the pottery, uplate, boot and shoe, and hat and cap industries.

The decline in employment was experienced in all divisions of the accountry, the heaviest decline accountry in Wales and the South

e country, the heaviest decline occurring in Wales and the South England. Employment was very slack in the latter area and by bad in all other areas, though in the North-Western Division in Northern Ireland it was substantially better than at the sponding time last year.

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, sured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern eland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as se wholly unemployed), was 22.4, as compared with 20.9 at t December, 1931, and with 21.5 at 26th January, 1931. The centage wholly unemployed at 25th January, 1932, was 18·4, as mared with 17·7 at 21st December, 1931, while the percentage approarily stopped was 4·0, as compared with 3·2. For males ne, the percentage at 25th January, 1932, was 25·1, and for males 15·4; at 21st December, 1931, the corresponding percentages as 23·2 and 15·0.

are 23.2 and 15.0.

At 25th January, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Inployment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,131,298 wholly temployed, 496,408 temporarily stopped, and 100,705 normally in sual employment, making a total of 2,728,411. This was 218,490 ore than a month before, and 135,761 more than a year before.\*

te total included 2,152,008 men, 76,510 boys, 440,927 women and 1,006 or included 2,152,008 men, 76,510 boys, 440,927 women and

3,966 girls.
The 2,131,298 wholly unemployed included approximately 964,741 ured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of se who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding o years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current nefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in revious benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 334,256 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 201,871 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,430 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of

ns on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th January,

1932, was 2,793,676.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry showed a decline and remained bad. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notts and Leicestershire, and Welsh coalfields. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1932, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931, and of 4·8 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 4·81, a decrease of 0·14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, but anincrease of 0·06 of a day as compared with January 1931.

of 0.06 of a day as compared with January, 1931.

In the iron mining industry, employment showed little change and remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it declined and was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area, employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was fair; and in the Buxton area also it was fair with further improvement. In the ation area also it was fair, with further improvement. In the equarries in North Wales employment was fair on the whole.

At chalk quarries in North Wales employment was fair on the whole. At chalk quarries and at tin mines, employment was very slack; while at china clay quarries it was fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of January was 76, as compared with 70 at the end of December, 1931, and 83 at the end of January, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 46·9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 45·4 at 21st December, 1931, and 45·2 at 26th January, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very slack; in steel sheet manufacture it remained bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad. There was again some improvement in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still slack. In marine engineering it showed little change and remained very depressed, over one-half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional, and motor vehicle sections employment showed a decline and remained very bad. There was also a decline in electrical engineering, but employment in that section, though very slack, was considerably better than in the other sections.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, employment showed little change and remained very bad. There was an improvement in ship-repairing in the South-Western division and also on the North-East repairing in the South-Western division and also on the North-East Coast and in Scotland, but employment in the two latter areas was still very depressed, over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. Employment at the Welsh ports showed a decline, on the whole, and was very bad, and it also remained very bad in the North-Western division and in Northern Ireland.

In the other metal trades employment declined somewhat, and was moderate to slack on the whole. It was moderate in the nut and bolt and needle and fishing tackle trades, and slack in the sheet metal, the horsewest hellow were river meanifecturing when and

tube, brasswork, hollow-ware, wire manufacturing, chain and anchor, cutlery, file, edge tool, metallic bedstead, and jewellery and plated ware trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a

slight decline, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 28·2 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 27·4 at 21st December, 1931, and 43·9 at 26th January, 1931.

26th January, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a decline both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, especially the latter. It was much better, however, than in January, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17·5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 16·6 at 21st December, 1931, and 31·3 at 26th January, 1931. In the carpet section employment showed little change and remained fair. change and remained fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline, but was still

moderate. In the lace trade it showed little change and remained slack on the whole. In the silk and artificial silk industries, particularly in artificial silk yarn manufacture, there was a further improvement, which was reflected in a decrease in the number of workpeople wholly unemployed, but employment was still slack on the whole. In the linen industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad on the whole; while in the jute industry it showed little change and remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued very bad,

printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trades there was a slight decline, and employment generally was moderate to slack. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade and employment was moderate. In the corset trade it was fairly good, and in the glove trade it remained good on the whole. In felt hat manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still slack.

In the boot and shoe industry many establishments did not re-

improvement, but was still slack.

In the boot and shoe industry many establishments did not reopen, after the Christmas holiday stoppage, until 4th January, or even later. After the resumption of work, some firms were well employed, and remained so throughout the month; but with most firms employment at the end of the month was poor. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18·4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 19·5 at 21st December, 1931, and 21·3 at 26th January.

1932, as compared with 19·5 at 21st December, 1931, and 21·3 at 26th January, 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a decline and was slack in all sections, with much short-time working. Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued to decline and was bad on the whole. Employment declined with every class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters, bricklayers and slaters. It was very bad with painters and bad with each of the other classes. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was reported as very slack.

employment showed a further decline and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was reported as very slack. Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers and coachbuilders showed a decline, and was very slack on the whole. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the papermaking industry employment showed some decline, but was still moderate on the whole. In the letterpress printing industry employment was moderate generally, though showing a further decline; it was reported as slack or bad in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it was worse than during the previous month in each of these centres, with the exception of Liverpool. Electrotypers and stereotypers were generally fairly well employed. With lithographic printers employment declined slightly and was slack on the whole. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow it was reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was slack to moderate on the whole, and with bookbinders it continued slack.

reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was slack to moderate on the whole, and with bookbinders it continued slack. Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, but short-time working was again reported. At Derby and Bristol employment continued slack.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline in all sections and was very slack.

sections and was very slack.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally, and it remained very slack with seamen.

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

<sup>\*</sup> See this GAZETTE for October, 1931, page 381.

<sup>\*</sup> The comparisons are affected by legislative and administrative changes—

# summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries:—

# (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES

tendered to the resident	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for January, 1932.	January, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	839,712 5,065 1,572	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.81 5.16 5.87	Days. - 0·14 - 0·43 + 0·11	Days. + 0.06 + 0.34 - 0.06	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet  Iron and Steel	  48,597	Furnaces in Blast. 76 Mills working. 448 Shifts Worked (one week). 250,520	Number. +6 +12 Per cent. - 2.9	Number.  -7  +105  Per cent.  - 4.5	

# (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

			er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.				
Industry.		Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (	c. (+) or c. (-) on a		
		23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet		78,468 53,268 77,590 10,253	Per cent 0.8 - 2.1 - 0.4 + 0.0	Per cent. +40.7 + 4.6 + 7.5 + 8.0	£ 131,579 101,119 132,785 19,196	Per cent 1.6 - 5.5 - 3.0 - 0.4	Per cent. +59.9 +12.1 +10.0 +32.8		
Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		60,877 9,597 9,292	- 0·4 - 0·2 - 3·7	- 0.6 - 4.8 - 5.4	123,699 15,008 21,688	- 3·7 - 5·1 - 8·9	- 3.6 -10.8 -14.2		

# UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th January, 1932, among insured persons in the respec-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured at July,	Percentage Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.			Total Pe	e ( + ) or se ( - ) in ercentages npared th a
	1931. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
	2,346,610 973,250 894,700 1,893,050 2,073,010 2,222,930 1,350,330 606,120 270,000 140,000	17.9 18.5 20.2 22.1 29.7 28.0 31.7 37.0 31.3 4.9	9.0 9.9 10.7 15.8 15.3 23.0 18.4 18.5 17.8	15·0 16·5 18·1 20·3 26·4 26·3 27·9 35·1 26·1 3·8	+ 1·9 + 2·1 + 1·7 + 1·0 + 1·2 + 1·1 + 1·0 + 3·4 + 0·6 + 0·1	+ 2·8 + 3·4 + 3·0 + 0·9 + 0·4 - 3·4 + 2·2 + 4·5 - 4·8 + 0·9
Total	12,770,000	25 · 1	15-4	22 - 4	+ 1.5	+ 0.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The following Table shows, month by month from January, 1931, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern

The percentages for each month have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly increase in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year.

Inemplo	yed am			Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges,						
Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		Number.
22·1 22·6 22·7 22·0 21·9 22·5 23·2 23·1 23·7 23·6 23·6 23·2	19·9 19·6 18·4 18·0 17·9 17·8 18·9 19·7 17·5 15·9 15·0	16·5 16·7 16·5 16·3 16·3 16·0 16·3 16·7 17·4 18·1 18·0	5·0 5·0 4·6 4·5 5·2 5·7 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3	21·5 21·7 21·5 20·9 20·8 21·2 22·0 22·6 21·9 21·4 20·9	1931, 26 Jan. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 27 Apr. 1 June 29 June 27 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 26 Oct. 30 Nov. 21 Dec.	2,671,000 2,694,000 2,695,000 2,555,000 2,702,000 2,736,000 2,783,000 2,834,000 2,897,000 2,897,000 2,688,000 2,574,000				
	Males.  22·1 22·6 22·7 22·0 21·9 22·5 23·2 23·1 23·7 23·6	22·1 19·9 22·6 19·6 22·7 18·4 22·0 17·9 22·5 17·8 23·2 18·9 23·2 19·4 23·7 19·7 23·6 15·9 23·2 15·0	Males. Fe- males. Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.  22·1 19·9 16·5 22·6 19·6 16·7 22·7 18·4 16·5 22·0 18·0 16·3 21·9 17·9 16·3 22·5 17·8 16·0 23·2 18·9 16·3 23·1 19·4 16·7 23·6 17·5 18·1 23·6 15·9 18·0 23·2 18·9 17·7	Males.   Males and Females.   Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.   Temporarily stopped.	Males.         males.         Wholly ployed and casuals.         Temporarily stopped.         Total.           22·1         19·9         16·5         5·0         21·5           22·6         19·6         16·7         5·0         21·7           22·0         18·0         16·3         4·6         20·9           21·9         17·9         16·3         4·5         20·8           22·2·1         18·9         16·3         5·7         22·0           22·3·1         18·9         16·3         5·7         22·0           23·1         19·4         16·7         5·3         22·0           23·6         17·5         18·1         3·8         21·9           23·6         15·9         18·0         3·4         21·4           23·2         15·0         17·7         3·2         20·9	Males.   Males and Females.   Date.				

<sup>·</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

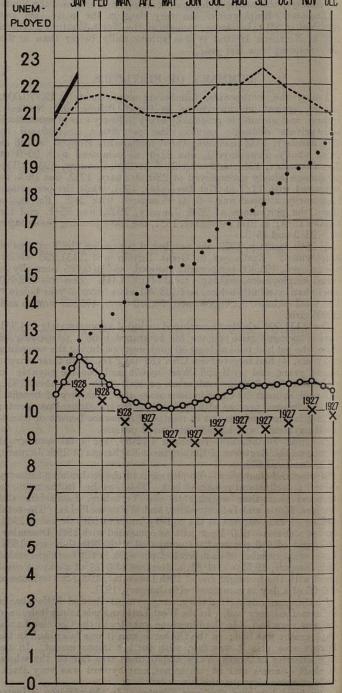
Plain Curve			= 1932.
Broken Curve	•		= 1931.
Chain Curve	•	- 0-0-0-0-0	$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Mean \ for \ 1923 - 3 \\ and \ 1927 - 29. \end{array} \right.$

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-31. The maximum percentages in those years occurred in 1931.

JAN FEB WAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

PER-

CENTAGE



# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. JANUARY, 1932.

		THE SAME		normal ad	T SER	1700	Total.	
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of Insured.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,460 872 654 1,303 831 784 783 368	4,745 2,478 2,038 3,492 4,312 3,600 2,341 1,502	2,015 694 555 668 817 662 477 260	4,024 1,650 1,349 2,757 2,892 3,221 1,892 509	12,244 5,694 4,596 8,220 8,852 8,267 5,493 2,639	0.52 0.59 0.51 0.43 0.43 0.37 0.41	
GREAT BRITAIN		7,055	24,508	6,148	18,294	56,005	0.45	

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

# COAL MINING.

February, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notts and Leicester, and Welsh coalfields.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.7 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 24.6 at 21st December, 1931, and 19.5 at 26th January, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 12, from 19.0 to 19.2, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 9, from 5.6 to 8.5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1932, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931, and of 4·8 per cent. as compared with 4th January, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 4.81, a decrease of 0.14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, but an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 4th January, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in

	Wage Ear	l Numberners on Gooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	30th January,				(-)asc	) or Decompared	
Alasah wa	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	30th Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	42,874	+ 2.1	- 4.8	5.35	-0.09	-0.06	
Cumberland and West-	112,330	+ 1.4	- 6.3	5.01	-0.13	-0.32	
morland	7,662	- 5.4	-18.3	5.13	+0.25	-0.33	
South Yorkshire	108,059	+ 0.1	- 6.2	4.73	+0.15	-0.26	
West Yorkshire	50,115	- 0.0	- 1.8	4.26	-0.02	-0.71	
Lancs. and Cheshire	69,355	+ 0.8	- 5.5	4.38	-0.08	-0.50	
Derbyshire	53,188	- 0.1	- 2.5	4.05	-0.28	-1.12	
Notts. and Leicester	60,990	+ 0.2	- 2.5	4.03	-0.42	-0.92	
Warwick	17,361	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	4.58	-0.81	-0.62	
North Staffordshire South Staffs.† Worcs.	22,345	+ 1.7	- 9.2	4.46	-0.28	-0.18	
and Salop	30,402	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	4.59	-0.33	0 00	
Glos, and Somerset	9,685	- 0.2	+ 0.3	4.70	-0.33	-0.66 $-0.87$	
Kent	6.140	+ 2.1	+15.0	5.50		+0.18	
North Wales	13,822	- 0.0	- 2.4	4.95	-0:20	-0.53	
South Wales and Mon.	149,243	- 2.3	- 5.7	5.13	-0.22	+2-18	
England and Wales	753,571	- 0.0	- 4.6	4.72	-0.15	+0.04	
SCOTLAND:		100		SOF SOFT	100000	9435 M	
Mid. & East Lothians	12,971	+ 1.1	- 0.9	5.54	-0.20	+0.16	
Fife and Clackmannan	20,504	- 0.2	- 4.7	5.52	-0.08	+0.25	
Rest of Scotland	52,666	- 1.3	- 8.3	5.66	+0.06	+0.27	
Scotland	86,141	- 0.7	- 6-4	5.61	-0.01	+0.25	
GREAT BRITAIN	839,712	- 0.1	- 4.8	4-81	-0.14	+0.06	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 0.98 of a day per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, was 0.84 of a day per week, of which 0.81 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, were 0.99 of a day per week, and 0.45 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the January, 1932, and December, 1931, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week during the January, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 30th January, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,468,800 tons, as compared with 17,856,900 tons in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1931, and 17,049,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th January, 1931, when production was affected by a dispute in South Wales.

i \* 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, ton, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not peen. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of lays worked. s worked. Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 25th January, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

200 Sept. 2005	Unem	sured Pe	ersons Reat 25th J	ecorded a	as 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages				
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	as cor	s compared with a					
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.			
Great Britain England and	200,800	88,699	19.2	8.5	27.7	+ 3.1	+ 8.2			
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :—	171,643 29,157	85,894 2,805	18·5 24·2	9·3 2·3	27·8 26·5	+ 3·5 - 0·2	+ 8:6 + 4:8			
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	10,201 38,584	262 1,704	20·1 26·0	0·5 1·2	20·6 27·2	- 0·7 - 0·4	+ 4·6 + 4·2			
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	3,212 24,358	958 20,944	28·2 13·6	8·4 11·7	36·6 25·3	- 5·2 + 2·8	+ 13·3 + 8·9			
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and	16,325 5,785	11,783 5,293	18·5 9·0	13·3 8·2	31·8 17·2	+ 6.3	+ 12·1 + 8·5			
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	6,508 1,022	7,733 65	10·1 8·1	12·1 0·5	22·2 8·6	+ 5·1 + 2·1	+ 8·6 + 2·6			
cester and Salop Glos. and	9,959	4,127	14-4	5.9	20-3	+ 1.1	+ 3.4			
Kent Wales and	1,497 280	1,128	13.1	9.9	23·0 5·1	+ 0.8	+ 6·9 - 0·7			
Monmouth	52,230	31,856	23.9	14.5	38-4	+ 9.0	+ 13-3			

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,966,500 tons in January, 1932, as compared with 5,317,500 tons in December, 1931, and with 4,884,900 tons in January, 1931.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during January, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 41.5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 42.5 at 21st December, 1931, and 32.7 at 26th January, 1931.

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

	O.C.S.			AND STREET, ST				
Districts.	peo Mi	umber of World employing include the Return	red at	Ave	rage No. o ked per we the Mines	ek by		
	Fort- night ended 23rd	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,042 1,693 1,330	Per cent 0.4 - 6.6 - 1.7	Per cent 31·5	Days. 5.00 5.44 5.07	Days 0.39 - 0.50 - 0.34	Days. + 0.61 + 0.33		
ALL DISTRICTS	5,065	- 2.9	- 22.9	5-16	- 0.43	+ 0.34		

# SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,572, showing a decrease of 2.6 per cent., as compared with December, 1931, and a decrease of 38.6 per cent., as compared with January 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.87 in January, 1932, as compared with 5.76 in December, 1931, and 5.93 in January, 1931.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42·9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 42·0 at 21st December, 1931, and 36·3 at 26th January, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of According to information received from the National rederation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 76 furnaces were in operation at the end of January, 1932, as compared with 70 at the end of December, 1931, and 83 at the end of January, 1931. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,313 workpeople at the end of January, 1932, the returns showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with December, 1931, but a decrease of 16.5 per cent. compared with January, 1931.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of January, 1932, December, 1931, and January, 1931:—

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fui in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	Furnaces.	Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Vieneral C		35 E			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	18	17	23	+ 1	- 5
Lancs Partsof Lancs, and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	36	6	5	8	+ 1	- 2
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	25	6	4	5	+ 2	+ 1
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs Shropshire,	43 23	22 7	6	22 8	+ 1	<u> </u>
Worcester and War- wick South Wales and Mon-	38	8	7	6	+ 1	+ 2
mouthshire	21	4	4	2		+ 2
England and Wales	273	71	65	74	+ 6	- 3
SCOTLAND	83	5	5	9		- 4
GREAT BRITAIN	356	76	70	83	+ 6	- 7

The production of pig iron in January amounted to 332,400 tons compared with 330,600 tons in December, 1931, and 337,200 tons in January, 1931.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very slack, on the whole. In the week ended 30th January, 1932, 361 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 348 in the week ended 19th December, 1931, and with 291 in the week ended 31st January, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·0 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 36·5 at 21st December, 1931, and with 45·4 at 26th January,

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained bad. In the week ended 30th January, 1932, 87 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 88 in the week ended 19th December, 1931, and with 52 in the week ended 31st

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

Works. Wee ende	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	30th Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	30th Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	64 10	+ 1	+10 + 5	361 87	+ 13 - 1	+ 70 + 35		
TOTAL	74		+15	448	+ 12	+105		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1932, amounted to 70,446 tons, or 943 tons less than in December, 1931, but 17,303 tons more than in January, 1931.

# IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 46·9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 45·4 at 21st December, 1931, and 45·2 at 26th January, 1931.

At certain firms, employing 48,597 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd January, 1932, the volume of

employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1931, and by 4.5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th January, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the week ended 23rd January, 1932, as compared with 5.2 in December, 1931, and 5.1 in January, 1931.

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

To supply the supply to the su	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
epitorie à Dorreite cieux ditt pa part	Week ended 23rd	Dec. (	+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
lata wildenfurna y	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	5 KH 100 KH	Per cent.	Per cent.	STORY W	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,399 1,133 18,679 1,022 5,827 6,820	+ 4.4 + 3.1 - 4.1 -19.4 - 2.0 + 3.8	- 6·1 -13·5 - 2·5 -33·9 -10·6 - 4·6	25,248 4,553 87,310 4,997 31,676 38,551	+ 4·4 - 5·0 - 8·3 - 13·8 - 3·4 + 2·7	- 4.5 -15.2 + 1.3 -36.1 - 9.4 - 3.8	
Mechanics, Labourers	10,717	+ 0.5	- 4.3	58,185	- 1.2	- 5.2	
TOTAL	48,597	- 1.3	- 5.8	250,520	- 2.9	- 4.5	
DISTRICTS.	0 00000	shis "18	S East .	The state of the s	1000 10 1000 1	H by.	
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	10,059	- 1.9	- 5.5	52,332	- 4.1	- 6.5	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	14,467 355	- 3·9 -12·3	- 7·9 -22·7	74,953	- 6·5 -20·7	$-7.1 \\ -27.3$	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	2,889 4,604	- 6·2 + 0·4	-33·1 +19·8	15,494 23,959	- 2·3 - 2·9	-22·4 +19·6	
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,886	+ 3.9	+ 1.2	15,642	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	
mouth	5,605	- 5.3	+17.2	30,518	- 3.2	+21.1	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	40,865 7,732	- 2·9 + 7·8	- 4·1 -14·1	214,351 36,169	- 4·1 + 5·2	- 2·0 -16·7	
TOTAL	48,597	- 1.3	- 5.8	250,520	- 2.9	- 4.5	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 429,700 tons in January, 1932, as compared with 425,400 tons in December, 1931, and 402,200 tons in January, 1971

# SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during January and remained very bad. There was an improvement in ship-repairing in the South-Western division and also on the North-East Coast and in Scotland; but employment in the two latter areas was still very depressed, over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. Employment at the Welsh ports showed a decline on the whole, and was very bad; and it remained very bad also in the North-Western division and in Northern Ireland. EMPLOYMENT showed little change during January and remained

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th January, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931:—

Divisions.	Number of dWorkpeople mployed at Jan., 1932.	Decreas Numbers I	e (+) or se (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 25th Jan., 1932.	Increase Decrease Perce Unempl comp	e (-) in ntage oyed as pared
	Total Insured Unen 25th	Month before.	Year before.	Une	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,815 1,333 5,391 136 41,156 15,174 38,721 4,605 7,165	+ 120 + 15 - 673 + 15 - 205 - 137 - 252 + 848 + 355	+ 821 + 142 + 1,233 + 9 + 7,684 + 1,261 + 9,849 + 338 + 830	40·2 19·3 25·6 42·5 72·6 54·0 71·4 66·3 61·8	+ 1·3 + 0·2 - 3·2 + 4·7 - 0·3 - 0·5 - 0·4 +12·2 + 3·1	+ 9·0 + 3·4 + 6·0 + 4·0 + 17·8 + 5·7 + 20·2 + 8·5 + 10·8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	117,496	+ 86	+ 22,167	60-1	100. 00 1000. 01	+13.5

• The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were it eration, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed.

# ENGINEERING.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

February, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT in January remained bad. There was again some improvement in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still slack. In marine engineering it showed little change and remained very depressed, over one-half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional, and motor vehicle sections employment showed a decline and was very bad. There was also a decline in electrical engineering; but employment in that section, though very slack, was considerably better than in the other sections. better than in the other sections.

Compared with a year ago employment was worse in all sections and in all areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th January, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	335 3370		er of I	nsured t 25t	d Workp	eople Unry, 1932	nemploy	ed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.  Electrical Engineering.		Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
the workpay and	Genera ing; J Iron a For	Ele	Engine	Const	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Socialand Wales NorthernIreland	12,072 7,996 5,365 19,505 38,276 44,692 29,973 1,980 2,045	2,052 1,167 319 4,930 1,894 4,794 957 67	506 1,002 327 11.566	266 174 2,109 2,479 1,068	6,785 4,820 5,035 28,313 2,697 5,767 2,476 743 387	14,755 11,895 55,184 56,912 56,650 46,640	+ 1,181 + 1,200 + 2,355 + 770 + 492 + 2,736 + 240	+ 3,904 + 4,163 + 12,908 + 3,598 + 353 + 12,616 + 263
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	161,904		line.				+11,285	+ 46,291
	P	ercent	ages U	nempl	oyed at	25th Jan	uary, 19	32.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales NorthernIreland	14·5 18·1 15·1 22·1 34·5 35·8 39·0 35·2 30·0	14·0 15·4 8·7 16·3 19·2 21·9 27·9 16·0 15·2	43·3 23·1 14·8 22·7 56·7 40·1 60·4 30·0 61·6	17·2 29·6 33·5 28·9 33·4 35·4 44·0 31·1 32·9	16·9 16·4 17·4 28·6 18·5 24·8 21·9 30·7 16·5	15·3 17·5 15·8 24·4 34·9 32·6 40·6 32·8 37·5	+ 2·1 + 1·4 + 1·6 + 1·0 + 0·3 + 0·3 + 2·4 + 2·6 - 4·8	+ 5.0 + 5.1 + 5.5 + 5.7 + 3.1 + 0.5 +11.0 + 1.2 +11.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28-1	17.6	50.5	32 · 1	22.7	27.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Ditto, Dec. 1931 Ditto, Jan. 1931	26.8	15·1 13·9	51·2 33·8	29 - 4 27 - 0	22·2 15·6	26·0 22·2	:::	

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it remained bad, though improving a little in the latter county. In Lancashire and Cheshire the improvement in textile engineering was maintained, but employment generally was still very bad.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a decline, and was bad; it remained bad, with little change, in the motor vehicle section; in electrical engineering it was moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment showed some improvement on the whole, but was still slack. In London and the Southern Counties there was a decline in the general and motor vehicle sections and employment generally was slack.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering again peclined, and was very bad. It was very bad also in Wales and Northern Ireland, though there was some improvement in the latter area in general and marine engineering.

# COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, although it remained much

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, although it remained much better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·2 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 27·4 at 21st December, 1931, and with 43·9 at 26th January, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was little change in the spinning department; in the weaving department almost regular full time was reported. At Stockport there was an improvement in the ring spinning section, and employment in the doubling section was fairly good; a number of large mills in the district, however, were still closed, and others were not working full time. At Stalybridge and at Hyde the improvement reported last month was not maintained.

At Oldham employment with spinners was very bad, with short time general; it was a little worse than in December, but better than a year ago; production during January was estimated at about 59 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing department employment continued bad, and was rather worse than in December, especially in the velvet section; very few weavers were working with the normal number of looms, and short time in various forms was

worked by some operatives; compared with a year ago there was an improvement. At Royton there was a decline. There was also a slight decline at Shaw, particularly in mills spinning American cotton, though several mills were still on full time. At Middleton employment was good in mills spinning Egyptian cotton, but a number of those spinning American cotton were stopped.

number of those spinning American cotton were stopped.

At Bolton employment was bad or slack in all departments; it showed a slight decline with spinners, and little change in the other departments. The proportion of operative spinners working less than half time was about 30 per cent. in the middle of the month. In the weaving department employment on coarse weaving remained very quiet, but the improvement in the quilt trade was maintained. At Leigh the improvement recorded last month was maintained, and employment with spinners was described as fair. At Bury employment in the spinning section was fair, and better than in December; there was little change in the weaving department. At Heywood employment was fairly good, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. At Rochdale employment generally showed a slight decline.

decline.

At Preston there was little general change; in many mills which were on full time less than the full complement of machinery was running, and much under-employment was reported. At Chorley also there continued to be much under-employment. At Blackburn the improvement of the previous three months was not maintained, and employment showed a slight decline at the end of the month; at that date there were 67 mills closed, as compared with 66 at the end of December. At Accrington full time was worked fairly regularly by weavers during the month. At Darwen employment remained very bad; irregular short-time working continued in the preparation department, and under-employment was still prevalent in the weaving department. At Great Harwood employment remained very bad. At Padiham employment was described as fair, and better than in December. At Nelson employment remained good; at Colne it was still bad, but showed a slight improvement over December. There was a slight improvement also in the Rossendale Valley, though there were still a large number of weavers under-employed. nder-employed.
Employment in Yorkshire remained fairly good.

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

equation in the string of	y y	Number Vorkpeop	of ole.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
mened to an analysis of the contract of the co	Week ended 23rd		+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
months in the second of the	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before,	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	13,432 25,891 30,547 8,598	Per cent 1.9 - 1.4 - 0.1 + 0.1	Per cent. +40·5 +37·6 +46·2 +32·1	£ 21,139 40,289 50,322 19,829	Per cent 4·2 - 2·7 - 0·9 + 1·8	Per cent. +57.8 +62.1 +66.0 +44.5	
TOTAL	78,468	- 0.8	+40.7	131,579	- 1.6	+59.9	
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	6,660 6,879 11,221 13,102 8,552 5,465 6,151	+ 1·4 + 1·2 + 0·1 - 3·7 - 2·9 - 1·2 + 0·9	+76·8 +68·6 +50·3 +10·4 +30·5 +51·5 +47·0	10,744 11,265 19,741 20,819 14,932 8,700	+ 2·1 + 0·3 - 0·4 - 3·6 - 2·6 - 2·0	+101·8 +106·2 +71·3 +21·5 +57·1 +78·8	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,855 3,669 2,798 2,091 3,010 3,015	+ 1·2 - 6·2 + 4·2 - 1·7 - 0·6 + 1·5	+47·0 +32·2 +177·7 +58·5 +27·9 +25·0 +11·9	9,939 10,423 7,251 6,302 2,670 4,370 4,423	+ 1·5 + 3·7 - 6·6 + 7·0 - 6·1 - 18·4 - 4·7	+60·3 +56·5 +172·2 +76·8 +27·2 +30·1 +12·7	
TOTAL	78,468	- 0.8	+40.7	131,579	- 1.6	+59.9	

Returns from firms employing about 77,000 operatives in the week ended 23rd January showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 16 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 at 25th January, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.									
	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	SHOWN.					
	Men.	Women. Tota		Men.	Men. Women.		Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,308 10,735	8,166 5,474	10,474 16,209	1,266 7,078	5,678 4,158	6,944 11,236	17,418 27,445			
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,392 10,110 1,800	8,698 30,366 465	11,090 40,476 2,265	1,581 1,937 249	7,145 5,872 326	8,726 7,809 575	19,816 48,285 2,840			
Total	27,345	53,169	80,514	12,111	23,179	35,290	115,804			

57

56

Department	Who	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.				
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total. Men.		Total.	Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 251 - 716	- 892 - 806	- 641 - 1,522	+ 366 + 1,205	+ 1,748 + 1,520	+ 2,114 + 2,725	+ 1,473 + 1,203		
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-		THE SERVICE STATE	860° 152398	STORY STREET	+ 1,755 + 2,216		ELS CORE		
cesses		+ 126 $-$ 4,500	+ 323	+ 75 + 2,469	+ 25 + 7,264	+ 100 + 9,733	+ 423		

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 113,937,500 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 196,878,100 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 109,192,700 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,416,900 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 14,923,700 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 11,336,500 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in January, 1932, were 179,852,000 square yards, compared with 149,699,900 square yards in the previous month, and 155,629,900 square yards in January, 1931.

# WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, but especially in the latter. There was little change in the carpet section. In all three sections employment was much

better than in January, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 16.6 at 21st December, 1931, and with 31.3 at 26th January, 1931.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a decline in the Huddersfield district and in Scotland, but little change in the other principal districts. Topmakers (combers), spinners, and those manufacturers who are engaged on light-weight dress goods remained busy; though the pressure in these departments was not quite so great as in December. The fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield remained very quiet, and showed a slight decline. At Bradford employment remained good; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for weavers accustomed to fancy work, and for good burlers and ment remained good; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for weavers accustomed to fancy work, and for good burlers and menders. A shortage of labour was also reported at Keighley and at Shipley. Employment remained good at Halifax and at Leeds. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd January showed that 17 per cent. were on short time,\* losing 14 hours each on the average; while nearly 30 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment remained good. It was about the same as in December, and better than in January, 1931. In the wool combing department the merino section continued to run full time, with some overtime; in the crossbred (carding) section there was a decline; there was also a decline in the preparing section, and employment in this section was described as very bad. Nearly 14 per cent, of the operatives in the sorting combing and preparing depart.

employment in this section was described as very bad. Nearly 14 per cent. of the operatives in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, 14½ hours each in short time in the week ended 23rd January; on the other hand, 34 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department there was little general change, and employment remained good: there was a slight decline, however, at Keighley, and a considerable decline at Alloa. Taking all districts together, about 12½ per cent. of the workers covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January lost, on an average, about 12½ hours each in short time; while nearly 34 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment remained good in the dress goods branch, but very quiet in the fine worsted (men's wear) branch; in the department as a whole there was a slight decline in January. About 22½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January worked short time, \*losing nearly 14 hours each on the average; while 25 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a decline in all depart-

worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a decline in all departments, and in nearly all districts, particularly in Scotland. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January showed that over 30 per cent. of the workers both in the spinning and in the weaving departments worked short time,\* losing 11½ hours each, on the average, in the spinning department, and nearly 14 hours each in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 30 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 13 hours each in short time\* in the week ended 23rd January, and 15 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each. These figures show a considerable increase in short time, and decrease in overtime, as compared with December. At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment remained fairly good; a number of firms were still working overtime, and some were working night and day in certain sections. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was fair until

the end of the month, when it was affected by a dispute. A further slight improvement was reported in the rag and shoddy trade. In the blanket and rug trade employment was described as fair. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued to be fairly good. In the Rochdale district it was only fair, and short time was legged worked. was largely worked.

In the West of England employment was bad, but a further improvement was reported at Buckfastleigh, where employment

was fair.

In Scotland employment showed a further marked decline, and was bad; it was reported that about 80 per cent. of the workers were on short time, some losing only a day a week, but many others working only half or quarter time.

working only half or quarter time.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little general change, and was fair; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11 · 6 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 11 · 0 at 21st December, 1931, and with 28 · 0 at 26th January, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was described as fair, about the same as in December, and better than a year ago; irregular time was still being worked in the Wilton section, but full time in the other sections, with some overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire employment was reported as very fair. In Scotland there was little general change and employment was generally fair or good; it was still poor, however, at Johnstone.

In the carpet section as a whole, 17 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd January, losing 17½ hours each on the average; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

BANKA ST		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages power Workpeo	aid to
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section:	at 60	Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,157 37,860 18,311 9,484 1,778	- 2.8 + 1.0 - 1.8 - 0.8 + 0.1	90·2 93·0 88·9 94·1 99·7	22,992 54,121 32,289 20,302 3,081	- 3·9 - 2·0 - 2·9 - 4·4 - 3·0	80·1 84·7 75·5 75·9 69·0
Total—Worsted	77,590	- 0.4	91.5	132,785	- 3.0	80.1
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	851 12,707 21,700 15,797 2,213	- 4.5 - 1.4 - 2.1 - 2.1 - 5.7	69·3 86·8 91·7 88·9 79·9	1,697 25,401 36,882 32,703 4,436	- 6.8 - 5.9 - 4.3 - 6.0 - 9.2	66·2 88·3 88·3 84·3 81·9
Total—Woollen	53,268	- 2.1	88-8	101,119	- 5.5	86.0
CARPET SECTION	10,253	+ 0.0	107.5	19,196	- 0.4	107-8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,111	- 1.0	91.2	253,100	- 3.8	84-1
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	33,734 8,186 8,415 8,478 8,087	+ 0·1 - 4·1 - 0·5 + 3·2 - 1·1	89·4 93·0 87·7 100·1 92·5	61,986 13,582 13,231 13,503 13,432 5,026	- 0.6 - 7.9 - 3.5 - 1.5 - 4.5	77.6 71.5 75.6 88.9 88.8
Total, West Riding	70,396	- 0.3	91.4	120,760	- 2.5	79.3
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,783 411 2,000	- 1·0 + 3·8 - 5·1	88·2 140·9 95·9	8,516 769 2,740	- 2·1 - 0·3 - 20·4	81·5 134·4 106·4
Total—Worsted	77,590	- 0.4	91.5	132,785	- 3.0	80.1
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,335	- 1.4	87.9	27,663	- 1.4	86.7
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	9,867 7,676	- 2·1 - 1·8	88·1 95·1	18,529 14,859	- 7·8 - 7·3	92·1 91·6
Vale Bradford	2,471 1,227	- 0·2 - 0·6	88·1 99·5	5,001 2,338	+ 3.4	77.1
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	33,576 4,749	- 1.6 - 1.8	90.9	68,390 9,067	- 4·6 - 3·3	90.4
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,383 11,395 165	- 0.8 - 4.3 - 2.4	92·7 82·0 129·0	5,657 17,787 218	- 5·4 - 10·2 - 2·2	92·6 70·8 122·8
Total-Woollen	53,268	- 2.1	88.8	101,119	- 5.5	86.0
CARPET SECTION	10,253	+ 0.0	107-5	19,196	- 0.4	107.8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,111	- 1.0	91.2	253,100	- 3.8	84.1

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

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd January, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1931:—

February, 1932.

A De la marina de de la company de la compan	emplo	ntage Inc. oyed as com- without a f workpe	ipared with	previous fies "few o	month.
or Liver of the main of	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including rot specified).
Worsted Section: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley	- 2·7 + 2·0 - 3·0 - 1·6	+ 1·0 - 0·4 - 0·6 + 8·7 - 1·2	+ 2·0 - 9·3 - 0·3 - 4·7 - 0·9	- 2·1 - 1·0 + 1·2 + 0·9 - 0·7	+ 0·1 - 4·1 - 0·5 + 3·2 - 1·1
Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding	- 2.4	- 0·4 + 1·2	- 1.7	$-2.1 \\ -0.8$	- 0.6 - 0.3
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$-\frac{11\cdot 4}{-2\cdot 1}$	+ 0.9 + 3.6 - 5.5	- 2·5 -	+ 0.5	- 1.0 + 3.8 - 5.1
TOTAL	- 2.8	+ 1.0	- 1.8	- 0.8	- 0.4

		as compar (signifies	ed with pr	evious month.
	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 and Midlands Scotland Wales	- 0·8 - 1·4 - 3·8 + 1·1 - 1·3 - 1·4 - 1·1 - 0·1 - 2·3 - 2·3	- 1·2 - 1·1 - 1·7 - 0·1 - 2·4 - 1·3 + 0·4 - 1·1 - 6·1	- 2·3 - 3·3 - 0·9 - 3·1 + 3·0 - 2·2 + 1·3 - 0·5 - 3·3 - 5·7	- 1·4 - 2·1 - 1·8 - 0·2 - 0·6 - 1·6 - 1·8 - 0·8 - 4·3 - 2·4
TOTAL	- 1.4	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.1

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th January, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.							
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temp	orarily St	opped.	Mata1	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	210	4	214	158	7	165	379	
Preparing	723	609	1,332	411	329	740	2,072	
Wool Combing Wool Carding	430 623	205 121	635 744	477 516	342 95	819 611	1,454	
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	461	115	576	313	235	548	1,355	
Spinning Wool Winding and	716	986	1,702	246	1,377	1,623	3,325	
Warping Worsted Winding and	144	29	173	312	87	399	572	
Warping	136	158	294	333	406	739	1,033	
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	210	678	888	325	2,401	2,726	3,614	
Other Processes	1,507	317 122	1,629	129 997	2,195 120	2,324 1,117	2,818 2,746	
TOTAL	5,337	3,344	8,681	4,217	7.594	11.811	20,492	

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 17 Exchanges as compared with 21st December, 1931:—

Department.	V	Wholly Unemployed.						Temj	ed.	Car antain				
2 opar omeno.	M	len.	W	men.	T	otal.	1	Ien.	W	omen.	Т	otal.	To	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	37	+	1	+	38		24	+	2	-	22	+	16
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding	++-	46 24	+	33 66	+		+		++	133 89	++	236 189	++	315 147
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	++	43 12	-	22 24	+-	21 12		127	++	25 83	++	152 116	++	173 104
Wool Winding	+	23	-	274	-	251	+	5	+	748	+	753	+	502
Worsted Winding	+	18	-	5	+	13	+	61	+	45	+	106	+	119
Woollen Weaving	+	16	-	32 117	-	48		46 18	++	211 224	++	257 242	++	209
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+	52 146	+	156	+	208 149		23 131	++	350 25	++	373 156	++	165
TOTAL	+	284	-	659	-	375	+	623	+	1,935	+ 2	,558	+	2,183

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 74,232,300 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 75,975,200 lbs. in the previous month and 77,354,200 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in January, 1932, were 3,353,900 lbs., compared with 3,040,300 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 2,391,600 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in January, 1932, were 8,471,200 square yards, compared with 7,502,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,394,800 square yards in January, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 2,460 cwts. in January, 1932, as compared with 3,834 cwts. in January, 1931.

# BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

MANY establishments did not re-open, after the Christmas holiday stoppage, until 4th January or even later. After the resumption of work, some firms were well employed, and remained so throughout the month; but with most firms employment at the end of the

month was poor.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 19·5 at 21st December, 1931, and with 21·3 at 26th January, 1931.

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

Largest Greek		Number of orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
36835 mmm2	Week ended 23rd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd		(+) or -) on a
	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan.,	Month before.	Year before.*
England and Wales:— London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	1,788 10,586	Per cent 1.8 + 2.2	Per cent. + 4.9 + 0.6	£ 3,723 22,704	Per cent 1.6 + 2.2	Per cent. + 8.5 - 6.0
rict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,173 7,950	+ 0.7	+ 4·2 -11·1	9,153 16,337	- 2·5 - 1·9	+ 3.8
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	4,800 5,645 1,503 2,418 5,734	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.0 \\ +1.2 \\ -1.8 \\ +5.0 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ +1.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -3.7 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $	10,056 12,449 3,081 4,057 10,548	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.8 \\ -1.6 \\ -10.3 \\ +0.3 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	- 8·1 - 8·4 - 4·2 - 4·1 - 1·2
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,500 1,718	- 1·3 - 0·8	+ 2·5 - 0·1	2,234 3,530	$-12.8 \\ -10.2$	- 3·9 + 2·8
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	6,244	- 1·7 + 0·4	+13.1	11,811	- 5·0 - 1·7	+15.8
Other parts of England and Wales	3,920	- 1.2	+ 2.9	8,225	- 9.5	- 9·8 + 2·1
England and Wales	59,083	- 0.1	- 0.2	119,907	- 3.5	- 3.2
Scotland	1,794	-10.1	-12.4	3,792	-11.5	-15.4
Great Britain	60,877	- 0.4	- 0.6	123,699	- 3.7	- 3.6

Returns from firms employing about 59,600 workpeople in the week ended 23rd January indicated that about 48 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours

workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Employment in London showed a further slight decline on the whole, and was quiet. At Leicester employment remained slack, but showed a slight improvement over December with some firms; in the week ended 23rd January over 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 10 hours each on the average. There was a further slight decline in the Leicester country district; but employment was fairly good at Barwell and at Earl Shilton.

At Northampton employment continued cleaks, were the still

the Leicester country district; but employment was fairly good at Barwell and at Earl Shilton.

At Northampton employment continued slack; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment varied greatly; it was fairly good with some firms, slack with others. At Kettering there was a further slight decline, and short time was largely worked. There was also a slight decline at Wellingborough, and employment was poor.

Employment remained very slack at Stafford; four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time in that week, losing nearly 14 hours each on the average. At Norwich a large number of operatives were suspended after Christmas; on the resumption of work some of the larger factories were well employed, but many factories were slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was bad; the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. Practically the whole of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time, losing nearly 16 hours each on the average. At Leeds there was a further decline, and employment was slack.

There was a seasonal decline in the Lancashire slipper trade, and a good deal of short time was worked. At Preston, however, employment remained good.

Employment was slack or bad at Glasgow and at Maybole; in Scotland as a whole employment showed a decline, and short time was largely worked.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women

was largely worked.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges

<sup>\*</sup> 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," and tending one instead of two looms.

<sup>·</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reduction in rates of wages.

in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th January, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	m-4-1						
employee and the second	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-	.500	L crosses	ni si	Page 1	(28, 2, )(2)	V 30%	é gazoli.				
facture:		-									
Preparing Depart-	075	70	077	740	40	700	400				
ment Rough Stuff Depart-	237	36	273	148	49	197	470				
ment	476	32	508	270	17	287	79!				
Clicking Department	971	14	985	1,517	75	1,592	2,57				
Closing Department	34	1,019	1,053	20	1,421	1,441	2,49				
Making Department	2,495	57	2,552	2,175	55	2,230	4,782				
Finishing Depart-	7 000	477	0.717	7 004	770	7 576	7 05				
ment Slipper Making	1,886	431 131	2,317	1,224	312 638	1,536	3,853				
Clog Making	32	4	36	1	038	1,305	3,01				
Repairing and Hand	02	1.027	00	No.		100 Carlo	· ·				
Sewn Work	906	5	911	54	-	54	965				
TOTAL	7,412	1,729	9,141	6,076	2,567	8,643	17,784				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 53 Exchanges as compared with 21st December, 1931:-

Donostonest	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu-		dat su	1 2					
facture:							PERMIT	
Preparing Depart-								
ment	+ 33	- 7	+ 26	- 9	+ 7	- 2	+ 2	
Rough Stuff Depart-	+101	+ 7	+108	- 37	- 10	- 47	+ 6	
Clicking Department		T 2	+ 68	-100	+ 51	- 49	+ 6+ 1	
Closing Department		+121	+129	+ 2	-696	-694	- 56	
	+ 45	+ 15	+ 60	- 394	- 43	-437	- 37	
Finishing Depart-				-				
ment	+190	+ 21	+211	-252	-153	-405	- 19	
Slipper Making	+ 7	- 5	+ 2	+185	+276	+461	+ 46	
	+ 17	+ 1	+ 18	•••	- 1	- 1	+ 1	
Repairing and Hand		5 5 6 6				100 May 1918		
Sewn Work	+257	- 4	+253	+ 3	•••	+ 3	+ 25	
TOTAL	+728	+147	+875	-602	-569	-1,171	- 29	

The exports of boots and shoes in January, 1932, amounted to 61,434 dozen pairs, or 4,180 dozen pairs less than in December, 1931, and 896 dozen pairs less than in January, 1931.

# BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a further decline, and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was reported as very slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22·1 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 20·1 at 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931.

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

		Number of Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-			
mal activities to the same	23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.		23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,606	- 7.0	+ 0.4	3,924	- 0.7	+ 1.6		
Counties	5,648	- 3.5	- 8.1	13,302	-12.3	-19.5		
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,872 166	- 1·8 - 2·4	- 1·3 - 7·8	4,080 382	- 5·0 - 4·0	- 8·3 -15·5		
TOTAL	9,292	- 3.7	- 5.4	21,688	- 8.9	-14.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,645 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, about 15 per cent. were working on an average nearly 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd January, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

# BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during January and was bad on the whole, although it was reported as fair or fairly good in a few districts, including Lancaster, Macclesfield, Oxford, Southend-on-Sea, Ayr, and a part of Glasgow. As compared with January, 1931, employment showed little change in the North-Eastern Counties of England, was slightly worse in Scotland and in the North Western Counties of England, and considerably worse in each of the other administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with every class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters, bricklayers and slaters. Employment was very bad with painters and bad with each of the other classes. As compared with January, 1931, it was slightly worse with slaters and much worse with each of

the remaining classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th January, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with January, 1931:—

-Property	mated Numbers of Insured Work-	proyea	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas Percen	e(+) or $e(-)$ in tage as $ed$ with a
	people at July, 1931.	at 25th Jan., 1932.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.				Mi a.	100 CO 10	distant
Carpenters	131,060	38,618	1,686	29.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.8
Bricklayers	79,010	22,201	1,229	28.1	+ 5.4	+ 6.8
Masons	21,620	5,557	532	25.7	+ 4.2	+ 4.5
Slaters	6,370	1,834	174	28-8	+ 5.2	+ 1.1
Plasterers	26,500	8,001	548	30.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.4
Painters	111,220	58,454	2,782	52.6	+ 7.4	+ 6.5
Plumbers	35,500	9,220	582	26.0	+ 2.6	+ 5.2
Labourers to						
above	245,110	74,125	2,739	30.2	+ 3.7	+ 5.1
All other occupa-				100000000		
tions	201,780	63,281	2,502	31.4	+ 2.9	+ 6.2
TOTAL	858,170	281,291	12,774	32.8	+ 4.2	+ 5.8
DIVISIONS.						
London	182,790	62,182	106	34.0	+ 5.7	+ 9.9
South-Eastern	137,690	37,576	460	27.3	+ 5.0	+ 9.9
South-Western	105,180	29,652	579	28.2	+ 3.8	+ 7.6
Midlemde	104,260	30,127	2,838	28.9	+ 3.0	+ 4.4
North-Eastern	101,780	36,229	3,818	35.6	+ 3.6	T 4.4
North-Western	103,410	38,992	2,859	37.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.0
Scotland	78,430	25,567	1,682	32.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.7
Wales	26,780	13,462	417	50.3	+ 5.1	+ 5.7
Northern Ireland	17,850	7,504	15	42.0	+ 1.7	+13.6
Great Britain	# = 1		19.7	ole Tuo	William	and
Ireland	858,170	281,291	12,774	32.8	+ 4.2	+ 5.8

# 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 17,569,000 show that in January, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,351,200, as compared with £4,423,400 in December, 1931, and £4,943,700 in January, 1931. Of the total for January, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,750,200; factories and workshops for £190,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £291,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,119,100.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, but short-time working was again reported. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36·8 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 39·7 at 21st December, 1931, and 35·7 at 26th January, 1931.

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

		Number of orkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workped	paid to
000.00 14 <del>50.0</del> 000,0 ]	Week ended 23rd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a
And the continue to	Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Jan., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*
Branches.	at sage	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,590 6,359	+ 1.9	-12·2 - 2·9	2,706 9,697	- 5·2 - 2·3	-16·2 - 7·7
unspecified)	1,648	- 1-2	- 4.0	2,605	-14.3	-15.3
TOTAL	9,597	- 0.2	- 4.8	15,008	- 5.1	-10.8
DISTRICTS.		27			Saleban Malban	PE DOL
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,432 2,165	+ 0.6	- 4·3 - 6·4	10,586 4,422	- 4·7 - 6·2	-12·0 - 7·6
TOTAL	9,597	- 0.2	- 4.8	15,008	- 5.1	-10.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,908 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,242, or about  $47\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd January, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

# PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

February, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during January was

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during January was moderate, and, on the whole, showed some decline compared with the previous month. In many mills full time was worked, but in others there was irregular working and short time.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was moderate generally, though the decline previously noted, continued. Employment was reported as slack or bad in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow; it was worse than during the previous month in each of these centres with the exception of Liverpool. In a number of the smaller towns employment was described as fair. Electrotypers and stereotypers were generally fairly well employed.

In the lithographic printing industry employment declined slightly during the month, and, on the whole, was slack. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow it was reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was bad at Manchester and slack to moderate elsewhere.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 12·0 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 10·0 at 21st December, 1931 and 12·2 at 26th January, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 12·0 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 10·8 at 21st December, 1931 and 10·0 at 26th January, 1931. In the cardboard box, when the page and stationary industries the percentage was 10·7 at paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.7 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 9.4 at 21st December, 1931 and 11.9 at 26th January, 1931.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unem-

the felt are sent that I	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at		Decrea	e (+) or use (-)
	at end of January, 1932.	Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:	SOAT HE	- TO	61019	0.303	FULSE	200
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	33,376	10.5	9.6	6.8	+0.9	+ 3.7
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	13,773	9.3	8.5	7.7	+0.8	+ 1.6
Counties	7,556	8.0	7.1	4.7	+0.9	+ 3.3
Scotland	5,441	13.8	12.1	7.5	+1.7	+ 6.3
Other Districts	9,318	8.2	8.6	4.9	-0.4	+ 3.3
Total	69,464	9.9	9.2	6.6	+0.7	+ 3.3
Lithographic Printing	11,602	12.2	11-1	7.4	+1.1	+ 4.8
Bookbinding Printing and Book-	8,451	12.0	11.6	6.7	+0.4	+ 4.8 + 5.3
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,256	5.3	5.6	3.1	-0.3	+ 2.2

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued to be slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.9\* per cent. were unemployed at 25th January, 1932. On a comparable basis,\* this percentage was greater by 3.9 than at 21st December, 1931, and less by 1.1 than at 26th January, 1931.

London.—Employment was bad and worse than in December, being adversely affected by the lightermen's dispute. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

	Average Da Docks an	aily Numl	oer of La	bourers em arves in L	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.	LI THE	1	200	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	At Wharves making Returns.  58 5,961 7,300 6,433 7,590 7,299  14 5,995 7,202	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.		
Week ended— 2nd Jan., 1932 9th , , , 16th , , , 23rd , , , , 30th , , , ,	3,803 3,722 4,543 4,697 4,641	2,158 1,259 1,754 1,766 1,634	4,981 6,297 6,463	6,433 7,389 7,590	13,261 11,414 13,686 14,053 13,574	
verage for 5 weeks ended 30th Jan., 1932	} 4,281	1,714	5,995	7,202	13,197	
Average for Dec., 1931	4,571	1,884	6,455	8,125	14,580	
Average for Jan., 1931	4,329	1,680	6,009	8,096	14,105	

See footnote on page 63.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 1,058, compared with 1,043 in December, 1931, and with 932 in January, 1931.

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East Coast.—Employment continued generally slack at the North-East Coast ports. Conditions remained moderate at Hull and fair at Yarmouth, Ipswich, Lowestoft and King's Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment during January was moderate, but not so good as in December. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1932, was 11,349, compared with 11,802 in December, 1931, and with 12,077 in January, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,056 in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1932, compared with £26,138 in December, 1931, and with £26,656 in January, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was moderate at Manchester. At the South Wales ports it continued to be slack. It was also slack at Bristol, Avonmouth, Plymouth and other South Western ports, but at Weymouth it improved and was fair. At Southampton it declined and was bad.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment improved at Dundee and was good. It was fair at Grangemouth, moderate at Leith, and bad at Glasgow. At Belfast it remained fair.

# SEAMEN.

DURING January employment continued very slack; the supply of ratings was in excess of requirements at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th January, 1932, was 36.0, compared with 34.7 at 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack, except in the third week when more activity was shown. On the Tyne it improved somewhat up to the middle of the month, after which the demand somewhat up to the middle of the month, after which the demand slackened; on the Tees it was slack throughout the month. At the Hartlepools it was slack, but showed a tendency to improve late in the month; on the Wear the demand improved during the first half of January but declined subsequently, and at the end was slack. At Hull and at Southampton the demand fluctuated, and at the end of January was poor at both ports. At Bristol the demand was quiet, apart from a period of activity about the middle of the month; at Avonmouth it was moderate in the first fortnight and fair thereafter. At Newport the demand was slack generally; at Cardiff it was fairly good in the first half of January but declined substantially thereafter; at Swansea the demand was quiet. apart substantially thereafter; at Swansea the demand was quiet, apart from some increase in activity in the second week. On the Mersey the demand improved during the first fortnight, but showed a substantial decline thereafter. At Manchester the demand varied somewhat, and at the end of the month was fair. The demand on the Clyde was moderate in the first half of January but declined thereafter. At Leith the demand showed a gradual decline, and at the end of January was very slack. At Belfast it was poor throughout the month throughout the month

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 January:—

	Numbe	er of Seamen* sl	nipped in
Principal Ports.	Jan., 1932.	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or (-) on a
1 89 4 7 000 W	1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:			: sie rireime
Liverpool†	7,707	-1,397	- 1,668
Manchester	620	- 80	- 58
London	7,280	- 213	- 1,322
Southampton	5,372	- 737	- 1,461
Tyne Ports	1,554	- 925	- 419
Sunderland	317	+ 55	+ 196
Middlesbrough	140	- 104	- 40
Hull	938	+ 61	+ 137
Bristolt	894	+ 61 + 81	+ 182
Newport, Mon	247	- 187	- 137
Cardiff§	2,017	- 312	+ 864
Swansea	311	- 121	- 177
COTLAND:	S. Charles and The		BULLEY OF
Leith	195	+ 49	- 119
Kirkcaldy, Methil and			113
Grangemouth	185	- 156	- 116
Glasgow	2,517	+ 638	- 7
TORTHERN TRELAND:	201 SE AM 188	The Carles	Took back
Belfast	73	- 296	- 42
TOTAL for above Ports	30,367	- 3,644	- 4,187

that the numbers given are the numbers of separate

Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 25th January, 1932, 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.

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

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

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

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

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 64 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 64.

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.

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 457 of the issue for December, 1931, and a further reference to this subject appears on page 46 of this issue.

It is estimated that at 25th January, 1932, these changes, and It is estimated that at 25th January, 1932, these changes, and certain changes in the method of counting the number of casual dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 65,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it should be observed, differs from the number of persons who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges. The reasons for the difference are explained in the article on page 457 of the issue for December, 1931. Further reference to the effect of the change in relation to dock workers is made in the \* note on page 63.

# NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th JANUARY, 1932.

exempted a speciment in hemotically and the second sections of the		Sayr B &	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	21 200	ТЕМРО	Y UNEMPI RARY STOIND CASUAL	PAGES.
ling til getast best och at abrustant gyllavens, i derbt same battisch och fertificals find viacani'i der tied sent och	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,664	199	6,863	152	244	396	6,816	443	7,259	6,776	443	7,219
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	199,942 4,485 3,139 8,235 1,184	901 1 10 17 2	200,843 4,486 3,149 8,252 1,186	88,200 859 88 2,990 541	500 1  4	88,700 860 88 2,994 541	288,142 5,344 3,227 11,225 1,725	1,401 2 10 21 21 2	289,543 5,346 3,237 11,246 1,727	288,098 5,308 3,225 10,521 1,725	1,401 2 10 20 2	289,499 5,310 3,235 10,541 1,727
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,001 3,957	181 25	3,182 3,982	636 651	10 16	646 667	3,637 4,608	191	3,828 4,649	3,522 4,530	191	3,713 4,571
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,205 4,321 3,276	40 126 153	3,245 4,447 3,429	423 1,123 559	9 16 36	432 1,139 595	3,628 5,444 3,835	49 142 189	3,677 5,586 4,024	3,627 5,393 3,759	49 142 189	3,676 5,535 3,948
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	13,922	1,287	15,209	3,643	512	4,155	17,565	1,799	19,364	17,170	1,799	18,969
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,962	7,260	13,222	6,013	9,750	15,763	11,975	17,010	28,985	11,956	17,007	28,963
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,908 3,588	690 237	4,598 3,825	1,093 1,096	218 - 40	1,311 1,136	5,001 4,684	908 277	5,909 4, <del>96</del> 1	4,979 4,684	908 277	5,887 4,961
Chemicals etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White	15,051 1,329	1,770 478	16,821 1,807	1,245 268	202 49	1,447 317	16,296 1,597	1,972 527	18,268 2,124	16,225 1,597	1,969 527	18,194 2,124
Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,716	438	2,154	166	45	211	1,882	483	2,365	1,881	483	2,364
etc	7,204	1,606	8,810	1,241	450	1,691	8,445	2,056	10,501	8,371	2,030	10,401
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)  Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	7,231	31	7,262	1,075	13	1,088	8,306	44	8,350	8,298	44	8,342
Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	41,671 7,266 3,507 6,007 3,066	422 400 247 171 506	42,093 7,666 3,754 6,178 3,572	37,150 2,234 3,533 7,073 2,550	121 50 325 49 143	37,271 2,284 3,858 7,122 2,693	78,821 9,500 7,040 13,680 5,616	543 450 572 220 649	79,364 9,950 7,612 13,300 6,265	78,811 9,454 7,040 13,080 5,615	543 448 572 220 648	79,354 9,902 7,612 13,300 6,263
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	118,555 10,653 24,203 7,072	4,538 1,803 136 110	123,093 12,456 24,339 7,182	36,534 3,329 3,506 2,276	2,277 506 63 30	38,811 3,835 3,569 2,306	155,089 13,982 27,709 9,348	6,815 2,309 199 140	161,904 16,291 27,908 9,488	153,059 13,874 24,702 9,292	6,800 2,306 199 140	159,859 16,180 24,901 9,432
Gonstruction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and	42,035 3,528	2,877 229	44,912 3,757	11,500 477	611 39	12,111 516	53,535 4,005	3,488 268	57,023 4,273	53,160 3,929	3,476 268	56,636 4,197
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	10,182	130	10,312	2,271	16	2,287	12,453	146	12,599	12,447	146	12,593
The second second	. Charle	1 1579 1911	t personales	To be a la				SAU 100 34	variot est			

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1932.

			GREAT ]	BRITAIN A	ND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
	WHOL	LY UNEMP						7.7		WHOLI	Y UNEMP	LOYED.
INDUSTRY.		uding Cast		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	RARY STOIL	PAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	111,754	629	112,383	4,998	115	5,113	116,752	744	117,496	109,634	697	110,331
Metal Trades:  Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	15,932	1,152	17,084	7,844	528	9 370	99 776	1.000	95 450	07.000		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	3,407 9,021	93 4,299	3,500 13,320	308 1,314	710	8,372 310 2,024	23,776 3,715 10,335	1,680 95 5,009	25,456 3,810 15,344	23,609 3,590 10,286	1,680 94 5,007	25,289 3,684 15,293
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	5,631 2,598 3,184	1,886 2,005 1,389	7,517 4,603 4,573	3,907 1,688 1,189	986 719 425	4,893 2,407 1,614	9,538 4,286 4,373	2,872 2,724 1,814	12,410 7,010 6,187	9,532 4,286 4,361	2,871 2,724 1,814	12,403 7,010 6,175
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	1,451 3,536	2,484	1,493 6,020	291 1,986	1,478	296 3,464	1,742 5,522	3,962	1,789 9,484	1,736 5,498	47 3,961	1,783 9,459
specified	21,807	9,897	31,704	8,051	3,556	11,607	29,858	13,453	43,311	29,661	13,443	43,104
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	37,103 9,895	73,409 9,333	110,512 19,228	16,672 9,422	27,937 13,171	44,609 22,593	53,775 19,317	101,346 22,504	155,121 41,821	53,764 19,209	101,334 22,422	155,098 41,631
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	3,320 2,841	2,704 1,727	6,024 4,568	1,368 469	3,353 626	4,721 1,095	4,688 3,310	6,057 2,353	10,745 5,663	4,685 3,293	6,053 2,348	10,738
Idnen	5,265 4,004 1,272	6,815 8,915 2,091	12,080 12,919 3,363	885 452 311	1,572 1,247 892	2,457 1,699 1,203	6,150 4,456 1,583	8,387 10,162 2,983	14,537 14,618	1,163 4,456	2,534 10,162	5,641 3,697 14,618
Hosiery	1,776 569 651	5,805 676 1,017	7,581 1,245 1,668	1,404 490 603	4,951 600	6,355 1,090	3,180 1,059	10,756 1,276	4,566 13,936 2,335	1,418 3,159 1,059	2,707 10,674 1,276	4,125 13,833 2,335
Textiles not separately specified TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc.	1,874 12,927	3,573 5,217	5,447 18,144	768 11,353	775 1,746 3,595	1,378 2,514 14,948	1,254 2,642 24,280	1,792 5,319 8,812	3,046 7,961 33,092	1,254 2,429 23,152	1,792 4,537 7,309	3,046 6,966 30,461
Leather and Leather Goods :- Tanning, Currying and Dressing	4,560	1,392	5,952	1,225	370	1,595	5,785	1,762	7 547		-4.35	of the season
Leather Goods	2,153	1,523	3,676	479	872	1,351	2,632	2,395	7,547 5,027	5,782 2,607	1,762 2,379	7,544 4,986
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	13,160 1,385	13,031 9,968	26,191 11,353	2,487 87	11,505 3,449	13,992 3,536	15,647 1,472	24,536 13,417	40,183 14,889	14,832 1,454	24,065 12,942	38,897 14,396
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	1,720 972	2,005 7,333	3,725 8,305	707 88	1,250 3,811	1,957 3,899	2,427 1,060	3,255 11,144	5,682 12,204	2,426 872	3,253 6,242	5,679 7,114
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,087 10,649	1,046 3,397	2,133 14,046	7,694	424 3,609	640 11,303	1,303 18,343	1,470 7,006	2,773 25,349	1,299 17,976	1,466 6,991	2,765 24,967
Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	13,532	6,135	19,667	714	596	1,310	14,246	6,731	20,977	13,582	6,622	20,204
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,585 4,005	5,023	2,841 9,028	392 844	25 3,531	417	2,977 4,849	281 8,554	3,258 13,403	2,884 4,788	263	3,147
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	9,877 11,204	10,708 3,946	20,585 15,150	517 1,010	945 859	1,462 1,869	10,394 12,214	11,653	22,047 17,019	10,243	8,544 11,532	13,332 21,775
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,315	3,129	4,444	154	768	922	1,469	4,805 3,897	5,366	11,806 1,394	4,773 3,765	16,579 5,159
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	11,574 2,648	283 315	11,857 2,963	1,304 558	35 74	1,339 632	12,878 3,206	318 389	13,196 3,595	12,568 3,176	314 389	12,882 3,565
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately Specified	21,874	2,716 669	24,590 4,418	3,038	951 283	3,989	24,912	3,667 952	28,579 5,569	24,599 4,463	3,616	28,215
Printing and Paper Trades :	7.014	053	-					332		4,405	934	5,591
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	3,214 2,193	951 3,096	4,165 5,288	1,854 233	1,121	2,675 1,354	5,068 2,425	1,772 4,217	6,840	5,048 2,331	1,767 4,057	6,815 6,388
Stationervand Typewriting Requisites	440 359	266 331	706 690	237 86	110	347 170	677 445	376 415	1,053	676 445	375 415	1,051
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-	20,621	9,543	30,164	1,310	2,045	3,355	21,931	11,588	33,519	21,644	11,292	32,936
Bullding	267,980	537	268,517	12,749	25	12,774	280,729	562	281,291	273,233	-	077 897
Public Works Contracting, etc  Other Manufacturing Industries:—	100,692	78	100,770	2,428	1	2,429	103,120	79	103,199	100,344	554 79	273,787 100,423
Rubber Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms	7,350 1,894 1,782	4,165 333 450	11,515 2,227 2,232	1,324 596	1,081	2,405 651	8,674 2,490	5,246 388	13,920 2,878	8,664 2,482	5,244 388	13,908 2,870
ments and Apparetus	1,831	587	2,418	235 546	314	454 860	2,017	901	2,686 3,278	1,981 2,373	668	2,649 3,272
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	4,486 1,256	689 716	5,175 1,972	651 292	110 198	761 490	5,137 1,548	799 914	5,936 2,462	5,130 1,547	799 914	5,929 2,461
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply industries	17,787	273	18,060	794	35	829	18,581	308	18,889	18,193	306	18,499
Transport and Communication:  Rallway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	19,643 10,329	590 712	20,233 11,041	1,400 451	10 15	1,410	21,043	600	21,643	20,784	592	21,376
specified	43,902	683	44,585	2,433	12	2,445	10,780	727 695	11,507 47,030	10,513 45,379	721 690	11,234 46,069
Service*	55,275 55,583	1,015	57,290 55,801	1,056	71 59	755	56,959 56,639	1,086	58,045 56,916	55,980 55,434	1,077	57,057 55,710
Storage not separately specified  Distributive Trades	3,208	164	3,372	159	49	208	3,367	213	3,580	3,329	213	3,542
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	169,648	72,011	241,659	6,838	6,911	13,749	176,486	78,922	255,408	170,664	77,201	247,865
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-	12,670	2,600	15,270	194	35	229	12,864	2,635	15,499	12,694	2,606	15,300
National Government	13,602 59,066	1,577 1,361	15,179 60,427	413 2,060	86 75	499 2,135	14,015 61,126	1,663 1,436	15,678 62,562	13,566 59,082	1,598 1,415	15,164 60,497
Entertainments	6,498 15,528	2,426 5,468	8,924 20,996	286 391	72 195	358 586	6,784 15,919	1,436 2,498 5,663	9,282 21,582	6,599 15,434	2,452 5,591	9,051 21,025
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately Specified	30,668 3,989	46,052 9,170	76,720 13,159	367 329	1,021 2,170	1,388 2,499	31,035 4,318	47,073 11,340	78,108 15,658	30,287 4,231	46,472 11,053	76,759 15,284
Tomes	50,160	3,343	53,503	1,359	650	2,009	51,519	3,993	55,512	49,809	3,951	53,760
10TAL	1,939,585	414,459	2,354,044	364,405	136,341	500,746	2,303,990	550,800	2,854,790†	2,251,969	532,303	2,784,272

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on page 63.

<sup>†</sup> Including 103,192 Casuals (Males, 101,537; Females, 1,655).

62	THE	MIN	ISTR		OF		RO				TE.		rep	ruar	y, 18	132.
CERRAL PROCESS CALL.		.00	er Treu	6	REAT ]	BRITAI	N AND	North	ERN I	RELANI	).					GREAT
TATOSTREET TIME TO SERVICE THE TATOSTREET SERVICE SERV	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		RCENTA	11	EMPLO	YED AT	25TH	JANUA	RY, 19	32.	DECR	EASE (+	-) IN	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.		ULY, 193		Un (i	Wholly Employ ncludin Casuals)	ED g		EMPORA TOPPAGE			TOTAL.		L	AL PER AGES A PARED	8	CENTAGE AT 25TH JAN.,
DANIE WALL STORE PONTS	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21st Dec., 1931.	26TH JAN., 1931.	27TH JAN., 1930.	1932,
Fishing	29,800	950	30,750	22.4	20.9	22.3	0.5	25.7	1.3	22.9	46.6	23-6	- 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.2	23.6
Mining:  Coal Mining Mining, etc.  Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.  Lead, Tin and Copper Mining  Stone Quarrying and Mining  Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,041,120 12,860 4,830 46,020 10,340	5,750 20 40 410 10	1,046,870 12,880 4,870 46,430 10,350	19·2 34·9 65·0 17·9 11·4	15·7 5·0 25·0 4·1 20·0	19·2 34·8 64·7 17·8 11·5	8·5 6·7 1·8 6·5 5·3	8·7 5·0 1·0	8·5 6·7 1·8 6·4 5·2	27·7 41·6 66·8 24·4 16·7	24·4 10·0 25·0 5·1 20·0	27·7 41·5 66·5 24·2 16·7	+ 1.3	+ 8·2 + 8·8 + 2·4 + 5·2 -17·6	+14·8 +32·6 +41·6 +11·2 + 6·4	27·7 41·4 66·6 23·7 16·7
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	14,220 16,770	1,650 250	15,870 17,020	21.1	11·0 10·0	20.1	4.5	0·6 6·4	4.0	25·6 27·5	11·6 16·4	24·1 27·3	+ 1·1 + 2·0	+ 7.1 + 7.9	+11.9	24·1 27·1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,410 18,070 17,050	120 1,560 870	11,530 19,630 17,920	28·1 23·9 19·2	33·3 8·1 17·6	28·1 22·7 19·1	3·7 6·2 3·3	7·5 1·0 4·1	3·8 5·8 3·4	31·8 30·1 22·5	40·8 9·1 21·7	31·9 28·5 22·5		+ 2·9 + 5·5 - 0·4	+21·4 +11·5 + 9·4	31·9 28·4 22·6
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	80,220	7,400	87,620	00000	17.4	17.4	4·5 17·0	6.9	4.7	21.9	24.3	22·1 36·8	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.4	21.9
Glass Trades:  Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)  Glass Bottles	35,310 21,000 16,680	6,470 2,260	78,710 27,470 18,940	18.6	16·7 10·7 10·5	16·8 16·7 20·2	5.2	3.3	4.8	23.8	14·0 12·3				+10·7 + 9·2	21.5
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	73,510 11,320 15,310	25,430 5,430 5,200	98,940 16,750 20,510	20·5 11·7 11·2	7·0 8·8 8·4	17·0 10·8 10·5	1·7 2·4 1·1	0·8 0·9 0·9	1·5 1·9 1·0	22·2 14·1 12·3	7·8 9·7 9·3	18-5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8 - 1.3 - 0.6 + 2.5	+10.6	18·5 12·7 11·5 13·5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc  Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	54,760	22,910	19,480		7.0	37.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	15.4	9.0				+ 5.9	42.8
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	165,080	4,270	169.350	25.2	9.9	24.9	22.5	2.8	22.0	47.7	12.7	46.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	+23.2	46.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	34,720 26,950 28,050 18,710	3,470 3,440 1,770 4,060	38,190 30,390 29,820 22,770	20·9 13·0 21·4	11.5 7.2 9.7 12.5	20·1 12·4 20·7 15·7	6·5 13·1 25·2 13·6	1.5 9.4 2.7 3.5	6·0 12·6 23·9	27·4 26·1 46·6 30·0	13·0 16·6 12·4 16·0	26·1 25·0 44·6 27·5	+ 1.4	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 1.1 \\     -20.4 \\     + 9.3 \\     - 2.5   \end{array} $	+16.3 $-2.7$	26·1 25·0 44·6 27·5
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	528,910 71,960 54,180 28,310	20,510 1,060	576,380 92,470 55,240 29,580	14.8	9·6 8·8 12·8 8·7	21·4 13·5 44·1 24·3	6·9 4·6 6·4 8·0	4·8 2·5 6·0 2·3	6·7 4·1 6·4 7·8	29·3 19·4 51·1 33·0	14·4 11·3 18·8 11·0	17·6 50·5	+ 2.5	+ 3·2 + 3·7 +16·7 + 5·1		17·6 49·4
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	225,710 15,850	2,480	251,320 18,330	18·6 22·3	11·2 9·2	17·9 20·5	5·1 3·0	2.4	4.8 2.8	23·7 25·3	13·6 10·8	23.3	+ 2.6	H 152.55	THE NAME OF THE OWNER,	23.3
Shiphuilding and Ship Repairing	49,990 192,400	120000	51,550 195,390	(C) (A)	8.3	57.5	2.6	3.9	2.6	24·9 60·7	9-4	A POR	192000	+ 2.2	BEE S	O SERVICE
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,930 8,470 22,390	11,080 11,830 10,670 700 19,710	92,440 22,460 108,340 34,580 26,250 27,600 9,170 42,100	24·0 18·0 18·8 17·1 15·8	12.5 5.5 9.9 17.0 16.9 13.0 6.0 12.6	18.5 15.6 12.3 21.7 17.5 16.6 16.3 14.3	9.5 1.5 2.0 16.6 11.7 7.0 3.5 8.9	0·2 1·6 8·9 6·1 4·0 0·7	9·0 1·4 1·9 14·2 9·2 5·8 3·2 8·2	28·6 17·9 15·9 40·6 29·7 25·8 20·6 24·7	18·2 5·7 11·5 25·9 23·0 17·0 6·7 20·1	10 JUNE 18 1	+ 3·1 + 1·9 + 1·9 + 5·2 + 0·5 + 1·4 + 3·8	+ 2.5 +13.4 + 1.3 - 0.9 - 6.9 + 0.3 + 5.5 + 3.1 + 0.6	+ 9.5 + 7.8 +16.0 +16.1 +12.8 +13.6 +13.3	16·7 14·1 35·9 26·7 22·4 19·6 22·6
Textile Trades :-	190,640	000 000	206,330		12.6	15.4	8.7	7.8	8-1	28.2	28.2		+ 0.8			
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	95,570 15,800	143,300	238,870	10-4	6·5 9·3	8.1	9.8	9.2	9.4	20.2	15·7 20·7 17·9	17.5	+ 0.9	-13·8 -10·8	- 3.0	17.5
Linen	23,730 6,300 10,030	54,140 27,770 13,020 88,510 10,900 16,260	27,490 78,210 40,150 19,840 112,240 17,200 26,290	21·9 32·3 18·7 7·5 9·0 6·5	13·1 12·6 32·1 16·1 6·6 6·2 6·3	16.6 15.4 32.2 17.0 6.8 7.2 6.3	3·3 3·7 4·5 5·9 7·8 6·0	2·9 4·5 6·8 5·6 5·5 4·7	4·0 3·2 4·2 6·0 5·6 6·4 5·3	23·1 25·6 36·0 23·2 13·4 16·8 12·5	15·5 36·6 22·9 12·2 11·7 11·0	18·6 36·4 23·0 12·4 13·6 11·6	- 1·2 - 0·2 - 0·2 + 1·7 - 0·7 + 0·6	-19·5 -16·2 - 0·9 - 7·6 - 9·0 -16·4	+ 4.3 +18.4 +10.8 + 3.3 + 1.9 + 3.1	26·0 36·4 36·4 12·4 13·6 11·6
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.  Leather and Leather Goods:  Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods		33,780	47,180 115,000 41,630	15.9	10·8 15·4 13·8 11·0	11·5 15·8 14·3 14·8	5·4 14·0 3·9 4·3		5·4 13·0 3·8 5·5	18·7 29·9 18·4 24·0	16·1 26·1 17·4 17·3	28.8	+ 0.4 + 2.3 + 3.4	- 9·3 - 1·5	+ 6.3	28.7
Clothing Trades :-	69,580	TOUGH	24,820		9-1	12.3	3.6		6.6	22.5	17-1	18-9	+ 1.4	_ 1.5	+ 6.0	18.7
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,240 8,170	22,340 80,080 19,260	103,520 36,130 88,320 27,430	13·1 12·5 11·8	10·7 9·0 9·2 5·4	11·0 10·3 9·4 7·8	0·8 5·1 1·1 2·6	3·7 5·6 4·7	3·4 5·4 4·4	13·9 17·6 12·9	14·4 14·6 13·9	14·4 15·7 13·8	+ 1·5 - 4·8 + 0·4 + 0·2	+3.1 $-0.7$ $-2.7$	+ 6.5 + 5.5	14·1 5 15·7 10·2 10·1
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	358.85	53,580	137,840	12.6	6.3	10.2	9.2	6.8	8.2	21.8	13.1	18.4	- 1.1	- 2.9	+ 6.1	18.3
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	94,100 24,640 23,630	3,680	155,760 28,320	10.5	9.9	12.6	1.6		1.5	1		11.5	+ 1.1		+ 4.2	11.5
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	58,730 86,330 15,590	60,490 26,140	71,290 119,220 112,470 47,590	16·8 13·0		17·3 13·5	3·6 0·9 1·1 1·0	1.6	1.2	17.7	19-3	18-5	- 0.4	+ 0.8 + 0.6 + 2.3 - 1.7	+ 6.4	18.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	54,270 10 680 108,530	2,090 23,490	12,770	24.8	11.6	23.2		3.5	5.0	30.0	15.6	2 23·1 2 28·2 3 21·6 4 23·1	+ 3·0 + 3·0 + 4·1 + 3·1	+ 3·2 + 2·5 + 2·5 + 2·5 + 3·6	2 +11·2 5 +13·6 1 +12· 5 +11·	28.3
	* For 274	1		1		J.		1	1	1 200	des	1	1		1	al appropriate

<sup>•</sup> For 27th January 1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

HE REGISTERS IN	ESTIM	ATED NU	MBER OF	PE	RCENT	AGES U	NEMPL	OYED A	T 25TH	I JANU	JARY, 1	932.	INCR	EASE (	+) OR	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSU.	RED PERS JULY, 193	SONS AT	Un (	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). Temporary Stoppages.		100	TOTAL	A :	Ton	REASE (PAL PER PARED	CEN-	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES			
274) Jarusey, 1932 or or of the Shortest Street, Glasgov, s. Mechanica areas	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	21st Dec., 1931.	26TH JAN., 1931.	27TH JAN., 1930.	25TH JAN., 1932.
Printing and Paper Trades:  Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	41,380	15,710	57,090	7.8	6.1	7.3	4.4	5.2	4.7	12.2	11.3	12.0	+ 2.0	- 0.2	+ 7.3	12.0
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	20,870		61,830 6,500	10·5 10·1	7·6 12·5	8.6	1.1 5.4	2·7 5·2	2·1 5·3	11·6 15·5	10·3 17·7	10·7 16·2	+ 1·3 + 6·4	- 1·2 + 4·8	+ 5·3 +10·2	10·5 16·2
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,740	3,710 97,530	6,450 278,970	13·1 11·4	8.9	10.7	3:1	2.3	2.6	16·2 12·1	11·2 11·9	13.3	+ 2·5 + 1·2	+ 2.2	+ 8·2 + 6·1	13.4
Building and Public Works Contract-	135 31			107 - 10	OK.	TE AV	2 0	N. S. C.			110	12.0		7 2 0	T 0.1	12.0
ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	848,250 269,330	9,920 1,300	858,170 270,630	31·6 37·4	5·4 6·0	31·3 37·2	1.5	0·3 0·1	1·5 0·9	33·1 38·3	5·7 6·1	32·8 38·1	+ 4·2 + 2·5	+ 5·8 + 4·3	+14·3 +11·0	32·6 38·1
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	39,190 11,580 6,470	28,140 2,170 4,990	67,330 13,750 11,460	18·8 16·4 27·5	14·8 15·3 9·0	17·1 16·2 19·5	3·3 5·1 3·7	3·8 2·6 4·4	3·6 4·7 3·9	22·1 21·5 31·2	18·6 17·9 13·4	20.9	- 0·2 + 1·6 + 4·1	-13.1	+ 9·9 +14·8 + 9·6	20·7 20·9 23·4
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,600 17,500 7,070	9,430 7,240 6,990	26,030 24,740 14,060	11·0 25·6 17·8	6·2 9·5 10·2	9·3 20·9 14·0	3·3 3·8 4·1	3·4 1·5 2·9	3·3 3·1 3·5	14·3 29·4 21·9	9·6 11·0 13·1	12·6 24·0 17·5	+ 2·2 + 6·2 + 2·9	+ 3·9 + 4·9 + 0·6	+ 8·8 +15·0 + 9·0	12·6 24·0 17·5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,290	7,580	173,870	10.7	3.6	10.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	11.2	4.1	889.2	+ 1.0		ban (	10.8
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service  Road Transport not separately	132,560 166,370	7,460 7,490	140,020 173,860	14·8 6·2	7·9 9·5	14·4 6·4	1·1 0·3	0·1 0·2	1·1 0·2	15·9 6·5	8·0 9·7	15.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.4		15·4 6·6
specified	195,960 154,860	9,430 6,570	205,390 161,430	22·4 36·3	7·2 15·4	21·7 35·5	1·3 0·5	0·2 1·1	1·2 0·5	23.7	7·4 16·5	22.9	+ 2·0 + 1·3	+ 2·0 + 1·3	+ 8·2 +14·9	22·8 36·1
Service* Transport, Communication and	170,740	2,350	173,090	32.6	9.3	32.3	0.6	2.5	0.6	33.2	11-8	32.9	D. Y	COM	11.00	33.0
Storage not separately specified	16,290	2,040	18,330	19.7	8.0	18.4	1.0	2.4	1.1	20.7	10.4	19.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	19.5
Distributive Trades	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	14.9	9.8	12.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	15.5	10.7	13.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 5.8	13.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	160,480	75,170	235,650	7.9	3.5	6-5	0.1	0.0	0.1	8-0	3.5	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.4	6.6
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	99,200 310,410 76,180 60,950	22,200 21,510 56,970 31,660	121,400 331,920 133,150 92,610	13·7 19·0 8·5 25·5	7·1 6·3 4·3 17·3	12·5 18·2 6·7 22·7	0·4 0·7 0·4 0·6	0·4 0·4 0·1 0·6	0·4 0·7 0·3 0·6	14·1 19·7 8·9 26·1	7·5 6·7 4·4 17·9	200000000	+ 1.6 + 1.2 + 0.8	+ 2·2 + 4·3 + 1·3	+ 4.6 + 7.4 + 3.2 + 8.6	12·8 18·6 6·9 23·1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	135,810 31,310	248,480 117,670	384,290 148,980	22.6	18.5	20.0	0·3 1·1	0·4 1·8	0·3 1·7	22.9	18.9	20.3	- 0.6		+ 7.6	20.3
specified	106,240	36,790	143,030	47-2	9.1	37-4	1.3	1.8	1.4	48-5			+ 4-7		202	38-3
TOTAL	9,187,000	3,583,000	12,770,000	21.1	11.6	18-4	4-0	3-8	4-0	25-1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	22-4		+ 0.9		22.3

<sup>\*</sup> Before 25th January, 1932, certain classes of registered dock workers were included in the figures if they proved unemployment on any one of three consecutive days (Monday to Wednesday). As from the date referred to, the basis on which such workers are counted has been brought into line with that the number of dock workers counted as unemployed at 25th January by about 11,000. On the new basis the percentage rate of unemployment in dock, 17.3 than at 27th January, 1930.

# NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Male	es.			Fema	les.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total,	porarily Stop-	cent-	Unem-	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	6,664	0.3	1 152	0.0	199	0.0	244	00
Mining	223,943						531	
Non-Metalliferous	100 PM 100 PM	CALS:	00,000	43.0	1,131	0.3	551	0.4
Mining Products	10,802	0.6	2,105	0.6	319	0.1	61	00
DICK. Tile etc	13,922		3,643					
rutterv	5,962		6,013			1.8		0.4
Glass Trades	7,496			0.6	927	0.2		
Chemicals etc	25,300	1.3	2,920				746	0.2
moual Wanniacture	68,748		53,615	14.7			701	0.5
Lugineering	160,483		45,645				2,876	0.5
Vehicles	55,745		14,248				666	
Shipbuilding and			- 1,5 10	0 3	3,230	0.0	000	0-5
Ship Repairing	111,754	5.8	4,998	1.4	629	0.2	115	0.1
MUCUAL TRACE	66,567	3.4	26,578				8,409	
Textile Trades	81,497	4.2	44,197	12.1	121,282		60,465	6.2
Leather	6,713	0.3	1,704			0.7	1,242	
Boots, Shoes, Slip-		1130		0 0	2,313	0.1	1,444	0.9
DELK SIDG CHOOL	10,649	0.6	7,694	2.1	3 307	0.8	3,609	0.0
Cluthing Trades	18,324	0.9	3,585	1.0	33,383		20,439	2.6
Loud, Dilling and		0.87872	0,000	-	00,000	0.1	20,439	15.0
	42,518	2.2	3,631	1.0	29,197	7.0	6,724	4.9
Sawmilling, Furni-		SOLES	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		23,131	1.0	0,124	4.9
		600000	684//988					
WORK	39,845	2.1	5,768	1.6	7 007	1.0	1,343	10
Printing and Paper	26,826	1.4	3,720	1.0	14,187	3.4		1.0
		390 51 21	0,120	1.0	14,101	2.4	4,181	2.1
HU WOTKS Con-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3000						
· viacinio	368,672	19-0	15,177	4.2	CIE	0.1	00	
Other Manufactur-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		10,111	4.4	913	0.1	26	0.0
THE Indition	18,599	1.0	3,644	1.0	6,940	1.7	1,977	
was, Water and			0,011	1	0,540		1,911	1.4
THE CHIEF SHE		24.5						
	17,787	0.9	794	0-2	273	0.1	35	
whollite and			134	0.4	213	0.1	35	0.0
(inmminate	188,940	9.7	6,183	1.7	3,382	0.8	216	0.0
LOUITINITATIVA TO A	169,648	8-7	6,838	1.9	72,011	17.4	6,911	0·2 5·1
	THE STATE OF	THE REAL PROPERTY.	0,000	- 0	12,011		0,511	9.1
	12,670	0.7	194	0-1	2,600	0.6	35	0.0
Miscellaneous	179,511	9.3	5,205	1.4	69,397	16.7	4,269	3.1
Then,	Comment of the State of the Sta			14 500	THE THE PARTY OF	COCCUSION .	Maria Salas	2000
TOTAL 1	,939,585 1	100-0	364.405	100-0	414 459	100.0	136 341 1	00.0
				31			200,011/1	00-0

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

Industry.	Numbers	(+) or Decre recorded as U Jan., 1932, as h 21st Dec., 1	nomplowed
ED AND PILLED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tin Plates Hotel, etc., Service Pottery, Earthenware, etc	- 3,234	- 249	- 3,483
	+ 1,293	- 3,608	- 2,315
	+ 47	- 2,325	- 2,278
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Shipping Service Woollen and Worsted Electrical Engineering	+ 819 + 2,138 + 1,678 + 2,282	+ 1,208 - 83 + 503	+ 2,027 + 2,055 + 2,181
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Railway Service Metal Industries not separately specified	+ 2,282	+ 46	+ 2,328
	+ 2,630	- 135	+ 2,495
	+ 2,682	- 30	+ 2,652
	+ 3,072	- 412	+ 2,660
Tailoring Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	+ 1,516	+ 1,380	+ 2,896
	+ 2,976	- 62	+ 2,914
	+ 1,949	+ 1,453	+ 3,402
Local Government  Road Transport not separately specified  Cotton  Furniture Making, Upholstering,	+ 3,545	+ 107	+ 3,652
	+ 4,143	- 66	+ 4,077
	+ 2,316	+ 2,248	+ 4,564
etc. Public Works Contracting, etc General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Distributive Trades Coal Mining	+ 5,438 + 6,721 + 6,208 + 16,330 + 32,152	+ 868 + 15 + 1,001 + 11,742	+ 6,306 + 6,736 + 7,209 + 28,072
Building  Net Variation for above Industries	+ 32,152	+ 158	+ 32,310
	+ 35,582	+ 36	+ 35,618
	+ 132,283	+ 13,795	+ 146,078
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 171,647	+ 12,326	+ 183,973

Area.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
in total as
compared with

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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On page 60 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th January, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,898,454	25,561	305,743	14,719	2,244,477
2. Claims under consideration 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit	58,214	2,731	16,852	1,540	79,337
or transitional pay- ments	159,594	15,683	87,649	11,241	274,167
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file	35,746 82,575	32,535 4,481	30,683 89,102	31,466 4,843	130,430 181,001
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes	4,651	25	590	24	5,290
Persons on Register (lines 1-4)	2,152,008	76,510	440,927	58,966	2,728,411
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	2,203,488	48,481	499,936	32,367	2,784,272

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

	4 11 4 2	25th Janua	гу, 1932.	2.0	21st Dec. 1931.		
	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally	Total.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.		
19 19		Great B	ritain.				
Men Boys Women Girls	1,699,758 66,501 313,686 51,353	353,334 9,847 125,637 7,590	98,916 162 1,604 23	2,152,008 76,510 440,927 58,966	2,005,810 59,783 403,340 40,988		
Total	2,131,298	496,408	100,705	2,728,411	2,509,921		
	Grea	t Britain and	Northern I	reland.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,743,432 67,589 326,105 51,858	355,257 9,874 128,745 7,680	101,330 164 1,619 23	2,200,019 77,627 456,469 59,561	2,052,351 60,848 418,810 41,543		
Total	2,188,984	501,556	103,136	2,793,676	2,573,552		

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

515,4 -		oth Decemb th January,			th Decemb	
		Vacancie	s Filled.†		Vacancie	es Filled.†
1070 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0	Applications from Employers.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Applications from Employers.	Number,	Per cent. of Vacancies notified.
Men Boys Women Girls	1,377,048 190,363 556,149 189,851	1,329,052 166,427 468,089 163,555	+ 163,817 - 5,227 + 35,684 + 6,057	174,234 19,563 56,737 21,922	171,724 17,410 48,654 19,169	98·6 89·0 85·8 87·4
TOTAL	2,313,411	2,127,123	+ 200,331	272,456	256,957	94.3

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 25th January, 1932. 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 25th January, 1932.

Men. Wo- Juven- iles. Total. 21st Dec., 26th Jan., 1931.

	s il see il s	Men.	Boys.	women.	GIFIS.	10041.	A CONTRACTOR OF					022	
1. Claims ad	mitted	1,898,454	25,561	305,743	14,719	2,244,477	London Division South-Eastern	259,757	54,843	16,987	331,587 +	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	der consider-	58,214	2,731	16,852	1,540	79,337	Division Brighton	134,076	18,852 1,151	8,970 554	161,898 + 6,197 +	24,324 - 1,077 -	+ 37,384 + 1,025
3. Insured	persons not to benefit						Chatham Ipswich	5,230 4,457	708	743 351	6,681 + 5,222 +	93 -	+ 1,553
	itional pay-	159,594	15,683	87,649	11,241	274,167	Norwich Rest of Division	6,065 113,832	1,141 15,438	7,068	7,460 + 136,338 +	372 - 21,742 -	- 230
4. Uninsured	l persons on		32,535	30,683	31,466	130,430	South-Western	135,293	19,257	8,134	162,684 +		SECTION S.
Register 5. Two mon		35,746 82,575	4,481	89,102	4,843	181,001	Division Bristol	21,303	4,676	1,827	27,806 +	3,125 - 1.101 -	+ 2,229
Schemes	yed—Special	4,651	25	590	24	5,290	Plymouth Portsmouth	8,507 9,194	1,601	499 883	10,607 + 11,346 +	1,369 -	+ 1,845 + 1,658
Persons (lines 1-	on Register 4)	2,152,008	76,510	440,927	58,966	2,728,411	Reading Southampton	3,071 12,249	363 1,090	331 831	3,765 + 14,170 +		+ 840 + 4,146
Books I.d. 1-3, 5 an	odged (lines nd 6)	2,203,488	48,481	499,936	32,367	2,784,272	Swindon Rest of Division	2,565 78,404	9,926	194 3,569	3,091 + 91,899 +	260 - 9,700 -	+ 1,266 + 17,458
gas \$4	BUT BEFORE					1	Midlands Division Birmingham	282,254 47,539	70,115	15,702 2,421	368,071 + 62,523 +	4,853 -	+ 2,082
							Coventry Cradley Heath	10,588 7,349	2,154	466 268	13,208 + 9,023 +	1,109 -	+ 3,374
	0 / 4-6 3 1						Derby	7,218 9,285	1,036	489 148	8,743 + 12,614 +	640 - 1,724 -	- 2,744 - 2,987
NITIME	BERS (	N TI	HE R	REGIS	TER	S OF	Northampton	4,944	1,433 2,446	277 530	6,654 — 16,936 +	1,270 -	- 493 - 2,657
							Smethwick	5,588 21,905	1,147	251 1,882	6,986 + 37,792 -	736 -	- 688
E	MPLOY	MENI	EA	CHAN	MGES		Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	7,452	1,895	674	10,021 + 6,305 +	1,485 -	- 596
ANA	LYSIS OF FI				1932, A	ND	West Bromwich Wolverhampton	11,288	2,108	717	14,113 + 163,153 +	1.147 -	+ 1,369
		21st DECE	EMBER, I	931.			Rest of Division North-Eastern	130,085	25,783	7,285	F13 (4) 12 (2)		+ 12,206
3.0	4 4-2-4-3	25th Jar	nuary, 193	2.	210	21st Dec.,	Division Barnsley	7,396	61,295 781	28,123 452	549,913 + 8,629 -	320 -	+ 14,739 + 1,296
						1931.	Bradford Darlington	15,818 5,608	4,119 416	458 409	20,395 + 6,433 +	169 -	- 13,037 + 1,198
1 6 4 1 1 h		ormally in mployment.	Perso				Dewsbury Doncaster	2,603 7,344	1,277	389 629	4,269 + 8,610 +	2,129 -	- 1,954 + 2,529
14.	Itegular 14	inprojencia.	norma in Cas	ual T	otal.	Total.	Gateshead Grimsby	11,093 5,002	1,553 713	1,052	13,698 + 6,221 +	745 -	+ 1,024 + 728
	Wholly	Temporari	ly Employmen				Halifax Hartlepools	4,890	1,867	111 698	6,868 + 12,331 +	895 - 727 -	- 2,812 + 55
	Unemployed	. Stopped.					Huddersfield Hull	5,997 16,523	2,900 1,782	446 922	9,343 + 19,227 +	1,484 -	- 3,068
		Great	Britain.				Leeds Lincoln	26,663 5,406	7,505 475	876 479	35,044 + 6,360 +	2,281	- 3,734
Men	1,699,758	353,334	98,9	16 2,15	2,008	2,005,810	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	19,287	1,199	1,237	21,723 +		
Boys Women	66,501 313,686	9,847	1		6,510 0,927	59,783 403,340	Tyne Rotherham	24,118 7,638	3,621 661	2,158 543	29,897 + 8,842 -	968 -	+ 4,737 - 253
Girls	51,353	7,590			8,966	40,988	Sheffield	46,645 12,467	7,644	3,223	57,512 + 14,124 +	5,778 -	+ 12,902
Total	2,131,298	496,408	100,7	705 2,72	8,411	2,509,921	Stockton-on-Tees	12,521 22,289	777 2,157	828 1,295	14,126 + 25,741 +	1,200 -	+ 2,892 + 2,964
4	Grea	at Britain a	nd Northe	rn Ireland	ı.		Wakefield York	6,348 4,368	735	294 275	7,377 + 5,453 +	2,615	
Men	1,743,432	355,257	101,3	30 220	0,019	2,052,351	Rest of Division North-Western	179,503	18,271	9,916	207,690 +		+ 3,615
Boys	67,589	9,874	1	164 7	7,627	60,848 418,810	Division	391,403	145,478 4,159	27,174	564,055 +		- 87,696
Women Girls	326,105 51,858	128,745 7,680			9,561	41,543	Accrington Ashton-under-	5,916 6,034		441	9,708 +		- 3,773
Total	2,188,984	501,556	103,1	136 2,79	3,676	2,573,552	Barrow	6,634	3,192 734	482 641	8,009 + 11,934 +	521	CARL COLOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
	and the same						Birkenhead Blackburn	9,716 10,529	1,303	915 610	24.323 +	- 515	+ 178 - 4,816
							Blackpool Bolton	5,138 12,357	2,662 6,073	453 678	8,253 + 19,108 +	- 1,459	- 7,285
	2. 100						Burnley	6,061 3,468	6,379 2,727	434 180	12,874 + 6,375 +		- 3,784 - 2,698
VACA	NCIES					LLED.	Chorley Liverpool	3,539 77,994	1,439 13,179	243 6,346	5,221 + 97,519 +	- 3.693	- 2,531 $+$ 4,052
	(Great	Britain an	d Northe	ern Irelan	d.)		Manchester Nelson	45,545 2,423	14,256 2,176	2,624 134	62,425 + 4,733 - 23,254 +	- 1,381 - 485	- 5,851 - 2,863
38 I	Period 30tl	December,	1930.	Period 8	h Decem	ber, 1931,	Oldham Preston Rochdale	15,526 7,444	7,127 4,141	601 558	12,145 +	- 494	- 18,743 - 5,391
- 2,2(8	to 25th	January, 19	32.	to 25tl	1 January	7, 1932.	St. Helens	6,724 9,894	3,788 858	365 664	10,877 + 11,416 +	- 2,044	- 5,694 + 3,378
		Vacancies F	'illed.†		Vacanci	les Filled.†	Salford Stockport	17,187 5,890	5,166 2,268 1,224	960 355	23,313 + 8,513 +	- 687	- 3,751 - 4,385
	Applica-	I	nc. (+)	Applica-	er in Party in	2 80 33	Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	5,627 10,108	1,224 2,120	602 559	7,453 + 12,787 +	- 1,589 - 517	+ 1,009
1000	tions from		or Dec. (-)	tions from.		Per cent.	Rest of Division Scotland Division	117,649 294,026	47,323 60,450	8,329 20,096		- 11,251	$-21,322 \\ +35,945$
192	Em- N		pared	Em-	Number,	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Aberdeen Clydebank	8,631	1,607	611	10,849 +	- 741	+ 2,038 + 5,284
	ployers.		with a year	ployers.		notified.	Dundee Edinburgh	9,916 11,885 18,685	8,840 3,647	657 1,134	12,320 + 21,382 - 23,466 +	- 579 - 1,781	- 6,949
			year before.				Glasgow Greenock	99,624 13,542	18,835 1,882	7,360	125,819 + 16,372 +	- 5,371	+ 13,395
Men	1,377,048 1	,329,052 +	163,817	174,234	171,724	98-6	Motherwell	7,990 6,555	669	613 480	9,272 - 8,140 -	- 52	+ 2,193 + 1,536
Boys Women	190,363 556,149	166,427   - 468,089   +	5,227 35,684	19,563 56,737	171,724 17,410 48,654	89·0 85·8	Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division	117,198	22,125	7,629	146,952 4	- 7.103	
Girls	189,851	468,089 163,555 +	6,057	21,922	19,169	87.4	Cardiff	194,704 15,393	2,411	10,290 1,268 279	215,631 - 19,072 -	- 1,264	+ 444
TOTAL	2,313,411 2	,127,123 +	200,331	272,456	256,957	94.3	Llanelly Newport	4,276 9,854	704	677	11.235 -	- 1.367	+ 473
* Thoras	statistics are n	ow compiled	I in reament	t of one de			Swansea Rest of Division	11,205 153,976	6,291	904 7,162	13,082 - 167,429 -	- 18,501	+ 30,611
instead of	at weekly int	ervals. The	last figur	es on the	weekly h	pagia related	Northern Ireland Belfast	48,011 29,894	8,873	1,132	65,265 39,899	+ 1,634 + 2,326 - 170	- 13,298 - 6,005 - 728
on the com	ember, 1931. parability of nent Exchang	the statistic	cs is refer	red to on	page 46.	The term	Lurgan	2,104 953	925 1,420	88 55	3.117 -	- 170	_ 767
							Newry Rest of Northern	1,255 1,279	393	43		- 81 - 71	- 623
powers und	er Sec. 107 of	the Education	ducation 4	uthorities	which a	ra avaraiging	Rest of Northern Ireland	12,526			SUPERIOR OF STREET		
mont inquir	ance Act, 192 ncies Filled " n which the	3					Great Britain and	Contract of the last	William Street St.		2,793,676	The state of the s	
placings) in obtaining fo	or an employed ernate weeks.	work of the er former em	Exchang	ges was li	mited; f	or instance,	Northern Ireland					145 7 VIII	
work in alt	ernate weeks. number of s	During thuch placings	s of men a	eeks ended nd women	was 6.15	nuary, 1932,	[Percentage rate Britain are given	in the	nploym	"Local	each of 7]	4 towns	in Great
4000000							and green	20010 11	- Control of	20000	o nompto	ginena 1	

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH JANUARY, 1932.

		Boys.		PASSES OF	Girls.					
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.				
Bouth-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales	5,540 2,771 2,494 5,349 8,974 8,171 6,764 3,912	4,077 2,130 1,826 3,538 7,115 6,865 4,443 2,541	9,617 4,901 4,320 8,887 16,089 15,036 11,207 6,453	3,768 1,882 1,783 3,873 4,922 5,985 4,269 1,018	3,602 2,187 2,031 2,942 7,112 6,153 4,620 2,819	7,370 4,069 3,814 6,815 12,034 12,138 8,889 3,837				
Great Britain	43,975	32,535	76,510	27,500	31,466	58,966				

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. SEVEN WEEKS ENDED 25TH JANUARY, 1932.

Division.	Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies		eniles placed in first nation since leaving School.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	. 1,498 2,293 . 2,405 . 2,761 . 1,095	7,092 1,256 2,788 2,709 3,184 1,580 512	13,878 2,754 5,081 5,114 5,945 2,675 1,032	2,108 506 1,081 987 1,093 398 176	2,055 450 1,559 880 1,233 419 223	4,163 956 2,640 1,867 2,326 817 399			
Great Britain	. 17,358	19,121	36,479	6,349	6,819	13,168			

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

		mated r insured	Percentage Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.								
Division.	at July		Boys.		Girls.						
		1 Sabot	holly nem- oyed.	rily pped	Total.	holly nem- loyed.	ily ped	Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholl	rar stop	Total.	Who	Ten rar stop	Total.			
London	110,260	98,150	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.8	0.2	5.0			
South-Eastern	48,790	32,960 29,640	6.0	0.4	6.4	6.4	0.7	7.1			
Midlands	88,610	73,940	3.8	2.6	6.4	2.9	2.9	7.3			
North-Eastern	99,650	60,060	7.3	2.4	9.7	6.9	2.6	9.5			
North-Western	87,870	78,960	7.9	2.3	10.2	5.9	2.6	8.5			
Scotland Wales	64,260	51,570	10.2	1.5	11.7	7.8	1.8	9.6			
Special Schemes	32,500	9,720	7.3	5.5	12.8	11.6	1.5	13.1			
Great Britain	579,000	438,000	6.7	1.7	8-4	5.7	1.7	7.4			

# JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF

	1,0000		Averag	e dai	ly atten	dance	•				
	Wee	k ende	d 20th	Jan	uary, 19	932.		ended	Total No. of separate Individuals		
District		Junior		ction	Centre es.	8	Edi	her ica- nal	who atter	have ided t April,	
Division.	Claim	ants.	No		Total	al.	tio (cla	itu- ns im- ts).	19.		
	Boys.  Girls.  Girls.  Girls.  Girls.  Girls.  J.I.  Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.									
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Scotland Wales	960 749 480 1,191 2,612 2,501 2,158 1,087	290 212 538 621 1,405 989	27 37 61 1,315 295 689	13 27 22 74 231 124 333	517 1,252 3,927 2,796	303 239	520 157 680 279 239 442	271 83 318 290 118 293 108	11,681 25,212 33,316 20,802	2,090	
Great Britain	11,738	4,606	3,669	824	15,407	5,430	2,471	1,481	122,294	9,224	

There were 76 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 26 for girls and 31 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 18 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 9 for girls and 4 mixed Classes. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 130 for boys, 106 for girls, 339 mixed. The attendances at these institutions are mainly in the evening.

# DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1st to 30th January, 1932.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th January, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees

A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	11	671	68
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	45 14	157 41	20
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Men	4,535 1,588	8,945 3,597	13,48 5,18
Anomalies Regulations*:—			Sec.
Class (a) $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	Ξ	_1	_
Class (b) $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	501* 316 8	1,496 1,258 12	1,9
Class (c) $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right\}$	77 74 7	126 202 26	20
Class (d)	2,999	7,128	10,12
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \\ & \operatorname{Women} & \dots & \dots & \end{array} \right\}$ Juveniles	1,210 915 172	1,727 1,872 469	2,93 2,78
Employment lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l}  ext{Men} & \dots \\  ext{Women} \\  ext{Juveniles} \end{array}\right.$	1,216 520 184	1,792 779 473	3,00 1,29
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions  Men Women Juveniles	188 371 42	463 1,719 231	2,09
Not unemployed $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women & Juveniles \end{cases}$	398 62 12	2,352 904 176	2,75 96 18
Not capable of work, or not available $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & & & \dots & & \dots & \\ & & & & & \dots & & \dots & \\ & & & &$	178 173 10	388 677 49	56 85 8
Other grounds $$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	420 84 63	3,078 746 543	3,49
Total $$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	8,768 7,116 509	20,524 18,924 2,650	29,29 26,04 3,15
Grand Total	16,393	42,098	58,49

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... 168 1192 1360 Appeals against disallowances by Men ...
Insurance Officers dealt with by Women
Courts of Referees ... ... ... Juveniles 60 Total Appeals ... ... 22

Allowed.

C .- Decisions by Umpire. †

ENGEO YED.	410	CIE.	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants			433 119 351	581 245 897	1,014 364 1,248
Total		2	903	1,723	2,626

\* 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;

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

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

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

† The decisions on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

# PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LAST SPELL OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th January, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

s who had been on the Register

Persons who had been on the Register.									
65 E		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.		
1000			N	UMBERS.	appears of the	maker to ex	entration of the		
Men Boys Women Girls		1,086,539 24,504 232,950 15,091	338,884 4,422 49,927 1,482	184,778 1,199 22,082 321	131,136 475 15,029 102	300,336 292 36,784 70	2,041,673 30,892 356,772 17,066		
Total	ıl	1,359,084	394,715	208,380	146,742	337,482	2,446,403		
873 84	882		PER	CENTAGES.		(5) 523			
Men Boys Women Girls	804	53·2 79·4 65·3 88·4	16·6 14·3 14·0 8·7	9·1 3·9 6·2 1·9	6·4 1·5 4·2 0·6	14·7 0·9 10·3 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0		
Tota	ıl	55.6	16.1	8.5	6.0	13.8	100.0		

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and yments and the liabilities of the Fund\*:—

989 179 17 ASTRONOMY AND ASTRONOMY A	Five weeks ended 30th January, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.	Five weeks ended 31st January, 1931.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers	1,865,000	1,405,000	1,580,000
Employed persons	1,860,000	1,370,000	1,335,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")	1,860,000	1,395,000	1,450,000
Total Receipts	5,585,000	4,170,000	4,365,000
Insurance Benefit	6.255,000	4,615,000	8,845,000
Cost of Administration	6,255,000 525,000	390,000	525,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	500,000	400,000	290,000
vances Other Items	35,000	5,000	30,000
Total Expenditure	7,315,000	5,410,000	9,690,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	111,410,000	110,320,000	65,040,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	1,970,000	1,330,000	1,055,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	San Comment	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	10 131803
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof†	3,872,000	3,175,000	2,150,000

# INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

# POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th January, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1931 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)
† The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given in this line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

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 156 days' benefit have been drawn in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where 156 days of benefit have been received in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all the light of the light adults. 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 Committees for nation 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 1,664,012 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 25th January, 1932, there were 807,047 with claims to insurance benefit, and 746,541 with applications for transitional payments; while 110,424 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 353,334 men temporarily stopped were 299,026, 33,025 and 21,283 respectively.

Among the 283,003 wholly unemployed insured women, 131,388 had claims for insurance benefit, 87,715 were applicants for transitional payments, and 63,900 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 125,637 women temporarily stopped were 108,976, 10,275 and 6,386 respectively.

### ADULTS.

801.22   628 842.   EX.108	Section of Register.	Men.	Women
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	807,047 299,026 69,414	131,388 108,976 1,273
	Total	1,175,487	241,637
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	746,541 33,025 28,406	87,715 10,275 293
	Total	807,972	98,283
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—  (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicants held	era perso caroli	732,809	71,950
by Local Authorities not to justify payment		75,163	26,333
Total	1 300	807,972	98,28
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	74,589	53,47
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	35,835 21,283 1,096	10,42 6,38 3
	Total	58,214	16,85
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,664,012 353,334 98,916	283,000 125,63 1,60
	Total	2,116,262	410,24

# JUVENILES.

Ashm Ashm	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	18,064 8,413 148	8,242 6,835 20
	Total	26,625	15,097
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:— (a) First Statutory Condition		CELA C	Standard A
not satisfied		13,083	10,434
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied		1,536	429
Total	ras, se ves see x see	14,619	10,863
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,375 1,350 6	806 731 3
	Total	2,731	1,540
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	33,966 9,847 162	19,887 7,590 23
	Total	43,975	27,500

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 51–52 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

### GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during December.
The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work, at the end of December, 1931, was 5,745,809, as compared with 5,153,837 at the end of November, 1931, and 4,438,910 at the end of December, 1930. At 31st January, 1932, the total was 6,117,494 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,668,187 at the end of December, 1931, as compared with 5,059,773 at the end of November, 1931, and 4,383,843 at the end of December, 1930. At 31st January, 1932, the provisional total was 6,041,371.

On the last day of December, 1931, 1,641,831 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 1,506,036 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,147,867, as compared with 2,771,985 at the end of November, 1931, and 2,832,738 at the end of December, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st January, 1932, was 3,481,393 (provisional figure).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 42·2 per cent. were unemployed at 19th December, 1931, as compared with 38·9 per cent. at the 28th November, 1931, and 31·7 at the end of December, 1930. In addition 22·3 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 21·8 per cent. at the end of November, 1931, and 16·9 per cent. at the end of December, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Commercial land (182	Yankankia	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of December, 1931.	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
	and the same	Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.	Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.
lining uarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:—	153,900	16.5	15.7	32.3	29.9
Workers subject to seasonal influences Other workers ingineering and metal	110,500 78,200 901,700	78·8 45·7 39·5	70·0 40·0 37·3	5·2 23·1 30·7	6·9 17·0 30·7
hemical extile	100,400 310,600 103,000	31·9 26·9 30·7	29·1 25·6 27·5	38·1 38·5 31·4	33·7 38·3 28·7
vood	51,600 270,500 260,800	42·2 61·5 31·1	37·6 53·4 24·9	19·8 10·1 31·7	21·2 11·4 31·5
lothing, boots and shoes suilding	141,900 584,300 149,200	41·4 85·4 33·0	37·4 80·2 31·7	35·8 0·6 16·9	29·4 1·3 18·1
lairdressing	3,300 748,000	19·6 19·5	23·5 18·3	24·8 19·3	23.3
ll Unions making Returns	3,967,900	42.2	38.9	22 · 3	21.8

# FRANCE.†

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during January. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of January was 278,683 (217,769 men and 60,914 women). At the end of December the corresponding total was 186,450 and at the end of January, 1931, 44,464.

At the beginning of January, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation; showed a decline of 13.38 per cent. as compared with January, 1931; and the percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 51.60, as compared with 17.02 at the beginning of January, 1931. At the later date 19.78 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 31.82 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

Unemployment increased during November. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 185 unemployment insurance societies with a total membership of 706,242 show that 13·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th December); in the preceding month the percentage was 11·1 and in November, 1930, 6·1. In addition, 19·2 per cent. of the membership were employed interwrittently. the percentage was 11·1 and in November, 1930, 6·1. In addition, 19·2 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In November, 1931, 15·6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14·7 and in November, 1930, 8·2.

\*Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th January, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 29th January, and 5th February, 1932.

† See the March, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE, page 111. § Revue du Travail, December, 1931. Brussels.

### AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during December. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 329,595 (114,807 in Vienna), as compared with 273,658 (96,898 in Vienna) at the end of November, 1931, and 294,845 (105,955 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1930.

Unemployment showed a further increase during November. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 470,989 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th November, 1931, 17·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 13·5 and 4·9, and in the last week of November, 1930, 10·2 and 3·2. At the end of November, 1931, 221,700 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 197,300 were actually unemployed.

### ITALY.t

There was a further increase the number unemployed during December. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 982,321 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 878,267 at the end of November, 1931, and 642,169 at the end of December, 1930. In addition 32,949 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 30,967 at the end of November and 21,788 at the end of December, 1930. of December, 1930.

# SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment increased during December, partly owing o seasonal causes. At the end of the month 50,570 applications for employment (38.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 36,920 at the end of November and 23,045 at the end of December, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,132, 1,329 and 1,488 respectively.

# UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.||

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 49,841 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,572,588 workpeople in December, 1931, showing an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments increased by 0.3 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for December, 1931, is 65.3, as compared with 65.4 for November and 75.1 for December, 1930.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 30.0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in December, 1931, as compared with 27.0 in November, 1931, and 23.0 in December, 1930.

# AUSTRALIA.¶

Unemployment showed practically no change during the last quarter of 1931. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 28.0, as compared with 28.3 in the preceding quarter and 23.4 in the last quarter of 1930. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sightness.

# CANADA.

Employment showed a further decline during December, largely Employment showed a further decline during December, largely owing to seasonal causes. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,832 firms with an aggregate of 835,960 workpeople on their pay rolls at 1st January, 1932, as compared with 904,492 at 1st December, 1931. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for January, 1932, is 91.6, as compared with 99.1 at the beginning of the preceding month and 101.7 at the beginning of January, 1931.\*\* At the end of December, 1931, 21.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 18.6 per cent. at the end of November, and 17.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1930.††

# NEW ZEALAND. †

Unemployment showed a slight decline during November. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 30th November, 1931, was 47,535, as compared with 50,266 at 26th October, 1931. These totals include respectively 35,590 and 36,424 men receiving partial employment under the Unemployment Board's schemes for relief.

\* Statistische Nachrichten, 27th January, 1932. Vienna.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. 31st December,
1931. The Hague.
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, January, 1932. Rome.
† La Vie Economique, January, 1932. Berne.
| Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1932, and American
Federationist, January, 1932. Washington.
† Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
\*\* The January Employment Situation, 1932. Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
0ttawa.

tt Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
The Monthly Abstract of Statistics. 23rd December, 1931. Wellington.

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

# Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £63,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 335,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,300 in those of 110,000

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

Group of Industries.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
1905 NOT mentry to along	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, etc Textile Transport Other	22,500 3,500 82,500 1,500	250 39,000 2,000 229,000 65,000	£ 1,025 150 2,000	£ 50 5,700 350 50,000 7,500	
Total	110,000	335,250	3,300	63,600	

The principal change in the mining and quarrying group occurred in the wages of coal miners in North Staffordshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by an amount equivalent to about 21 per cent. on current rates.

In the shipbuilding industry the rates of wages of certain classes of men on time-work were reduced by amounts varying up to 1s. 3d. per week, and those of most of the men on piece-work by usually 3s. 6d. per week. Other workpeople affected by reductions included the higher-paid men among blastfurnace and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of about 6 per cent. on current rates; and women and girls in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade, for whom the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act were reduced by \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour.

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries, whose

wages were increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements; in Yorkshire the increases amounted to rather over 1 per cent. on current rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 8d. and 5d. per week for men and for women respectively.

In the transport group there were reductions in the wages of dock labourers, etc., employed at all the principal ports in Great Britain, amounting generally to 10d. per day for timeworkers and 7 per cent, for pieceworkers. There were also reductions in the wages of seamen, those on monthly articles sustaining reductions of 9s. or 12s. per month in the case of ordinary seamen and 18s. per month for most other classes; while for men on weekly articles the reductions varied up to 6s. per week up to 6s. per week.

In industries other than those included in the above groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in wages included cement workers; retail bespoke tailors in various districts in England and Wales (for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in a number of cases); gasworkers in various districts; brewery workers at Burton; waterworks employees in the Midlands; and workpeople employed by various electricity supply undertakings in the North-East Coast, West Midland, and South Coast Areas.

Of the total decrease of £63,600 per week, about £55,250 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or Trade Boards, and the remainder chiefly as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work accounted for about £1,700 of the total.

Of the total increase of £3,300 per week, about £2,100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £100 under a scale arranged by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople; nearly £1,000 took effect under arrangements made by a Conciliation Board; about £100 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices of the manufactured article (iron or steel); and the remainder as the result of direct negotiation.

# Hours of Labour.

The principal change taking effect in January was a reduction of 2½ hours per week in the winter working hours of plasterers in Scotland.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932.

In lustry.	District.	Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.  (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 35 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a subsistence allowance for lower-paid workers.†
Other Mining and	Northamptonshire and Banbury Dis- trict.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increase‡ of 1‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 13‡ per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying.	Thames and Medway Districts.	Week com- mencing	Chalk quarryworkers	
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain	7 Jan.  Pay day in 1st full week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry (except bricklayers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen).	Decrease of 5 per cent. on existing piecework prices or bonuses; future piecework prices or bonuses to be calculated so as to yield a workman of average ability at least 25 per cent. over his appropriate time rates (in lieu of the previous minimum of 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. over time rates.)
daiw been gann este by annuago zohad este 1905 beenggangene adeten 1 - 601 be	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire. North Staffordshire	2nd full pay in Jan. 1st making-up day in Jan.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase; of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose base earnings for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 14½ per cent. above the standard.§ Decrease! of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 30 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Northamptonshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase <sup>‡</sup> of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1930, making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d. per shift (average); plus, in each case, 13½ per cent.
off estadous	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen  Men employed in melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills.	Decrease of 9 per cent. (49 to 40¶) on standard rates for all work-people whose earnings are over 45s. per week: the wages of those whose earnings are 45s. or less per week to remain unaltered at 49 per cent. ¶ Minimum wage for labourers,
eg skerreserie en en That the en e thrimm elemen	West of Scotland	31 Jan.**	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 49 per cent.¶  Decreaset of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 3 per cent.  above the standard (the wages of lower-paid day-wage men remained unchanged at 21 per cent. above the standard).

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

† Subsistence allowances up to 1s. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 9d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and 6d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years previously granted are continued, but the total wage beyond which no allowance is paid has been increased from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 9d. per shift for workers 21 years and over, from 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years. A minimum gross daily wage of 7s. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 Yorkpeople whose base earnings average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

Workpeople whose base earnings average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

Workpeople whose base earnings average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

If the selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 25f per cent. on standard rates, but it was agreed that, without prejudice to future negotiations, the percentage payable for the current quarter should be 30.

If it was agreed by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions concerned to stabilise wages until 30th

### February, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Engineering, etc.	North-East Coast*	lst full pay in Jan.	Forgemen and forgemen's assistants, and framesmiths and their strikers.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing piecework prices and lieverates, subject to allowance for any adjustments already made following the general reduction in piece, etc., rates in the engineering industry which took effect on or after 6 July, 1931.
Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing, etc.	All federated ship- building and ship- repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.†  Thames District (Federated firms).	lst full pay week in Jan.	Plain time-workers (21 years of age and over) in receipt of wages in excess of the national uniform time rates:  Fully skilled and unskilled  Semi-skilled  Men other than plain-time workers (except riveting squads on piecework on riveting).  Boilermakers	Rates higher than the national uniform time rate for the district reduced to the national uniform time rate for that district, subject to the reduction not exceeding 1s. 3d. per week.  Decrease of amount equal to the decrease, if any, sustained by unskilled plain time-workers in the same district or yard.  Bonus of 3s. 6d. per week (or other bonuses tased on time and not on output) withdrawn.  Allowance of 20 per cent. payable on day-work rates reduced to 10 per cent.
Boiler Scaling, etc.	Clyde District	1 Jan.	Boiler scalers :— Adults  Boys	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3d.); allowance or extra rate when working on flue jobs in connection with land boilers reduced from 1½d. to 1d. per hour.  Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 6s. per day under 18 years of age, and increasing to 8s. per day between 18 and 19 years, and to 9s. per day between 19 and 20 years—in lieu of a uniform minimum rate of 8s. per day previously in operation.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares.	Great Britain	25 Jan.	Female workers	Decrease in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour: piecework basis time rates to be reduced by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change for workers 18 years of age and over (excluding special
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	change for workers 18 years of age and over (excluding special classes), 64d. per hour. (See Notice of Order on page 75).  Increase   in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers 18 years and over (except youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, for whom the increase was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years), of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent. in each case, and plus a bonus of 10s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours), less 15 per cent., and plus a bonus of 5s. per week.
Woollen and Worsted,	Leicester	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus increased from 1½d. to 1½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1½d. in the shilling.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire, ¶	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased from 45 per cent. to 47 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 36 per cent. to 37½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 27 per cent. to 28½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††:—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 47 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 47 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 47 per cent.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‡‡; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased from 13s. 7d. to 14s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 8s. 1d. to 8s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkerst†:—Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 14s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 8s. 6d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 14s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 15s., plus 8s. 6d.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased from 13s. 81d. to 14s. 31d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 8s. 51d. to 8s. 91d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles.
26 (2 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers, etc., in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased   from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 1d. per week for engravers and from 13s. 7d. to 14s. 3d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 1d. per week for men, and from 14s. 5d. to 14s. 9d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
Wholesale Clothing Manufacture.	Hebden Bridge§§	1 Jan.	Female workers	Revised list of piece prices adopted resulting in an average reduction of approximately 10 per cent.; rates for timeworkers also reduced by approximately 10 per cent.

\* The change affects the employees of firms affiliated to the North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association.

† The changes described form the second installment of reductions, the first installment of which operated from the first full pay week in October, 1931

(see page 484 of the December Issue of this GAZETTE).

† In the Bristol Channel and Bristol Districts on ship-repairing work the change consisted of the withdrawal of the remaining bonus of 2s. 10½d. per week, and at Falmouth of the remaining bonus of 2s. 10½d. per week.

§ The change affects the employees of firms affiliated to The River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and Ship Repairers' Association. It was agreed to withdraw the remaining 10 per cent. of the allowance three months from the date shown above.

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

¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Ridding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Masters Dyers' Association, and the West Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

† The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Pederation of Cotton Yar

Industry.

Marine 7

Local

Government (Non-Trading

Mental Hospitals.

Roller Leather Manufacture

Brush and Broom Manufacture.

Cold Storage.

Cemeteries

District.

Great Britain and

Darlington ...

Middlesbrough

Hampshire ...

England and Wales

Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.

Northern Ireland ...

Lancashire and Che-

London

London

Liverpool ...

Aberdeen

Fifeshire

Certain Authorities in

Middlesex† (including Willesden, Wembley and Twickenham).

Lincoln

Northern Ireland.

31 Jan.

6 Jan.

1st pay week in

1 Jan.

1 Jan.

1 Jan.

1 Jan.

Jan.

1 Jan.

4 Jan.

4 Jan.

4 Jan.

1 Jan.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.  Date from which Change took effect.  Particulars of Change.  (Decreases in italics.)			
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	15 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	New schedules of minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates an general minimum piece rates ("log" rates) fixed for all Areas resulting in reductions for most classes in the majority of the Areas*; varying in the case of workers in sixth and subsequen years of employment generally from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for females, and for "log" workers from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per "log" hour. (See Notice of Order on page 39 of January Gazette.)	
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Male workers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Standard rates after change include Men 21 and over—labourers, 54s.; loaders and stowers, 57s. shiftmen, 58s.; stokers (48 hours), 63s. 6d.; lorry drivers, 64s. carters—one-horse, 54s.; two-horse, 56s. Youths—12s. at 14 increasing each year to 33s. at 18 and to 47s. at 20. Decreases of from 2s. to 3s. per week. Rates after change: 12s. at 14 increasing each year to 24s. at 18 and to 33s. at 21 and over.	
Mill-sawing	Bo'ness, South Alloa and Grangemouth.	29 Jan.	Workpeople employed in sawmills (pit-prop):— Male workers 19 years and over  Male workers under 19 years  Female workers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: single bench sawyers 64s. 6d.; double bench sawyers and saw-sharpers, 61s. 6d. drawers off, 57s.; mill loaders, tallymen and mill and motorcros cutters, 56s.; labourers, 55s.  Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: 16s. at 14 years increasing to 20s. at 16 and to 29s. at 18 years.  Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 14 years increasing to 19s. at 16 and to 27s. at 19 and over.	
Furniture Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	5 Jan.	Furniture trade operatives	See ‡ footnote.	
Plastering Civil Engineering.	Certain towns in Scotland. Glasgow and District	1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Apprentices Navvies and labourers	New scale of weekly rates adopted starting at 10s. in first year increasing each year to 30s. in fifth year.  Increase of ½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s.).	
Waterworks Industry.	Various undertakings in the Midland Area.§	lst full pay in Jan.	Adult male workers	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after changin Zone A include: lead pipe jointers, 1s. 4d.; meter reader 1s. 2d.; stokers, 1s. 1d.; labourers, 1s.\( \frac{5}{2} \)	
	Various undertakings in the North-East Coast Area.	lst full pay in Jan.	Adult male workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after chan for labourers: indoor—Zone A, 1s. 1·17d.; Zone B, 1s. 0·48d. Zone C, 1s. 0·2d.; outdoor—Zone A, 1s. 1·67d.; Zone 1s. 0·97d.; Zone C, 1s. 0·67d.	
Electricity Supply Industry.	Various undertakings in the West Mid- land Area.¶	1st pay day in Jan.	All workpeople	perrease of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. per hour for adult workers, of \$\frac{9}{4}d\$. per week youths and apprentices of \$16\$ and \$17\$ years of age, and of \$18\$. 4 per week for those of \$18\$ to \$20\$ years of age inclusive. Schedule minimum rates after change for general labourers:—Zone \$2\$	
saluren an visita	Various undertakings in the South Coast Area.**	1st pay day in Jan.	Adult male workers	12.78d., Zone B, 12.28d., Zone C, 11.78d.¶ Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after chan for indoor and outdoor labourers:—Zone A, 12.80d., Zone 12.46d., Zone C, 12.04d., Zone D, 11.80d.**	
Tramway Undertaking.	Bradford	20 Jan.	Adult workers (except fitters)	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 57s. 61s. 7½d., conductors, 54s. 6d. to 60s. 5d., shed and depot laboure—day, 60s. 6d., night, 64s. 6d.; car cleaners—day, 57s. 6d night, 61s. 6d.	
ocks, Wharves, {	Great Britain	4 Jan. {	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tip- pers)†† employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft:— Timeworkers  Pieceworkers	Decrease of 10d. per day. Minimum daily rates after changes on half-daily basis: larger ports, 11s. 2d.; smaller port 10s. 2d.11 Decrease of 7 per cent. or its equivalent on the existing rates, subjet on mutual arrangements in cases where special circumstance	
esper troy ILS and A Marker ong Jest A Sentenya I sam Atanaha sa Maraya	London	4 Jan.	Tally clerks and checkers	exist.‡‡ Decrease of 10d. per day or 5d. per half day. Rates after chang Tally clerks, 14s. 8d. per day ! Checkers—casual men, 6s. 1 per half-day on quay, 6s. 7d. per half-day on ship; permane men, 66s. 11d. per week, plus 6d. per half-day when on ship.	

\*The principal exception was the South Midlands Area where there was generally no change except for men employed on uniform and dress coats, etc. There was also no change for male workers in first five years' in the Central Southern Area, in which Area also most of the rates for female workers remained unchanged; in the Central Midland, South-Bastern and South Western Areas shere was no change for male and female workers in first three years' employment in the Central Midland, South-Bastern and South Western Areas shere was no change for male and female workers in first four years' employment and no change for male and female workers in first four years' employment and no change for male different to those in first three years' employment and no change for male and female workers in first four years' employment and no change for male dunchanged. In a few Areas further changes took place owing to the re-grading of certain districts.

† There were larger reductions for men employed on uniform and dress coats, etc., owing to the new rates being graded according to length of employment, in lieu of the fifth rates previously fixed.

‡ An agreement made 5th January between the Birmingham and District Furniture Manufacturers' and Allied Trades Association and the Birmingham Furnishing Trades Federated Committee (as representing the trade unions) provides for the establishment of minimum standard rates of 1s. 5d. and 8½d per hour for men and women respectively. It is further provided that, in regard to the rest of 1s. 5d., "firms who have not already taken steps to give effect to this rate, and who whilst still paying a 1s. 6d. rate are desirous of applying the 1s. 5d. rate, shall reduce wages in two stages of ½d. each, the first to take place immediately, and the second to take effect on the first pay day in March." The above rates had already been put into force during 1931 by a number of firms, following notices issued by the Employers' Association in July, 1931 (see pages 351 of September GAZETTE MOREATETTE). No ag

those shown.

†† Coal trimmers at Glasgow and Manchester, tippers and trimmers at Liverpool, and tippers at Garston were affected.

‡‡ The decrease described is the result of an Agreement made on 9th December, 1931, between the National Council of Port Labour Employers, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. The classification of ports is as follows:—Larger ports: Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Garston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hartlepools, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelly, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington and Yarmouth, Smaller ports: Arbroath, Aberystwyth, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Briton Ferry, Carlisle, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkealdy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At some ports differential day shift rates being considered specially. The reduction in the minimum daily wage at Middlesbrough was agreed at 1s. per day except in the case of men in receipt of 1ls. per day, in which case the reduction was 9d.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1932.

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Date from which Change took effect. (Decreases in italics.) Port, Harbour Mersey, Preston and Bristol. Maintenance men whose wages, etc., are affected by alterations in the conditions applicable to dock labourers. Decreases of 10d. per day for those receiving 60s. per week or over, and of 7 per cent, for those receiving less than 60s. per week, subject to the proviso that no wage is to be reduced below 50s. 4 Jan. and River Authorities. Navigating and engineer officers on monthly articles on cargo liners and general trading vessels, engineer officers on refrigerator vessels, and navigating and engineer officers on weekly articles on passenger and general trading vessels; also sea-going boiler-makers, plumbers, and electricians. Decrease of 10 per cent, on monthly and weekly rates of pay.
Rates after change for officers on monthly articles (varying according to tonnage of vessel) include (with food found in addition):—1st mates and 2nd engineers: with superior certificate, £15 6s. to £20 14s. per month; with certificate of rating, £14 8s. to £19 16s.: after 3 years' service, £1 16s. more in all cases; 2nd mates and 3rd engineers: £12 3s. (certificate of rating) to £15 6s. (superior certificate); 3rd mates and 4th engineers: £10 7s. to £11 5s.; 4th mates and 5th engineers: £9 9s. Extras on oil tank vessels, 10 per cent. 1st mates and 2nd engineers; 7½ per cent, others.\*\*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932 (continued).

Classes of Workpeople.

Deck and engine room and catering

department ratings:-Monthly articles

Weekly articles

Manual workers

Timeworkers

Skip and basket makers ...

Manual workers employed by County Council.

Decrease of 18s. per month for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, between 1 and 2 years' sea service, 9s. per month, not less than 2 years' sea service, 12s. per month; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 10s. per month. Monthly rates after change include (with food found in addition): able seamen, £8 2s.; firemen, £8 12s.; ordinary seamen, 1 to 2 years' service, £4 1s., 2 years' service or over, £5 5s. 6d.\*

Decrease of 6s. per week for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, 3s. 6d. per week; trimmers with less than 1 month's sea service, 4s. per week; messroom boys, 1s. per week; certain other classes in catering department, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week, according to rating. Rates after change (food not provided) include:—able seamen, 56s.; firemen, 56s.; ordinary seamen, 40s. 3d.\*

Particulars of Change

Manual workers ... ... ... Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Pecrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Pecrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Pecrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. : refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Pecrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Pecrease of \( \frac{1}{2} gardeners, yardmen, dust collectors, labourers, etc.), Zone II, 55s. 6d.; Zone I, 53s. 6d.; Zone III, 51s. 3d.; Zone III, 48s. 6d.

48s. 6d.

Reduction of 1½ per cent. Rate after change: lengthmen, 36s. 7d.j
road labourers, 35s. 3d.

Decrease of 5 per cent. on wages over 50s. per week. Rates after
change include: general yard labourers, 50s.; scavengers and
sweepers, refuse collectors (day work), 51s. 9d.

Decrease of 7 per cent. on all wages, subject to the proviso that no
rate is reduced below 50s. per week. Road workers employed by County

Workpeople employees:

Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.

Temporary percentage deductions from salaries or wages of 2½ from the first £200, 3½ from the next £100, 5 from the next £250, 7½ from the next £250, and 10 from the remainder.

Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 45 to 50 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 50 per cent.

Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards
Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for
male workers, and of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for female workers, and in
piecework basis time rates of \$1d\$. per hour for male workers and
\$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for female workers. Minimum time rates after
change: male workers 21 and over, with not less than 3 years'
experience in certain operations, \$1s\$. \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ other male workers,
\$2\frac{1}{4}\$d. at under \$1s\$, increasing each year to \$11\frac{1}{4}\$d. at \$21\$ and over;
female workers, \$2\frac{1}{4}\$d. at under \$14\frac{1}{2}\$, increasing to \$7d\$. at \$21\$ and
over. (See Notice of Order on page 39 of January GAZETTE.)

Decreases in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards
\$Act\$ (Northern Ireland), \$1923\$, of \$5\$ per cent. leaving wages \$5\$ per
cent. to \$25\$ per cent. below list prices. (See Notice of Order on
page \$39\$ of January GAZETTE.)

Increase of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, making wages 75½ per cent. and 65½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

Workpeople employed in riverside cold storage works.

Decrease of 4s. 7d. per week for permanent men and of 10d. per day or 5d. per half-day for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men, 61s. 5d. per week; casual men, 11s. 2d. per day or 5s. 7d. per half-day, plus, in vll cases, 1d. per hour for cold chamber work.

Workpeople employed in up-town cold storage works.

Workpeople employed in the cold storage industry.

Solution of the cold storage, the cold colors, in the colors, in the

Gravediggers, gardeners, etc., employed in certain non-municipal cemeteries. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: gravediggers, 63s.; assistant gravediggers, 56s.; qualified gardeners, 57s.; gardeners' and general labourers, 51s. 6d.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932.

Building	Certain towns in Scotland.	1 Jan.	Plasterers	and house sale	Decrease of 2½ hour. December) (44 to 4	rs per week in winter $41\frac{1}{2}$ ).	months (January and
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\* The changes described took effect as a result of decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board. It was further provided in the case of navigating and engineer officers on weekly vessels, that where food is found by owners, deduction from wages should be 17s. per week instead of 21s. (or 20s. instead of 25s. in special cases where the latter amount applied).

† The change was in accordance with an agreement made by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services.

† The deductions do not apply to farm workers employed on Wages Board rates, or to those artizans whose conditions of service provide for payment of a Union rates.

| Including Aberdeen, Airdrie, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling and Wishaw.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 16 in the previous month and 37 in January, 1931. In these new disputes about 14,100 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes was thus 39, involving about 18,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, of about 217,000 working days.

Were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving negotiations.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress in Month.

Number of Disputes in progress in Month.

Started before begin in January and were still in progress in January and were still in progress in January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of analysis of the disputes in progress in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress in Month.

Started before begin in Month.

Started before begin in Month.

Total.

Month.

Aggregate Doration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.

72

Causes.—Of the 30 disputes beginning in January, 10, directly causes.—Of the 30 disputes beginning in January, 10, directly involving 8,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.-Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new and old disputes, directly involving 7,300 workpeople. Of these disputes, 5, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 400 workpeople,

appet here also a little		er of Dispress in Mo		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	1	4	5	1,900	5,000	
Shipbuilding	1	5	6	300	1,000	
Textile	3	8	11	7,000	85,000	
Clothing	2	3	5	500	8,000	
Transport		7	7	8,200	115,000	
Other	2	3	5	400	3,000	
Total, Jan., 1932	9	30	39	18,300	217,000	
Total, Dec., 1931	10	16	26	6,100	52,000	
Total, Jan., 1931	13	37	50	306,800†	3,647,000†	

# PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY, 1932.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
By the property of the propert	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		Sman Zoel
FISHING:— Trawler crews—North Shields	160		1932. 25 Jan.	1932. 26_Jan.	Employers' requirement that crews should carry out certain cleansing duties previously performed by shore labourers.	Employers' requirement waived.
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople — Barnsley, near.	1,202		12 Jan.§	15 Jan.§	Dispute arising out of alteration in method of timbering in a section of colliery.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Hosiery workers—Leicester and District.	2,400		1931. 7 Dec.	11 Feb.	Against introduction of Bedaux system of work measurement.	Certain working conditions modifying the system fixed by agreement.
Cotton spinners, weavers, etc.—Blackburn.	700		1932. 11 Jan.	12 Jan.	Against proposed increase in working hours to 52 per week and reduction in wages of weavers.	Proposals withdrawn.
Wool textile operatives—Dewsbury and Batley.	2,7	00¶	22 Jan. and subsequent dates.	••	Against reduction in wages	Para Laborator De Propinsi
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:— Clothing operatives (wholesale bespoke tailoring)—Leeds.	160	AND THE SECOND	13 Jan.	Tare	Dissatisfaction with conditions of employment in newly opened department.	No settlement reported.
TRANSFORT:— Lightermen, watermen, tugmen, bargemen, etc. — Port of London.††	4,000		4 Jan.	· · ·	Against reduction in wages.	No settlement reported
Dock workers, etc.—Mersey	2,000		4 Jan.	9 Jan.	Refusal to accept reduction in wages and other modifications in work- ing conditions under the terms of a national agreement.	Work resumed on terms of the agreement. (See page 70.)

\* 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.

† Revised figures. A dispute involving about 150,000 colliery workpeople in South Wales and Monmouthshire and a dispute involving about 145,000 workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and adjoining counties were in progress in January, 1931.

‡ I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ The majority of the workpeople were idle on 15th January only.

| In most cases work ceased on 21st December.

T Estimated number involved at the end of January, subsequently increased.

\*\* It is reported that by 15th February the majority of the workpeople had returned to work.

†† A number of dock workers also ceased work for a few days in sympathy with the lightermen, etc.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st FEBRUARY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

February, 1932.

All Items	included	******		47%
Food only		berooms !	•••	31%

# FOOD.

At 1st February the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food remained approximately the same as at 1st January. The most important changes were increases in the prices of potatoes and decreases in those of eggs and butter.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 31 per cent. at 1st February, 1932, as compared with 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1932, and 36 per cent. at 1st February, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1932, and 1st February, 1932:—

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Feb., 1932, as compared with		
TO THE STATE OF TH	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1932.	1st Feb., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	8. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 31 0 81	s. d. 1 3 0 8½	8. d. +0 5 +0 12	s. d. -0 01
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 91 0 5	0 9½ 0 4½	+0 2	-0 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 4½ 0 8½	1 4 0 8½	+0 51 +0 12	-0 01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 9½ 0 4½ 0 10	0 9½ 0 4½ 0 9¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} +0 & 3 \\ +0 & 01 \\ -0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	-0 01
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	0 11½ 0 7 1 8½ 0 2½ 0 6½	0 11½ 0 7 1 8½ 0 2½ 0 6½	$\begin{array}{cccc} +0 & 1 \\ +0 & 11 \\ +0 & 2 \\ +0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ +0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	-001
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 5½ 1 3½ 0 11 0 7 0 2 0 9	1 41 1 22 0 11 0 7 0 13 0 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-0 0½ -0 0½  -0 0½ +0 1½

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

		1st Feb	lst Feb., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.						
Article	Article.		Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Jan., 1932.				
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Ribs		50	51	51	53				
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fr	ozen-	21	24	23	23				
Ribs		26	29	28	30				
Thin Flank Mutton, British—		-4	4		2				
Legs		49	56	52	54				
Mutton, Frozen—		27	29	28	30				
Legs		44	41	42	43				
Breast		-3	6	2	4				
Bacon (streaky)*		-14	-11	-13	-11				
rish		119	96	108	106				
Flour		9	10	10	10				
Bread		23	21	22	22				
Tea		3	19	11	12				
Sugar (granulated)		26	18	22	21				
Milk Butter—		78	82	80	81				
Fresh		10	20	15	20				
Salt		2	5	4	9				
Cheeset		27	25	26	28				
Margarine		1	-4	-2	-2				
Eggs (fresh)		53	40	46	71				
rotatoes		141	102	121	87				
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Food ercentage	31	30	31	31				
			1						

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

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, it where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices 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 February, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. in these statistics.

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, and heats received for exact the principal towns indicates overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st February 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, averaged about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st February averaged approximately 85 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 February, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February, 1932, is approximately 47 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1932, and 52 per cent. at 1st February, 1931.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1932 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining

as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1932 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 may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater raised 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 1932.

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 1932:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57			
1931	53	52								56	57	55
1932	47	47	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48

# 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

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

# I-FOOD

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

haladaninenah dalah Ka	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures ilable.		
demokih deider is ist	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent. 49	Per cent.	Per cent. 30	Per cent.	1932. 1 Feb.		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	 53 44 1,016   54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 522‡ 503** 56 458 57 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 503‡ 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	17 19 718 517‡ 502** 30 342 38 93 77 30 40	8 17 17 794 4644 457‡ 16 344 36 103 82 29 34 12	1931. Dec. Jan. '32 Sept. Dec. Jan. '32 Nov. Jan. '32 Dec. Nov. Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.	to dec	60	47	ned on	24	Des		
Australia Canada	52 47	60 50	47	25 10	5	Dec. Jan'32		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand	43 66 46	45 66 46	36 56 43	0 43** 18‡	3 55 181	Jan. '32 Nov. Dec.		

# 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-

uda ist seemant le	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	ch uta-		July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
moderned von	based.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN	meade in i	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	ally don		
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1932. 1 Feb.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	65	61	55	47	47	I rep.		
FOREIGN									
COUNTRIES.				-			1931		
Belgium	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	664	Dec.		
Czechoslovakia	ADGDE			- 9	4	2 t	Dec.		
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54	Jan. '32		
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E	51	50	48	34	36	Nov.		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	933	Dec.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	419¶	455¶	492¶	465¶	431	4th Qr.		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	25	Jan. '32		
Holland (Am-	ADGDE	200	COS	628	548	51	Sept.		
sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	049	248		July-Dec		
(Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	374	Nov.		
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	345	Nov.		
Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	93	80	75	67	50‡			
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	5	2	Dec.		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58 50	57 45	Jan. '32 Dec.		
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E	61 70§	61 708	59 67§	50§	50	June		
Omted States	A,D,U,D,E	108	108	013	203	30	June		
BRITISH		14 7 83	1 1 1 1 1	The late	450				
DOMINIONS, &c.			1 000	100		100000			
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	479	509		25¶	25	3rd Qr.		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	33	Jan. '32		
India (Bombay): Native families	A.B.C.D	47	48	39	8	10	Jan. '32		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**		Nov.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45t	421			
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	21	Dec.		

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items) and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, 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;

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter

\*\* Figure for August.

# POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY, 1932.

(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 January, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 673,151, or 6.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 15.9 per cent. more than in January, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates

than in January, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 405, 381, and 350 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in January, 1932, was 561,379, an increase of 6.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 15.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 111,772, or 5.8 per cent. more than in the previous month and 20.5 per cent. more than in January, 1931.

5·8 per cent. more than in the previous month and 20·5 per cent. more than in January, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in January, 1932, numbered 103,817, or 0·8 per cent. more than in the previous month but 14·9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 569,334, or 7·3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 24·2 per cent. more than in January, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in January, 1932, as compared with December, 1931, while three showed small decreases. Compared with January, 1931, forty-three showed increases, including Sheffield (419 per 10,000); Manchester (166 per 10,000); Liverpool (153 per 10,000); Bristol (134 per 10,000); West Ham (132 per 10,000); Glasgow (119 per 10,000); Norwich (117 per 10,000); and Birkenhead (105 per 10,000); while three showed small decreases. In one area there was no change. was no change.

Number of Persons\* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in January, 1932.

		C. S. C. Control of		Rate per	ate per with	
	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	12 0	10 1	17	- instan	Manuff of	Marie Town
County of London	37,691	102,315	140,006	318	+ 23	- 11
Birkenhead Birmingham	966	5,163 15,376	6,129	414 208	+ 20 + 12	+105 + 2
Blackburn Bolton	5,462 788 942	2,862 2,792	6,129 20,838 3,650 3,734	297 211	+ 3 - 3	+ 29 + 8
Bradford Brighton	1,287	7 845		306 230	+ 23 + 13	+ 37 + 12
Bristol Burnley	2,171	2,264 12,164 2,019 7,877	14,335	361 258	+ 46 + 19	+134
Cardiff	1,625	7,877	9,502	425 122	+ 22 + 4	+ 25 + 6
Croydon	1,164	2,593 6,990	3,396 14,335 2,536 9,502 2,030 3,757 7,599	161	+ 25 + 13	+ 26 + 57
East Ham	696	3,259		278	+ 19	+ 69
Gateshead Huddersfield	763 536	6,489	7,252 1,978	593 174	+ 25	+ 27 + 1
Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds	3,032	1,442 17,602 12,489 4,369 50,411	14 406	619 322	+ 45 + 12	+ 54 + 21
Leicester Liverpool Manchester	7,661	50,411	5,204	218 679	+ 1 + 40	+ 14 +153
Middlesbrough	4,004	3.814	15,521 5,204 58,072 46,551 4,391	607 317	+ 18 + 17	+166 + 10
Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich	945 858	15 702	7 760	588 615	+ 28 + 51	+ 93 +117
Nottingham Oldham	1,914	6,902 10,580 1,750 6,121 2,635	12,494 2,706 6,643 4,013	465 193	+ 32 + 2	+ 65 + 49
Plymouth Portsmouth	1,378 708	6,121 2,635 1,038	6,643	319 161	+ 8 + 10	+ 40 + 17
Preston St. Helens	527	1,038 3,942 5,141	4,013 1,746 4,469 6,762 48,693	147 418	+ 2 + 34	+ 19
Salford Sheffield	1,621	5,141 46,806	6,762	303 951	+ 7 + 65	+ 28 +419
Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,462 253	0 007	4,345 2,755 3,863	247 229	+ 17 + 42	+ 23 + 85
South Shields Stockport	757 597	3,106	3,863 2,095	340 167	+ 14	+ 12 + 27
Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland	1,837	6,322	8,159	295 487	+ 11 + 5	+ 61
Swansea	690 262	2,502 3,106 1,498 6,322 8,152 5,539 1,152	8,159 9,060 6,229 1,414	378 145	+ 5	+ 14
Walsall	630	3,041	4,277 15,675	415	+ 26 + 46	+ 27 + 132
West Ham Wolverhampton	2,318 612	13,357	2,600	195	+ 6	+ 27
Total of the above named County				17 172		
Boroughs	58,676	362,697	421,373	407	+ 23	+ 77
Total, County of London and			PEGA.		· Trans	
Selected Count	y	4CE 010	FC1 770	700	1 00	+ 50
Boroughs	96,367	465,012	561,379	380	+ 22	7 00
SCOTLAND.			100		a Cabusa	100
Glasgow	5,219	77,259	82,478 20,101	758	+ 31 + 47	+119
Edinburgh Dundee	1,042	77,259 19,059 3,875	4,598 4,595	458 262	+ 47 + 11 + 31	+ 36 + 86
Aberdeen	466	4,129	4,595	275	+ 31	7 00
Total for the abov Scottish Burgh		104,322	111,772	598	+ 33	+ 90
	and the same of th		2000			
Total for above				DOOR SO S	100712	S 100 C 1

6th January in London, 30th January in the rest of England and s, and 15th January in Scotland.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

February, 1932.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during January, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 152, as compared with 149 in the previous month and with 197 in January, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1932, numbered 24, as compared with 33 in the previous month and with 43 in January, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards		Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,
men	2	Motors, Aircraft 1
Firemen	2	Other Metal Trades 2
Guards (Passenger)		Shipbuilding 1
Permanent Way Men	5	Wood 1
Porters		Gas 2
Shunters	2	Electric Generating Stations 2
Mechanics	ĩ	Gas 2 Electric Generating Stations 2 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3 Chemicals, etc 4
	1	Chemicals, etc 4
	3	Food and Drink 2
	0	Food and Drink 2 Paper, Printing, etc 2
Contractors Servants	***	m- : 0
DAWNAN CEDUICE	16	Rubber Trades 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10	Other Non-Textile Industries 2
the entire previous and dependence		Other Non-Textile industries 2
MINES.	77	19th September, 1931, when he le
Underground	2	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Surface	2	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Laste of min obiton of frame	70	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
TOTAL, MINES	79	Buildings 9
00 5 1 3	4	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	Sidings 2
	Second !	affection to a self-seep weeking siles as
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 52
Cotton	1	and it should be a second in the
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	3	USE OR WORKING Of Tramway 1
Other Textiles		Cooks validary and to large
Textile Bleaching and	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 152
Dyeing		A SAME AND SOUTH OF THE PARTY O
Metal Extracting and Re-	1000	and the theart entrangers been die-c
fining	1	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	100	Trading Vessels, Sailing 2
Rolling Mills and Tube	1.30	" " Steam 21
Making	3	Fishing Vessels, Steam 1
Metal Founding	2	ward and fill the sale of a drift feet of
Engineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN 24
Making		the arranged sails like a street
Boiler Making and Construc-		Total (including Seamen) 176
tional Engineering	1	inistantonista de sempo minorarela-
collect tributed had at Inspece	437 6	trafered gove the technique team
		AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of deaths\* reported was 6.

In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during January, but notification of such cases is not obligatory. One case of anthrax among dock labourers was also reported.

I. Cases.	yeu	I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.	100	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULC	ER-
mong Operatives engaged in-		ATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals			2
Plumbing and Soldering .	30/7	Tar	3
Shipbreaking	3	Paraffin	1
Shipbreaking Printing	1500	Oil	3
Tinning of Metals	200	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	100
Other Contact with Molten		ULCERATION	9
Lead		nuts Bostor Brow Browsell	
White and Red Lead		(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	BRILL
Works	200	Manufacture of Bichro-	2000
Pottery		mates	1
Vitreous Enamelling		Dveing and Finishing	3000
Electric Accumulator		Chrome Tanning	1
Works	1	Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating	10
Paint and Colour Works	ī	Other Industries	1
	ī	Printer of the same and the religion	
Coach and Car Painting		TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	13
Shipbuilding		Total Annual Control of the Control	_
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other	303		and a
muustries	1	II. Deaths.	2007
Other Industries	1000	LEAD POISONING.	276
	2	Painting of Buildings	1
		Tazara or Danamen	_
OTAL, LEAD POISONING	9	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-	A COST
The state of the s	-	TION (SKIN CANCER).	SOCI
(b) OTHER POISONING.	200	Tar	2
	2	Oil	3
		A STREET OF STREET	_
(c) ANTHRAX.		TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	
	1	ULCERATION	5
			_
* Cases include -11 -44 1		The state of the s	2

Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not eported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Dea latal cases reported during the month, whether included (as revious returns or not.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

# Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

A MINER was injured, and remained away from work for a week. At the time of his injury, payment was due to him for certain work which was normally carried forward to the following week's pay. On his return to work, his earnings were such that he became entitled to an allowance of 14s. 7d. under the Minimum Wage Act. The Company, however, claimed to carry forward the sum of 19s. 4d., being the wages earned but not paid to the employee for the week when he was injured. As a result of this the total amount of the wages for the week after resumption of work was above the minimum. The miner brought an action for breach of contract. The stipendiary magistrate, in giving judgment, stated that there was no statutory provision or custom or agreement justifying what the Company had done. It was clear that the workman was entitled to a full week's wages for a complete week's work. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff.—Verncombe v. Welsh Associated Collieries, Pontypridd Police Court. 20th January, 1932.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

# CONFIRMING ORDERS.

# Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.B. (16), dated 12th January, 1932, confirming general minimum piece-rates as fixed and general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 18th January, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

# Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Q. (38), dated 18th January, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 25th January, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

# TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the general enforcement in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the inspection of firms engaged in industries in which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under these Acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in charge of a senior inspector. The areas covered by the eight Divisional Offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below; and communications should be sent to "the Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses

South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London—East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire):—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

(Tel. No.: Victoria 8020.)

South-Eastern Division (II) (comprising London—South-East, South-West, West, and West Central; Kent, Surrey, and

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

(Tel. No.: Victoria 8020.)

South-Western Division (comprising Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall):—
34, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
(Tel. No.: Bristol 34801.)

Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—
205, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

(Tel. No.: Birmingham, Central 2511-2.)

North-Eastern Division (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Northumberland):— Stansfeld Chambers, 6, Great George Street, Leeds. (Tel. No.: Leeds 22425.)

North-Western Division (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland):—
270, Oxford Road, Manchester,

(Tel. No. : Ardwick 1868.)

Scottish Division (comprising the whole of Scotland):—26, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh. (Tel. No.: Edinburgh 30585.)

Welsh Division (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouth

Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff. (Tel. No.: Cardiff 5253.)

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

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# Recent Proceedings.

# INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

NIGHT TELEPHONISTS AND CALL OFFICE ATTENDANTS, POST OFFICE.—(1) National Guild of Telephonists v. Post Office, and (2) Union of Post Office Workers v. Post Office. Difference.—That the hours of duty should be 48 (gross) per week and that a time allowance of one-seventh should be given for attendance between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.; also that any attendance on Sunday should be reckoned at time-and-a-half. Decision.—The Court decided against both claims. Awards issued 22nd January, 1932. (1524 and 1525.)

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

# DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:—

# Case No. 434/32. (6.1.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—OCCASIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF SOME EMPLOYEES ON PRODUCTION WORK ON DAYS OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY WHEN THERE WAS NO OBLIGATION TO WORK-HELD NOT TO NEGATIVE THE EXISTENCE OF THE HOLIDAY.

The firm with whom claimant was employed posted a notice stating that their premises would be closed for the annual fair holidays (nine working days) from 16th to 28th July, 1931, in accordance with the usual custom, excepting for those workmen who would be specially instructed to report for work. A certain number of other workmen, as instructed by the employers, reported at the premises and were engaged on production work from 22nd to 27th July, 1931. Claimant made a claim to unemployment benefit, contending that he was entitled to benefit in respect of the remaining days of the holiday, i.e., 22nd to 27th July, 1931, on the ground that the holiday period terminated on 22nd July, 1931. The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed for the period in question. The Court was of opinion that the fact that certain selected workmen started work before the termination of the holiday did not curtail the holiday.

started work before the termination of the holiday did not curtain the holiday.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed.

"The period from the 16th to the 28th July, 1931, that is to say, nine working days, was the customary holiday observed generally at the works, and known as the Glasgow fair holiday.

"One effect of this is that the holiday has become a normal incident of the employment and an implied term of the contract of service (Decisions 2656/27,† 3434/30, 10595/30, 11186/30, 9885/31, the last four not printed)

(Decisions 2656/27,† 3434/30, 10595/30, 11186/30, 9885/31, the last four not printed).

"Another effect is that, being once established, the holiday can only be varied by mutual consent (Decisions 2656/27, 3434/30). When recognised holidays have been agreed upon it is as much in the interests of the employees as of the employers that they should be held to continue to be treated as recognised holidays until altered by mutual consent. In times of slackness of trade, such as unfortu nately exists at the present time, it is in the employees' interests to curtail the periods of holiday. In times when trade is brisk it is in the employers' interests to shorten the holiday period. The same rule must be applied to each period (Decision 14638/30 not printed).

"There is no evidence that there has been any variation by agreement of the general holiday in the present case.

"A further effect of the established holiday is that during its period there is no contractual obligation on the part of the employee to work if he prefers to keep the period as a holiday (Decision 17948/31).‡

17948/31).‡
"It happens not infrequently that during a holiday period an "It happens not infrequently that during a holiday period an employer desires to have work done, either because it can be more conveniently done when the general work of the establishment is stopped for holidays or because of some urgency. This may be repair or maintenance work of such a character and regularity as to afford evidence that certain classes of workers may be found to be excepted from the general holiday, or to have only a more restricted

period of holiday than the general body of workers (see, for example, Decisions 5075/26,\* 268/28†). That is not the case here.

"But the fact that during a holiday period the employer may on occasion have work which he desires to have executed and which employees are willing to do and actually do during the holiday (though they are not under obligation to do it if they prefer to keep the holiday) does not negative the existence of the holiday, either generally or for those who are not given the opportunity of working (see, for example, Decisions 6533/31, 17948/31, 25007/31, the first and last not printed).

"I agree, therefore, with the decision of the Court of Referees and

"I agree, therefore, with the decision of the Court of Referees and with their reasons.'

# Case No. 926/32. (12.1.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—AVAILABLE FOR WORK-CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT ATTENDING COURSE OF STUDY FOR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE—NOT PREPARED TO INTERBUPT STUDIES TO UNDERTAKE EMPLOYMENT—NO WORK OBTAINABLE OUTSIDE HOURS OF THE COURSE EXCEPT ON SATURDAY—NOT AVAILABLE EXCEPT ON SATURDAY.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

for benefit should be disallowed.

"The claimant, who is 23 years of age, is an unqualified dispensing chemist's assistant, and had been so employed for seven years to 19th September, 1931, when he left his employment in Edinburgh in order that he might attend a course of instruction in Glasgow. The course, which was of nine months' duration, commenced on 22nd September, and the fee paid by the claimant to entitle him to attend the course was £21. Attendance at the course gives the claimant, at its conclusion, the right to sit for the pharmaceutical chemists' examination, the passing of which would enable the claimant to obtain higher posts in a chemist's shop than he would obtain without the qualification which the passing of the examination would conferupon him.

The hours of attendance at the course were from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on each week-day except Thursday, when the hours were from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and Saturday, when the course was not

In these circumstances the claim was referred to the Court of Referees to decide whether the claimant, as from and including 25th September, 1931, was available for work.

"The fully constituted Court of Referees unanimously decided that the claimant was not available for work while attending the course, but gave the claimant leave to appeal to the Umpire; a right which he has exercised.

"It is said that decisions given by the Umpire and Courts of

Referees, with regard to the availability of chemists' assistants while undergoing courses of instruction, are not uniform; and the Court of Referees gave the claimant leave to appeal to the Umpire in the expectation that this decision would have the effect of deciding whether such assistants were available for work while under

'As availability for work is a question of fact to be considered with reference to the particular circumstances of each case (Decision 1425/28),‡ there can be no uniformity in the decisions on the question of allowance or disallowance of the claim, though of course the same

principles are applicable to each case.

"Availability for work was defined in Decision 11161/30s which stated three conditions which the claimant must fulfil before he can be said to have proved that he is available for work. One of those conditions is 'that the claimant is not prevented from accepting such employment (that is, suitable employment) either by circumstances beyond his control or by circumstances or conditions which he himself has created deliberately.

"A claimant must also show, before he can be said to be available

for work that he is 'available for work of some kind as an employee, that is, . . . available for doing work of some such kind as is ordinarily done under contracts of employment, and of doing it in conditions to which employees under contracts of employment ordinarily do work' (Decision 6979/20||).

"The word 'work 'in the Statutory Condition 'available for work' has been defined in Decision 12636/31¶ as meaning 'work of a kind which there is some reasonable probability of obtaining."

"The question of the availability for work of claimants who were undergoing instruction at courses was considered in Decision 4929/28,\*\* and Rules V to VII of that decision relate to the satisfaction of the statutory condition in question. Where the words 'available for for work that he is 'available for work of some kind as an employed

and Rules V to VII of that decision relate to the satisfaction of the statutory condition in question. Where the words 'available for work' occur in those rules they must be read in the light of the definition of the word 'work' in Decision 12636/31 quoted above.

"In Decision 2881/27†† a chemist's assistant was held to be available for work whilst undergoing a course of instruction similar to that which this claimant is undergoing. The evidence in that case was that part time employment in the applicant's profession was available; that the applicant had previously held such positions and that he had made efforts to find work outside college hours.

"On that evidence the claimant clearly satisfied all the require

"On that evidence the claimant clearly satisfied all the requirements for availability for work which I have quoted above from Decisions 11161/30, 6979/20 and 12636/31, and had Decision 4929/28 then been given he could have been said to have rebutted the presumption referred to in Rule V, and to have raised the presumption referred to in Rule VI.

\* See page 850, U.I. Code 8.

Not published.

See page 86, U.I. Code 8a.

See page 140, U.I. Code 8b.

See page 444, U.I. Code 8.

See page 129 (Pamphlet No. 6/1931).

See page 183, U.I. Code 8a.

See page 917, U.I. Code 8.

February, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

"The Court of Referees, after seeing and hearing the claimant has unanimously found as a fact that the claimant is not prepared to interrupt his studies in order to undertake employment, and I must accept the Court's finding on that point.

"It is, therefore, necessary to enquire what evidence there was that any employment was available for the claimant outside the hours during which he was engaged in his studies.

"There are two chemist shops in Glasgow which are open day and night, but at neither of these shops are students attending a course of instruction employed.

furnction employed.
"I am informed that some of the students attending the course

"I am informed that some of the students attending the course of chemistry at the Royal Technical College at Glasgow obtain employment at the week-ends, and I see no reason for saying that the claimant is not available for that class of employment, or that he has no chance of obtaining it.

"There is no evidence that he is available for any other class of work which he has any reasonable prospect of obtaining.

"In my opinion, therefore, the claimant may be said to be available for work on Saturday in each week, as on that day of the week he table that the third statutory condition. By the injust operation of

for work on Saturday in each week, as on that day of the week he fulfils the third statutory condition. By the joint operation of paragraph 4 of the First Schedule (Part I) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, benefit is not payable in respect of Saturday in

# Case No. 1992/32. (22.1.32).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931, REGULATION 4, MARRIED WOMEN.—APPLICANT HAD EIGHT CON-TRIBUTIONS PAID IN RESPECT OF HER DURING THREE MONTHS PRECEDING CLAIM BUT LESS THAN AN AGGREGATE OF FIFTEEN CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE HER MARRIAGE IN NOVEMBER, 1929.-REGULATION 4 HELD TO BE APPLICABLE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

for benefit should be allowed.

"The first point which is raised in this appeal is one raised by the Insurance Officer, and which could not have been considered by the Court of Referees, as the information on which it is based has been ed since the decision of the Court of Referees was given, and

The claimant was married on 16th November, 1929, and eight "The claimant was married on 16th November, 1929, and eight contributions have been paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter, but since her marriage less than fifteen contributions have been paid in respect of her. In these circumstances the Insurance Officer raises the question whether the claim is one within the scope of Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931.

"The Regulation, so far as is material to the point raised, reads—
'A married woman . . . . who since marriage has had less than fifteen contributions paid in respect of her, or who, if more than six months have elapsed since her marriage has had less than eight contributions paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter, shall be entitled to benefit only if . . . . she . . . . proves."

benefit only if . . . . she . . . . proves.'

"What the Regulation says, and means, is that if a married woman falls within either of these categories relating to contributions, she is required to prove the fulfilment of paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the Regulation before she is entitled to receive benefit.

The claimant falls within the first category relating to contribu-us mentioned in the Regulation, and so her claim was properly pided by the Court of Referees under the Regulation in question. ecided by the Court of Referees under the Regulation in question.
"The claimant has exercised her right of appeal, which was given on the by the Court of Referees, whose decision was unanimous and

"The Court decided that the claimant fulfilled the requirements of ragraph (i) of Regulation 4 of the Anomalies Regulations, but at she had not proved that she fulfilled the requirements of ragraph (ii).

"The claimant was employed for eleven years previously to her narriage as a 'tracer' by a firm of engineers. Since her marriage he has been employed for one week and eleven weeks respectively as shop assistant by two separate employers in Manchester. The period of eleven weeks' employment terminated on 18th September, 931, and the claim for benefit was considered by the Court of Referees in 26th October.

26th October. "The decision of the Court of Referees is based on the finding that epression in trade in engineering line so well known as claimant by registered in that line.

"It may well be that the claimant is desirous of obtaining employlent in the occupation for which she is fitted by many years'
experience; but that she is prepared to accept other forms of insurable

ployment, and is seeking such employment, is demonstrated by the ployment which she has undertaken recently.

Her recent employment demonstrates that married women are ployed as shop assistants in Manchester, and I see no reason for aking that the claimant will not continue to seek any form of Surable employment which she can obtain, nor do I see any reason thinking that the claimant has not a reasonable expectation of taining in Manchester similar employment to that which she has

'I am, therefore, unable to agree with the Court of Referees that Tam, therefore, unable to agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant has not proved that the requirements of paragraph (ii) of the Regulation are fulfilled in her case. Having regard to the substantial amount of employment which the claimant has recently had outside the occupation which she followed before her marriage the Court, in my opinion, took too narrow a view of paragraph (ii) by confining the claimant's expectation of work to work in the occupation which she followed before marriage."

# EXCEPTED SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS AND INCLUSION SPECIAL ORDER, 1931.

THE Minister of Labour made, on 26th November, 1931, an Order under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Excepted Subsidiary Employments and Inclusion) Special Order, 1931.\*

The Order specifies certain employments, set forth in a schedule to the Order, as being of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only, and not as the principal means of livelihood; and declares that they are "excepted" employments within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–31.

Persons employed in certain of the specified employments are included among the persons employed within the meaning of the Acts, when employed in the circumstances described in another schedule to the Order.

The Order takes the place of and revokes the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925, the Unemployment Insurance Inclusion Order, 1925, and the Unemployment Insurance Inclusion (Amendment) Order, 1930. It had effect from 4th January, 1932.

# AMENDMENT TO TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS

REGULATIONS.

AMENDMENTS to the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) Regulations, 1931, have been made by the Minister of Labour by the substitution of a new Regulation for Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations, and a new form of determination for the form as given in the first schedule to the principal Regulations. The text of the new Regulation 6 is a few forms and the first schedule to the principal Regulations. of the new Regulation 6 is as follows:-

6. (a)—A determination shall have effect until the expiration of four weeks from the beginning of the benefit period next following the date on which the determination is received by the Minister, or until the date as from which a new determination made after review takes effect, whichever period is the shorter.

(b)—A new determination made after review shall take effect as from a date to be fixed by the committee or sub-committee making the determination, so, however, that such date shall not be earlier than the commencement of the benefit period in which the said determination is received by the Marie Period in which the said

than the commencement of the benefit period in which the said determination is received by the Minister.

(c)—In any case in which transitional payments are being applied for by a person on a date not earlier than three weeks after the commencement of the benefit period in which a determination in his case was received by the Minister, the Minister shall refer such case to the committee or sub-committee prescribed in paragraph (a) of Regulation 4 hereof for a new determination.

The purpose of the new Regulation is to remove the time limit The purpose of the new Regulation is to remove the time limit for the commencement of a new determination given by a Public Assistance Authority, which limit was fixed by the old Regulation as the beginning of the benefit period in which the determination was received in the local office of the Ministry of Labour. Under the new Regulation no time limit of commencement is laid down, and it therefore rests with the Authority to determine whether payment shall be made in respect of such unemployment as has occurred prior to the submission of the application to them. This alteration affects, in particular, cases in which delay has occurred owing to questions having arisen which have necessitated submission to the Court of Referees or to the Umpire.

Court of Referees or to the Umpire.

Under paragraph (b) of the new Regulation the duration of a determination made on review remains as before; i.e., such a determination made on review remains as before it. mination operates from a date not earlier than the commencement of the benefit week in which it is received by the Ministry.

The effect of paragraph (c) is to give a slightly longer period in which to submit cases for review, so as to avoid delays due to a congestion of cases in the hands of Local Authorities.

The new Regulations† came into force on 12th January, 1932.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]

[Note.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]

Census.—Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland)
1931. Vol. I. Part I. City of Edinburgh. (S.O. publication; price 2s.,
Child Labour.—International Labour Conference, sixteenth session,
Geneva, 1932. The age of admission of children to employment in nonindustrial occupations. Third item on the agenda. International
Labour Office. (Geneva, 1932; price 2s. 6d.)
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—The National Advisory Council for
Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). Fourth Report. Hours of
employment of boys and girls in "unregulated occupations." Ministry
of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 47.)
Labour Legislation.—Legislative Series. Vol. IX, 1928. Part
III. Indexes. (Published in London for the International Labour
Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three parts.)
MINING.—Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries,
etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)
MINING Accidents.—Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of

MINING ACCIDENTS.—Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.) (See page 48.)

2d. net. (2\flat d. post-free). 
† The Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) (Amendment Regulations. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932. No. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1\flat d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1930 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for December, 1931.

† \$32e\$ page 912 of U.I. Code 8.

‡ \$32e\$ page 181 (Pamphlet No. 9/1931).

<sup>\*</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 43. H.M. Stationery Office; price

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.—Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years 1913 and 1917 to 1930. Seventy-fifth number. Board of Trade (in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrars-General). (Cmd. 3991; price 6s.)

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and the Registrars-General). (Cmd. 3991; price 6s.)

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1930. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSUBANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of December, 1931. U.I. Code, 8B. Pamphlet 12/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Unemployment Fund account, 1930, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31 March, 1931; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. (H.C. 17; price 1d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—(i) Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1930. Home Office. (Cmd. 4000; price 6d.) (See page 48.) (ii) Compensation for industrial diseases. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire and report as to certain proposed extensions of the schedule of industrial diseases to which Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1932. ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Steelwork: Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Yard Abroad: Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Medway Oil Fuel Depot: Steel Piles, etc.: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Constructional Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

### (Contract and Purchase Department.) Batteries and Cells: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End;

London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Beiting, Leather: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edward Parker & Salford; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edward Parker & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Bottles, Oil Fuel: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Blowers, Rotary: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Speer & Son, London, E.; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—Brushes, Steel Wire: N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddall Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thornton Williams & Co., London, S.E.; Francis Turner, Watford, Herts.; William Turner, Hemel Hempstead; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—Bunting: Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—Cabinet Work: J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Executors of S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Joynson Holland & Executors of S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Joynson Holland & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—Cable, Chain and Gear: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Cable, Electric: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge, Hongers Talearonh & India Rubber. Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Capstans, Electric: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Grane, Electric: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Grane, Electric Travelling: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Gocks, Asbestos Travelling: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Gocks, Asbestos Packed: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steven & Struthers, Glasgow.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Blackburn.—Drums, Steel: G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Enamelware: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—Engines, A.E.C. Motor: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Engine, Steering and Controlling Gear: John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Fabric, Upholstery: George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fearnought and Kersey: L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.— J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—
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Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; W. R. James, Birmingham;
A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Showell & Sons,
Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Flour, National Mark: J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.;
Thomas Gater Bradfield & Co., Ltd., Newport, Isle of Wight.—
Frames for W.T. Racks: Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.Generating Sets and Compressor Sets: Buston & Hornsby, Ltd.,
Lincoln.—Gear, Bow Cap Operating: MacTaggart Scott & Co.,
Ltd., Edinburgh.—Gearing, etc., Penstock, Operating: Fullerton
Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Gloves, Leather: E. & W. C.
French, Ltd., Taunton; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.;

North of England Chamois Co. Ltd. Newcastle; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; G. Waddington & Son Ltd., Hull.—Golden Syrup; Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—Gratings, Armour; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Hammer, Two.ton: B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Openshaw.—Helmets, Wolseley Pattern; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Hessian: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Hides and Leather: George Angus & Co. Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd. London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bryant & London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edward Parker & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.—Hides, Upholstery: Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.; John T. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Hoses, Flexible: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Longonders End; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Longoners Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Iron, Fire Bar: Raine & Co. Ltd. Nawagastle: Hull Force Iron & Steel Co. Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Iron, Fire Bar: Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull.—Jars, Wickered: Pearson & Co. (Chesterfield), Ltd., Chesterfield; James Pearson, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Lathes, 4½ inch Centres: T. S. Harrison & Sons, Itd., Heckmondwike.—Lathes, 11-inch Centres: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfield.—Lifte Buoys and Life Jackets: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Lighters, Dumb, Steel: Willoughby (Plymouth), Ltd., Plymouth.—Machine, Milling: William Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Marmalade: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—Mica: Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; Mica & Micanite Supplies, Ltd., London, N.; Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Attwater & Sons, Preston.—Micanite: Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent: Attwater & Sons, Preston: A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham; Kent; Attwater & Sons, Preston; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—Nails, Copper Armistead & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Cooper & Turner, Ltd. Sheffield; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co. Sheffield; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Oils, Edible: London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—Press, 600-ton Hydraulic Forging: John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Manchester.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Pumps, Centrifugal: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—Pump, Centrifugal Dock: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Sailcloth, Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Shackles, Lugless: Carron Company, Carron; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Shirts, Dress and Tunic: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Young & Rochester, Ltd., Londonderry.—Shirting, Khaki Twill: Fothergill & Harvey. Ltd., Manchester: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester. Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester-Smith's Work: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Carron Company, Falkirk Donglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Hughes Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Nixon & Whitfield, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall; Joseph Wellings, Stourbridge; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Woodall & Co., Hull.—Steering Gear and Spare Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh,—Switchboard: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Switches, Sockets, etc: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Torpoyl Light & Lange Light & Son, Ltd., London E. C.—Twelling, Terry: Light: James Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Towelling, Terry: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Towels, Seamen's: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Tubes, Manganese Brass: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Tubes, Co. Tubes, Steel: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Vests and Drawers, Cellular: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Windlasses, Steam and Hand: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

# WAR OFFICE.

Bacteriological, etc., Apparatus: Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Belts, Waist: J. B. Brooks & Co., Birmingham.—Bodies, Ambulance: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Boding Pans, Steam Jacketed: Carron Co. Falkirk.—Boots, Ankle: Boiling Pans, Steam Jacketed: Carron Co. Falkirk.—Boots, Ankle.
J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee &
Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Belt, Machine Gun.—Eli Griffiths &
Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Braces: F. W. Duerdoth, Chesham.—
Braid and Lace: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—
Brushes, Brass: J. Root & Son, London, N.—Brushes, Glothes:
C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Webb & Foulger (Brush Mirs.),
Ltd., Chesham.—Brushes, Hair: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—
Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes,
Shoe: Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Brushes, Tooth:
W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.,
London E. C.—Rugles, Trumpefs, Drums, etc.: Boosey & Hawkes, W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd. London, E.C.—Bugles, Trumpets, Drums, etc.: Boosey & Hawkes, Ltd., London, W.—Buttons, Brass: Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: Callenders Cable & Constn. Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Caps, Forage: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Cement, Portland: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Burley, Ltd., Sittingbourne; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Rhoose; Warren Cement Works, Ltd., Hartlepool; Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., Billingham: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd. Edinburgh.—Chains.

Ipswich.—Extinguishers, Fire: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Forks and Spoons: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Glass, Window, etc.: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Helmet Bodies: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead.—Knives, Table: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.—Limousines: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lockers, Metal: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—Ovens: O'Brien, Thomas & Co., Rotherham.—Pipes, Iron: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Plates, Bullet-proof: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Purification of T.N.T.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ardeer.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel: Phillips & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth.—Screws, Wood: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Serge, S.D.: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, wich.—Extinguishers. Fire: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—Socks, Worsted: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Spares for Six-wheeled Chassis: Morris (commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stair Treads, etc.: Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Round: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Tubing: John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Switchboards: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Wood Working Machinery: Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Aldershot (North), Artificers' Work: W. Laughton, Bedford. Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Alterations and Additions to Haig Elder Boys' School: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Belfast, Holywood, Erection of Hospital Ward Block: McDowell & Fitzsimons, Lurgan. Bordon, Quebec and St. Lucia Barracks, Erection of Barrack Blocks: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Edinburgh, Periodical Painting, etc.: R. Skevington & Son, Derby. Gosport and Netley, Periodical Services: W. R. Payne & Sons, Shipley. Halifax, Depot Barracks, Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: Aldam & Lorenz, Halifax. Lichfield, Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Lydd, New Recreation Ground, Provision of Pavilion: G. H. Bates & Son, Lydd. Portsmouth, Clarence Barracks, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Alterations to Bathrooms: Percy C. King, Pewsey. Twickenham, Kneller Hall, Erection of Bandstand: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich. darried Soldiers' Quarters, Alterations and Additions to Bathrooms: Percy C. King, Pewsey. Twickenham, Kneller Hall, Erection of Bandstand: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich, R.A.S.C. Stable Yard, Reconstruction of Stables to provide Garages: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Woolwich, Military College of Science, Provision of Wood Block Floor in Workshop: G. J. Anderson, London, E. York, Cavalry Barracks, Improvements and Reappropriations: J. W. Maw & Son, York.

# AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY.

Air Bottles: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft:

De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—

Aircraft, Alterations: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Engine Installation, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Alreraft, Modifications: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Work on: Saunders Roe, Ltd., London, W.C.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Airscrews, Blades: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Airscrews, Modification: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Bombing Teachers: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Boxes, Voltage Control: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificer's Work (Pilton): F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Boundary Marking Lights (Croydon): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Flight Shed, Workshops, etc. (Abbots Inch): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Heating Installations (Thornby-on-Tees): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lubricating Oil Installations (Various Stations): Simons & Hawker, London E.C. Workshops, etc. (Abbots Inch): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Blasgow. Heating Installations (Thornby-on-Tees): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lubricating Oil Installations (Various Stations): Simons & Hawker, London, E.C. Micers' Quarters (Sealand, near Chester): Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs. Reconstruction of Boat Camber (Mount Batten, Pymouth): A. Carkeek & Sons, Redruth. Water Tank (Abingdon): Institution & Nillsen, London, S.W.—Cable, Paper Insulated: London Electric Wire & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Willesden Green: Eddsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester.—"Grossley "Six-Wheeler: Cossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Con, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Con, Ltd., London, Engines, Aircraft, Repairs: Armstrong Eddley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., Bristol; Bristol & Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Paper & Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry: Engines, Aircraft, Research Con, Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.;

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### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aeroplanes: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—
Ammonal: Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boring Machine: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Buckets: Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: Cory's Trading, Ltd., Cardiff.—Gotton Wool: R. Bailey & Son, London, W.C.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Rig: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electrical Plant: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Filtration Plant: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lathes: Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lint: Carnegie Brothers, London, N.; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Lymph: Lister Institute, Marazion.—Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails and Fishplates: Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Rounding Machine: T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Steel Tubes: Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Lindon, N.—Steel Tubes: Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell: Patent Shaft & Ayletree Co., Ltd., Wotherwell: Patent Shaft & Ayletree Co., Ltd., Wo ham.—Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Switches and Crossings: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Tents: Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tryparsamide: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Water Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Water Softening Plant: Kennicott Water Softener Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Web Equipment: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E. Co., Ltd., Wolverham & Gale, London, S.E.

# H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cord: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Envelopes: Mo Corquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie Appleton & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Paper: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: 100,000 Pads, Form S.1320B: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. 40,000 Books of Certificates, P.1022B: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 69,950 Books "Nomenclature of Diseases": C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot.—Rotaprint Plates: Kaye's Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—Typewriters: Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Nottingham.

# POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Bodies, Motor: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Express Body Works, London, E.C.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Packing: W. J. Noble & Son, Pudsey; H. Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Brackets, Galvanised Iron: John H. Allen, Halesowen.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Carbonic Acid Gas: Carbon Dioxide Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Ghassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chloride of Manganese: J. Sherman & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Clothing: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. W. Currey & Co., Manchester; Fryer & Co., London, S.W.; Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Peck & Clothing: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. W. Currey & Co., Manchester; Fryer & Co., London, S.W.; Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Cords, Telephone: Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Fittings, Electric Light: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Home Safes: Taylor Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Kiosks and Parts: Bristol Stone & Concrete Co., Ltd., Bristol: Concrete-Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester: Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Niosks and Parts: Dristol Stone & Concrete Co., Ltd., Bristol; Concrete-Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Stone Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Evans Bros. (Concrete) Ltd., Riddings; Girling's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Rothwell; C. W. Groom, London, E.; Kent Concrete Products, Canterbury; F. J.

Moore, Ltd., Plymouth; Surrey Concrete Products, Ltd., Guildford.—
Knives: Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps, Bicycle:
Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps, Electric: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.,
Rugby.—Machines, Stamp Vending: Hall Telephone Accessories
(1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Poles, Telegraph: Forestry Commission (England and Wales), London, S.W.; F. R. Harding Newman, Midhurst.—Reinforcing Material: R. Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Rogerstone.—Screws: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tools,
Instrument: Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Wire,
Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Wire, Galvanised Iron: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Richard
Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd.,
Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Shropshire Iron
Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.

Wire, Galvanised Iron: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Cabbridge; Methadid Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Wareham—Weymouth-Dorchester: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., South-ampton. Oxford-Witney-Leafield: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Gallows Corner-Marks Tey: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Derby-Leeds (Leeds-Barnsley Section): British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cable Re-conditioning: Preston-Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Conduit-Laying: Middleton and Kirdford (Sussex): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Pendleton (Salford), Lancs.: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Deptford, etc.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. St. Pancras: Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Longham (Dorset), Hungerford, Frilford Heath and Longworth (Berks.), etc.: Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Poynings & Peacehaven (Sussex); Hurstway-Station Road; (Bromley, Kent): Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Putney-Southfields, S.W.; Park-Clarendon Road, etc. (Kensington, W.): H. E. West, London, S.W. London-St. Margarets Bay (Ashford-Canterbury, etc., Sections); Wigan (Lancs.); Thorpe (Norfolk): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. St. Ives (Cornwall): J. H. Lobb, Mevagissey. Hornsey, etc.; Willesden, etc.: O. C. Summers London, N. Bangor (Co. Down): Harding & Harding, Belfast. Sunderland-Houghton-le-Spring (Durham): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Kilmarnock: Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Mexborough & Wath-on-Dearne: F. J. Hodge, West Hagley. Burton-on-Trent: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—Conveyors: Liverpool Head Post Office: Letter Sorting Office; Central Telegraph Office, London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Birchfields (Birmingham): Swinton (Manchester); Stechford (Birmingham); Acocks Green (Birmingham): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Elmbrid W.C. Sub-Contractors for Elmbridge: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines. Sheffield Central; Ilford (London Automatic Area); Woodseats (Sheffield): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Woodseats: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, for Ringing Machine. Ranmoor (Sheffield): Siemens Bros. & Co, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Ranmoor: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton ttd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Ranmoor; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Bartholomew House, Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: for Bartholomew House: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd. Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines. Primrose (London Automatic Area); Cheltenham; Bangor (Co. Down); Ardrossan-Saltocats (Ayrshire): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Burslem (Hanley Automatic Area); Trentham (Hanley Automatic Area); Hanley (Hanley Automatic Area); Bamber Bridge (Preston, Lancs.): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Stranraer (Wigtownshire); Swansea: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Marlborough; Portsmouth, Newport (Mon.); Guildford: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Newport (Mon.); Guildford: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Guildford: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries.—Transformers, E.H.T. Oil Switch Fuse Units, etc.: West Central District Post Office Station, London, W.C.: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., London, W.C.—Wireless Installation: H.M. Cable Ship "Alert": International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

# H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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Building Works: Ascot P.O.—Steelwork, etc.: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ashford Sorting Office Garage—Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ashton-under-Lyne P.O.—Alterations: J. Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., Ashton. Batley Employment Exchange—Slater: J. M. Thornton's Sons, Heckmondwike. Belfast Law Courts—Fire Doors: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester; Wood, etc., Carving: J. Walker (Architectural Decorations), Ltd., London, W. Belfast Parliament Buildings—Joinery Finishing: Heaton, Tabb & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Birmingham, Birchfield Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Roofing: Diespeker & Co.,

Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Stonework: D. French & Co., Birmingham. Bury St., Edmunds, "Collingwood" Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: W. Sims & Sons, Bury St. Edmunds. Castleford P.O.—Erection: W. Horner & Sons, Bury St. Edmunds. Castleford P.O.—Erection: W. Horner & Sons, Ltd., Pontefract. Churston Telephone Exchange—Slater: Roberts, Adard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Coventry Head P.O.—Alterations: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Cupar Wireless Station—Asphalter: W. Briggs & Sons, Ltd., Dundee. Douglas Telephone Exchange—Roofing: Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Edinburgh, Borough. muirhead P.O.—Alterations: G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh. Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Museum—Stone finishings: Toffolo, Jackson & Co., Glasgow. Euston, N.W., Telephone Exchange—Erection: Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Excavator: St. Mary's Wharf Cartage Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Exeter P.O. District Manager's etc., Offices—Alterations: Stephens & Son, Ltd., Exeter. Fort William P.O.—Adaptations: J. Stevenson, Glasgow. Geological Museum, S.W.—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Govan P.O.—Painter: Chisholm Decorators, Ltd., Glasgow. S.W.—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Glasgow W.C. Govan P.O.—Painter: Chisholm Decorators, Ltd., Glasgow Plasterer: J. Struthers & Sons, Glasgow; Terrazzo: Toffolo, Jackson Charles Grant Portland Street, W., P.O.—Alteration Plasterer: J. Struthers & Sons, Glasgow; Terrazzo: Toffolo, Jackson & Co., Glasgow. Great Portland Street, W., P.O.—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Greenwich, S.E., P.O.—Alterations: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Greenwich, S.E., Research Station—Extensions: Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Harrow Stationery Office—Conversion of Cells: W. S. Try, Uxbridge. Haverton Hill Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: W. Mullin, Nunthorpe; Painter: J. W. Alder & Sons, Sunderland; Plasterer: Sabey, Kirby & Son, Bishop Auckland; Plumber: J. Pounder, Ltd., West Hartlepool; Slater: J. E. Nelson & Son, Sunderland; Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Highbury, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Asphalte & Cement Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Concretor: Dows Granolithic, Ltd., Birmingham; Fencing: J. Ball, Birmingham; Glazier: Hill Bros. Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plasterer: Essanbee Plaster Co., Ltd., Bromsgrove; Plumber: D. F. Wiseman phalter: Asphalte & Cement Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Concretor: Dows Granolithic, Ltd., Birmingham; Fencing: J. Ball, Birmingham; Glazier: Hill Bros. Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plasterer: Essanbee Plaster Co., Ltd., Bromsgrove; Plumber: D. F. Wiseman & Sons, Birmingham; Steelwork: J. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston; Stonemason: D. French & Co., Birmingham. Holloway, N., Employment Exchange—Erection: Ashford Builders Company, Ltd., London, W.C.; Slater: Ellis, Partridge & Co. (London), Ltd., London, N.W.; Steelwork: T. W. Palmer & Company, London, S.W. Hounslow P.O.—Tar Pavior: Tar Paving & Tarmacadam, Ltd., London, W. Hounslow Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Company, Ltd., London, W. Kew Gardens Refreshment Pavilion—Alterations: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Joiner: Central Joinery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plumber; W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W. Middlesbrough P.O.—Painter: Hills, Middlesbrough; Plasterer: H. Crabtree, Middlesbrough. Saltcoats Telephone Exchange—Glazier: W. Purdon & Son, Glasgow. Sheffield, Ranmoor Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Wilkinson & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Sheffield. Shepherd's Bush, W., White City, British Industries Fair—Alterations: Holbrook (Builders), Ltd., London, E.C. Stamford Hill, N., Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rowley Bros. (1929), Ltd., London, N. Stone, Staffs, P.O.—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonework: Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., Bath. Swadlincote Telephone Exchange—Slater: J. Robinson (Burton-on-Trent), Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Swinton P.O.—Mason: G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., Little Hulton. Teddington Laboratory—Roofing: Caxton Floors, Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Stonework: Empire Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Tooting, S.W., Employment Exchange—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E. Watford P.O.—Erection: Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. Wembley, "Arnold "Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Jeffries & Grant, London, N.W.—Engineering Services O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; G. R. King, Northampton. Linoleum: Korkoid Decorative Floors, London, S.W. Ropes: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Bir-mingham. Safes: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Bedding Contract: W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.

# NOTICE.

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TPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRAI

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICA WERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.) 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 193 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 SHIPBUILDING PRICES PRODUCTION AND TRADE COAL MINING 200 TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION 150 100 100 105 80 50 100 70 WHOLESALE PRICES PRODUCTION COAL RAISED 120 150 100 100 100 90 80 80 50 60 TONNAGE COMMENCED RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS COAL EXPORTED COST OF LIVING UNEMPLOYMENT 40 100 120 30 90 20 80 AVERAGE EXPORT VALUES COTTON RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (BRITISH MANUFACTURES) UNEMPLOYMENT 60 IRON AND STEEL 140 100 150 130 80 100 120 RAW COTTON DELIVERED TO MILL 80 110 SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES POSTAL RECEIPTS UNEMPLOYMENT CRUDE STEEL OUTPUT 30 **EMPLOYMENT** HUN: THOUS 125 BRITISH EXPORTS WOOL 120 PERSONS INSURED 110 PIG IRON OUTPUT . AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT 105 100 120 80 UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL WAGES PAID 110 110 60 105 100 NET IMPORTS PERCENT -95 UNEMPLOYMENT 30 IN EMPLOYMENT 20 GENERAL ENGINEERING HUN: THOUS. FINANCE REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED 20 BUILDING 15 160 BUILDING PLANS APPROVED 140 FE MALES UNEMPLOYMENT BANK RATE 150 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED 100 PER CENT 20 UNEMPLOYMENT -10 30 TEMPORARILY STOPPED 20 DISCOUNT RATE PRODUCTION WAGES 100 PER CENT UNEMPLOYMENT 90 30 100 80 90 20 70 RATES OF WAGES PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING BANK CLEARINGS 924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 193 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931

SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTE	Y OF	LABOUR GAZETTE	for February	1039
DUITED TO THE ELECTION	T OF	LADOUR GALLITE	for reormary.	1932

# STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

- 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	-	BOTH	LIVI.					Discount Bacc.
	_	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Wholesale Prices.  Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices  Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98·6 99·3 102·4	101·4 95·8 93·9 92·0	88.6 87.3 90.2 90.4	84·9 85·3 84·9	84·6 86·1 83·8 83·1	83.6 82.2 82.1 80.7	76·9 73·4 70·7 67·0	64·0 62·8 60·3 63·5
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	170·5 172·0 179·7	178.5 173.0 173.8 176.2	172·2 168·0 171·3 177·5	164·2 165·2	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5	150·7 146·3 145·3 146·7
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97.5 98.3 102.7	102·1 98·9 99·4 100·7	98·5 96·1 97·9 101·5	97·8 93·9 94·5 96·3		94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92·7 88·6 89·5	86·2 83·6 83·1
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	148·2 153·2 159·2 158·4	165·7 147·0 149·9 154·0	152·7 122·8 135·2 128·7	134·3 136·7 141·3 151·6		145·1 138·9 146·2	128·4 110·3 104·8	83·9   78·4   72·0   70·7
Value at 1924 Prices, Million £	1st Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	. 1 149.6	168·4 144·5 152·3 162·9	166·4 130·3 146·5 139·8	155·7 155·5 161·1	169·2 161·5 165·4	170·6 165·4 170·5	96·3 155·7 135·3 128·6	103·7 98·3 100·5
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		98·4 101·7 98·4 94·5	91·7 94·2 92·3	173·8 86·3 87·9 87·7	87·0 86·3 87·4	85·1 84·0 85·7	122·6   82·4   81·5   81·5	75·6 73·2 70·4
Shipping Freight Rates.  Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		95·5 82·4 77·6 87·3	92·1 78·6 77·8 97·7	103·6 95·1 86·9	86·1 84·2 82·4 85·6	93.6 85.1 83.4	78·6 63·6 61·7 66·2	69·1 67·0 66·8 62·4
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		112·0 112·5 113·0	138·0 113·7 114·1 114·4	92·5 114·9 115·2 115·4	96·2 115·9 116·1 116·9	75·0 117·9 118·2 118·7	119·9 121·1 122·0	72·6   123·8   124·7   125·5
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·6 96·2 95·3	95·6 96·1 95·1	98·0 88·9 84·6	98·4 100·8 100·6	117·5 100·1 100·5 99·7	119·2 100·3 102·7 103·0	122·9 100·2 98·7 97·1	93·1 94·7 93·4
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	95·5 11·8 10·3 11·1 12·0	97·1 12·4 12·2 12·9 12·0	90·5 11·4 13·9 15·8	100·3 12·6 10·3 10·5	99·9 11·5 11·2 12·9	102·3 13·5 11·3 11·5	95·4 15·4 17·6 20·4	95·1 26·2 25·7 27·3
Males	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	9·1 8·0 8·8	9·8 9·9 10·5	9·3 10·8 12·3	11·1 10·3 8·6 8·7	9.6 9.3 10.5	11.0 9.2 9.2	23·0 11·7 13·0 15·0	19·7 19·5 20·7
Females	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	2.3	10·0 2·6 2·4 2·5	12·0   2·1   3·1   3·5	9·2 2·3 1·7 1·8	11.0 1.9 1.9 2.4	10·2 2·5 2·2 2·3	3·7 4·6 5·4	6.5
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,		res not lable.	9·3 9·0 9·6	9·6 7·5 7·4	8·8 8·4 9·2	2 · 6 10 · 8 8 · 8 8 · 7	5·8 11·8 12·6 14·1	19·9 19·6 20·6
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	Figur	res not lable.	10·1 2·2 4·9 6·3	2·9 2·8 3·1	10·3 2·7 2·8 3·7	10·1 2·7 2·5 2·8	3·6 5·0 6·3	22·0 6·3 6·1 6·7
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100)	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 100 100½ 101	102 102½ 102	$ \begin{array}{c c}  & 4 \cdot 8 \\ \hline  & 101\frac{1}{2} \\  & 101\frac{1}{2} \\  & 101\frac{1}{2} \\  & 101\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	2·8   102   101   101	100 100 100	100 100 99½	5·7 99 99 99	981 98 98 97
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100	Ti		106.8	100 109·3 103·6 100·2	99 110.6 112.0 110.7	99 111·0 103·1 99·5	97 95·0 91·9 89·3
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd , 4th ,,	2,039 1,989 1,962 2,055	2,022 1,884 1,892 2,016	2,058 1,456 1,222	2,127 2,058 2,181	108·4 2,034 1,866. 1,879	2,018 1,963 1,955	2,002 1,809 1,748	1,744 1,645 1,607
	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 98·9 97·6 102·2	100·5 93·7 94·1 100·2	1,737 102·3 72·4 60·8 86·4	2,052 105·8 102·3 108·4	1,955 101·1 92·8 93·4	2,016 100·3 97·6 97·2	1,861 99·6 90·0 86·9	1,740 86·7 81·8 79·9
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger.  Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,285 1,756 2,306 1,517	1,333 1,716 2,249 1,486	1,347 1,381 1,984	102·0 1,274 1,594 2,204	1,258 1,553 2,008	1,257 1,505 1,963	92·5 1,205 1,504 1,841	1,126 1,391 1,713
	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	74·9 102·3 134·4	77·7 100·0 131·1	1,383 78·5 80·5 115·6	1,394 74·2 92·9 128·4	1,356 73·3 90·5 117·0	1,355 73·3 87·7 114·3	1,300 70·2 87·6 107·3	1,196 65.6 81.1 99.8
Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	106·9 112·4 113·0 126·2	86·6 113·0 115·4 116·1	118·4 108·2 114·2	81·2 119·4 122·0 121·7	125:7 124:9 125:4	79·0 124·3 128·6 127·8	75·8 129·0 130·8 129·0	129·7 129·9 127·0
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	93·3 98·1 98·6	98.6 100.7 101.3	133·7 103·3 94·4 99·7	139·0 104·2 106·5 106·1	146·3 109·7 108·9 109·4	149·3 108·4 112·2 111·5	148·5 112·5 114·2 112·5	113·2 113·3 110·8
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd .,	110·1 194·7 196·5 201·9	114·3 208·7 184·0 186·6	116·6 189·6 148·6 157·7	121·3 170·5 171·9 176·2	127·7 181·9 173·3 179·7	130·3 181·2 177·6 184·7	129·6 164·1 140·7 136·3	128·5 103·3 95·8 93·2
Value at 1924 prices, Million £	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	207·8 195·7 197·5 200·5	194·1 211·2 183·4 192·2	157·1 207·8 159·6 172·1	190·6 196·1 198·2 203·5	188·6 210·5 201·2 206·9	185·9 213·7 213·3 218·5	129·4 200·1 174·9 170·1	96·8 138·3 131·8 131·5
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,,   1st Qr.   2nd ,,   3rd ,,	207·2 97·7 98·6 100·1	208·4 105·5 91·6 96·0	172·5 103·8 79·7 85·9	98·0 99·0 101·6	219·7 105·1 100·5 103·3	222·1 106·7 106·5 109·1	165·6 99·9 87·4 85·0	69·1 65·8 65·7
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities).  Value as declared, Million £	4th ,, lst Qr.   2nd ,, 3rd ,,	103·5 262·3 261·8 282·3	312·0 288·1 252·5	86·1 284·4 251·6 276·6	289·5 261·5 258·1	109·7 276·5 261·3 256·7	275·9 268·3 268·6	82·7 259·0 233·5 225·0	69·3 192·5 189·7 190·9
Value at 1924 prices, Million £ $\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4th ,, lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	331·0 264·9 265·0 284·0	314·1 310·0 295·5 253·7	303·2 309·3 280·5 307·1	286·3 344·5 309·8 291·9	280·8 316·0 304·9 284·3	298·3 322·6 312·2 311·3	320·9 306·1 296·3	225·0 301·9 309·7 311·8
Percentage of 1924 average	Ist Qr.	323·6 93·2 93·2 99·9	323·1 109·0 103·9 89·2	338·5 108·8 98·6 108·0	320·6 121·1 108·9 102·6	321·9 111·1 107·2 100·0	351·6 113·5 109·8 109·5	345·1 112·8 107·6 104·2	377.6 106.2 108.9 109.6
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	th ,,	No change. 4	5 Mch.  5   6 Aug.  4½	119.0	112 · 8 21 Apr.  4½	No  4½   change.	7 Feb.  5½  26 Sep.  6½	121·4 6 Feb. 41 6 Meh. 4	132 · 8 14 May   21 23 July   31
* I tiblished by courtesy of the Chan	aban of	eriose s a si	1 Oct.   4   5	of all a se	Macri ac be	idals Incl	31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5½ 12 Dec. 5	1 May 3	30 July 21 Sep. 6

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LART'S ILLUSTRATING -	(C)	1024	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
MAGES, FINANCE AND	lst Qr.	1924.	1 4		43	418 378	5 51	3%	24.4.2
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3 16 3 3 3 3 3 3	4½ 4 4½ 16·1	4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 15·2	418 418 418 15·3	4½ 4½ 15·6	5 16 5 1 15·7	2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16	278 21 318 518
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales.  Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·4 15·6 15·0 16·1	15·6 14·6 15·6	14·0 13·4 14·8	15·3 14·7 15·7	15·6 14·6 15·5	15·2 14·7 15·4	14·3 13·2 13·6	12·9 12·2 13·0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.   2nd ,, 3rd ,,	99·2 100·3 96·8	103·4 100·5 94·3	98·1 90·1 86·6 95·1	98·3 98·8 94·6 101·4	100·6 100·5 94·3 100·1	100·9 98·0 94·4 99·4	96·7 92·4 85·2 87·7	82·9 78·4 83·8
Coal Mining—Coal Raised	1st Qr.   2nd ,,   3rd ,,	103·7 23·8 21·9 21·3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22·3 7·3 1·2	22·0 20·5 20·3	21·4 18·9 18·4	22·0 20·5 20·8	22.6 19.3 18.8	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3
Million tons.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	22·0 106·7 98·5	98·6 86·5	11·1 100·0 32·7	98.8	96·3 85·1 82·9	98·9 92·0 93·6	20·5 101·7 86·8 84·4	86·1 80·4 76·6
Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,,	95·7 98·9 5·2	84·0 95·0 4·4 4·2	5·4 49·9 4·4 1·9	91.4 93.7	91·8 4·0 4·2	99.8	92·1 5·0 4·5	3.5
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.*  Average quantity of coal exported monthly,  Million tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·1 5·2 5·0	3·9 4·5 85·0	0.5	4·2   4·1   84·9	4·1 4·3 78·0	5.3 5.4	97·4 87·8	3·4 3·7 67·6 70·5
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100·1 101·6 96·4	82·7 75·4 86·6	37·5 0·1 10·5	85.8 82.2 78.9	81·5 80·7 84·6	97·1 104·0 104·7	87.8 85.8 85.1	67·1 72·2 23·1
Coal Mining—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	10·1 17·5 20·4 15·6	8·9 8·8 9·2	18·0 20·3 18·2	21·6 26·1 23·2	17·6 16·7 14·8	20·8 24·9 22·4	29·8 33·0 26·9
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	759·6 724·2 621·9	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7	709·4 247·1 60·0 170·3	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728·0 701·9 677·9 733·9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	665·0 553·4 430·1	420·5 395·5 446·3
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	111·2 106·0 91·0	94·7 89·5 83·3	103·8 36·2 8·8	122·3 121·1 102·8	106·5 102·7 99·2	117·0 121·1 117·4	116·1 97·3 81·0	67·7 61·5 57·9
Iron and Steel Pig Iron Output.	1st Qr. 2nd	92·9 639·3 625·7	93·3 574·8 551·6	24·9 534·7 223·2	97·7   559·2   683·8	107·4 568·0 572·8 503·9	115·4 558·0 641·3 672·8	640.6 598.7 442.2	337·5 331·2 280·3
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	591·2 583·4 105·0	462·0 490·4 94·4 90·6	14·7 41·3 87·8 36·7	611·1   577·1   91·8   112·3	93·3 94·1	91.6 105.3	382·6 105·2 98·3	303·7 55·4 54·4
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c}  & 102 \cdot 8 \\  & 97 \cdot 1 \\  & 95 \cdot 8 \\ \hline  & 18 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	75·9 80·5 22·8	2 · 4 6 · 8	100·3 94·8 17·5	85·4 89·1 19·5	110·5 107·5 18·8	72.6 62.8	46·0 49·9 44·1
Iron and Steel—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	17·7 22·3 23·9	24·3 26·5 24·0	45·3 57·3 47·0	16·5 17·6 20·7	20·0 23·2 21·2	17·8 18·6 20·5	29·1 35·5 44·4 12·7	45.0 47.2 44.7 25.8
General Engineering—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lst \ Qr. \\ \ 2nd \  \\ \ 3rd \  \\ \ 4th \  \end{cases}	14·9 14·8 14·5	12·4 12·4 11·8	15·5 17·7 17·5	9·9 9·4 9·7	9·6 10·0 9·9	9·1 9·5 10·1	15·1 18·4 22·8	27·4 29·4 27·7 84·1
Electrical Engineering.  Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical)  and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as	(   1st Qr.	103·4 110·4 96·0 90·1	85·2 68·7 78·9 86·9	88·0 92·5 86·6 101·3	113.6 124.8 131.1 109.0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	105·4 107·6 111·1	109·0 109·4 97·5	82·0 75·7 65·2
percentage of 1924 average.†  Electrical Engineering—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	\begin{cases} \b	5·8 5·4 5·0 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·5 5·5	6·6 9·6 8·0 6·7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	CL lat On	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 52 \\ 1 \cdot 47 \\ 1 \cdot 30 \end{array} $	81.0	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76 58·6	1·39 1·54 1·58 84·6	1·20 1·09 1·24 100·1	1·45 1·45 1·56	1·39 1·12 0·91	0·56 0·42 0·40 48·2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	105·4 102·0 90·1	76·0 70·1 61·5	58·5 53·8 52·8	96.6 106.8 109.8	83·6 75·7 86·4 341·8	101·0 100·7 108·4 362·4	96·7 77·6 63·2   426·6	32.7
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	\[ \begin{aligned} \lambda & \text{1st Qr.} \\ 2nd & \text{,,} \\ 3rd & \text{,,} \end{aligned} \]	227·8 375·2 252·7 194·6	202·4 189·8 260·6 161·0	193·1 168·5 68·3 152·4	437·1 370·1 377·5	279·0 244·6 431·8	428·4 360·1 499·0	230·5 160·7 132·0	23·4 38·7 104·8
Percentage of 1924 average	\[ \begin{aligned} \lambda & \text{1st Qr.} \\ 2nd & \text{,,} \\ 3rd & \text{,,} \end{aligned} \]	86·7 142·9 96·3	77·1 72·3 99·2	73·5 64·2 26·0	220·8 166·5	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	8.9
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering	1st Qr. 2nd ,,	74.1	29·3 29·2 33·1	34·3 35·3 40·4	30·1 22·0 20·1	18·4 21·5 24·1	23·5 20·1 20·5	22·4 26·1 31·9	49·7 54·4 58·2
Average percentage of insured workers them- ployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	122.7	35·3 155·8 134·7	147·8 106·2	19·0 160·2 134·5	28·8 137·7 124·6	21·0 134·6 129·7	43·1 118·7 90·8 65·1	85·1 85·4
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills.  Average quantity monthly, Million lbs	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	146.7	113·0 152·9	94·1 129·1	121·8 124·9	105·6 133·4 117 105	98·3 135·5 114 110	90·8 101 77	121·4 72 72
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	90 82 124	114 96 129	90 80 109 9·1	103 106	89 113 9·2	83 113 11·6	55 77 23·8	72 103 3   40·6
Cotton—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	(  4th ,,	15·4 15·1 8·9	7·7 11·6 6·8	20·6 25·4 17·4	6·9 9·6 11·1	10·9 15·4 12·3	13·8 14·0 13·3	37·3 45·5 43·0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100	Figures not available.	3 84.9	95·6 94·9 96·7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	93·3 88·5 90·6	73·8 75·7 76·7 21·2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wool Textile Industry—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	$ \begin{cases}     \begin{vmatrix}                               $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	13·1 17·9 17·7 9·7	18.6 20.7 13.9 20.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	9·3 15·6 14·3 15·9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22·8 26·5 25·9	8 28.6 5 36.3 9 18.8 8 16.3
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, Million £.	4th ,, 1st Qr.	15·1 13·6 13·7 r.   108·9	17·9 16·0 16·6 109·6	16·9 15·9 14·8 137·7	17·2 14·7 15·8 113·7	17·2 17·1 17·2 108·9	22·1 16·4 18·9	20·2 17·2 18·4 5   128·8	2 16.9 2 16.3 4 13.6 8 111.6
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 93·2 93·8	122·6 109·6 113·7	115·8 108·9 101·4	117·8 100·7 108·2		1 112·3 129·5	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 117 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 5 & 126 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Building—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	$- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{1st Qr} \\ \text{2nd },, \\ \text{3rd },, \\ \text{4th },, \end{array} \right.$	r. 12.5 , 8.3 , 9.8 , 10.9	7·4 7·7 11·0	8·4 9·3 12·4	6·8 7·6 13·4	9·7 10·6 14·2 21·1	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 7 & 9.0 \\ 9.3 \\ 2 & 15.2 \\ 1 & 26.9 \end{array} $	12·9 3 14·8 2 20·4	9 18.2 5 19.1 4 26.5 9 32.9
Public Works Contracting—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	$ \begin{cases}                                    $	16.2		18·1 18·8	15.1	17·8 19·2	19·5 19·8	26.0	0 27·8 5 30·0

<sup>\*</sup> Coal shipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included.
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