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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st November showed some decline

as compared with 24th October.

as compared with 24th October.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 22·2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 21·9 at 24th October, 1932, and 21·4 at 23rd November, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 21st November, 1932, was 25·7 and for females 13·0. At 24th October, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·5 and 12·5.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 21st November, 1932, there were approximately 9,373,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 24,000 less than a month before, and 149,000 less than a year

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st November, 1932, there were 2,189,258 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 49,810 more than a month before, and 118,816 more than a year before. The total on 21st November, 1932, included 1,802,987 men, 62,513 boys, 279,536 women and 44,222 girls. It was made up of 767,518 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,060,808 applicants for transitional payments, 222,741 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 138,191 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st November, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 376,687 men, 9,461 boys, 120,336 women and 6,514 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 512,998 was 4,075 more than a month before, and 77,293 more than a year before. It included 451,797 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 37,374 applicants for transitional payments, and 23,827 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional response. tional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 21st November, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 96,106 men, 122 boys, 1,306 women and 16 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 97,550 was 1,085 less than a month before. It included 62,479 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,796 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,275 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the registers with those for a year ago are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred .-The seasonal decline continued in the building industry, public works contracting, the distributive trades, and

the transport, hotel, boarding-house, etc., services. There was also some decline in the clothing, lace, jute, and electrical apparatus industries.

On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton industry, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, in most of the metal industries, and in the motor vehicle and glass industries.

#### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in a decrease estimated at about £30,500 in the weekly full-time wages

of about 238,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £1,570 in those of 17,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions were those employed in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry; the higher paid workers in steel melting shops and rolling mills in reviews districts: bleatfurness workers in Cumbarland various districts; blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and North Lincolnshire; and slate quarrymen in North Wales. Amongst the workers whose wages were increased were shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland.

During the first eleven months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of nearly £235,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,880,000 workpeople, and net increases of £2,350 in those of about 33,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the average increase was approximately 25 per cent. These percentages were the same as those for 1st November. The corresponding figures for a year earlier were 48 for all items and 32 for food

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

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 17. In addition, 12 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 136,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in November was about 714,000 working days. These totals are mainly accounted for by the dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry, who began on 31st October and ended on 5th November.

# NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

# ANALYSIS FOR THE NINE YEARS JUNE, 1923, TO JUNE, 1932.

An article was published in the November, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 406-410) tracing the growth in the numbers of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and analysing the trend of industrial changes between 1923 and 1932, so far as these can be indicated by the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications. The figures on which that analysis was based included unemployed insured workers, as well as those in employment, and although they furnish a valuable indication of the progress or decline of individual industries over a term of years they cannot reflect with precision at any given date the incidence of temporary fluctuations in prosperity. They also have the disadvantage of being subject to variation as the result of changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit, although such variations have not been of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the analysis from an industrial point of view. It is to be noted that changes in benefit conditions affect primarily the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, but their influence extends also to the numbers insured. Their effect can, however, be eliminated by the use of figures representing the numbers in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated numbers insured. Such a series reflects changes in prosperity over short periods in a more satisfactory way than can the numbers insured or the numbers unemployed taken separately. For example, over a period of years it is possible for the numbers in employment to have increased concurrently with increases in both the estimated numbers insured and in the numbers and percentages as unemployed.

The Table on pages 470 and 471 has been prepared on this basis. In preparing the figures no account has been taken of absences from work through sickness or holidays or through other temporary circumstances which are not reflected in the unemployment figures, nor has any deduction been made in respect of persons directly involved in trade disputes. Figures are not, in fact, available on all these points in respect of individual industries; but since they have no essential relation to the relative volume of employment available, their omission or inclusion can have no important bearing on the

For the purpose of the analysis the position at the end of June in each year has been taken. This is the point at which the annual count of insured workers is made, and the records of the Department show that if the numbers unemployed, represented by the unemployment books lodged at employment exchanges at that date, are deducted from the total numbers insured, as indicated by the number of unemployment books exchanged, the difference represents closely for each industry the number of unemployment books which were actually in the hands of employers in respect of insured workers

in their employment.

The date with which comparison is made for the purpose of the new series of figures (end of June, 1923) is an arbitrary one, and its selection has been governed by the fact that it is the earliest date in respect of which unemployment figures and numbers insured are available on a comparable basis for individual industries. The rate of unemployment at June, 1923, varied considerably in different industries, and it is necessary to bear this in mind when comparing the index numbers for various industries for later years. For example, in coal mining the percentage rate of unemployment. example, in coal-mining the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons at the end of June, 1923, was only 2.6, while among insured persons at the end of June, 1925, was only 2.5, while in shipbuilding and ship repairing it was 44.1. At the end of June, 1932, however, the percentage for coalmining was 40.7 and for shipbuilding and ship repairing 62.9. The changes in these percentages are influenced to some extent by the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the respective industries. In most cases, however, the unemployment figures for particular industries at June 1923, were not appreciably offected by a physical size. at June, 1923, were not appreciably affected by abnormal circum-

For the insured industries taken as a whole, the following Table gives a comparison of the movement in the total numbers of insured persons and the numbers in employment in each year from 1923 to 1932. In calculating the index numbers, June, 1923, has been taken as 100 in each case. Throughout this article the figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Date.	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.	Date.	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.
June, 1923	100·0	100·0	June, 1928 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	106·5	107·2
,, 1924	101·6	103·8		108·4	110·5
,, 1925	103·5	102·9		111·2	106·1
,, 1926	104·8	102·4		114·5	101·7
,, 1927	105·6	108·6		114·8	100·7

In computing the index number representing the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment at June, 1926, coalmining has been omitted from the figures at both June, 1923, and June, 1926. At the latter date the coalmining dispute was in progress, and exact figures showing the numbers of workpeople at work in that industry are not available, but it is known that the numbers were comparatively small. Most of the other industries were adversely affected by the stoppage of work, and this factor has necessarily reduced the index number for the year in question.

The effects of the acute depression of the last three years are shown by the fall, since 1929, in the indices based on numbers in In computing the index number representing the estimated

employment, and they have been felt in some degree in every industry; but there are important differences in the ext-nt of the decline. In the Table on pages 470 and 471, the industries have been arranged on the same basis as those given on pages 430 and 431 of the November issue of this GAZETTE, which were based on the numbers insured only; that is to say, within each group, they appear in descending order of the index number for June, 1932.

A comparison of the two series of figures shows that, revery industry the indices for numbers in employment at June, 1932, are lower than those based on the estimated numbers insured. In the industries which have shown most development in recent years, such as the electrical trades, silk and artificial silk manufacture, etc., the disparity between the two series of index numbers at June the disparity between the two series of index numbers at June, 1932, is comparatively small; while in the older declining industries, such as coalmining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing and marine engineering, the differences are very much greater, and they have been much accentuated in the past year. greater, and they have been much accentuated in the past year. These latter industries have felt most acutely the effects of the present general depression, which has added seriously to the difficulties

The above Table shows that the number of insured persons in employment had reached its highest point, relative to the figures for 1923, at June, 1929. The present acute depression had not then appeared, and it will be of advantage therefore to consider the position in industry at that point, as well as at the end of June last.

The following Table shows, for each of nine groups of industries, the index numbers for June, 1929, and June, 1932, based on the estimated numbers insured and numbers in employment respectively:

	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).						
Industry Group.	Estimated insu	d numbers	Estimated numbers insured in employment.				
Contraction of the Party of the	June,	June,	June,	June,			
	1929.	1932.	1929.	1932.			
Fishing	115·6	130·0	117·4	112·0			
	90·4	88·0	76·5	54·9			
	104·4	105·3	110·4	93·5			
tracting Transport and distribution Gas, water and electricity supply Miscellaneous services	123·1	142.6	128·0	117·8			
	124·4	141.3	125·9	133·0			
	98·2	105.6	100·3	101·8			
	126·7	146.0	130·2	138·8			
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance National and local government	101·4	107·8	103·4	106·6			
	99·0	116·4	100·3	107·2			
All industries and services	108-4	114.8	110.5	100.7			

It will be observed that at June, 1929, the index numbers based on numbers in employment were higher than the corresponding figures based on numbers insured in every group except mining and quarrying. (The figures for the latter group were influenced by the heavy decline in coal mining since 1923, when the industry was enjoying substantial in coal mining since 1923, when the industry was enjoying substantial prosperity.) In the other eight groups the expansion of employment between 1923 and 1929 had absorbed some part of the unemployed as well as the normal growth in the insured population. This progress was relatively greatest in the manufacturing group, in which it was due mainly to the rapid expansion of the electrical trades, artificial grades are the controlled to the rapid expansion of the electrical trades. due mainly to the rapid expansion of the electrical trades, artificial silk manufacture, furniture making, printing, publishing and bookbinding, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, and certain of the food manufacturing and metal goods industries. The development of the road transport and distributive industries, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, and laundry services, and the building and contracting industries also aided substantially in this movement.

Between June, 1929, and June, 1932, the indices based on numbers insured showed further advances except in mining and guaranting.

insured showed further advances, except in mining and quarrying, although in the manufacturing group the increase was comparatively small. The indices based on numbers in employment show, however, that in the fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, building and contracting groups, there was a substantial decline in employment; and although, in the other five groups, there was some further improvement, it was at a rate much lower than the increase in the improvement, it was at a rate much lower than the increase in the numbers insured in those groups. Most of the industries and services included in the five groups which showed increases in the numbers in employment between June, 1929, and June, 1932, are not directly dependent on the export trade, and they are not subject to foreign competition. This is largely true also of the building and contracting group; but the decline in the numbers in employment in this group in the past three years arises partly from the effects of the general depression in trade, and partly from circumstances peculiar to those industries.

The movement in the estimated numbers in employment, aged The movement in the estimated numbers in employment, aged 16 to 64, in the various industry groups may be summarised as follows. In mining and quarrying, between June, 1923, and June, 1929, there was a fall in the numbers in employment of 298,750, or 23·5 per cent. of the numbers at June, 1923; and during the next three years there was a further fall of 273,900, or 28·3 per cent. of the 1929 figures. Over the whole nine-year period there was accordingly a total decline in this group alone of 572,650, or 45·1 per cent. In the fishing, manufacturing, building and contracting groups taken together there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 706,300, or 12·6 per cent. 1929, in the numbers in employment of 706,300, or 12.6 per cent. In the next three years, however, there was, in these same groups, a net decline of 895,510, or 14.2 per cent. of the number at June, 1929. Over the whole nine-year period, therefore, there was a net fall of 189,210, or 3.4 per cent. If the figures for mining and quarrying are included, the nine-year decrease in numbers in employment

amounted to 761,860, or 11·1 per cent. These four groups included at June, 1932, 65·1 per cent of the insured population. In the remaining five groups there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 626,040, and a further net increase in the next three years of 204,330. This latter increase was, however, completely outweighed by the decline between June, 1929, and June, 1932, of 1,169,410 in the other four groups of industries. For all industries and services taken together, therefore, industries. For all industries and services taken together, therefore, there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 1,033,590, or 10·5 per cent., but in the next three years there was a net decline of 965,080, or 8·8 per cent. of the 1929 figure. For the whole nine-year period there was accordingly a slight net increase of 68,510, or 0·7 per cent.

Special interest attaches to the manufacturing group, which includes over six million insured workpeople. The expansion in the group between 1923 and 1929 has been dealt with above. The decline in the next three years was largely the result of the acute depression in

between 1923 and 1929 has been dealt with above. The decline in the next three years was largely the result of the acute depression in the cotton, woollen and worsted, general engineering, motor vehicle, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and marine engineering industries. In this group, however, a few industries showed increases, during the latter period, in the numbers in employment. The chief instances are electrical wiring and contracting; electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., manufacture; printing, publishing and bookbinding; the carpet industry; and the manufacture of artificial stone and concrete; shirts, collars and underclothing; oil, glue, soap, etc.; bread, biscuits, cake, etc.

In public works contracting also there has been considerable increase in the last three years, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the decline in the building industry.

On the other hand, in the groups which, taken as a whole, show

On the other hand, in the groups which, taken as a whole, show an expansion over the last three years, there has been a decline in certain of the industries. Examples of this kind are to be found in the transport and distributive group and in national and local government. They include shipping service; dock and harbour service; communication and storage; railway service; and national government. The first four are obviously dependent to a great extent on the activity of world trade.

The most striking changes in the numbers in employment between 1923 and 1932 in individual industries are given in the following

CHANGES IN NUMBERS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1932.

Increases (+).	serious l	Decreases (-).	
Industry.	Per cent. of number at June, 1923.	Industry	Per cent. of number at June, 1923.
Electrical wiring and contracting  Public works contracting Artificial stone and concrete  Silk and artificial silk  Tramway and omnibus service  Electric cable, apparatus, etc.  Entertainments and sports Distributive trades Paint, varnish, etc.  Hotel, boarding house, etc., service  Electrical engineering  Road transport	+110·6 + 88·0 + 87·5 + 67·1 + 67·0 + 55·5 + 49·0 + 44·0 + 41·8 + 41·4 + 38·5	Lead, tin and copper mining  Marine engineering Pig iron (blast furnaces) Iron ore mining Shipbuilding and ship- repairing Coal mining Steel melting, rolling, forging, etc Jute Rallway service (non- permanent workers) Woollen and worsted General engineering Dock, harbour, river and canal service	-61·2 -57·8 -57·4 -54·2 -53·6 -47·3 -46·0 -43·7 -34·4 -29·3 -22·7 -16·2

### ANALYSIS BY SEX.

The foregoing analysis shows broadly that the decline in employment in recent years has occurred chiefly in the heavy industries in which the labour force is supplied almost entirely by men; while the industries that have expanded include a much greater proportion the industries that have expanded include a much greater proportion of operations on which women can be employed. It is therefore to be expected that an analysis of the course of employment for males and females separately would disclose, on the whole, a relatively less favourable position for men than for women. Such a result would not, however, lead necessarily to the conclusion that women had secured employment at the expense of the unemployment of men. ployment of men.

For all industries and services combined the following Table gives for insured males and females separately the estimated numbers, uged 16 to 64, in employment at June of 1923, 1929, and 1932:—

1570,063	Date.	Males.	Females.	Total,
June, 192		 7,190,080	2,706,600	9,896,680
" 192 " 193		 7,812,790 6,944,340	3,117,560 3,020,870	10,930,350 9,965,210

These figures show that between June, 1923, and June, 1929, These figures show that between June, 1923, and June, 1929, the number of insured males in employment had increased by 622,710, or 8·7 per cent., and the number of females by 410,960, or 15·2 per cent. Between 1929 and 1932, however, the number of insured males in employment decreased by 868,450, or 11·1 per cent., while the corresponding figures for females showed a decline of 96,690, or only 3·1 per cent. Over the whole period of nine years the figures for males show a net decline of 245,740, or 3·4 per cent., while the figures for females show a net increase of 314,270, or 11·6 per cent. Of the total number of insured persons in employment, females represented 27·4 per cent. at June, 1923, 28·5 per cent. at June, 1929, and 30·3 per cent. at June, 1932.

For the purpose of the analysis it will be convenient to classify the insured industries on the basis first of the trend of employment among males, and, within each group so formed, to classify the indus-tries according to the trend of employment among females. In the following Table each of the nine main groups of industries has been treated in this way. treated in this way.

	Males.		Females.			
		Increase (+)		Increase (+) Decrease (-).		
June, 1923.			June, 1923.			June, 1932.
21,180	23,490	+ 2,310	490	750	+ 260	
1,217,130 40,270						
1,016,760 763,120 345,100 130,030 613,160 265,510	495,280 261,090 153,320 755,510	$ \begin{array}{r} -267,840 \\ -84,010 \\ +23,290 \\ +142,350 \end{array} $	188,590 641,060 40,830 254,780	169,880 503,050 38,430 309,320	- 18,710 - 138,010 - 2,400 + 54,540	
686,590	808,730	+ 122,140	9,090	10,800	+ 1,710	
131,440 180,680 99,460 892,280	121,830 103,890	- 58,850 + 4,430	12,520 5,490	8,210 5,380	- 4,310	
146,140	148,250	+ 2,110	6,440	7,020	+ 580	
32,260 158,530				28,140 373,700	+ 9,620 + 101,580	
137,820	154,080	+ 16,260	77,680	75,760	- 1,920	
119,070 193,550						
	employ  June, 1923.  21,180  1,217,130	Numbers in employment.  June, 1923. June, 1932.  21,180 23,490  1,217,130 641,720 47,320  1,016,760 838,890 763,120 495,280 153,930 613,160 261,090 150,030 613,160 265,510 310,950  686,590 808,730  131,440 109,030 121,830 99,460 121,830 103,890 121,830 99,460 13,356,620  146,140 148,250  32,260 50,790 158,530 215,660  137,820 154,080	Numbers in employment.  June, 1932.  21,180  23,490  23,490  23,490  40,270  47,320  47,320  1,016,760 763,120 345,100 261,090 345,100 261,090 261,090 263,280 265,510  310,950  43,400  130,030 613,160 755,510 265,510 310,950  45,440  131,440 109,030 265,510 103,890 43,400 121,830 283,890 103,890 43,400 103,890 445,440  146,140  148,250  146,140  148,250  158,530  154,080	Numbers in employment.  June, 1923.  21,180  23,490  1,217,130 40,270  47,320  1,016,760 765,120 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 345,100 35,320 613,160 35,550 310,950 45,400 361,3160 310,950 45,400 3265,510 310,950 45,400 3268,590  808,730  131,440 109,030 121,830 265,510 310,950 45,400 32,260 131,660 121,830 99,460 121,830 128,530 136,620 146,140 148,250 146,140 148,250 158,530 158,530 154,080 155,560 158,530 154,080 154,080 155,560 158,530 154,080 154,080 155,560 158,530 154,080 154,080 155,560 158,530 154,080 154,080 157,680 158,530 154,080 154,080 158,530 154,080 154,080 157,680 158,530 154,080 154,080 157,680 158,530 154,080 154,080 157,680 158,530 154,080	Numbers in employment.  June, 1923. June, 1932. Let 1932. June, 1923. June, 1923. Let 1932. Let	

In the fishing industry few females are employed and the increase in their number is much smaller than the increase among males, although their rate of increase is greater.

In mining and quarrying the number of females employed is less than one per cent. of the total. Section (b) includes only clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits, with stone quarrying and mining. In these two industries the numbers both of males and females in employment show an increase, but the increases are small compared with the decreases in section (a) which are governed mainly by the figures for coal mining. The group as a whole accounts for over 568,000 of the decrease in the number of males in employment.

In the manufacturing group section (a) includes general and constructional engineering; general ironfounding; vehicle manufacture (other than motors, cycles and aircraft); the manufacture of chemicals, leather and leather goods, bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., hand tools and cutlery, iron and steel tubes, glass (except bottles), cement, lime and whiting, musical instruments, wood boxes, hats and caps; tailoring; unspecified dress and textile industries; the carpet industry and the manufacture of toys, games and sports requisites. In all these industries employment among males has declined while among females it has improved. About two-thirds of the decline among males, in this section, is accounted for by general engineering; while the improvement among females is mainly in tailoring, and the manufacture of bread, biscuits, etc., and musical instruments.

Section (b) includes shipbuilding and ship repairing; pig iron manufacture; steel melting, rolling and forging; marine engineering; the boot and shoe industry; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the manufacture of tin plates, watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., nonferrous metals, wire, wire netting, bolts, nuts, screws, etc., brass and allied metal wares, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, explosives, oil cloth, linoleum, etc., saw-milling and miscellaneous explosives, oil cloth, infoleum, etc., saw-miling and miscellaneous wood-working, coke ovens and by-products. In all these industries there has been a decline in employment among both males and females, but the decline is considerably greater among males. The iron and steel, shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering industries account for two-thirds of the decline among males.

Section (c) includes the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, hemp and lace industries, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and dressmaking and millinery. In all the industries in this group there has been a substantial decline in employment among both males and females. The decline in numbers is greater among females, but the percentage decline has been slightly greater among males.

Section (d) includes the manufacture of oil, glue, soap, etc., paper and paper-board, bricks, tiles and pipes. In this group employment has improved among males, and declined among females; but in neither case is the movement substantial.

Sections (e) and (f) include a number of the smaller manufacturing industries. The most important in section (e) are electrical engineering, furniture-making, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, and printing, publishing and bookbinding. Section (f) includes electric cable and apparatus manufacture, certain of the paper and clothing industries, and miscellaneous metal manufactures. In both sections (e) and (f) employment has improved among both males and females. In section (e) the improvement has been greater on the whole among males than among females; while in section (f) the

reverse is the case.

In building and contracting there has been a substantial increase in the number of males in employment. The number of females in these industries is small.

In transport and distribution, section (a) consists of dock and harbour service, and in this industry employment among males has declined. Section (b) includes non-permanent railway workers, with communication and storage. In this group there has been a substantial decline among males and a smaller decline in numbers, but at approximately the same rate, among females.

Section (c) consists of shipping service, and in this industry the

Section (d) is the most important in this group. It includes road transport, tramway and omnibus service, and the distributive trades. In this group the increase in the number of males in employment is much greater than the increase among females, and the rate of increase is also slightly greater among males.

In miscellaneous services, section (a) consists of the entertainments and sports group, while section (b) includes hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning, and pro-fessional services. In section (a) the increase in employment has been greater among males than among females, while in section (b) the increase is greater among females. There is no important differ-

ence in the rate of increase for the two sexes in either section.

In local government the heavy increase among males is due largely to the employment of men on work for the relief of unemployment.

The foregoing analysis shows that the decline in the number of

men in employment is accounted for mainly by the depression in the heavy industries. In the more important textile industries, where large numbers of both males and females are employed, the ecline in numbers in employment has been greater among females than among males, while in the distributive trades the employment of males shows a greater increase than among females.

The advance in employment among females in the manufacturing group is mainly in the smaller industries, and in these the employment of males also shows a substantial increase. Even in the miscellaneous services group, in which women would be expected to hold an advantage, there have been important increases in the number of males as well as of females employed.

# TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS (DETERMINATION OF NEED) ACT.

THE Transitional Payments (Determination of Need) Act, 1932, received the Royal Assent on 17th November.\*

The Act lays down certain rules as to the extent to which, in the

assessment of transitional payments claimed in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, wounds and disability pensions, weekly payments of workmen's compensation, and money and investments are to be disregarded.

These rules provide that: (a) any wound or disability pension taken into account shall be treated as if it were reduced by one half; (b) any weekly payment by way of compensation under the enact to workmen's compensation taken into account shall be treated as if it were reduced by one half; (c) all money and invest-ments treated as capital assets, and taken into account, shall, (i) in so far as the value of all such money and investments considered in the aggregate does not exceed twenty-five pounds, be disregarded, and, (ii) in so far as that value exceeds twenty-five pounds but does not exceed three hundred pounds, be treated as equivalent to a weekly income of one shilling for every complete twenty-five pounds. Thus such money and investments will not be taken into account unless they amount to £50 or more; (d) in taking into account the valu to any person of any interest in the dwelling house in which he resides, any sum which might be obtained by him by selling, or by borrowing money upon the security of, that interest, shall be disregarded. Thus it will not be lawful for a Public Assistance Authority to reduce the determination of a person's need for transitional payments, or to determine that he is not in need of such payments, merely because money could be obtained by selling or mortgaging the house in which he resides.

The Act also makes it lawful, in the granting of outdoor relief, under the enactments relating to the poor law, to observe the same rules (as set out above) as must be complied with in relation to transitional neumants. transitional payments.

### TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS IN COUNTY DURHAM AND AT ROTHERHAM.

In the exercise of his powers under Article 7 of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, the Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. K. G. Holland, Mr. M. S. MacDonnell, and Mr. Thomas Smith, to exercise and perform in the County of Durham the powers and duties hitherto devolving upon the County Council under the Order. These gentlemen have been appointed in view of the refusal of the County Council to administer transition.

m view of the refusal of the County Council to administer transitional payments in accordance with the requirements of the Order.

Mr. A. W. Basham has been appointed Commissioner for the administration of transitional payments in the County Borough of Rotherham, in succession to Mr. Holland, transferred to County

\* 22 and 23 Geo. 5, ch. 54. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

# EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued\* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament. England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament, and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom. The Acts referred to are: the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the National Insurance (Health) Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, the Old Age Pensions Acts, the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act, the Education Acts, the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Inebriates Acts, the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare), the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor, the Unemployed Workmen Act, the Lunacy Acts, and the Mental Deficiency Acts. and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The term "expenditure" as used in the Return is restricted to expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) other receipts (not being receipts from loans for capital purposes) accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, teachers' superannuation contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the financial years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the financial year 1931 is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Insurance (Health) Acts was not recorded, and is not included in the Return; while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of recorded expenditure brought into account in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the financial years 1930 and 1931, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the Return, under the specified services, during the financial year 1930 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year 1931, where that is available. It should be noted that no expenditure was returned in either year under the Inebriates Acts or under the Unemployed Workmen Act; the latter Act was repealed by the Local Government Act, 1929, and the Local Government (Scotland)

0.00-	England	and Wales.	Scotland,			
Expenditure under the following Acts.	Financial year 1930 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1931 (esti- mated).	Financial year 1930 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1931 (esti- mated).		
Unemployment Insurance Acts:—	£	£	£	£		
(i) Insurance benefit, etc. (ii) Transitional benefit National Insurance (Health)	71,341,000 17,060,000	78,576,000 27,146,000	9,937,000 3,256,000	11,974,000 5,153,000		
Acts Widows', Orphans', and Old	34,717,000	33,215,000	3,890,000	3,990,000		
Age Contributory Pensions Acts Old Age Pensions Acts	30,819,000 33,347,000	35,410,000 34,382,000	3,788,000 4,173,000	4,329,000 4,284,000		
War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions Act Education Acts	44,282,000 90,388,000	42,313,000 89,655,000	4,923,000 13,783,000	4,719,000 13,713,000		
Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools Public Health Acts so far as they relate to—	538,000	521,000	138,000	126,000		
(i) Hospitals and treat- ment of disease	7,510,000	con has	1,375,000	1,390,000		
(ii) Maternity and child welfare work Housing of the Working	2,370,000	a description	279,000	304,000		
Classes Acts Acts relating to the Relief of	32,455,000		5,043,000	5,290,000		
the Poor Lunacy Acts Mental Deficiency Acts	38,622,000 2,492,000 1,604,000	::: }	3,874,000 1,316,000	4,400,000 1,269,000		
Totals	407,545,000		55,775,000	Sec. 1.		

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the financial year 1930, subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between (i) specific receipts from contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc., (ii) specific receipts from Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) local rates and general Exchequer contributions. In many cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure is stated.

# DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, TRADE UNIONS, JOINT ORGANISATIONS, etc., 1932.

A NEW edition of the above directory, corrected up to October, 1932, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and is now on

The directory contains lists of all the separate organisations of employers and employees (totalling over 3,200) known to the Ministry to be concerned with matters relating to the employment of labour, with the names and addresses of their secretaries. It also contains lists of joint organisations of employers and employees which deal with labour matters, including Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, Standing Joint Committees, Joint Industrial (Whitley) Councils, Trade Boards, the Agricultural Wages Board and Agricultural Wages Committees, with their secretaries' names and addresses. Vages Committees, with their secretaries' names and addresses.

The Employers' Associations and Trade Unions, etc., are classified in industrial groupings, and one of the new features of this issue of the directory is the arrangement of organisations under the names of the various federations to which they are affiliated. This has been done in the done in the case both of employers' associations and of trade unions. In the case of trade unions, an indication is also given of those which are affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and of those which are registered under the Trade Union Acts. Two indexes are provided, one to ample one to a manage of the state of the trade unions of the state of the trade unions. ne to employers' organisations, the other to trade unions, etc.

The Directory covers Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Copies of the directory may be purchased, directly or through a bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE. The price is 3s. net (3s. 3d.

# SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-1932.

A SUMMARY giving an outline of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1932, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office, at the price of 3d. net (3½d., post free). The summary contains, in a convenient form, the main provisions of the Acts as now

# EMPLOYMENT OF ENGLISH WORKPEOPLE IN JERSEY DURING THE POTATO AND TOMATO SEASONS, 1932.

In December, 1931, the authorities in Jersey, through the Home Office, enquired of the Ministry of Labour whether there were available in England workpeople suitable and willing to go to Jersey for employment on the potato and tomato crops during the 1932 season, in place of Breton workpeople who had been engaged on the work in former years. the work in former years.

Representatives of the Ministry of Labour were sent to Jersey to ascertain the nature of the work to be undertaken, and the wages, accommodation and conditions of employment attached to it; and representatives of the States Agricultural Committee, Jersey, and of the Jersey Farmers' Union, came to England, and made arrangements with the Ministry of Labour and with the railway companies for the engagement and transport of the workpeople.

There was an excellent response to the call for men; some men even went to Jersey at their own expense in the hope of finding

During the last week in March, particulars of the actual number of men to be engaged and of the required compositions of the gangs, amounting to 2,268 men in 642 gangs, were received from Jersey. During April, the secretary of the Jersey Farmers' Union, accompanied by a representative of the Ministry of Labour, visited sixty-five Local Offices of the Ministry, engaged workpeople to the numbers required, and completed and signed contracts and railway vouchers for each gang

The first gang of workers arrived in Jersey on 3rd May, and from then onwards gangs were sent daily, as many as 210 men travelling in one day from Weymouth and 128 from Southampton. The last gang arrived in Jersey on 25th June. The total number of workpeople transported was 2,641 men and 7 women. The number of farmers employing these workpeople was about 590. The number of men repatriated for various reasons before completion of their contracts was 438, or 16.5 per cent. of the whole (including 103 repatriated as unfit or sick); of these, 257 were replaced by fresh workers from England. vorkers from England.

According to statistics published in Jersey, the weight of potatoes raised during the six weeks to the end of July, 1932, was 49,486 tons, having a net value of £446,670. The number of workers engaged was 2,648 from England, in addition to about 450 local or Guer men. In 1930, the nearest comparable season, 48,728 tons of potatoes were lifted in seven weeks, the number of Bretons said to have been employed being about 3,400. Generally, the performance of the English workers seems to have been up to the standard required. The grading of the produce was reported to be better done than in

sentatives of the Ministry were stationed in Jersey during the period English workers were employed, to give help and advice. The difficulties and complaints which were brought to notice, either by the farmers or by the men, related mainly to the conditions on

individual farms or to the abilities of individual men. Other complaints of wider application, relating to methods of payment, accommodation, measurement of work, etc., were adjusted, thoughlin some cases with difficulty.

The work, which was paid for at piece rates, was undoubtedly arduous; it began early in the morning and continued, with breaks for meals, until late in the evening while the light was good. The willing worker, however, was able to earn good wages; and many expressions of satisfaction with the accommodation and with the inditions of employment generally have been received from the men who were engaged.

Having regard to the facts that the arrangements for obtaining workpeople were made at very short notice, that the scheme broke entirely new ground for the officials engaged in the task, the farmers, and the men who were to undertake the work, and that a precedent or standard had been formed by many years' association of Breton labour with the Jersey farmers, the results of the scheme in its first experimental year are not considered to have been unfavourable. The experience which has been gained by the Ministry of Labour and the farmers should effect improvements in the arrangements for future seasons, for which there is now a nucleus of experienced men. future seasons, for which there is now a nucleus of experienced men

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE Economic Advisory Council appointed a Committee in March, 1931, to consider the question of setting up a new central research organisation, independent of the existing Government and private organisation, independent of the existing Government and private organisations, to draw up programmes of research into the practical application in industry of ideas, inventions, or processes at present undeveloped in this country; and to report whether the establishment of such an organisation was desirable in the national interest, and, if so, what form it should take. This Committee has now issued its Report.\*

The Committee report that the proposed establishment of a new national research organisation would cut right across the existing organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and would be likely to injure rather than to promote the cause of scientific research in British industry. The existing Government organisation for the promotion of industrial research is, in their view, efficient, and the research associations which have been set up for research in particular industries are doing valuable service.

# MORTALITY IN THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

The problem of obtaining trustworthy statistics of the mortality rates of seamen has engaged the attention of the Board of Trade, in consultation with the Registrars-General of Births and Deaths, on several occasions. As the result of a suggestion from a sub-committee of the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics, the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for England and Wales appended to his Decennial Supplement on Occupational Mortality, issued in 1927, a statement on the mortality of merchant seamen, in which he attempted to co-ordinate the available particulars of the deaths of seamen on shore with those of the deaths of seamen at sea or abroad. As was explained in this statement, the conclusions reached could only be accepted with considerable reserve; and a preliminary investigation conducted by the Joint Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Health on questions affecting the health of the mercantile marine showed the need for a comprehensive inquiry.

The Board of Trade entrusted this inquiry—which covered a period of twelve months, i.e., from 1st October, 1929, to 30th September, 1930—to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and the Report on this inquiry has now been published.†

Among the questions which the Report attempts to answer are:

What was the mortality rate of seamen in the selected year; what are

the principal causes of death; is there any excess mortality at particular ages or among particular ratings; how do mortality rates in the merchant service compare with similar rates among shore occupa-

The Report discusses at some length the available data, which are unsatisfactory in several respects; and concludes that a period of twelve months is statistically too short to justify final conclusions of a general nature as to the health of the mercantile marine in comparison with that of other occupations. Certain limited and tentative conclusions, however, are drawn. Thus, the mortality rates of seamen in the mercantile marine are compared with those in the Royal Navy; with results not unfavourable to the merchant service when it is remembered that the men in the Navy are a picked body of men, and that their conditions of service (for example, in respect of continuity of employment) are in some respects more favourable than those of the generality of merchant seamen.

The general conclusion reached, as regards comparison with other. callings, is that "apart from drowning and injury, service in the mer-cantile marine is no more inimical to life and health than are many of the occupations ashore frequently regarded as healthful."

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 4197. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> Report of Committee on New Industrial Development. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Statistics relating to Mortality in the Mercantile Marine. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d., post free).

# WAGES, HOURS, ETC., IN THE CUTLERY TRADE AND THE FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE.

Representations having been made to the Minister of Labour that the conditions prevailing in the cutlery trade and in the fustian cutting trade were such as to render necessary the application of the Trade Boards Acts to these trades, enquiries have been made in order to obtain information respecting the conditions of employment of the workpeople in these trades. The results of the enquiries are summarised below.

#### THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY TRADE.

During the course of the enquiry into this trade, particulars were obtained regarding the conditions of employment of persons engaged on any process connected with the manufacture of (a) steel or iron knives with fast handles; (b) steel or iron spring knives; (c) scissors; and (d) razors other than safety razors; or in the production of blanks, blades, or other parts used in the manufacture of these articles. The manufacture of safety razors and safety razor blades, spoons and forks, machine knives, shears, scythes, sickles, saws, and other similar articles not forming part of the cutlery trade, did not come within the scope of the investigation. come within the scope of the investigation.

The manufacture of cutlery is mainly concentrated in the city of Sheffield, and is carried on partly by firms which conduct all or most of the manufacturing processes in their own factories or rented premises, partly by firms which specialise in certain processes only (e.g., the production of blanks and blades), and partly by firms which issue the raw materials or partly-finished articles to be wholly or partially manufactured by outworkers. These outworkers commonly work for more than one employer; some of them rent accommodation in the factories of firms which are usually but not necessarily engaged in the manufacture of cutlery; some rent space in tenement factories in the manufacture of cutlery; some rent space in tenement factories which provide power, light and accommodation for persons engaged which provide power, light and accommodation for persons engaged in small-scale production; others rent their own premises, providing at their own expense the mechanical power (if any) required; many of them employ assistants. In some cases firms employ in their own factories piece-workers who themselves employ assistants. These piece-workers may be employed rent free in the premises of the principal employer or may rent working space therein; in the former case they work exclusively for the principal employer, while in the latter they frequently work for other firms as well. The principal characteristic of such outworkers or piece-workers is that they work upon and make up not their own materials, but materials supplied to them by a manufacturer or factor. When an outworker supplied to them by a manufacturer or factor. When an outworker begins to work on his own materials, he becomes a "little master." This is a term which, though somewhat loosely used, generally connotes a maker of cutlery who works on his own materials frequently takes a personal part in the work, produces on a small scale, and sells his product to factors or to other manufacturers. There is not, however, a hard and fast line of demarcation between "outworkers" and "little masters" as defined above, for "little masters" occasionally take work as outworkers for a firm which supplies the materials, while "outworkers" occasionally buy materials or semi-finished articles which, after a further stage of manufacture, they sell to the trade.

Owing to the large number of establishments engaged in the production of cutlery, it was found necessary to confine the enquiry to a proportion of them. In order to obtain a representative sample, a random selection was made of approximately one-third of the manufacturing firms, large and small, known to be engaged in the industry in Sheffield, and these firms were visited and asked for particulars of the wages and working hours of all their workpeople. In addition, the outworkers employed by these firms, and a number of other outworkers, were visited and asked for particulars of the wages and working hours of any assistants whom they employed, and of their own net earnings. Information was supplied by 67 manufacturing firms and by 156 outworkers. In only a small proportion of cases was information refused; but some outworkers were unable to supply complete information, owing to the absence of exact records, particularly as regards the number of hours actually worked. particularly as regards the number of hours actually worked.

The total number of workers covered by the sample enquiry was 2,926, of whom 61·1 per cent. were males and 38·9 per cent. were females. Time-workers constituted 71·5 per cent. of the total, and piece-workers 28.5 per cent.; all but 8 per cent. of the women and girls were time-workers.

The broad results of the enquiry are summarised below, separate particulars being given as regards (a) the wages of time-workers, (b) the wages of piece-workers, and (c) the hours of employment. All the statistical information given relates to the period July—

#### WAGES OF TIME-WORKERS.

Hourly Rates of Wages.—In the following Table are shown the proportions of male and female time-workers, covered by the returns, whose hourly rates of wages fell within the limits specified; particulars are also given of the upper quartile, median, and lower quartile\* amounts of remuneration for each wage group.

Male and Female Time-workers: All Occupations.

	Percentage numbers receiving the rates per hour shown in the first column.									
Hourly Rate.		Males.				Females.				
	21 years and over.	18-20 years.	16-17 years.	Under 16 years.	21 years and over.	18-20 years.	16-17 years.	Under 16 years.		
16d. and over 15d. and under 16d. 14d. , , , 15d. 13d. , , 14d. 12d. , , 13d. 11d. , , , 12d. 10d. , , , 11d. 9d. , , , 10d. 8d. , , , 9d. 7d. , , , 8d. 6d. , , , 7d. 5d. , , , 6d. 4d. , , , 5d. 3d. , , , 4d. Under 2d.	%24·1 11·0 12·4 12·5 11·8 8·9 5·2 5·3 3·4 1·3 0·7 0·2 	% 2·0 1·0 1·0 8·6 6·3 20·2 21·1 17·3 3·8 1·9	%   0.6 2.6 3.7 6.9 23.3 50.3 12.0 0.6	%        2.3 17.3 74.8 5.6	% 0·3  0·5 0·5 0·5 0·7 4·3 13·3 26·7 40·1 10·4 2·9 0·3	%     1.5 3.9 31.5 36.2 16.7 8.3 1.9	%       1.2 12.3 42.4 38.7 5.4	%       4.5 62.2 32.8		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Numbers of workers included	600	104	159	179	404	204	243	198		
Upper quartile* Median* Lower quartile*	d. 15·7 13·7 11·5	d. 7·5 [6·2 5·0	d. 4·3 3·6 3·1	d. 2·7 2·5 2·1	d. 6·7 5·9 5·5	d. 5·1 4·5 3·9	d. 3·6 3·1 2·6	d. 2·4 2·1 1·8		

Of the adult male time-workers, 21 years of age and over, it will Of the adult male time-workers, 21 years of age and over, it will be seen that 14 per cent. received less than 10d. an hour, 51 per cent. received 10d. and under 1s. 3d. an hour, and 35 per cent. received 1s. 3d. an hour or more; one-fourth received 11½d. an hour or less, and one-fourth received approximately 1s. 3¾d. or more. Of the women of 21 years of age and upwards, on time-work, nearly 54 per cent. were rated at less than 6d. an hour, nearly 27 per cent. at 6d. and under 7d. an hour, and nearly 20 per cent. at 7d. an hour or more; one-fourth received 5½d. an hour or less, and one-fourth received approximately 6¾d. an hour or more. Of the women aged 18 to 20 years, inclusive, 27 per cent. were rated at less than 4d. an hour, of per cent. at 4d. and under 5d., and 37 per cent. at 5d. an hour, or more.

The following Table shows the median and quartile hourly rates received by adult time-workers, 21 years of age and over, classified according as they were employed (a) directly by cutlery firms on their own premises, (b) on cutlery firms' premises by piece-workers not paying rent, or (c) by piece-workers renting space in tenement factories, or on the premises of cutlery firms, or elsewhere:—

		Men (21 years and over) on time-work.				on time	ears and e-work.	over)
	Number of time- workers.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.	Number of time- workers.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.
Time-work-		Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.		Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
ers employ- ed direct by cutlery firms Time-work- ers employ-	414	d. 12·0	d. 14·0	d. 16·3	312	d. 5·5	d. 5·8	d. 6·6
ed by piece- workers not paying rent Time-work- ers employ- ed by piece-	70	11.4	14.0	17.5	†	-	_	-
workers paying rent	116	10.2	12.0	14.0	82	5.4	6.0	7.0

It will be seen that the hourly rates of wages of male time-workers of 21 years and over, employed by piece-workers who paid rent for their working space, were considerably lower, on the whole, than those of time-workers employed direct by cutlery firms or by piece-workers working rent-free on the premises of cutlery firms; there was no marked difference, however, between the rates paid to female time-workers by the first and third classes of employers. Only a small number of adult women were employed by piece-workers not

Among the adult time-workers in the direct employment of cutlery firms, those receiving the lower rates were employed, in the main, by certain firms who were not members of the employers' organisations. Of the adult men on time-work, 6 per cent. of those employed by the associated firms were paid less than 10d. an hour and 14 per cent. less than 1s. an hour; the corresponding proportions in the case of non-associated firms were 17 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. Of the adult women on time-work, employed by the associated firms,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were paid under 5d. an hour, and 16 per cent. under  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, as compared with 24 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively among those employed by non-associated firms.

In the following Table are shown the median and quartile\* hourly rates of adult men and women, 21 years of age and over, on timework, in the more important occupations:—

Occupation,	Number of Time- workers covered.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.
Men (21 years and over):—		d.	d.	d.
Foremen and Charge Hands	57	14.5	16.8	19.1
Table Knife Machine Forgers	65	10.3	15.5	20.6
" " Hand Grinders	81	12.4	14.0	15.3
Hafters and Finishers	145	10.8	12.0	14.0
Spring Knife Hafters and Finishers	69	11.9	13.0	13.7
Warehouse workers	41	9.4	13.1	14.5
WOMEN (21 years and over) :-				
Table Knife Hafters and Finishers	68	5.7	6.4	7.6
	32	5.8	6.3	7.0
Warehouse workers	193	5.4	5.7	6.1
Etchers	52	5.0	5.6	6.4

Weekly Rates of Wages.—The following Table shows the proportions of male and female time-workers, covered by the returns, whose rates of wages for a full normal working week fell within certain limits; it also shows the median and quartile rates of wages, within each age group :-

Male and Female Time-workers: All Occupations.

							nts sho	
Rates of Wages for a full		Ma	les.			Fem	nales.	
Week.	21 years and over.	18-20 years.	16–17 years.	Under 16 years.	21 years and over.	18–20 years.	16-17 years.	Under 16 years.
65s, and over 60s, and under 65s, 55s. , , , 60s, 50s. , , , 55s, 45s. , , , 50s, 40s. , , , 45s, 35s. , , , 40s, 30s. , , 35s, 20s. , , , 25s, 15s. , , , 20s, 10s. , , , 15s, 5s. , , , 10s.	% 20·2 11·4 14·3 17·8 13·8 8·5 6·2 4·8 1·0 0·2	% 1.9 2.9 7.7 12.5 24.1 27.8 18.3 4.8	%  0.6  3.8 8.8 30.8 54.1 1.9	%     3.4 50.2 46.4	% 0·2  0·2 0·5 1·0 9·0 23·3 53·5 9·9 2·2	%   1.5 2.0 29.4 45.1 20.1 1.9	%    1.2 17.7 61.3 19.8	%
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of workers included	600	104	159	179	404	204	243	198
Upper quartile Median Lower quartile	s. d. 61 1 54 10 45 0	s. d. 30 0 24 6 20 0	s. d. 16 8 14 2 12 0	s. d. 10 0 10 0 8 0	s. d. 26 0 23 0 21 0	s. d. 20 0 18 0 15 0	s. d. 14 0 12 0 10 0	s. d. 9 9 8 0 7 0

Of the men, aged 21 years and over, the rates of wages of 14 per cent were 40 cent. were less than 40s. for a full week, of 54 per cent. were 40s and under 60s., and of 32 per cent. were 60s. or more; one-fourth were rated at 45s. or less, and one-fourth at over 61s. Of the women aged 21 years and over, nearly 66 per cent. were rated at less than 25s. for a full week, 23 per cent. at 25s. and under 30s., and 11 per cent. at 30s. or more; one-fourth received 21s. or less, per week and one-fourth 26s. or more. Among the women aged 18 to 20 years, inclusive, one-fourth had weekly rates of wages of 15s. or less and one-fourth 20s. or more.

#### WAGES OF PIECE-WORKERS.

The traditional basis of the calculation of piece-work wages in the cutlery trade consists of a series of piece-work price lists, which have been agreed between the employers' associations and the appropriate trade unions and cover in an elaborate and detailed manner the multifarious processes of manufacture. These price lists have, from time to time since their inauguration, been subjected to percentage advances or bonuses; they are also subject to additions in the form of "poundages" (i.e., rates of so much in the £ to cover cost of materials, etc.). The contents of these price lists are known generally throughout the trade; the enquiry showed that there was, however, by no means universal recognition, in practice, either of the basic piece prices or of the agreed percentage and poundage additions. In some establishments where the prices paid did not conform strictly to those agreed, combined rates were paid which, while they approximated to the list prices plus the current agreed bonus, were usually somewhat less than these amounts; in a considerable number of establishments the list prices were paid either without the agreed bonus addition or with the bonus at a lower rate than the agreed rate. The traditional basis of the calculation of piece-work wages in th

Particulars were obtained during the enquiry of the actual weekly earnings of piece-workers for the four weeks immediately preceding the visit of the Department's investigator, together with an account of the hours actually worked and of the various charges to be deducted from gross earnings. The working hours of piece-workers were taken as those during which the workers were on the premises for the purpose of being provided with work, including such time as was spent in collecting and returning work and in the preparation of tools and materials. In a number of cases, particularly among

\* See footnote \* on previous page.

outworkers, no exact records were kept of the hours actually worked by piece-workers, and only approximate estimates could be obtained. The charges which were deducted from gross earnings were found to be in respect of such items as tools and working materials (e.g., grinding stones, emery, polishing materials, etc.), and of rent, power, and light in the case of those who rented a working space. The incidence of these charges varied in practice from week to week, and the cost of rent, light, and materials had usually to be averaged over substantial periods; the computation of the amounts due to be deducted from gross earnings in respect of such charges was there. be deducted from gross earnings in respect of such charges was therefore a matter of some difficulty. Care was exercised to obtain from individual piece-workers or outworkers a record or statement as to the amounts expended on these items, but in many cases the figures supplied under this heading were necessarily only approximations. The particulars of earnings given below relate to net earnings, after deducting the charges referred to, but no deduction has been made in respect of the workers' contributions to unemployment insurance or health, etc., insurance.

or health, etc., insurance.

The piece-workers whose earnings have been included in the statistical tables given below include those who worked on an employer's premises, exclusively for that employer, whether or not they rented a working space on those premises and whether or not they employed assistants. The earnings of those piece-workers, employing assistants or working alone, who rented a working place on the premises of a cutlery firm or elsewhere and worked for more than one employer or who rented a working space in premises other than those of the firm for which they worked, have been excluded from the statistical tables. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the total amount received by such workers from their different employers, of assessing the amounts paid out by way of expenses, and of estimating their hours of work (since much of their time is spent in searching for work, in carrying it backwards and forwards, or in supervisory and clerical duties) it has been considered undesirable to include their earnings or hours in the statistical tables below. They have accordingly been dealt with as a separate class, and a general stateaccordingly been dealt with as a separate class, and a general statement as to their earnings is given below in which, it will be understood, the margin of error may be greater than in the case of

piece-workers who worked on their employers' premis exclusively for those employers, and whose earnings are tabulated below, numbered 618, of whom 554 were employed rent free and 64 rented a working space; 104 of the former and 12 of the latter employed assistants; the remainder in each case worked alone.

Piece-workers working exclusively for the employer on whose premises they worked.—Detailed information is given in the Table below concerning the proportions of male and female piece-workers within certain age groups whose net hourly earnings fell within the specified limits; the median and quartile amounts per hour received by such workers are also shown:—

Male and Female Piece-workers: All Occupations.

		ge numbers red er hour shown column.	
Average Net Hourly Earnings.	Males.	Fen	nales.
	21 years and over.*	21 years and over.	Under 21 years.
20d. and over	% 16·5	%	%
19d. and under 20d	5.0		
18d. ,, ,, 19d	5.0		
17d. ,, ,, 18d 16d 17d	5.8		
Ed " 10d	4·6 6·5	2.6	•••
15d. ,, ,, 16d	7.4		
l3d ,, ,, 14d	8.3		
12d 13d	8.7		
ld. ,, ,, 12d	8.1		
0d. ,, ,, 11d	7.6	5.1	2.2
9d. ,, ,, 10d	5.0	10.3	
8d. ,, ,, 9d 7d , 8d	4·2 1·8	15·4 15·4	13.3
64 77	2.0	20.5	9.0
Fd 6d	2.5	12.8	17.8
4d. ", ", 5d	0.4	12.8	31.1
Under 4d	0.6	5.1	22.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of workers included	516	39	45
	d.	d.	d.
Upper quartile	18.2	8.4	6-4
Median	14.1	6.9	5.0
Lower quartile	11.1	5.4	4.1

It will be seen from the above Table that of the adult male It will be seen from the above Table that of the adult males, who constituted the great majority of the piece-workers, about 16 per cent. earned under 10d. and 32 per cent. under 1s. 0d. an hour, 24 per cent. earned 1s. 0d. and under 1s. 3d. an hour, 17 per cent. 1s. 3d. and under 1s. 6d. an hour, 10 per cent. 1s. 6d. and under 1s. 8d. an hour, and about 17 per cent. 1s. 8d. an hour or oversome fourth of the total earned approximately 11d. an hour or less, and one-fourth 1s. 6d. d. an hour or more.

and one-fourth 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. an hour or more.

Comparatively few women were employed on piece-work; of such adults as were employed, about 18 per cent. received under 5d. and about 31 per cent. under 6d. an hour; 36 per cent. received 6d. and under 8d. an hour, and over 33 per cent. 8d. an hour or more.

Of the 516 male piece-workers of 21 years of age and over, working exclusively for the employers on whose premises they worked, 350 were working rent free on the premises of cutlery firms or out-

\* Only 18 male piece-workers under 21 years of age were included in the

<sup>\*</sup> If the individual rates of wages for a group of workers are arranged in accending order, each amount being counted as often as it occurs, the median amount is that which is midway along the scale; the lower quartile is the amount at or below which one-fourth of the workers, counting from the lower and of the scale, are paid; and the upper quartile is the amount at or above which one-fourth of the workers, counting from the upper end of the scale, are paid.

See footnote \* in previous column.
Only 10 women were returned in this group.

workers and not employing assistants, 102 were working rent free on their employers' premises and themselves employing assistants, while 64 were piece-workers (with or without assistants) renting working space on the premises of the firms for which they worked. The following Table shows the median and quartile\* amounts received per hour by each of these three classes:—

	Number of Male Piece- workers.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.
Piece-workers employed rent free on		Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour
their employers' premises and not employing assistants Piece-workers employed rent free on the	350	11-1	13.7	17.7
premises of cutlery firms and them- selves employing assistants	102	13.6	17.7	21.4
Piece-workers renting a working space, whether employing assistants or not	64	8.8	11.5	15.1

From an examination of the above Table, it will be seen that the level of net hourly earnings was lowest, on the whole, among those piece-workers who rented a working space on the premises of the firm for which they worked, and highest, on the whole, among those piece-workers who worked rent free on the premises of their employers and themselves employed assistants. In this connexion it should be observed, however, that at the time of the enquiry there was a considerable amount of short-time working and under-employment, the effects of which would be to depress the net hourly earnings of piece-workers paying rent for their working space to a greater extent than those of the other two classes of piece-workers, owing to the deduction, in many cases, of a full week's rent charge from the earnings for only part of a week

earnings for only part of a week.

The median and quartile amounts of net hourly earnings of adult male piece-workers in the principal occupations are given in the following Table; it will be seen that, in these occupations, the level of remuneration was lowest, on the whole, among spring knife hafters and finishers, and highest among table knife hand grinders. The figures relate to men working exclusively for the employer on whose premises they worked premises they worked.

Occupation.	Number of Piece-workers.	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.
Table Knife:— Hand Forgers Machine Forgers Hand Grinders Hatters and Finishers Spring Knife:— Hand Forgers Hand Grinders Hatters and Finishers	28 53 36 104 28 49 162	Per hour. d. 14.5 16.5 17.8 10.5	Per hour. d. 17·0 19·2 19·4 13·3 14·7 13·8 11·9	Per hour. d. 21·9 21·1 25·9 17·1 22·8 17·4 14·4

Other Piece-workers.—The piece-workers within this category (who included those renting a working space in the premises of a cutlery firm or elsewhere but working for more than one employer, and those firm or elsewhere but working for more than one employer, and those renting a working space off the premises of the employer for whom they worked) were all adults of 21 years or over; they numbered 217, of whom 212 were males and 5 were females. In a considerable number of cases they were unable to produce records of the total remuneration received by them from their various employers, of the expenses incurred or of their hours of work. In such cases it was necessary to obtain estimates of these items, and to subject them to such checks as could be made by reference to the information otherwise available, but such estimates are necessarily only approximations. Subject to these limitations the particulars as to net remuneration show that of the 212 adult male piece-workers within these classes, 22 per cent. received under 9d. and 28 per cent. under 10d. an hour, 19 per cent. received 10d. and under 1s., 21 per cent. 1s. and under 1s. 3d., nearly 16 per cent. 1s. 3d. and under 1s. 6d., and over 16 per cent. 1s. 6d. an hour, or more.

#### HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following Table shows for the 2,091 male and female timeworkers and for the 618 male and female piece-workers of all ages, in respect of whom sufficiently accurate information could be obtained, the percentage numbers whose normal hours of work per week fell within certain specified limits:—

		ages whose	mbers of e normal wn in the	weekly w	orking ho	
Normal Full Time Weekly Working Hours.	Ti	me-worke	rs.	Piece-workers.		
Color Constant	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Male and Females
To the same of the	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
51 and over	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.5		1.3
50 and under 51	4.9	9.6	7.3	6.9	3.6	6.5
49 ,, 50	8.8	15.5	12.2	10.5	25.0	12.5
48 ,, 49	22.2	21.7	22.0†	30.0	39.3	31.2†
47 ,, 48	33.2	22.5	27.8	45.0	26.2	42.4
46 ,, 47	24.0	19.4	21.7	2.2	5.9	2.7
Under 46	6.3	11.2	8.7	3.9	***	3.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
Numbers of workers included	1,042	1,049	2,091	534	84	618

\* See footnote \* on page 450.
† All these workers, with the exception of one time-worker, had a normal working week of 48 hours exactly.

It will be seen that the great bulk of the time-workers (over 83 per cent.) had a normal working week of 46 and under 50 hours, and the great bulk of piece-workers (86 per cent.) a normal working week of 47 and under 50 hours. Of the time-workers, 20 per cent. had a normal working week exceeding 48 hours, 22 per cent. a normal working week of 48 hours, and 58 per cent. a normal working week of less than 48 hours. The corresponding percentages for piece-workers were roughly 20, 31 and 49 respectively.

In the case of time-workers the normal weekly hours coincided, in all but a very few instances, with the hours actually worked, but a considerable number of piece-workers were at the date of the enquiry working a week substantially shorter than their normal full time week. Of the total of 618 male and female piece-workers, about 24 per cent. worked on an average less than 30 hours a week, 13 per cent. averaged 30 and under 40 hours, 34 per cent. 40 and under 48 hours, 18 per cent. 48 hours, and 11 per cent. over 48 hours, during the four-week period for which particulars were obtained.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ENQUIRIES AT CERTAIN FIRMS.

During the course of the enquiry attention was drawn to the considerable variations in the earnings of persons employed at different establishments, and it was asserted that at certain firms different establishments, and it was asserted that at certain firms the rates of wages were below those generally prevailing. Of the firms which were specifically mentioned in this connexion, only three were included in the sample, and the enquiry was therefore extended to the others. The statistics given above cover only those firms which were included in the original sample; but in the following Tables the wages of the adult workpeople employed by the firms which were specially referred to as paying relatively low wages are summarised and compared with those of the workpeople employed by firms covered by the main sample enquiry. The wages of workpeople employed by three of the firms are included in both of these groups.

Percentages whose hourly rates of wages on time-work,

	or w	the	limits s	earning pecified	below.	ece-wor	k, fell w	ithin	
	Mer	(21 ye	ars and	over).	Women (21 years and over).				
	No. of work-ers.	Below 10d.	10d. and under 1s. 3d.	1s. 3d. and over.	No. of work-ers.	Below 6d.	6d. and under 7d.	7d. and over.	
Time-workers employed by:— (a) Certain se-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
lected firms (b) Firms included within	96	28.1	40.6	31.3	59	61.0	27.1	11.9	
the main sample	600	14.1	50.8	35.1	404	53.7	26.7	19.6	
Piece-workers employed by:— (a) Certain selected firms (b) Firms included within	47	23.4	59.6	17.0	*	_		<u>-</u>	
the main sample	516	16.5	40.1	43.4	39	30.7	20.5	48.8	
	Median and Quartilet amounts of hourly time rates or piece-work earnings.								
	Men	(21 year	ars and o	over).	Women (21 years and over).				
	No. of work-ers.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.	No. of work-ers.	Lower Quar- tile.	Median.	Upper Quar- tile.	
Time-workers em- ployed by :		d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.	
(a) Certain selected firms (b) Firms included within	96	9.0	12.0	15.3	59	5.0	5.7	6.1	
the main sample	600	11.5	13.7	15.7	404	5.5	5.9	6.7	
Piece-workers em- ployed by :-		10.00				in the			

From an examination of the above Tables it will be seen that the hourly wages of adult workers in the employment of the firms who were referred to as paying relatively low wages were considerably lower, on the whole, than those of the adult workers employed by the firms included within the scope of the main sample enquiry

10.0 12.9 14.6 \*

516 11.1 14.1 18.2 39 5.4 6.9 8.4

#### DEGREE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION.

There are two associations of employers in the cutlery trade in Sheffield: the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Cutlery Forgers' and General Stampers' Association. The former is an

\* Only 5 women were returned in this group. † See footnote \* on page 450.

ciation of firms engaged in all branches of the trade, the latter association of firms engaged in all branches of the trade, the latter of firms engaged in the machine production of blades. Only a minority of the firms engaged in the cutlery trade in Sheffield are members of either of these associations. The great majority of "little masters" are not associated in any form of industrial organisation, but some of the larger employers also are not members of the employers' associations. Some outworkers, whether employing assistants or not, are organised in the workpeople's associations.

Among the workers, organisation is largely on an occupational basis. The trade unions which have members engaged in the industry include the Cutlery Union, the Table and Butcher Blade Grinders' and the Spring Knife Workers' sections of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers' and Smithers' Protection Society, and the Amalgamated Scissors Workers' Trade Society. In addition, there is a Sheffield United Cutlery Council, a joint body composed of representatives of all the above unions connected with the cutlery trade. According to the most recent (1932) figures supplied by the Council, as to the number of organised workers throughout the trade, it would appear that less than 20 per cent. of the workers are organised in trade unions.

#### THE FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE.

Fustian cutting consists of the cutting of the weft threads of a specially woven cotton fabric in such a way as to produce a permanent pile or raised surface; within recent years the trade has been extended to include the cutting of fabrics of a mixture of cotton and artificial silk. The cutting of silk fabrics to produce velvet, not being a part of the fustian cutting trade, has been excluded from the scope of the

The firms engaged in the trade are located mainly in Congleton and adjacent places in Cheshire, but a few are found in neighbouring counties. The cutting firms do not own the material upon which the work is to be performed, but receive it from merchants under contract work is to be performed, but receive it from merchants under contract for cutting and return. The traditional method of cutting was by hand; in recent years this has been superseded to some extent by cutting by power-driven machines (in some mills hand machines are used), but hand cutters still outnumber machine cutters. The reat majority of the workers are piece-workers. Hand cutters in Congleton are paid in accordance with a "Congleton Piece Price List," and those outside Congleton are paid piece prices which are about 5 per cent. below the Congleton list. In machine mills there is no uniformity in the prices, owing to the differences in the type and capacity of the machines used.

Wages in 1930.—During an enquiry made in 1930 into the conditions of employment, all the firms (36) known to be engaged in the trade were visited. These firms had 54 establishments, with 1,707 female and 230 male workers. Four of the firms used power cutting machines, and employed nearly one-third (614) of the total number of workers. Particulars were obtained of earnings and hours during two weeks in July and August, and two weeks in October and November, 1930. Owing to the prevalence of short-time working during the period of the investigation weekly hours of labour varied considerably, and the earnings of the workers have accordingly been calculated upon an hourly basis. The following Table shows the median and quartile\* hourly time rates, or piece-work earnings, of all workers covered by the enquiry, distinguished according to age and sex, in the four weeks covered by the enquiry:—

Sort Age and Occupation	Time	Time No. of workers		Hourly Time Rates or Piece-work Earnings.			
Sex, Age and Occupation.	Piece.	covered.	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.		
MEN, 21 years and over :— Foremen Hand Cutters Others	T. P. T. & P.	43 89 81	s. d.  1 3 0 81 1 11	s. d. 1 5½ 0 9½ 1 1¾	s. d.  1 8 4 0 10 1 1 4		
Total	T. & P.	213	0 91	1 1	1 4		
Youths and Boys, under 21 years	T. & P.	17	0 51/2	0 61	0 83		
Women, 21 years and over:  Hand Cutters  Power Machine Cutters  Hand Machine Cutters  Enders and Menders  Others	P. P. P. P. T.	755 273 30 27 30	0 5½ 0 8¾ 0 5¾ 0 7½ 0 7	0 6 0 101 0 61 0 93 0 71	0 6½ 0 11¾ 0 7 0 10¾ 0 9¾		
Total	T. & P.	1,115	0 53	0 61	0 81		
Women, 18 to 20 years:— Hand Cutters Power Machine Cutters	P. P.	95 163	0 4½ 0 8½	0 5½ 0 9¾	0 6½ 0 11		
All women, 18 to 20 years†	T. & P.	266	0 53	0 81	0 101		
GIRLS, under 18 years:— Hand Cutters Power Machine Cutters	P. P.	232 79	0 3 0 6	0 3½ 0 7½	0 5½ 0 8¾		
All girls under 18 years†	T. & P.	326	0 31	0 43	0 61		

\* See footnote \* on page 450. † Including a small number not separately classified.

Hours of Employment in 1930.—The normal full time weekly hours ranged from 45½ to 55 in different establishments. Of the 1,937 workers covered by the returns, over 32 per cent. had a normal week exceeding 48 hours, over 52 per cent. a normal week of 48 hours and over 15 per cent. a normal week of 45½, 46½ or 47 hours. The hours actually worked were usually much below the hours recognised as the full normal hours at each establishment. Of 1,724 workers whose normal hours ranged from 46½ to 54 hours, over 61 per cent. worked, on the average, less than their normal working hours, over 27 per cent. worked their normal hours, and over 11 per cent. more than their normal working hours in the four weeks for which particulars were obtained.

Wages in October, 1932.—Representations having been made that, since the 1930 enquiry, substantial reductions had been effected in the piece rates paid in the trade, further enquiries were instituted in October, 1932, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the reductions. Seven firms, employing about one-half of the workpeople in the industry, were visited. The result of the enquiries was to show that, owing to a departure from the list prices by a few firms in the first instance, a general reduction had taken place in the price list for hand cutting of 12½ per cent. in October, 1931, and a further reduction in the revised price list of 1931 of 12½ per cent. in August, 1932. The machine cutting firms had also taken independent action and reduced their piece prices to meet the reductions in hand cutting prices. In three machine cutting firms, at which enquiry was made, the reductions in machine cutting prices effected since 1930 were from 10 to 27½ per cent. in different cases.

The effect of these changes, as estimated by the firms visited, was

The effect of these changes, as estimated by the firms visited, was to reduce the average hourly earnings of hand cutters, as ascertained in 1930, by about 20 to 23 per cent., and of machine cutters by 10 to 22½ per cent., in different establishments. In some cases the reduction in hourly earnings was estimated to be somewhat less than the reduction in hourly earnings was estimated to be somewhat less than the reduction in the piece rates; where this occurred, it was stated to be due to a re-arrangement of the methods of work. It was also found in most of the firms visited that reductions of from 8 to 20 per cent. had been effected since 1930 in the wages of certain classes of time-workers, i.e., foremen, toolers, enders and menders, in hand and meahing milk.

Degree of industrial organisation.—There is little organisation either among employers or among workers. An employers' association formerly active has now ceased to function, and very few of the workers in the trade are known to be members of any trade

#### KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

THE thirty-first meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held at the House of Commons on 23rd November, 1932, under the chairmanship of Major-General Sir John Davidson.

It was announced that the number of employers on the King's Roll, according to the latest returns, was 25,108, and that they employed 346,618 disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered at Employment Exchanges as seeking work, stated to be 42,090, represented 10.5 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions and disability allowances. The percentage rate of unemployment among all insured men at approximately the same date was 27.6 per cent.

The Council decided at their previous meeting that the Ministry should obtain additional information to enable them to judge the effect on the employment of disabled ex-Service men of the adoption of a resolution, passed by the Leicester King's Roll Committee, that the qualifying basis of enrolment for all firms should be changed from a percentage of total staff to a percentage of adult staff, and that, in the case of the hosiery industry, the qualifying percentage should be 2 per cent. of adult staff. The Council considered the statistical information furnished by the Ministry, and, after discussing the general effect of the committee's proposals, decided that the the general effect of the committee's proposals, decided that the present time of industrial depression was not the most suitable for effecting any permanent change in the qualifying basis of enrolment, but that a strict observance of the normal percentage for the trade concerned should not be insisted on, but might be waived, as a temporary measure, in suitable cases both for the hosiery trade and

The Council considered a resolution passed by the East Ham Employment Committee, urging as a condition of enrolment that firms should be obliged to observe the terms of the Fair Wages Clause specified in a resolution passed by the House of Commons on 10th March, 1909, and, further, that such wages should be completely free from any pension attachment of the workers concerned. A similar question had been considered by the Council in March, 1928, when it was unanimously decided that it was undesirable to attach any condition of wages to the King's Roll Scheme, on the ground that an inquisition as to rate of wages was inconsistent with ground that an inquisition as to rate of wages was inconsistent with the administration of a voluntary scheme. The Council had also previously considered that wages could best be determined by arrangement between employers and the men themselves or by organisations representing employers and employees, either party being at liberty to use such machinery as existed in the particular industry concerned to determine the wages in any particular case. The feeling of the Council, as expressed at the thirty-first meeting, was that a case had not been made out for a departure from their previous decision, but that the matter should be further considered at the next Council meeting.

It was reported that there were 26 banks, 54 insurance companies, 1,138 Local Authorities, 431 public utility concerns, 658 Royal Warrant holders, and 221 co-operative societies on the Roll.

# CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1931.

The following particulars of agricultural and fishing co-operative societies in 1931 and previous years have been prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished annually to his Department. The particulars are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

The societies are dealt with in three main groups: (1) Requirement The societies are dealt with in three main groups: (1) Requirement Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (2) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and (3) Sernice Societies, which supply members with some service connected with agricultural industry, e.g., threshing. Some societies deal both in requirements and in produce. Usually societies fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and the supply of requirements to nearly the same extent, the decision which places it in one category or another is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. is necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

### I. REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these ocieties in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1921–1931:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
1913	257	27,204	£ 1,583,268	£ 8,851	£ 29,657
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	664 588 548 507 479 439 421 396 375 355 338	115,891 112,176 105,537 96,892 95,115 93,261 90,205 87,217 85,484 85,934 85,027	10,556,552 8,695,369 8,248,190 8,751,210 8,955,056 7,968,427 8,091,200 8,717,550 8,482,476 7,375,385 7,117,711	- 146,161 2,950 - 21,935 65,126 23,355 56,903 117,123 133,734 111,167 64,993 173,500	377,847 355,230 337,837 324,494 325,117 314,744 305,691 313,268 318,084 320,368 332,000

The number of Requirement societies (which includes the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Limited, ordered by the Court to wind up in 1924), was still further reduced in 1931, and the societies remaining were only half in number of those on the register in 1921. There was a decrease of 900 in the number of members, and thus a resumption of the decline in membership which, but for the small increase in 1930, had been continuous from 1921 onwards. Sales decreased by £258,000, or 3½ per cent. With the exception of the Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society, Limited, whose sales increased by nearly £40,000 following the reorganisation and consolidation of the society's methods of trading, none of the increases recorded in sales was of outstanding amount. Amongst the societies which returned largely decreased sales were the Yorkshire Farmers, Limited, whose sales of grain, feeding stuffs, etc., fell by £60,000, a reduction attributed by the society to the The number of Requirement societies (which includes the Agri-Yorkshire Farmers, Limited, whose sales of grain, feeding studis, etc., fell by £60,000, a reduction attributed by the society to the exceptionally low grain prices; and the Eastern Counties Farmers Co-operative Association, Limited, whose sales of livestock were reduced by nearly £50,000, a result stated by the committee to be due to the abnormally low prices ruling in the pig industry.

As a whole, the Requirement societies were able to return an increased surplus on their year's trading. The net surplus was equivalent to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on sales for societies in England and Wales, and to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for societies in Scotland. About one in six of the farmers' Requirement societies in England and Wales, however, and two in five of those in Scotland, returned losses on their trading. For the most part losses were of small amount. Among the societies whose operations were more successful than in the preceding year were the Shropshire Farmers, Limited, which returned a small surplus in place of a loss of £15,000 (£10,000 due to the writing down of its investments in the Midland Dairy Farmers, Limited); the Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society, Limited, which also returned a small surplus instead of a substantial loss (£11,600); the Preston and District Farmers Trading Society, Limited, which returned a surplus on the year of £24,000, compared with £9,000 in the preceding year; and the Eastern Counties Farmers Co-operative Association, Limited, which returned a surplus of nearly £8,000, following a loss of more than £2,000.

The following Table gives particulars for 1931, separated for farmers' and for allotment workers' societies:—

	Membe	rship.	Sales.		
Class.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	
Farmers' Societies Allotment Workers' Societies	61,706 12,334	10,987	£ 6,588,506 122,815	406,390 —	

It will be seen that the farmers' societies are responsible for the bulk of the business done. The 179 farmers' societies in England and Wales had 2,069 employees, and share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of surplus and loss balances carried forward) amounting to £1,900,000, or £30 16s. per member.

The 77 farmers' societies in Scotland had 124 employees, and capital and reserves of £82,000, or £7 10s. per member. The 81 allotment workers' societies (all in England and Wales) had capital and reserves of £37,000, or £3 per member.

#### II.—PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1921–1931:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
1913	124	9,732	£ 840,849	- 33,070	£ 56,207
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	309 296 278 286 284 285 293 287 291 291 286 279	42,023 40,042 39,733 36,601 37,094 37,164 36,273 38,078 39,959 39,147 39,305	6,075,542 4,317,519 3,462,295 3,775,980 3,989,136 5,677,985 5,700,104 7,142,884 7,479,510 5,150,036 4,269,756	- 8,063 1,343 - 8,392 - 11,704 - 64,769 - 56,306 13,775 55,745 - 1,143 - 2,747 47,266	265,209 222,785 175,260 182,986 192,508 187,245 195,642 204,631 214,797 216,053

In 1931 this group comprised 88 dairy societies, 56 egg and poultry societies, 18 fruit and market garden produce societies, 41 farmers' and growers' societies, and 19 miscellaneous produce societies; also 57 fishermen's trading societies.

The total sales of the dairy societies amounted to £2,808,000, as compared with £3,531,000 in 1930. The large decrease was due mainly to the reduced turnover of the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, whose sales of milk and dairy produce amounted to £703,000, or £643,000 less than in the preceding year. The quantity of milk sold declined from 22,500,000 gallons in 1930 to 13,700,000 gallons in 1931.

About one in four of the dairy societies returned losses, as compared with one in three in 1930. The Midland Dairy Farmers, Limited, which in addition to a trading loss of £7,000 in 1930 wrote down the value of its land, buildings, fixtures, etc., by £9,000, was able to return a surplus of £3,000 in 1931. As a whole, the dairy societies returned a surplus of £60,000, or nearly £50,000 more than in 1930.

The total sales of the egg and poultry societies amounted to £534,000, as compared with £573,000 in 1930. The decrease was mainly due to societies which ceased trading. Trading was more profitable, and resulted in an aggregate surplus of £2,500, in place of the loss of £5,500 in 1930. About one in four of the societies in of the loss of £5,500 in 1930. About one in four of the societies in this group returned losses on the year's working. Among the societies whose liquidation reduced the sales figure were the Welwyn Garden City Poultry Farm, Limited, whose sales in 1930 amounted to £16,500, and two Scottish societies—Perthshire Poultry Products Society, Limited, and the South of Scotland Egg Producers Society, Limited, whose sales in 1930 were £24,601 and £10,532, respectively. The total sales of the fruit, hops, and market garden produce societies (£128,000) were slightly larger than in 1930.

One of the four bacon factories, the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory, Limited, went into liquidation in March, 1932. The sales of the three remaining societies amounted to £181,000, as compared with £272,000 in 1930 and £389,000 in 1929. The largest individual decrease (£53,000) was recorded by the St. Edmundsbury Cooperative Bacon Factory, Limited, and, as in respect of the decrease of £105,000 in the preceding year, was attributed to the shortage of supplies. The two active English bacon factory societies each returned a loss on the year's working, and the surplus of the one Scottish society was only £22, on a turnover of nearly £33,000.

The total sales of the seven wool-marketing societies amounted to £269,000, and their sales of wool increased by £87,000, or nearly to £269,000, and their sales of wool increased by £87,000, of hearly 50 per cent. The largest individual increase was returned by the Kent Wool Growers, Limited, with sales of wool of over £60,000 (including £19,000 in respect of the 1930 wool clip), as compared with only £6,000 in the preceding year.

The sales (£153,000) of the five slaughterhouse societies doing

business showed a decrease of £92,000, or nearly 38 per cent., as compared with 1930. The major part of the decrease was attributable to one society in Scotland, whose sales of £55,000 were only half their amount in 1930.

The 34 Scottish sheep stock club co-operative credit societies sold produce amounting to £13,000. Their trading as a whole was much less profitable than in 1930, and, of 33 societies trading, 18, as compared with only two in 1930, returned a loss on the year's working. In the aggregate they showed a loss of £1,500, as compared with a surplus of £7,000.

The sales of the fishermen's trading societies, which totalled £114,000, declined by nearly £20,000, and the societies, as a whole, showed a loss of £176, as compared with a surplus of £1,841, chiefly owing to the Co-operative Fishing Society, Limited, which returned a small surplus in 1930, but a loss of £2,000 in 1931.

In all, 82 Produce societies returned losses in 1931, or about one in every four societies in England and Wales and two in every five in Scotland.

In England and Wales the 191 Produce societies had 31,619 members, and their share and loan capital and reserves amounted to £629,000, or £19 18s. per member. These societies employed 1,230 persons, whose salaries and wages totalled £132,000. In Scotland the 88 Produce societies had 7,686 members, and capital and reserves of £424,000, or £55 2s. per member. The average capital (including reserves) for Scotland was highest in the dairy associations and sheep stock club co-operative credit societies; in the latter the average was £200 per member. The Scottish societies had 594 employees, whose salaries and wages totalled £84,000.

The sales of various kinds of produce by societies in the group are shown in the following Table :—

Description of Description	England a	and Wales.	Scotland.		
Description of Produce.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	
filk and Dairy ggs and Poultry ruit and Market Garden lead Meat ivestock vool ish undry	£ 1,046,608 435,932 117,622 303,605 14,775 130,557 64,932 4,108	£ 1,149,889 435,777 113,144 421,942 25,772 55,311 78,187 3,861	£ 1,641,731 59,343  83,987 26,083 137,618 31,872 242	£ 2,243,642 90,952  152,869 41,346 126,042 35,023 955	
Totals	2,118,139	2,283,883	1,980,876	2,690,829	

In addition to the above sales, Produce societies supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £117,231 in England and Wales, and £24,316 in Scotland, and had additional sales of a non-agricultural coal character to the amount of £9,153 in England and Wales and £20,041 in Scotland

The sales of the Requirement societies (Group I.) included produce

Description of Description	England a	nd Wales.	Scotland.		
Description of Produce.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	
filk and Dairy  ggs and Poultry  ruit and Market Garden  lead Meat  livestock  vool  undry (mainly grain and  forage)	£ 111,760 156,599 31,868 53,653 166,642 13,561	£ 139,982 141,109 32,796 60,803 231,846 12,308 205,651	£ 409 52  11  4,069	£780 29 6,245	
Totals	682,903	824,495	4,541	7,054	

In addition to the societies classified as "Agricultural" and In addition to the societies classified as "Agricultural" and "Fishing" 146 industrial co-operative societies had farming and dairying departments. In 1931 these departments employed 2,651 persons, and expended £271,000 in salaries and wages. The value of their produce was returned at £1,857,000, and about one-sixth of the value was attributable to societies in Scotland. Further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies are given on page 364 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932.

#### III.—SERVICE SOCIETIES.

These societies, as their name implies, are mainly engaged in rendering some service to members. They include such societies as threshing, small holdings and allotments, and credit societies. In addition to societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the group includes societies for similar purposes registered under the Friendly Societies Act, viz., cattle insurance societies, agricultural credit societies, and societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture. of horticulture and agriculture.

The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1921-1931:—

	Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
913		 355	29,357	£ 2,228	£ 5,044
921		 1,038	168,525	- 3,042	34,768
922		 1,033	176,905	10,205	34,003
923		 1,009	178,036	9,438	34,307
24		 973	177,112	6,587	35,029
25		 934	171,200	9,505	42,048
26		 912	167,077	3,815	49,919
27	00	 890	165,556	958	50,283
28		 862	164,004	5,222	48,756
29		 849	165,590	11,426	50,567
30		 836	165,536	6,080	52,882
31		 815	163,847	4,839	59,106

Allotments societies are responsible for the bulk of the figures

The reduced surplus on the year was mainly due to the increase in the loss on the year's business of the Flax Industry Development Society, Ltd., from £8,556 to £14,308. Otherwise the surplus figure would have been larger than in previous years, as a newly registered society in Scotland, the Central and Northern Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited (an auction mart) returned a surplus of £3,000.

The 800 Service societies in England and Wales in 1931 had share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of balances of surplus and loss carried forward) amounting to £511,000, or about £3 4s. per member. The 15 Service societies in Scotland had capital and reserves of £169,000, or £51,000 more than in the preceding year; the average per member was £47 18s.

Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.—Additional particulars of small holdings and allotments societies included in this group are given in the following Table. In 1931 these societies had 137,792 members, of whom 85,345, or 62 per cent., were returned as tenants or tenant purchasers. The latter numbered 2,470, and they occupied 479 acres as small holdings and 335 acres as allotments.

Year.	Number	Acreage of Land let as—		Rent, Ra payabl	Value of Land and Buildings	
	Societies.	Small Holdings.	Allot- ments.	Societies.	Tenants.	owned by Societies.
1913	193	12,225	1,532	£ 21,737	£ 28,402	£ 30,673
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	812 815 794 757 719 702 691 666 661 657 642	17,473 17,635 17,336 16,995 16,055 15,461 15,362 15,082 14,957 14,186 13,363	9,712 10,013 10,572 10,197 9,860 9,585 9,259 9,034 8,756 8,597 8,354	76,201 80,292 77,813 75,732 72,583 70,051 70,579 69,160 63,879 55,896 53,532	96,949 104,062 104,369 99,283 95,900 90,174 91,213 87,220 86,677 80,913 76,489	187,240 178,524 161,162 144,742 156,056 155,293 172,001 186,153 195,540 233,461 269,101

#### IV.—GENERAL.

IV.—General.

In general, agricultural co-operation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has declined in recent years. Since the peak year 1920 there has been a decrease of 39 per cent. in the number of trading societies (Groups I. and II.), and a reduction of 23 per cent. in membership. Many societies, unable to obtain further working capital or credit, have found it necessary to wind up; and a number of industrial co-operative trading societies, after suffering heavy losses, have closed their auxiliary farming departments. In the Service societies group there was a rapid growth in the number of small holdings and allotments societies before 1923; but since that year there has been a reduction of 19 per cent. in the number of societies, and of 22 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation.

The following Table shows the sales in 1931 for all Requirement and Produce Societies:—

			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
			£	£ 397,705	£ 6,434,100
Requirements Produce:—			6,036,395	397,705	6,434,100
Milk and Dairy			1,158,368	1,642,140	2,800,508
Eggs and Poultry			592,531	59,395	651,926
Fruit and Market G			149,490	55,555	149,490
Dead Meat			357,258	83,987	441,245
Livestock	Marin Marin		181,417	26,094	207,511
Wool		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	144,118	137,618	281,736
Tich	(D***(F10)	***	64,932	31,872	96,804
Carp days	***		1,693,771	320,112	2,013,883
Non-agricultural	***	***			
Non-agricultural	•••	***	118,407	48,501	166,908
Total Sales			10,496,687	2,747,424	13,244,111

The above figures for sundry produce include farm and dairy produce of industrial societies, to the value of £1,540,843 in England and Wales and £315,801 in Scotland.

There was a decrease of £126,000 in sales of requirements and of £879,000 in sales of produce.

The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies was 288,000, a decrease of 3,000. Their share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of balances of surplus and loss carried forward) amounted to £3,753,000, as against £3,676,000 in 1930.

# THE EFFECT OF NOISE UPON WORKING EFFICIENCY.

THE Industrial Health Research Board have issued a Report\* setting forth the results of two investigations on the effect of noise in

diminishing efficiency.

The first investigation included a number of experiments conducted under "laboratory" conditions. On the whole, the experiments tended to show that noise had an *initial* adverse effect on perform-

under "laboratory" conditions. On the whole, the experiments tended to show that noise had an initial adverse effect on performance, but that this wore off very rapidly. The annoyance it caused did not necessarily cause less efficient performance.

The second investigation was carried out in a Lancashire weaving shed, in which some of the workers were provided with ear defenders to reduce the noise of the looms. In this case the average hourly output per weaver for the group studied showed an increase of approximately 1 per cent. when the loom noise was reduced by ear defenders. Weaving, however, is largely an automatic process; and it was found that the operations entirely controlled by the weaver occupied five minutes in every hour. When the noise was reduced (by the use of ear defenders), efficiency increased so that the same operations occupied less than 4½ minutes in every hour, representing an increase of efficiency of about 12 per cent. This appears to suggest that in other occupations, comparable as regards intensity of noise, but depending less upon the mechanical and more upon the human factor than weaving, the effect of noise upon output may be considerably greater than that demonstrated in this investigation.

In this case also it was found that more than half the gain due to the reduction of noise occurred at the beginning of the three work spells; while another third occurred during the penultimate hour of the morning and of the afternoon spells, when fatigue effects are commonly observed. This suggests that the worker does not become completely acclimatised to noise even after years of work in a noisy environment, but has to go through the process of adaptation afresh every day.

\* Two Studies in the Psychological Effects of Noise. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 65. H.M. Stationery Office; price is. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free).

# WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

#### DENMARK.

Various Industries.—As reported in this Gazette for February, 1932, page 50, a lock-out which was threatened in consequence of the workers' opposition to the employers' demand for a general reduction of wages by 20 per cent. was averted by the intervention of the State Conciliator, who secured the prolongation of the existing collective agreements. A joint committee, set up at the instance of the State Conciliator, has been considering the general collective agreement situation, but has not succeeded in reconciling the views of the two parties. The employers have now given notice to terminate all collective agreements which are due to expire, and have again put forward a proposal for a 20 per cent. reduction in wages, which the workers are not prepared to consider.

FRANCE.

#### FRANCE.

Dockworkers.—Dockworkers at Havre ceased work on 3rd December, and those at Dunkirk on 10th December, following a decision of the employers to reduce daily wage rates by 2.50 francs and 2 francs respectively at the two ports, in consequence of a fall in the cost of living index number.

#### SWEDEN.

Various Industries .- Of the collective agreements due to expire Various Industries.—Of the collective agreements due to expire in the last few months of 1932, covering in all 243,000 workers, all the more important agreements, covering about 200,000 workers, have been prolonged for at least another year. In a few cases, the prolonged agreements provide for reductions in wages. The most important industry affected by such reductions is the match industry: in undertakings working at least 4½ days a week, piece rates were reduced by 10 per cent. and some adjustment also took place in time rates; where a 4-day week is worked piece rates were reduced by 6·4 per cent.; but no reduction was made in undertakings with a shorter working week.

# WAGES AND HOURS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of workers in the general engineering branch of the metal and engineering industry in Germany at October, 1931, are summarised in Wirtschaft und Statistik for 28th October, 1932, the official organ of the German Federal Statistical Office. The results of an earlier inquiry con-

Federal Statistical Office. The results of an earlier inquiry conducted in October, 1928, in the metal and engineering industry were summarised in this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 12).

The present inquiry into the general engineering industry covered a wider geographical area than the earlier one, and related to 60,934 workers employed in 165 undertakings, as compared with 67,980 workers in 96 undertakings covered by the inquiry of October, 1928. In localities common to both inquiries, the second inquiry covered 38,717 workers in 91 undertakings. Of all workers covered in October, 1931, 62 per cent. were paid at piece rates.

The following Table shows, for the classes of workers distinguished in the Report, the numbers covered by the inquiry, the average hours worked in a week, the average gross weekly and net hourly earnings, and the average agreed hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate at October, 1931:—

Class of Worker.* (Male workers 21 years and over, female workers 18 years and over).	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work a week, including overtime.	Average gross weekly earnings, i.e., including overtime, etc., and family allowances.	Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, etc., and family allowances.	Average agreed hourly time rate or piece- work basis time rate.
$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Males:} \\ \textit{Skilled} & \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} T. \\ P. \\ T. \\ P. \\ \textit{Unskilled} & \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} T. \\ P. \\ T. \\ P. \\ \textit{Females:} \\ All \ \text{workers} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} T. \\ P. \\ \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$	11,250 25,277 5,756 9,737 5,103 663 1,070 2,078	40·59 37·83 39·75 35·83 39·78 38·01 39·24 32·80	R. Mks.  42·20 42·70 33·97 36·56 31·07 35·02  20·35 20·07	Rpfs.  102·0 111·4 83·4 100·2 76·0 88·6  48·9 61·0	Rpfs.  83·9 92·0 74·3 83·2 68·4 74·2  44·3 52·3
All male workers All female workers	57,786 3,148	38·39 34·99	39·58 20·17	101·3 56·4	84·6 49·2
All male and female workers	60,934	38 · 22	38.58	99-2	82.9

in the case of male skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled time-workers, the average weekly working hours fell from 49, 48·75 and 48·75 to 42·24, 42·15 and 41·75 hours, respectively; and the hours of the same classes of male piece-workers from 47·25, 47·5 and 47·75 to 39·46, 37·92 and 40·96, respectively. Average hourly rates and earnings declined in most cases during the period under review, the class of worker most affected as regards earnings being male skilled

and semi-skilled piece-workers (about 6 per cent.); average hourly earnings rose slightly, however, for unskilled male time-workers and female time-workers. At 1st January, 1932, all rates of wages fixed by collective agreement were reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Fourth Emergency Order of 8th

# WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Monthly Labor Review, the official journal of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, for September, 1932, contains a summary of the results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of persons employed in the wool textile industry in the United States

persons employed in the wool textile industry in the United States during the period January to April, 1932.

The inquiry, which relates to a "representative pay roll period," covered 38,509 persons employed in 91 woollen and worsted mills situated in 14 States in which the industry is of material importance. The results of the previous inquiry, conducted in 1930, were summarised in this GAZETTE for May, 1931 (page 176).

The following Table shows, for certain of the more important occupations, the numbers of persons employed, the average full-time and the average actual hours worked in a week, and the average hourly and weekly earnings in 1932, with comparative statistics for all workers in 1932 and 1930:—

Sex and occupation.	Number of workers covered.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average number of hours actually worked in one week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual weekly earnings.
Males. Card tenders Spinners, mule Dresser tenders Loom fixers Weavers Dye-house labourers	503 1,098 517 594 3,291 745	51·4 51·3 50·2 51·6 51·4 50·2	42·3 40·7 40·9 45·5 43·0 40·4	Cents. 35.7 51.5 56.2 67.6 49.7 37.9	Dollars, 15·09 20·97 22·97 30·72 21·38 15·31
Females. Drawing-frame tenders Spinners, frame Winders Twister tenders Weavers Burlers Menders	1,858	49·6	38·5	30·8	11.85
	1,145	49·4	40·6	34·0	13.80
	2,117	49·5	40·1	31·0	12.44
	1,384	49·8	38·9	30·5	11.88
	1,082	52·4	43·4	44·0	19.12
	2,455	50·2	36·8	29·4	10.82
	2,093	49·8	36·6	37·1	13.57
All workers† { male female	20,407	50·6	43·1	44·7	19·26
	18,102	50·0	38·5	32·7	12·59
All workers, male $\begin{cases} 1932 \\ and female \end{cases}$	38,509	50·3	40·9	39·4	16·13
	41,400	49·6	40·7	46·0	18·73

Comparison of the results of the inquiry of 1932 with that of 1930 reveals that, while there was a slight increase in the average number of hours actually worked in a week, average weekly earnings declined by about 14 per cent.

# WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1930-1931.

La Vie Economique, for September, 1932, 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 earnings (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid) of five categories of workpeople who sustained industrial accidents in 1930 and 1931 (88,241 in all industries in 1930, and 83,499 in 1931).

400 Miles (1971)		Average daily earnings, in Swiss francs.						
Industry.	Year.	Fore- men.	Skilled and semi- skilled workmen.	Un- skilled workmen.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenile workers under 18 years.		
Metal and engineering Building Brick, tile, pottery, etc Chemical Food, drink and tobacco Textile Watchmaking Boot and shoe	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	17·16 16·98 15·93 16·09 15·65 15·25 15·64 15·10 16·90 16·30 18·10 16·79 14·69 15·11	12·13 12·17 13·23 13·22 11·81 11·73 12·40 12·35 12·40 12·65 13·99 13·73 10·52 10·62 12·14 12·32 10·97 10·30	9·55 9·67 10·28 8·96 9·42 9·64 10·33 10·27 11·54 11·35 9·22 9·16 8·47 9·29 9·13 8·91	6·46 6·33  5·98 5·50 5·68 6·05 6·46 5·70 6·44 7·01 6·89 6·99 6·85	4·90 4·58 7·86 7·97 5·19 4·97 5·39 5·75 5·09 4·68 4·73 4·50 4·50 4·97 4·17 4·70 4·73		
All industries, including some not shown above	] 1930 1931	16·22 16·10	12·57 12·62	9·90 9·97	6·36 6·36	5·45 5·45		

Corresponding details for 1929 and 1930 were given in this GAZETTE for February, 1932, page 50.

### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The seasonal decline continued in the building industry, public works contracting, the distributive trades, and the transport, hotel, boarding house, etc., services. There was also some decline in the clothing, jute, and electrical apparatus industries.

On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton industry, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, in most of the metal industries, and in the motor vehicle and glass industries.

There was an increase in unemployment in all divisions of the country. Employment was again moderate in London and South-East England, slack in the South-West and Midlands, and bad

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st November, 1932\* (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 22·2, as compared with 21·9 at 24th October, 1932, and with 21·4 at 23rd November, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st November, 1932, was 18·2, as compared with 17·9 at 24th October, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped remained unchanged at 4·0. For males alone, the percentage at 21st November, 1932, was 25·7, and for females, 13.0; at 24th October, 1932, the corresponding percentages were

25.0; at 24th October, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.5 and 12.5.

At 21st November, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,189,258 wholly unemployed, 512,998 temporarily stopped, and 97,550 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,799,806. This was 52,800 more than a month before, and 184,691 more than a year before. The total included 2,275,780 men, 72,096 boys, 401,178 women, and 50,752 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The persons on the Registers included 1,281,794 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,131,978 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 247,843 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments and 138,191 uninsured persons.

payments and 138,191 uninsured persons.

In Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 28th November, 1932, was 71,986.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed little change and continued very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th November, 1932, showed wage earners on the collecty books at 20th November, 1932, showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932, and of 7·3 per cent. as compared with 28th November, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 4·62, an increase of 0·08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, but a decrease of 0·16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th November, 1931.

28th November, 1931.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further decline and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it remained very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed a decline and was bad, short-time working being general; in the Buxton area it was slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment declined and was very slack. At chalk quarries employment remained very slack. At china clay quarries it showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. At tin mines employment was very bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it showed little change and remained very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed little change and was very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of November was 59, the same number as at the end of October, as compared with 70 at the end of November, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 47·2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 48·2 at 24th October, 1932, and 45·5 at 23rd November, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad. In steel sheet manufacture it showed a slight improvement, but was still

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in motor vehicle manufacture it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in general, textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad; and in marine engineering the acute depression continued.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change apart from a slight improvement in South-West England and was very bad generally.

In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement in some sections and was moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware trade; moderate in the brasswork, tube, wire manufacturing, needle and fishing tackle, and jewellery and plated ware trades; slack in the sheet metal, stove and grate, metallic bedstead, cutlery, and edge tool trades; and bad in the chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the spinning section of the cotton industry there was a slight improvement after the termination of the dispute in that section, but employment was still slack; the percentage of insured persons unemployed at 21st November was 24·3, as compared with 26·4 at 24th October. In the manufacturing section employment showed little change and remained slack, the percentage unemployed in that section being 24·3, at 21st November, as unemployed in that section being 24.3 at 21st November, as conpared with 25.1 at 24th October.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change in the worsted section; but in the woollen section there was a slight decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17·5 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 17·2 at 24th October, 1932, and 17·9 at 23rd November, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

section employment continued fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and remained good at most centres. In the lace trade it showed a decline and was very slack on the whole. Employment in the silk and artificial silk industries showed little general change, and remained slack in the former and moderate in the latter. In the linen industry employment remained bad. In the jute industry it showed a decline and was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed a slight improvement but continued very bad, with much short-time working. 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 decline and was very slack on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trade there was also a decline, and employment generally was moderate to slack. In the shirt and collar trade employment was slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good, and in the glove trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline and was bad, short-time working being general.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change and remained slack on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17·7 at 21st November, 1932, the same as at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 16·7 at 23rd November,

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing sections of the leather trades showed a decline, but was still moderate; in the leather goods section there was an improvement, and employment was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a further decline in all districts and was bad. As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives. There was a slight improvement with plumbers, but with all other classes, particularly in the decorating section, employment showed a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and was very slack facture employment showed little change and was very slack

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained slack; with millsawyers it continued very slack; with coach builders it improved slightly, but was still very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry improved slightly and was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment continued moderate generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fair. With lithographic printers employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole, short time working being reported from most centres. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack. It continued slack also with bookbinders

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire remained very slack on the whole, with increased short time working; it showed little change in the china ware section, but there was a decline in the earthenware section. At Bristol employment continued fairly good. At Derby it remained slack. At Worcester there was an improvement in the earthenware section, but short-time working continued in the porcelain department.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack in all sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change and was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a slight decline and was slack. With seamen it remained very slack.

#### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during November 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> T is an abbreviation for "time work" and P for "piece-work."

<sup>†</sup> Including occupations not specified in the Table.

<sup>\* 28</sup>th November 61Northern Ireland.

CENTAGE

UNEM-PLOYED

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

#### (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for November, 1932.	November, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	775,674 3,610 1,552	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.62 4.96 5.85	Days. + 0.08 + 0.35 + 0.08	Days. - 0.16 - 0.38 + 0.13	
Pig Iron		Furnaces in Blast. 59 Mills working.	Number.	Number.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet  Iron and Steel	47,922	Shifts Worked (one week). 245,150	-3 Per cent. +4·4	- 56 Per cent -3.0	

#### (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	50,354 74,977 10,086 59,031 9,750	Per cent. + 2.6 - 2.5 + 0.8 + 3.3 - 0.1 - 2.8 + 2.2	Per cent 7.0 - 4.1 - 1.4 + 8.7 - 3.5 - 0.4 -10.6	£ 107,844 89,925 128,429 19,112 121,055 16,630 20,947	Per cent 1.6* - 6.9 + 0.4 + 1.4 - 0.5 - 4.8 + 0.8	Per cent12.8* -14.4* - 4.0* + 7.1 - 5.0 - 0.1 -18.0		

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 21st November, 1932†, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at Tovember,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1932. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,366,200 996,220 907,580 1,892,350 2,084,770 2,193,800 1,340,310 618,770 265,000 143,000	16·4 16·6 20·9 21·9 33·3 28·6 32·7 40·6 33·6+ 4·6	6.6 8.7 9.4 11.3 14.6 19.5 16.5 18.8 20.3†	13·2 14·8 18·3 18·9 29·2 25·6 28·2 38·3 28·5†	+ 0·2 + 0·7 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·6 + 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·8 + 0·1	- 0·4 + 0·8 + 1·8 - 0·2 + 3·1 - 0·8 + 1·2 + 4·6 + 3·3 - 0·2

### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 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 Ireland.

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 changes in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am		and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1931. 23 November 21 December 1932.	23·6 23·2	15·9 15·0	18·0 17·7	3·4 3·2	21:4	1931. 30 Nov. 21 Dec. 1932.	2,688,000 2,574,000
25 January 22 February 21 March 25 April 23 May 27 June	25·1 25·0 24·1 24·7 25·3 25·3	15·4 14·2 12·5 12·7 13·9 13·8	18·4 18·2 17·5 17·3 17·1	4·0 3·8 3·3 4·1 5·0 5·5	22·4 22·0 20·8 21·4 22·1 22·2	25 Jan. 22 Feb. 21 Mar. 25 Apr. 23 May	2,794,000 2,764,000 2,627,000 2,712,000 2,805,000
25 July 22 August 26 September 24 October 21 November	26·0 26·2 26·2 25·5	14·4 14·5 13·9 12·5 13·0	17·1 17·3 17·8 17·9 18·2	5·7 5·7 5·0 4·0 4·0	22·8 23·0 22·8 21·9 22·2	27 June 25 July 22 Aug. 26 Sept. 24 Oct. 21 Nov.†	2,816,000 2,889,000 2,936,000 2,930,000 2,817,000 2,872,000

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages. † In Northern Ireland the count was taken on 28th November, 1932,

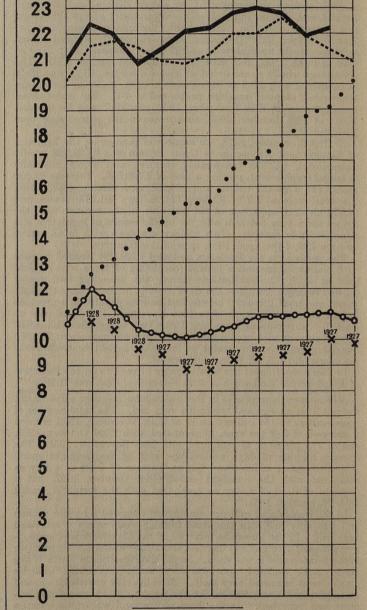
# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve	-		-	-	1932.
Broken Curve Dotted Curve Chain Curve	-	-	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	_	1931. 1930. Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

X 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 MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Applications for Unemployment Books Received at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain during November, 1932.

						Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,352 822 666 682 755 832 677 389	4,540 2,206 1,822 3,679 3,707 3,524 2,193 1,241	2,628 879 622 823 839 799 584 267	4,551 1,774 1,363 3,216 2,708 3,335 1,847 507	13,071 5,681 4,473 8,400 8,009 8,490 5,301 2,404	0·55 0·57 0·49 0·44 0·38 0·39 0·40 0·39	
GREAT BRITAIN		6,175	22,912	7,441	19,301	55,829	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.

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.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued very bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34·1 at 21st November, 1932, the same percentage as at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 27·1 at 23rd November, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·2 (from 22·9 to 23·1), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0·2 (from 11·2 to 11·0).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th November, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932, and of 7.3 per cent. as compared with 28th November, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 4.62, an increase of 0.08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, but a decrease of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th November, 1932, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Wage Ear	Numberners on Gooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
Districts.	26th Nov.,	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a	
	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	41,004 99,130	Per cent + 0.6 + 0.2	Per cent - 0.6 -10.4	Days. 5·36 4·91	Days. +0·12 +0·36	Days. +0.03 -0.07
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	6,112 100,161 46,341	- 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.7	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} -23 \cdot 1 \\ -7 \cdot 2 \\ -7 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	5·20 3·96 3·76	$+0.18 \\ -0.31 \\ -0.02$	+0·47 -0·60 -0·37
Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	64,159 49,101 57,850 17,058 22,310	+ 0·2 - 1·5 - 0·6 + 0·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -8.2 \\ -7.3 \\ -4.7 \\ -1.4 \\ +3.1 \end{array} $	4·32 3·74 3·84 4·76 4·39	+0·35 -0·16 -0·05 +0·09 +0·31	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.14 \\ -0.29 \\ -0.22 \\ -0.01 \\ -0.23 \end{array} $
South Staffs†, Worc. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	29,938 9,482 6,282	+ 0·6 - 0·8 - 1·2	- 0·8 - 2·6 + 4·8	4·44 4·64 5·46	+0·34 +0·27 +0·24	-0·06 -0·03 -0·04
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	12,223 134,530	+ 1.2	-11·5 -10·9	5·12 5·14	+0.36	+0.30
England and Wales	695,681	- 0.4	- 7.3	4 · 50	+0.07	-0.21
SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,576 18,822 48,595	+ 0·8 - 1·8 + 3·2	- 1·1 - 7·0 - 7·7	5·80 5·44 5·69	+0·25 +0·12 +0·07	+0·35 -0·03 +0·36
Scotland	79,993	+ 1.6	- 6.5	5.65	+0.11	+0.27
GREAT BRITAIN	775,674	0.2	- 7.3	4.62	+0.08	-0.16

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 1·17 days per week, of which 1·12 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, was 1·25 days per week, of which 1·19 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931, were 1·01 days per week, and 0·97 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th November, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,054,100 tons, as compared with 16,371,500 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1932, and 18,089,200 tons in the four weeks ended 28th November, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 21st November, 1932, and the increases

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

or decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932, and 23rd November, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

		Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 21st November, 1932.								
	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	percentages as compared with a					
Агеа.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.			
Great Britain	241,004	115,490	23.1	11.0	34.1		+ 7.0			
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :—	208,567 32,437	112,158 3,332	22·5 27·2	12·1 2·8	34·6 30·0	+ 0·2 - 1·2	+ 7·5 + 2·8			
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	11,555 47,367	556 5,371		1·1 3·7	23·5 35·8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5 + 7.8			
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	4,759 30,402	298 40,678		2·6 22·9	44.5	+ 0.3 + 3.9	+ 9.2 + 12.7			
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	18,186 8,017	13,149 6,191	20·9 12·1	15·2 9·4	36·1 21·5	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 7.9			
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	9,294 1,241	8,307 140		13.1	27.7	+ 3.0	+ 8.2			
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,654	7,779	15.1	11.1	26.2	- 3.7	+ 6.5			
Somerset Kent	1,676 285	2,350 677	14.7	20·6 10·4	35·3 14·8	+ 0.8	+ 7·8 +10·1			
Wales and Monmouth	63,532	26,633	29.0	12.2	41.2	- 1.4	+ 5.8			

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,008,900 tons in November, 1932, as compared with 4,835,800 tons in October, 1932, and with 5,317,100 tons in November, 1931.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during November and wasvery bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 56·8 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 53·5 at 24th October, 1932, and 42·6 at 23rd November, 1931.

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

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,078 1,291 1,241	Per cent 42·2 - 1·7 - 5·8	Per cent 47.6 - 29.2 - 6.1	Days. 4 · 45 5 · 73 4 · 61	Days. + 0.51 + 0.16	Days 0.74 - 0.14 - 0.24	
ALL DISTRICTS	3,610	- 19.7	- 30.6	4.96	+ 0.35	- 0.38	

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,552, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1932, and of 7.8 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.85 in November, 1932, as compared with 5.77 in October, 1932, and 5.72 in November, 1931.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in previous column.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43·3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 43·2 at 24th October, 1932, and 40·9 at 23rd November, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 59 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, 1932, the same number as at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 70 at the end of November, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,025 workpeople at the end of November, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 1·3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1932, and a decrease of 6·6 per cent. compared with November, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Furnaces.	Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Control of						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	15	17	18	- 2	- 3	
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Shef-	36	5	4	5	+ 1		
field) and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	25	6	5	4	+ 1	+ 2	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	43 23	16 6	16 7	23 6	- 1	- 7 	
Worcs, and Warwick South Wales and Mon.	38 21	6 3	5 3	6 3	+ 1		
ENGLAND AND WALES SCOTLAND	273 83	5 <b>7</b> 2	57 2	65 5	:::	- 8 - 3	
GREAT BRITAIN	356	59	59	70		-11	

The production of pig iron in November, 1932, amounted to 267,700 tons, compared with 275,600 tons in October, 1932, and 296,400 tons in November. 1931.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad. In the week ended 26th November, 1932, 291 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 297\* in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, and with 331 in the week ended 28th November, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39·2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 42·2 at 24th October, 1932, and with 29·2 at 23rd November, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the week ended 26th November, 1932, 76 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 73\* in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, and with 92 in the week ended 28th November, 1931. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

Works. We end 26' No	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	ended   Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	56 9	+ 2* + 1	- 2 - 2	291 76	- 6* + 3*	- 40 - 16	
TOTAL	65	+ 3*	- 4	367	- 3*	- 56	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1932, amounted to 58,706 tons, or 5,947 tons less than in October, 1932, and 8,673 tons less than in November, 1931.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47·2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 48·2 at 24th October, 1932, and 45·5 at 23rd November, 1931.

At certain firms employing 47,922 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th November, 1932, the volume

\* Revised figures.

of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4·4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1932, but decreased by 3·0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th November, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in the week ended 26th November, 1932, as compared with 5·1 in October, 1932, and 5·2 in November, 1931. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

machine systemates of	emple	of Workpe oyed by E king retur	irms	Aggr	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
Secretar Pare	Week ended 26th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 26th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a		
perfection for the	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	4,394 862 18,092 879 5,050 8,663	+ 3·3 + 6·7 + 2·9 -14·6 - 3·7 + 3·6	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 6 \cdot 2 \\ -17 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ -29 \cdot 1 \\ -14 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	25,501 3,383 85,327 4,338 24,185 47,664	+ 4·0 + 2·5 + 4·6 -11·9 - 0·2 + 2·4	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 8 \cdot 7 \\ - & 13 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 22 \cdot 1 \\ - & 21 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$		
Labourers	9,982	+10.1	- 4.3	54,752	+10.1	- 4.6		
TOTAL	47,922	+ 3.4	- 2.2	245,150	+ 4.4	- 3.0		
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham, and								
Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	9,225	+ 1.1	-12.0	49,449	+ 1.7	- 12.5		
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	14,037 257	+ 4.7	- 1·8 -21·4	71,637 1,058	$+8.3 \\ -10.3$	-3.3 - 17.7		
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,149 4,316	- 1·8 - 2·4	- 2·5 - 6·3	21,156 22,342	- 7·2 + 0·6	- 8·2 - 9·5		
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,909	+ 0.9	- 4.1	13,919	+ 3.2	- 3.8		
mouth	6,751	+ 9.4	+12.9	36,352	+ 8.0	+ 15.6		
Total, England and Wales	41,644	+ 2.8	- 3.1	215,913	+ 3.8	- 4.3		
Scotland	6,278	+ 7.6	+ 4.2	29,237	+ 9.4	+ 7.3		
TOTAL	47,922	+ 3.4	- 2.2	245,150	+ 4.4	- 3.0		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 473,800 tons in November, 1932, as compared with 439,800† tons in October, 1932, and 459,200 tons in November, 1931.

# SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during November and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with a month earlier, although there was some improvement in South-west England.

As compared with a year ago there was a slight decrease in the total number unemployed, but the percentage unemployed showed a slight increase owing to the reduction, during the year, in the total number of insured workpeople in the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932,‡ and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th October, 1932, and 23rd November, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of InsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 21st Nov., 1932.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in nemployed red with a	ercentage mployed at 1st Nov., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
reals they were	Total Null Insured Work Unemplo	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Unei 21	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,923 1,695 4,506 152 39,547 14,680 38,188 4,662	- 131 + 343 - 1,345 - 26 + 331 + 526 - 187 + 1 - 241	- 918 + 356 - 1,176 - 2 - 1,775 - 1,145 - 639 + 405 + 2,121	32·9 24·4 21·1 58·5 76·8 56·7 76·4 70·6 80·5	- 1·5 + 5·0 - 6·2 -10·0 + 0·6 + 2·0 - 0·4 - 2·3	- 7·5 + 5·0 - 5·9 +10·4 + 3·9 + 0·4 + 4·8 + 9·3 +26·0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	114,799	- 729	- 2,773	63-1	- 0.4	+ 2.9

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

† Revised fluores

the average number of sames.
† Revised figures.
‡ The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th November, 1932.

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in motor vehicle manufacture it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in general, textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad; and in marine engineering the acute depression continued.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a substantial improvement in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands; in all other sections, particularly in constructional engineering, it showed a decline. In the Midlands the total numbers unemployed were lower by nearly 20 per cent., but in the Northern Divisions and in Scotland they showed a substantial increase.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932\*, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	l I	Tumbe	r of In	sured t 21st	Workpe	eople Under, 1932	employed	1
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering.		Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared ith a	
Tests parents from	Genera fng; Iron a For	Eng	Engine	Const	Vehicl and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	10,783 7,832 6,467 18,583 41,763 46,711 29,333 2,078 2,108	4,803	487 889 397 11,280	1,193	5,790 4,139 4,128 18,478 2,776 7,092 2,532 763 351	19,446 14,043 12,017 44,320 61,068 60,176 45,774 3,284 6,311	- 84 - 85 - 48 -1,697 -1,104 +1,613 - 774 - 11 + 102	- 876 + 174 + 1,262 -10,081 + 3,209 + 1,992 + 3,681 + 413 + 78
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	165,658	15,199	27,871	11,662	46,049	266,439	-2,088	- 148
	Per	centag	ges Une	employ	ved at 2	lst Nove	mber, 19	932*.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	13·1 18·3 18·4 22·7 38·8 38·8 42·3 39·7 31·8	11·3 14·0 8·4 13·9 19·6 22·8 20·0 15·2 17·6	24·7 13·6 29·6 61·2 45·4 66·5 18·7	24·0 38·6 37·4 36·8 42·8 40·7 52·7 36·2 19·7	13·3 14·2 14·8 18·4 18·6 35·3 21·9 29·3 15·9	13·4 16·8 16·3 20·1 38·4 36·4 43·4 34·8 43·2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0.8 + 0.3 + 2.0 - 4.0 + 3.0 + 2.9 + 6.8 + 4.4 + 1.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	30.1	16.2	55.2	39 · 8	18.3	27.3	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Ditto, Oct., 1932 Ditto, Nov., 1931	30·2 27·6	16·0 14·9		38.8	18·7 22·6	27·5 26·5	=	= 1

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement in textile engineering at some centres, but employment remained very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in general and textile engineering and was very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering was bad; in the motor vehicle section it showed a further improvement, but was slack on the whole; in electrical engineering it was moderate. There was a further slight improvement in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district and employment was moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland there was a slight improvement, on the whole, in

In Scotland there was a slight improvement, on the whole, in general engineering, but employment in that section and in marine engineering was still very bad; it was very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

AFTER the termination of the dispute in the spinning section of the industry (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 412-3), employment showed a slight improvement in that section, but remained generally slack. It showed little change in the manufacturing section, and remained slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 24·3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 25·7 at 24th October, 1932, and with 29·3 at 23rd November, 1931.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 24·3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 26·4 at 24th October, 1932. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 24·3 and 25·1. Separate figures for these sections are not available for 23rd November, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was bad in the spinning section, though a slight improvement was reported with spinners of Egyptian cotton; employment continued irregular in doubling mills; but there was an improvement in the weaving department. At Glossop employment was good after the termination of the dispute; at Hyde and at Stalybridge there was a considerable improvement. At Stockport there was no appreciable change.

\* The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th November, 1932.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section remained bad, and was considerably worse than a year ago. In the manufacturing section employment remained bad; many weavers were working with a reduced number of looms, and many weavers and other workers in the manufacturing department were temporarily suspended. At Shaw and at Middleton there was an improvement, and employment with spinners of Egyptian cotton was good.

At Bolton employment with spinners and cardroom workers remained bad or slack; in the weaving department there was no change, except in the quilt section, in which some slackness was reported. At Leigh the improvement reported last month was maintained both in the spinning and in the manufacturing sections, and employment with spinners was good. At Bury and at Rochdale employment with spinners continued bad but showed an improvement. Employment also improved at Heywood, and was described as fair to good.

as fair to good.

At Preston there was a slight general improvement; while at Chorley there was a noticeable reduction in the number of weavers temporarily suspended. At Blackburn there was a gradual improvement in employment throughout the month. At Accrington employment with weavers continued fairly steady but showed a slight decline. At Darwen employment in the weaving section was slightly better than in October, but remained bad; irregular time continued to be worked in the preparation departments. At Great Harwood there was a further considerable improvement. At Burnley the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Padiham employment continued fair, and showed a further improvement; several mills restarted looms which had been standing idle for a considerable time.

At Nelson there was a gradual improvement throughout the month, and many operatives resumed work. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad; there was a slight improvement with weavers of fine goods, but a decline in the hard waste section.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad generally; at Todmorden employment was described as fairly good with spinners, and the majority of firms in the manufacturing section were working full time.

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

		Number of Vorkpeor		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
_	Week ended 26th	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1932.	Month before.*	Year before.*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,091 23,487 26,432 7,077	Per cent. + 3.9 + 4.3 + 1.5 - 1.0	Per cent11·0 -14·3 + 2·8 - 6·8	£ 16,753 34,188 41,239 15,664	Per cent 1.9 - 1.8 - 0.7 - 3.0	Per cent17.6 -18.5 - 6.2 -10.0
TOTAL	68,087	+ 2.6	- 7.0	107,844	- 1.6	-12.8
DISTRICTS.  Ashton	4,765 6,034 8,319 12,926 6,650 4,081 4,989 5,740 4,137 2,805 2,112 2,568 2,961	+16·0 + 0·5 - 6·9 - 1·6 + 1·5 +17·5 + 0·5 + 3·6 + 3·1 + 2·3 +19·0 - 0·1 - 0·8	$\begin{array}{c} -9.7 \\ -9.3 \\ -19.8 \\ -2.2 \\ -10.6 \\ -4.8 \\ +1.5 \\ -2.4 \\ -0.7 \\ +12.9 \\ -21.7 \\ +0.9 \\ \end{array}$	6,966 9,125 13,913 19,585 10,841 6,115 7,667 9,405 7,797 5,816 2,435 3,744 4,435	+ 7.0 - 3.6 -11.9 - 3.9 - 7.2 +16.3 + 2.1 + 3.4 + 3.7 + 0.0 +14.2 - 1.4	-18 0 -14 · 6 -22 · 6 - 9 · 2 -16 · 1 -12 · 8 - 4 · 4 - 6 · 4 - 7 · 5 + 7 · 1 -27 · 7 -27 · 2 - 1 · 4
TOTAL	68,087	+ 2.6	- 7.0	107,844	- 1.6	-12.8

Returns from firms employing about 67,200 workpeople in the week ended 26th November indicated that between 9 and 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 16½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 21st November, 1932:—

And of the second	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.								
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily St	copped.	Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	2,102 12,017	7,081 5,374	9,183 17,391	1,084 5,997	4,330 4,194	5,414 10,191	14,597 27,582		
weaving Other Processes	2,107 8,996 1,340	7,528 22,762 220	9,635 31,758 1,560	1,211 1,331 291	7,073 4,818 171	8,284 6,149 462	17,919 37,907 2,022		
Total	26,562	42,965	69,527	9,914	20,586	30,500	100,027		

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

Wholly Unemployed.				Tempo	opped.	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	- 548 + 385	482 - 351	- 1,027 + 34		- 1,084 - 1,037	- 1,240 - 2,183		
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	- 83	- 48 - 1,553	- 1,636	- 429	+ 163	- 266	+ 36 - 1,90	
rotal		- 125 $-$ 2,559		-46 $-1,622$	-64 $-1,861$	$\frac{-110}{-3,483}$	$\frac{-43}{-6,38}$	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 141,985,900 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 77,378,200 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 168,464,500 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,939,900 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 10,902,600 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 11,808,900 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in November, 1932, were 159,210,400 square yards, compared with 138,447,200 square yards in the previous month, and 125,990,500 square yards in November, 1931.

#### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in the worsted section; in the woollen section there was a slight decline. In the carpet section employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.5 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 17.2 at 24th October, 1932, and with 17.9 at 23rd November, 1931.

Worsted Section.—At Bradford employment showed little change; spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns continued to work at pressure, while manufacturers of dress fabrics were fairly well employed. At Shipley the improvement recorded last month was maintained, and there was no short time in the weaving section, though it continued in other sections. At Huddersfield employment continued poor; very few firms were working full time. At Halifax rather more short time was reported in some sections, but employment with spinners of hosiery yarns continued good, with some overtime. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 26th November showed that 20 per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while about 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair. With woolcombers a decline in the activity of all sections was reported. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, nearly 15 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours each.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Thirteen per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November, were on short time, losing, on the average, about 11 hours each; while 29 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was little change. Thirty-five per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November worked short time,\* losing 11 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a decline in all the principal departments, and in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th November showed that 38 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 41½ per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week, losing between 11 and 12 hours each, on the average, in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time\*; while 8 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment was described as quiet; some overtime, however, was reported in the yarn section, and night shifts were working at several firms, especially in the Colne and Holme Valleys. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was reported as bad, and was considerably worse than in October; all the textile mills at Dewsbury were reported to be working short time. There was a decline at Guiseley, but a slight improvement at Otley. At Morley the improvement reported last month was maintained at most firms; but suspensions of

workpeople were reported at two or three firms. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was described as very poor; it was poor also in the blanket and rug trade in Yorkshire, except at Hebden Bridge, where employment was good.

At Rochdale employment continued fairly good; at Stockport it was about the same as in October.

In Scotland the improvement reported last month continued. Employment was described as fair, and a certain amount of overtime was worked; but about half of the workpeople in the tweed trade were still losing time every week.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 9.7 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 10.5 at 24th October, 1932, and with 14.1 at 23rd November, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment continued fair, except in the Wilton section, were work was irregular. In Yorkshire employment continued fair. In Scotland there was little general change, and employment continued generally fair.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 26th November showed that 8 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average; while 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Number of Total Wages paid to

	v	Workpeople.			all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan.,* 1926 = 100.)		
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,298 36,924 16,263 9,808 1,684	+ 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.4 + 1.8 + 1.0	90·1 90·3 83·9 97·8 93·3	23,502 53,259 27,654 20,985 3,029	+ 1.5 + 0.0 - 0.8 + 2.1 - 0.8	79·0 83·3 69·5 79·0 67·8		
Total—Worsted	74,977	+ 0.8	89.3	128,429	+ 0.4	78.3		
Woollen Section :								
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	835 11,895 20,507 15,066 2,051	- 1·5 - 2·3 - 3·0 - 2·8 + 3·2	65·0 84·8 89·2 87·7 79·9	1,703 22,096 32,720 29,501 3,905	- 4·7 - 8·4 - 6·3 - 7·2 - 0·6	62·5 80·2 80·4 78·8 77·5		
Total—Woollen	50,354	- 2.5	86 · 8	89,925	- 6.9	79 - 1		
CARPET SECTION	10,086	+ 3.3	115.6	19,112	+ 1.4	116.9		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,417	- 0.3	89.7	237,466	- 2.4	80.9		
Districts:†  WORSTED SECTION:  Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley	33,068 8,260 8,345 6,721 7,688	+ 0·7 + 0·8 + 1·3 - 1·9 + 2·3	87·9 91·9 83·5 88·1 91·2	58,983 14,062 13,128 10,779 12,951	+ 0.9 + 3.3 - 1.6 - 3.1 + 0.8	74·0 73·1 72·7 78·8 88·7		
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,476	+ 1.1	106 · 1	5,300	+ 5.1	107-2		
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	67,558 4,973 449 1,997	+ 0·8 + 1·9 + 15·4 - 4·6	88·7 91·7 154·0 97·4	115,203 8,920 829 3,477	+ 0·7 - 0·4 + 7·0 - 7·0	76·6 85·0 144·8 138·4		
Total—Worsted	74,977	+ 0.8	89.3	128,429	+ 0.4	78.3		
Woollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	11,355	- 4.1	85.3	21,957	- 9.8	71.8		
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	9,598 6,230	- 6·5 - 4·0	83·4 91·0	16,037 11,509	- 14·6 - 8·2	78·1 82·0		
Halifaxand Calder Vale Bradford	2,234 1,153	- 4·9 + 1·7	84·6 93·8	4,123 2,337	- 9·6 + 5·9	66·8 80·2		
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	30,570 4,492	- 4·7 - 0·5	87·2 86·8	55,963 8,752	- 10·4 - 3·2	77·5 87·5		
Wales Scotland	3,822 11,470	+ 0.5 + 1.8	95·3 83·8	6,196 19,014	- 4·6 + 2·4	94·2 76·9		
Total—Woollen	50,354	_ 2.5	86 · 8	89,925	- 6.9	79.1		
CARPET SECTION	10,086	+ 3.3	115.6	19,112	+ 1.4	116.9		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,417	- 0.3	89.7	237,466	_ 2.4	80.9		

<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 26th November, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1932:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned.")							
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	(1)		
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.0 \\ +2.8 \\ +2.2 \\ +1.7 \\ -0.2 \\ +3.9 \\ +2.2 \end{array} $	+ 1.6 + 1.2 + 1.6 - 1.5 + 2.9 + 0.2 + 1.3 - 1.4 + 16.8 - 4.9	- 0.8 + 1.2 - 1.0 - 4.1 + 1.0 - 0.6 + 3.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0.7 + 0.8 + 1.3 - 1.9 + 2.3 + 1.1 + 0.8 + 1.9 + 15.4 - 4.6	ii		
TOTAL	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	1		

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous 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, Midlands and Wales Scotland	- 4·6 - 4·4 - 3·3 - 2·7 - 2·6 - 4·1 - 1·3 - 0·9 + 2·5	- 5·4 - 6·8 - 5·6 - 6·6 + 6·4 - 5·6 + 0·7 + 1·6 + 2·1	- 1·8 - 7·7 - 1·8 - 5·8 + 1·1 - 4·2 - 1·2 - 0·2 - 0·7	- 4·1 - 6·5 - 4·0 - 4·9 + 1·7 - 0·5 + 0·5 + 1·8			
TOTAL	- 2.3	- 3.0	- 2.8	- 2.5			

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st November, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.						
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Wool Sorting	208	7	215	263	11	274	489
Wool Washing and Preparing	763	507	7 000	477	770	000	0.005
Wool Combing	382	523 200	1,286	471 479	338 163	809 642	2,095
Wool Carding	703	116	819	620	102	722	1,224
Woollen Spinning	562	127	689	547	257	804	1,493
Worsted Drawing and							
Spinning	697	1,024	1,721	304	1,454	1,758	3,479
Wool Winding and	7.57	70	705	707	700		
Warping Worsted Winding and	153	32	185	383	128	511	696
Warping	151	159	310	309	419	728	1,038
Woollen Weaving	241	751	992	348	2,805	3,153	4,145
Worsted Weaving	201	785	986	125	2,394	2,519	3,505
Other Processes	1,523	97	1,620	1,257	176	1,433	3,053
Total	5,584	3,821	9,405	5,106	8,247	13,353	22,758

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	V	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.						Motol.						
Department.	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	16	+	2	-	14		3	+	6	+	3	-	1
and Preparing	+	22		18	+	4	+	58	+	104	+	162	+	16
Wool Combing	+	14		44		30		159	-	122		281		31
Wool Carding	+	64	+	5	+	69	+	94	+	41	+	135	+	20
Woollen Spinning	+	67	-	12	+	55	+	244	+	80	+	324	1+	37
Worsted Drawing				Name of									13/2	
and Spinning	100	55		168		223	+	9	+	196	+	205	-	1
Wool Winding	100	0		70		H 12 7		0.5			1		3000	200
and Warping	+	8		12	220	4	+	95	+	72	+	167	+	16
Worsted Winding and Warping		2	1	74		76		34		4		70		7.0
Woollen Weaving	+	66		15	+	51	+	53	+	657	+	30 710	-	76
Worsted Weaving	Ŧ	1	STATE OF	272		271		36	1	344	+	308	++	3
Other Processes	1	11	SIME	10	+	'n	+	53	Ŧ	18	+	71	T.	1
DUICE LIUCCSSCS				10				33		10		11		918
Total	+	180	1	618	-	138	+	374	+ 1	1,400	+	1,774	+ 1	1,33

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 40,066,300 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 12,063,500 lbs. in the previous month and 42,604,100 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in November, 1932, were 3,139,200 lbs., compared with 3,431,000 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 3,417,900 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in November, 1932, were 5,522,200 square yards, compared with 5,941,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,350,400 square yards in November, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,959 cwts., 1,873 cwts., and 1,700 cwts. in November, 1932, October, 1932, and November, 1931, respectively.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little general change, and remained slack on the whole. It was slightly worse than a year ago in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17·7 at 21st November, 1932, the same percentage as at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 16·7 at 23rd November, 1931.

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

		Number Vorkpeor			Wages pa Vorkpeop	
Amborate accusance	Week ended 26th	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th		(+) or -) on a
2007 January 1987	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:  London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,764 9,958 3,840 7,366 4,770 5,343 1,320 2,494 5,549 1,745 1,665 6,341 906 4,038	Per cent. + 0·9 - 1·2 - 0·2 + 0·8 + 2·1 - 0·8 + 1·1 - 4·5 + 0·0 - 0·3 + 2·3	Per cent 1 · 0 - 3 · 3 - 5 · 4 - 9 · 5 - 2 · 3 - 15 · 3 + 4 · 4 - 2 · 7 - 8 · 6 + 0 · 1 + 0 · 5 - 5 · 7 + 2 · 4	£ 3,654 20,830 8,500 15,699 10,765 11,837 2,796 4,326 9,881 2,536 3,633 12,474 1,572 8,389	Per cent 2.3 - 5.1 + 0.3 + 7.4 + 2.3 - 1.9 - 6.3 - 2.0 - 4.6 - 12.3 - 1.5 + 0.1 - 2.0 + 6.6	Per cent 0.9 - 9.7 - 7.7 - 5.0 - 3.9 - 6.2 - 19.7 + 30.0 - 2.9 - 6.1 + 2.8 - 10.0 - 4.9
England and Wales	57,099	- 0.1	- 3.4	116,892	- 0.6	- 5.1
Scotland	1,932	+ 0.8	- 4.3	4,163	+ 3.4	- 3.1
Great Britain	59,031	- 0.1	- 3.5	121,055	- 0.5	- 5.0

Returns from firms employing about 56,900 workpeople in the week ended 26th November indicated that about 43 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while nearly 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 33 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed little change, and was moderate on the whole. At Leicester employment remained slack generally for the time of year, and showed a slight decline, though some firms were fairly well employed; in the week ended 26th November, 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 13 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district employment continued moderate.

At Northampton there was an improvement, though employment was still only moderate with most firms; in the week ended 26th November over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district showed a further slight improvement, and was good. At Kettering employment was described as fair or moderate. At Wellingborough the improvement previously reported continued. At Raunds employment was good.

At Stafford employment was slack, partly owing to seasonal causes, though much better than a year before; in the week ended 26th November nearly four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 11 hours each on the average. At Norwich employment declined and was slack generally, though some factories were well employed; nearly half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th November.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment declined and was bad; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th November, losing about 14 hours each on the average. Employment at Leeds continued moderate.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed no general change; employment generally was good, more overtime than short time being worked.

There was little general change in Scotland; employment was slack to moderate. In the week ended 26th November more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing  $13\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average.

<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.

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The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st November,

Office of the latest to	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total				
of some object.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	(T) (T) (T)				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture:											
Preparing Depart-			004		70	161	445				
ment	266	28	294	114	37	151	445				
Rough Stuff Depart-	523	15	538	300	7	307	845				
Clicking Department		3	1,094	1,435	6	1,441	2,535				
Closing Department	22	900	922	14	1,336	1,350	2,272				
Making Department	2,826	45	2,871	1,887	27	1,914	4,785				
Finishing Depart-											
ment	1,935	513	2,448	1,054	402	1,456	3,904				
Slipper Making	373	75	448	617	289	906	1,354				
Clog Making	12	2	14	2	1	3	1				
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	796	4	800	61	1	62	862				
Sewn Work	. 30			01							
TOTAL	7,844	1,585	9,429	5,484	2,106	7.590	17,01				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Tempo	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Boot and Shoe Manu-							
facture:							
Preparing Depart-	+ 10	- 18	- 8	- 46	- 8	- 54	- 6
Rough Stuff Depart-	T 10	10			THE REPORT OF		
ment	- 53	- 3	- 56	- 43	- 1	- 44	- 10
Clicking Department	-104	- 15	-119	+101	- 44	+ 57	- 6
Closing Department	- 10	- 174	-184	+ 6	- 142		- 32
Making Department	-136	- 3	-139	- 94	+ 7	- 87	- 22
Finishing Depart-	745	700	071	1 00	1 107	1 707	- 7
ment	-145	- 126	-271 $-20$	+ 86 +144	+ 107 + 53	+ 193 + 197	
Slipper Making	- 21 - 14	+ 1 19	<b>-</b> 33	<del>- 5</del>	- 21	- 26	
Clog Making Repairing and Hand	- 14	_ 15	_ 33		21	20	
Sewn Work	- 7	+ 3	- 4	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10	+
DOWN WOLK		No. of the last					REDUBBIS
TOTAL	-480	- 354	-834	+158	- 48	+ 110	- 72

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1932, amounted to 73,163 dozen pairs, or 4,113 dozen pairs less than in October, 1932, but 669 dozen pairs more than in November, 1931.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained very slack on the whole, with increased short-time working; it showed little change in the china ware section, but there was a decline in the earthenware section. At Bristol employment continued fairly good; at Derby it remained slack. At Worcester there was an improvement in the earthenware section, but short-time continued in the porcelain

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was  $27 \cdot 1$  at 21st November, 1932, as compared with  $26 \cdot 5$  at 24th October, 1932, and  $29 \cdot 8$  at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from s who furnished returns for the three periods

		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
And the second	Week ended 26th	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
Maria de la composição de	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,526 6,651	+ 1.8	+ 1.9 + 0.5	2,766 11,075	- 1·8 - 6·4	- 5·8 + 1·6		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,573	- 0.4	- 5.9	2,789	- 1.0	- 0.8		
TOTAL	9,750	- 2.8	- 0.4	16,630	- 4.8	- 0.1		
DISTRICTS.				allen s	SOM S			
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,549 2,201		- 0·1 - 1·5	11,966 4,664	- 6·5 	+ 2.0		
TOTAL	9,750	- 2.8	- 0.4	16,630	- 4.8	- 0.1		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,234 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,893, or about 42 per cent., were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th November, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change and remained

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.0 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 24.5 at 24th October, 1932, and 19.9 at 23rd November, 1931.

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

		Number of orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
A STATE OF THE STATE OF	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,590	- 1.3	- 8.3	3,563	- 5.3	-14.0
South and South-West	5,462	+ 4.2	-13.6	13,140	+ 3.2	-20.9
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,878 179	- 0.2	- 4·4 + 4·7	3,840 404	$-0.8 \\ -2.2$	$-12 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 5$
TOTAL	9,109	+ 2.2	-10.6	20,947	+ 0.8	-18.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,411 work-people employed by firms furnishing information 14 per cent. were working on an average about 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 26th November, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was

#### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad and showed a further general decline. The decline was again most marked with painters, due mainly to the seasonal falling off in the decorating section of the industry. Compared with November, 1931, employment showed a decline in all districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was a slight improvement with plumbers, but with all other classes there was a decline. As compared with November, 1931, there was a slight improvement with painters, but with all other classes of operatives there was a decline, which was most marked with bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932,\* together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with November, 1931:—

Secretary	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 21st	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas Percen	e (+) or e (-) in tage as ed with a
138800	people at July, 1932.	Nov., 1932.*	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	134,250 81,310 22,290 6,940 28,120 114,090 37,180 239,390 193,340	35,208 21,593 5,930 1,875 8,755 46,102 8,793 72,903 64,073	1,258 974 393 165 445 2,038 514 2,055 1,876	26·2 26·6 26·6 27·0 31·1 40·4 23·6 30·5 33·1	+ 0·3 + 0·3 + 2·3 + 2·1 + 0·6 + 5·2 - 0·4 + 0·7 + 0·5	+ 2.5 + 7.1 + 6.4 + 2.7 + 6.1 - 0.4 + 1.5 + 5.2 + 4.6
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland* Great Britain and Northern Ireland Iteland	176,920 134,260 106,210 102,790 104,540 106,030 81,370 27,580 17,210	58,119 30,291 28,850 29,845 36,328 36,201 24,569 13,331 7,698	158 277 548 2,083 2,829 2,202 1,178 429 14	32·9 22·6 27·2 29·0 34·8 34·1 30·2 48·3 44·7	+ 0·7 + 0·6 + 1·0 + 1·2 + 2·1 + 1·5 + 1·4 + 1·6	+ 4·5 + 2·3 + 4·7 + 5·8 + 5·8 + 1·7 + 1·8 + 4·5 + 8·4

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

Returns from local authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas Returns from local authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,342,000, show that in November, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,296,100, as compared with £6,489,200 in October, 1932, and £4,049,200 in November, 1931. Of the total for November, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,852,900; factories and workshops for £273,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £293,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £876,300.

\* The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th Novembe 1,1932.

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

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry improved slightly during November, and was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight decline, however, as compared with November, 1931.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, and was not so good as in November, 1931. Employment was described as bad or slack in London and at Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow; but at Manchester and Oxford, and in some of the smaller towns, it was reported as fair. electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued fair generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight improvement but was still slack on the whole, short-time working being reported from most centres. It was again reported as bad in London and at Birmingham and Manchester; while at Bristol and in some of the smaller towns it was described as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change and continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was  $11 \cdot 6$  at 21st November, 1932, compared with  $13 \cdot 0$  at 24th October, 1932, and  $11 \cdot 2$  at 23rd November, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10·2 at 21st November, 1932, compared with 10·4 at 24th October, 1932, and 11·1 at 23rd November, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7·2 at 21st November, 1932, compared with 7·5 at 24th October, 1932, and 9·5 at 23rd November, 1931.

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

	34,147 14,034 7,670 5,547 8,921 70,319 11,743		ercentag loyed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	November,	Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing:							
London	34,147	9.5	9.9	9.0	-0.4	+ 0.5	
Northern Counties,							
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14 074	8.5	9.9	7.7	-1.4	+ 0.8	
Midlands and Eastern	14,034	0.2	9.9	1.1	-1.4	+ 0.8	
Counties	7,670	7.6	7.4	7.1	+0.2	+ 0.5	
Scotland		13.8	13.2	11.7	+0.6	+ 2.1	
Other Districts	8,921	8.2	7.8	7.5	+0.4	+ 0.7	
Total	70,319	9.3	9.6	8.5	-0.3	+ 0.8	
Lithographic Printing	11 743	10.6	10.9	11.2	-0.3	- 0.6	
Bookbinding Printing and Book-	8,264	13.2	13.2	13.6		- 0.4	
binding (branches not distinguished)	24,992	5.2	5.2	5.1		+ 0.1	

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November was slack and somewhat worse on the whole than in the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35·3 per cent. were unemployed at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 34·9 per cent. at 24th October, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 21st November, 1932, was greater by 4·5 per cent. than at 23rd November, 1931.

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

	Average Da Docks ar	ily Numb	er of Lak cipal Wh	ourers emparves in Lo	oloyed in ondon.
7	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 5th Nov., 1932 12th " " 19th " " 26th ", ",	3,494 3,723 3,728 4,066	1,599 1,665 1,694 1,868	5,093 5,388 5,422 5,934	6,978 7,442 7,161 <b>7,</b> 277	12,071 12,830 12,583 13,211
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Nov., 1932	} 3,753	1,706	5,459	7,215	12,674
Average for Oct., 1932	3,729	1,589	5,318	6,818	12,136
Average for Nov., 1931	4,535	1,554	6,089	8,193	14,282

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during November was 839, compared with 818 in October, and with 864 in November, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment was slack on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. At Middlesbrough it remained bad, and at the Hartlepools was slack and not so good as in the previous month. It remained moderate at Hull and South Shields, and fair at Ipswich and Kings Lynn. Employment was fair at Boston, but continued slack at Goola

Liverpool.—Employment was moderate and somewhat better than in October. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1932, was 10,977, compared with 10,419 in October, 1932, and with 12,155 in November, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,053 in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1932, compared with £22,558 in October, 1932, and with £28,514 in November, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—There was a decline in employment at Cardiff and Swansea, and also at Newport and Avonmouth, and work was generally slack. At Gloucester and Sharpness, however, conditions remained good. At Southampton, Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow, employment was moderate. It showed some improvement at Burntisland and was fair at Grangemouth. At Dundee, employment improved and was fair. It was moderate at Leith and remained fair at Belfast.

#### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during November remained very slack. The demand for men was very dull generally, and at the end of November there was a substantial surplus of seamen at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st November, 1932, was 37·1, compared with 36·2 at 24th October, 1932, and 35·0 at 23rd November, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet generally, with some The demand for men on the Thames was quiet generally, with some further decline in the latter part of the month. On the Tyne the demand was quiet to moderate; on the Wear the demand was poor early in the month but improved in the last two weeks, and at the end of November was moderate. On the Tees and at the Hartlepools the demand was slack generally. At Hull the demand was poor during the greater part of the month. At Southampton the demand was quiet on the whole. At Bristol, apart from slight activity early in the month, the demand was slack; at Avonmouth the demand was fair except for a period of slackness about the middle of November. At Newport the demand was very slack, with a slight upward movement late in the month; at Swansea the demand was good until the At Newport the demand was very slack, with a slight upward movement late in the month; at Swansea the demand was good until the middle of November, but became slacker thereafter; at Cardiff it was poor in the first half of the month and fair thereafter. On the Mersey the demand showed a slightly better tendency, and in the latter part of the month was quiet to moderate; at Manchester the demand was fair except for a slack period about the middle of November. On the Clyde the demand was very slack generally; at Leith it was fair at the beginning of the month and quiet thereafter. The demand at Belfast, apart from one or two periods of slight activity, was poor.

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 November:—

		Number o	f Seam	en* shipped in	
Principal Ports.	Nov.,	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Eleven	Months led
	1932.	Month before.	Year		Nov., 1931,
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	7,419 667 7,124 4,673 2,088 213 204 743 589 1,824 908	+ 275 + 138 - 574 - 1,102 - 123 - 5 + 81 - 41 - 155 + 13 - 96 - 37	+ 1 - 4 - 1 + + + - 1	25 94,032 29 6,878 73 83,588 88 67,082 62 19,162 31 2,950 29 1,902 25 9,184 22 7,276 70 3,261 42 17,169 07 14,872	100,658 6,997 88,747 89,212 23,284 2,705 2,450 9,505 10,561 4,287 21,093 5,860
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	145	- 41		24 2,407	2,657
Grangemouth Glasgow	288 1,579	+ 43		13 3,964 22 24,908	4,066 28,213
NORTHERN IRELAND:	440	+ 370	+ 2	12 2,254	2,024
TOTAL for above Ports	29,143	- 1,648	- 1	21 360,889	402,319

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate gagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were

Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st November, 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.

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 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,

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 472 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 472.

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

# NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st NOVEMBER, 1932.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND No	RTHERN 1	IRELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	923	TEMPO	Y UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
Lange Cale at the state of the	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pishing	6,129	45	6,174	68	7	75	6,197	52	6,249	6,176	52	6,228
Coal Mining	240,242 5,430 2,582 11,436 1,468	788 4 7 16	241,030 5,434 2,589 11,452 1,468	115,096 1,601 50 3,780 2,821	394 — — — — —	115,490 1,601 50 3,791 2,821	355,338 7,031 2,632 15,216 4,289	1,182 4 7 27	356,520 7,035 2,639 15,243 4,289	355,312 6,957 2,632 14,440 4,283	1,182 3 7 27	356,494 6,960 2,639 14,467 4,283
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,960 4,493	142 25	3,102 4,518	722 677	23 8	745 685	3,682 5,170	165 33	3,847 5,203	3,637 5,098	164 33	3,801 5,131
Mon-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,344 4,774 3,455	13 110 106	3,357 4,884 3,561	487 1,450 918	2 19 7	489 1,469 925	3,831 6,224 4,373	15 129 113	3,846 6,353 4,486	3,831 6,172 4,301	15 129 111	3,846 6,301 4,412
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	15,511	883	16,394	5,103	418	5,521	20,614	1,301	21,915	20,040	1,301	21,341
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,780	4,131	9,911	4,610	5,797	10,407	10,390	9,928	20,318	10,368	9,927	20,295
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,552 3,722	405 198	3,957 3,920	903 813	48 54	951 867	4,455 4,535	453 252	4,908 4,787	4,439 4,535	453 252	4,892 4,787
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	13,449 1,164	1,123 337	14,572 1,501	1,041 256	233 55	1,274 311	14,490 1,420	1,356 392	15,846 1,812	14,357 1,419	1,351 392	15,708 1,811
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil. Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,602	297	1,899	139	12	151	1,741	309	2,050	1,740	309	2,049
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	7,470	1,194	8,664	1,160	340	1,500	8,630	1,534	10,164	8,594	1,521	10,115
Meial Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,557	15	6,572	1,251	7	1,258	7,808	22	7,830	7,806	22	7,828
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	42,061 7,060 4,432 6,405 2,831	321 254 370 147 289	42,382 7,314 4,802 6,552 3,120	36,685 2,327 6,745 5,197 2,433	168 31 503 43 117	36,853 2,358 7,248 5,240 2,550	78,746 9,387 11,177 11,602 5,264	489 285 873 190 406	79,235 9,672 12,050 11,792 5,670	78,738 9,293 11,176 11,601 5,264	489 285 873 190 406	79,227 9,578 12,049 11,791 5,670
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	120,994 10,374 24,607 8,802	3,047 1,170 111 91	124,041 11,544 24,718 8,893	39,606 3,243 3,103 2,750	2,011 412 50 19	41,617 3,655 3,153 2,769	160,600 13,617 27,710 11,552	5,058 1,582 161 110	165,658 15,199 27,871 11,662	158,504 13,534 24,017 11,484	5,046 1,579 157 109	163,550 15,113 24,174 11,593
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	36,460 3,242	1,748 182	38,208 3,424	7,559 500	282 37	7,841 537	44,019 3,742	2,030 219	46,049 3,961	43,682 3,684	2,016 219	45,698 3,903
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	12,046	87	12,133	2,343	12	2,355	14,389	99	14,488	14,381	99	14,480
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	109,442	505	109,947	4,736	116]	4,852	114,178	621	114,799	105,789	564	106,353

\* 28th November for Northern Ireland.

December, 1932.	WEATH.	MIIMIO	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II		E.T.T.E		GRHAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРОІ	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРОН	Y UNEMPI RARY STOP D CASUAL	PAGES,
AND THE PERSON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	16,873 3,911 8,377 5,614 2,632 3,055 1,669 2,809	668 60 3,013 1,079 1,202 808 19 1,362	17,541 3,971 11,390 6,693 3,834 3,863 1,688 4,171 27,702	7,579 248 1,565 3,353 1,739 814 259 1,043 6,656	346 1 1,699 448 553 244 7 603 2,548	7,925 249 3,264 3,801 2,292 1,058 2,66 1,646 9,204	24,452 4,159 9,942 8,967 4,371 3,869 1,928 3,852 28,619	1,014 61 4,712 1,527 1,755 1,052 26 1,965 8,287	25,466 4,220 14,654 10,494 6,126 4,921 1,954 5,817	24,356 4,096 9,914 8,953 4,371 3,850 1,926 3,817	1,011 61 4,712 1,526 1,755 1,052 26 1,964 8,284	25,367 4,157 14,626 10,478 6,126 4,902 1,952 5,783
cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery	18,735 15,312 34,047 10,028 2,327 2,118 5,347 4,399 1,310 1,575	18,796 33,723 52,519 7,700 1,438 855 8,244 8,111 1,597 3,477	37,531 49,035 86,566 17,728 3,765 2,973 13,591 12,510 2,907 5,052	9,921 3,603 13,524 9,750 901 277 1,530 1,007 423 1,289	14,514 11,392 25,906 13,494 3,081 522 3,183 2,252 927 4,101	24,435 14,995 39,430 23,244 3,982 799 4,713 3,259 1,350 5,390	28,656 18,915 47,571 19,778 3,228 2,395 6,877 5,406 1,733 2,864	33,310 45,115 78,425 21,194 4,519 1,377 11,427 10,363 2,524 7,578	61,966 64,030 125,996 40,972 7,747 3,772 18,304 15,769 4,257 10,442	28,656 18,907 47,563 19,603 3,226 2,395 1,330 5,406 1,566 2,847	33,310 45,113 78,423 21,082 4,493 1,377 3,086 10,362 2,139 7,486	61,966 64,020 125,986 40,685 7,715 3,777 4,416 15,768 3,700
Lace	637 639 1,787 10,977	520 633 2,643 3,552	1,157 1,272 4,430 14,529	1,069 664 885 13,052	1,137 712 1,913 4,015	2,206 1,376 2,798 17,067	1,706 1,303 2,672 24,029	1,657 1,345 4,556 7,567	3,363 2,648 7,228 31,596	1,706 1,303 2,452 22,749	1,657 1,345 3,710 6,351	3, <b>36</b> : 2, <b>64</b> 8 6,162 29,100
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	4,259 1,655	872 794	5,131 2,449	1,012 346	213 231	1,225 577	5,271 2,001	1,085 1,025	6,356 3,026	- 5,269 1,974	1,085 1,008	6,354 2,982
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	13,314 1,313 1,967 907 957 11,650	12,014 7,291 2,682 6,749 826 2,808	25,328 8,604 4,649 7,656 1,783 14,458	2,629 157 1,185 115 340 6,994	15,468 4,125 2,486 6,199 707 2,936	18,097 4,282 3,671 6,314 1,047 9,930	15,943 1,470 3,152 1,022 1,297 18,644	27,482 11,416 5,168 12,948 1,533 5,744	43,425 12,886 8,320 13,970 2,830 24,388	15,192 1,448 3,152 829 1,285 18,359	26,659 11,085 5,166 8,326 1,531 5,722	41,85 12,53 8,31 9,15 2,81 24,08
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	13,628 2,666 3,411 8,153 11,596 1,302	4,589 180 3,239 7,530 2,473 1,720	18,217 2,846 6,650 15,683 14,069 3,022	743 438 520 811 965 194	564 34 1,539 1,366 682 202	1,307 472 2,059 2,177 1,647 396	14,371 3,104 3,931 8,964 12,561 1,496	5,153 214 4,778 8,896 3,155 1,922	19,524 3,318 8,709 17,860 15,716 3,418	13,744 2,979 3,916 8,845 12,067 1,433	5,062 195 4,760 8,814 3,123 1,791	18,800 3,174 8,670 17,659 15,190 3,224
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:  Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	11,001 2,594 19,893 3,511	189 177 1,861 488	11,190 2,771 21,754 3,999	1,152 579 2,181 800	40 37 463 193	1,192 616 2,644 993	12,153 3,173 22,074 4,311	229 214 2,324 681	12,382 3,387 24,398 4,992	11,852 3,067 21,630 4,143	224 214 2,273 662	12,07 3,28 23,90 4,80
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,803 1,879 416 314 19,954	739 1,726 112 196 6,544	3,542 3,605 528 510 26,498	2,474 134 61 30 1,183	865 672 15 56 1,351	3,339 806 76 86 2,534	5,277 2,013 477 344 21,137	1,604 2,398 127 252 7,895	6,881 4,411 604 596 29,032	5,257 1,957 477 343 20,816	1,598 2,308 127 252 7,620	6,85 4,26 60 59 28,43
uilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	255,072 124,168	442 48	255,514 124,216	9,685 2,880	33 2	9,718 2,882	264,757 127,048	475 50	265,232 127,098	257,072 124,013	462 49	257, <b>53</b> 124,06
ther Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber  Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.  Brushes and Brooms  Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus  Musical Instruments  Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,546 1,561 1,280 1,655 3,694 1,136	2,347 164 342 441 377	8,893 1,725 1,622 2,096 4,071	1,042 552 451 519 503	1,051 48 213 218 41	2,093 600 664 737 544	7,588 2,113 1,731 2,174 4,197 4,197	3,398 212 555 659 418	10,986 2,325 2,286 2,833 4,615	7,568 2,109 1,696 2,168 4,191	3,388 210 554 656 417 627	10,95 2,31 2,25 2,82 4,60 2,22
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	18,919	229	1,562	671	201	691	1,602	249	2,229 19,839	1,599	247	19,46
Railway Service	23,686 11,122 46,771 58,321 57,735 3,343	550 580 602 972 205	24,236 11,702 47,373 59,293 57,940 3,446	1,245 748 2,708 427 1,648	18 9 24 106 102	1,263 757 2,732 533 1,750	24,931 11,870 49,479 58,748 59,383 3,444	568 589 626 1,078 307	25,499 12,459 50,105 59,826 59,690 3,559	24,662 11,590 48,498 57,802 57,779 3,406	562 581 619 1,071 307	25,22 12,17 49,11 58,87 58,08
stributive Trades  mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance  scellaneous Trades and Services :—	176,128	58,629	234,757	7,266	5,238	12,504	183,394	63,867	247,261	178,177	62,266 1,968	240,44
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	14,415 65,071 6,323 15,740 32,139 4,199	1,372 1,320 2,120 4,853 44,606 8,396	15,787 66,391 8,443 20,593 76,745 12,595	340 1,683 255 370 396 230	66 57 66 182 1,016 2,416	406 1,740 321 552 1,412 2,646	14,755 66,754 6,578 16,110 32,535 4,429	1,438 1,377 2,186 5,035 45,622 10,812	16,193 68,131 8,764 21,145 78,157 15,241	14,179 65,113 6,417 15,682 31,767 4,331	1,391 1,344 2,155 4,980 44,901 10,570	15,57 66,45 8,57 20,66 76,66 14,90
specified	50,434 2,006,233	2,396 322,687	52,830	1,487 388,703	864 131,402	2,351 520,105	51,921 2,394,936	3,260 454,089	55,181 2,849,025	50,321	3,187 433,416	53,508

		. const	SAT ZES	aren'i	GREAT	BRITA	IN AND	North	HERN ]	RELAN	D.					GREA
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	TED NUM ED PERS ULY, 193	ONS AT	U	WHOLL NEMPLO includio Casuals	Y YED ng	T	YED AT	RY	Nove	MBER, I		DECI TOT	EASE (REASE (PAL PE)	-) IN RCEN- AS	BRITAL ONLY TOTAL PER- CENTAG AT 21ST
	Males.	Females.	Total		To	m-4-1	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH OCT., 1932.	23RD Nov., 1931.	Nov.,	Nov. 1932.
Fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	20.4	4.3	19.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	20.6	5.0	20.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 6.7	20.1
Coal Mining	1,039,840 12,340 4,300 45,960 10,200	5,080 40 30 400 10	1,044,920 12,380 4,330 46,360 10,210 14,680	23·1 44·0 60·0 24·9 14·4	15·5 10·0 23·3 4·0 —	23·1 43·9 59·8 24·7 14·4	11·1 13·0 1·2 8·2 27·7	7·8 - 2·8 - 1·6	11·0 12·9 1·1 8·2 27·6	34·2 57·0 61·2 33·1 42·1	23·3 10·0 23·3 6·8 —		+ 3·3 - 2·6 + 0·2 +24·5	1 CASS   1 C	+13·0 +24·0 + 0·8 +15·5 +20·0 +10·5	34·1 56·4 60·9 32·6 42·0 26·2
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16,370	90 1,670	16,560 11,590 21,910	27·4 29·1 23·6	13·2 14·4 6·6	27·3 29·0 22·3	4·2 4·2 7·2	4·2 2·3 1·1	4·1 4·2 6·7	27·8 31·6 33·3 30·8	17·4 16·7 7·7	33.2	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2.5 \\ + \ 2.0 \\ + \ 1.2 \end{array}$	+ 3·2 + 7·8 - 0·2 + 4·9	+15·7 + 5·2 + 5·8	31·3 33·2 28·9
Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	20,240 16,000	740	16,740	21.6	14.3	21.3	5.7	1.0	5.5	27.3	15.3	26.8	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	+12.2	27.0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	81,180 36,120	6,470 38,760	87,650 74,880	19.1	13.6	18·7 13·2	6.3	6.5	6.3	25.4	20 · 1		+ 0.5	+ 5.1 $- 2.7$	+ 7.7	24.7
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	20,820 16,640	5,930 2,330	26,750 18,970	17·1 22·4	6.8	14·8 20·7	4·3 4·9	0·8 2·3	3·5 4·5	21·4 27·3	7·6 10·8	18·3 25·2	- 0·9 - 3·6	- 3·8 - 2·9	+ 2·1 + 1·1	18·3 25·2
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint Varnish Red and White Leads	73,710 11,390 15,300	25,410 4,730 4,780	99,120 16,120 20,080	18·2 10·2 10·5	4·4 7·1 6·2	14·7 9·3 9·5	1·5 2·3 0·9	0·9 1·2 0·3	1·3 1·9 0·7	19·7 12·5 11·4	5·3 8·3 6·5	16·0 11·2 10·2	- 0·4 - 0·3	- 2·4 - 4·4 - 1·1	- 1·9 + 1·5	15·9 11·2 10·2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc  Wetal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)  Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	59,830 17,890	21,170	81,000 18,080	12·5 36·7	5·6 7·9	36-4	6.9	3.7	6.9	14·4 43·6	7·2 11·6		+ 0.1	- 0·2 + 2·4	+ 2.3	12·6 43·3
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	163,640 34,430 27,480 27,000	4,120 3,390 3,240 1,470 3,870	167,760 37,820 30,720 28,470 22,470	25·7 20·5 16·1 23·7 15·2	7·8 7·5 11·4 10·0 7·5	25·3 19·3 15·6 23·0 13·9	22·4 6·8 24·6 19·3 13·1	4·1 0·9 15·5 2·9 3·0	21·9 6·3 23·6 18·4 11·3	48·1 27·3 40·7 43·0 28·3	11·9 8·4 26·9 12·9 10·5	47·2 25·6 39·2 41·4 25·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -3.0 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	+ 1.7 $- 2.4$ $+ 10.0$ $- 1.5$ $+ 0.3$	+ 2·5 + 4·7 - 5·3 + 5·7 - 1·5	47·2 25·6 39·2 41·4 25·2
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes  Ingineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	507,690 73,140 49,670 28,100	43,510 20,940 860 1,200	551,200	23·8 14·2 49·5 31·3	7·0 5·6 12·9 7·6	22·5 12·3 48·9 30·3	7.8	4·6 2·0 5·8 1·6	7·6 3·9 6·3 9·5	31.6	11.6	30·1 16·2 55·2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 2·5 + 1·3 + 5·2	+ 7.8	30·0 16·1 53·0 40·0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	226,680 15,440 47,610	25,400 2,780 1,520	252,080 18,220 49,130	16·1 21·0 25·3	6·9 6·5 5·7	15·2 18·8 24·7	3·3 3·2 4·9	1·1 1·4 0·8	3·1 2·9 4·8	19·4 24·2 30·2	8·0 7·9 6·5	(100 TO 100 TO 1		-4.3 + 0.2 + 5.3	+ 5.7	18·3 21·8 29·6
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	179,120	2,810	181,930	61.1	18.0	60-4	2.6	4.1	2.7	63.7	22.1	63 · 1	- 0.4	+ 2.9	+21.0	62.0
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	83,920 23,290 69,440 23,790 14,410 16,800 8,850 22,180	8,630 1,760 48,050 10,270 10,680 10,170 730 18,280 73,770	92,550 25,050 117,490 34,060 25,090 26,970 9,580 40,460 204,000	20·1 16·8 12·1 23·6 18·3 18·2 18·9 12·7	7·7 3·4 6·3 10·5 11·3 7·9 2·6 7·5	19·0 15·9 9·7 19·6 15·3 14·3 17·6 10·3	9·0 1·1 2·2 14·1 12·0 4·8 2·9 4·7	4·0 0·1 3·5 4·4 5·1 2·4 1·0 3·2 3·4	8·5 0·9 2·8 11·2 9·1 3·9 2·8 4·1 4·5	29·1 17·9 14·3 37·7 30·3 23·0 21·8 17·4	11·7 3·5 9·8 14·9 16·4 10·3 3·6 10·7	18·2 20·4	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 2.0 \\     - 2.0 \\     - 1.7 \\     - 0.2 \\     + 0.5   \end{array} $	+ 1·3 - 0·4 - 3·4 - 4·9 - 4·7 + 4·8 - 3·7	+ 7·0 + 5·9 + 2·5 + 1·1 - 1·1 + 9·3 + 1·0 + 0·4	27·5 16·9 12·5 30·8 24·4 18·2 20·8 14·4
extile Trades: Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	102,380 84,190 186,570 96,390	152,110 179,270 331,380 137,220	254,490 263,460 517,950 233,610	18·3 18·2 18·3 10·4	12·4 18·8 15·9 5·6	14·8 18·6 16·7 7·6	9·7 4·3 7·2 10·1	9·5 6·4 7·8 9·8	9·5 5·7 7·6 9·9	28·0 22·5 25·5 20·5	21·9 25·2 23·7 15·4	24·3 24·3 24·3 17·5	- 1.4	\right\} \prescript{\pmu}{-\frac{5.0}{0.4}}	‡ { -16.0 - 7.6	24·3 24·3 24·3 17·5
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified	15,490 14,640 23,170 12,800 6,780 25,210 6,520 11,130 13,820	28,460 11,730 51,390 24,390 11,730 88,990 10,100 16,230 32,070	43,950 26,370 74,560 37,190 18,510 114,200 16,620 27,360 45,890	15·0 14·5 23·1 34·4 19·3 6·2 9·8 5·7 12·9 13·8	5·1 7·3 16·0 33·2 13·6 3·9 5·1 3·9 8·2 10·9	8·6 11·3 18·2 33·6 15·7 4·4 7·0 4·6 9·7 13·0	5·8 1·9 6·6 7·8 6·3 5·2 16·4 6·0 6·4 16·4	10·8 4·4 6·2 9·3 7·9 4·6 11·3 4·4 6·0 12·4	9·0 3·0 6·3 8·8 7·3 4·7 13·2 5·1 6·1 15·2	20·8 16·4 29·7 42·2 25·6 11·4 26·2 11·7 19·3 30·2	15·9 11·7 22·2 42·5 21·5 8·5 16·4 8·3 14·2 23·3	42·4 23·0 9·1 20·2 9·7 15·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 0.2 \\     + 0.5 \\     + 4.3 \\     - 0.1 \\     + 0.7 \\     + 3.4 \\     - 0.8 \\     - 0.5   \end{array} $	- 6.6 - 7.7 + 2.1 + 4.8 - 1.8 - 1.1 + 4.3 - 4.4 - 2.9 - 3.7	- 7·2 -14·7 -15·0 + 1·1 - 0·4 - 4·3 - 0·2 -11·7 - 3·4 - 9·0	17.6 14.3 34.4 42.4 23.9 9.1 20.2 9.7 14.5 28.1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.  eather and Leather Goods:  Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	79,640 32,400 11,450	10,080 13,910		13·1 14·5	8·7 5·7	12.1	3·2 3·0	2·1 1·7	2.9	16·3 17·5	10.8	15.0	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0·1 - 1·9	15·0 11·8
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	69,870 11,280 13,690 8,940 8,690	141,790 91,690 21,880 79,990	102,970 35,570 88,930 28,240	19·1 11·6 14·4 10·1	8·5 8·0 12·3 8·4	12·0 8·4 13·1 8·6 6·3	3·7 1·4 8·6 1·3	10·9 4·5 11·3 7·8	8·5 4·1 10·3 7·1 3·7 7·2	22·8 13·0 23·0 11·4 14·9 22·0	19·4 12·5 23·6 16·2 7·8 10·8	23·4 15·7	$   \begin{array}{c c}     + & 4.5 \\     + & 8.3 \\     + & 1.2 \\     + & 0.5   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1.9 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 2.4 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 1.0 \end{array} $	+ 3·4 + 4·1 + 0·8 - 1·4 - 0·5	20·2 12·3 23·4 13·1 10·0 17·6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	84,850	53,120		13.7	5.3	10.5	8.3	5.5				14 %	A STATE OF		10.00	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	98,260 26,430 25,290	60,990 3,800 46,780	30,230	13·9 10·1 13·5	7·5 4·7 6·9	9·4 9·2	0·7 1·6 2·0	0·9 0·9 3·3	0·9 1·6 2·9	14·6 11·7 15·5	8·4 5·6 10·2	11.0	+ 1.0	$     \begin{array}{c c}                                    $	+ 0.7  + 1.1  - 2.4	12·2 10·8 12·1
Food Industries not separately specified	60,960 85,730 15,820	57,810 22,350 31,590	118,770	13·4 13·5 8·2	13·0 11·1 5·4	13·2 13·0 6·4	1·3 1·2 1·3	2·4 3·0 0·7	1·8 1·5 0·8	14·7 14·7 9·5	15·4 14·1 6·1	14.5	- 0.1		+ 0·8 + 3·3 - 0·4	15·0 14·3 7·2
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	55,940 10,500 110,900 18,060	3,110 2,250 22,970 5,220	12,750 133,870	19·7 24·7 17·9 19·4		19·0 21·7 16·3 17·2	2·0 5·5 2·0 4·5	1·3 1·6 2·0 3·7	2·0 4·9 1·9 4·2	21·7 30·2 19·9 23·9	10.1	21·0 26·6 18·2 21·4	+ 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·2	+ 1·4 + 0·3 + 1·3 + 1·4	+ 4·8 + 6·4 + 5·7 + 4·3	20·8 26·2 18·1 21·0

For notes see page 469.

'm saunum cer	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PER	CENTAG	es Un	EMPLO	YED AT	21sT	NOVEM	BER, 1	932.*		ASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	ED PERSO ULY, 1932	NS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED g		MPORA COPPAGE		na nas	TOTAL.	OW	TOTA	L PER AGES†	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH OCT., 1932.	23RD Nov., 1931.	Nov.,	21st Nov., 1932.
Printing and Paper Trades :— Paper and Paper Board	43,580	15,570	59,150	6.4	4.7	6.0	5.7	5-6	5.6	12.1	10.3	11.6	_ 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	11.7
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Type writing Requisites	21,370 4,250	40,280 1,670	61,650 5,920	8·8 9·8	4·3 6·7	5·8 8·9	0·6 1·4	1.7	1.4	9·4 11·2	6·0 7·6	7·2 10·2	-0.3 + 0.2	$-2.3 \\ -0.3$		7·1 10·2
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,830 187,990	3,740 96,780	6,570 284,770	11·1 10·6	5·2 6·8	7·8 9·3	1.1	1·5 1·4	1·3 0·9	12·2 11·2	6·7 8·2	9·1 10·2	- 0·3 - 0·2	- 1·8 - 0·9	+ 0.6 + 2.0	9·1 10·1
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	846,830 289,150	10,080 1,220	856,910 290,370	30·1 42·9	4·4 3·9	29·8 42·8	1·2 1·0	0·3 0·2	1·2 1·0	31·3 43·9	4:7 4:1	31·0 43·8	+ 1·2 + 1·1	+ 4·0 + 8·1	+10·0 +13·1	30·7 43·8
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,240 11,600 6,560	25,860 1,920 5,310	64,100 13,520 11,870	17·1 13·5 19·5	9·1 8·5 6·4	13·9 12·8 13·7	2·7 4·7 6·9	4·0 2·5 4·1	3·2 4·4 5·6	19·8 18·2 26·4	13·1 11·0 10·5	17·1 17·2 19·3	+ 0.5	- 3·6 - 1·1 + 1·1	-10.7	17·1 17·2 19·1
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,540 18,660 6,850	8,930 6,760 7,010	25,470 25,420 13,860	10·0 19·8 16·6	4·9 5·6 6·1	8·2 16·0 11·3	3·1 2·7 6·8	2·5 0·6 2·8	2·9 2·2 4·8	13·1 22·5 23·4	7·4 6·2 8·9	18.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ +0.7 \\ +1.3 \end{array} $	- 1.4	+ 6.4	11·1 18·2 16·1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,940	7,270	174,210	11.3	3.1	11.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.7	3.4	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	11.3
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Transport and Omnibus Service  Road Transport not separately	127,690 173,040	6,760 7,470	134,450 180,510	18·5 6·4	8·1 7·8	18·0 6·5	1.0	0·3 0·1	1.0	19·5 6·9	8·4 7·9	19·0 6·9	+ 0·5 + 0·5		+ 6·7 + 1·7	18·9 6·9
specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	200,330 155,200	8,830 6,130	209,160 161,330	23·3 37·6	6.8	22·6 36·8	1.4	0.3	1.4	24·7 37·9	7·1 17·6	24·0 37·1	+ 0.6	+ 2.6	+ 5.3	23·9 37·3
Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	166,410	2,660 1,960	169,070	34.7	7·7 5·3	34.3	1.0	3.8		35·7 19·6	11.5		+ 0.4	§  - 1·0	\$ + 1·2	35·2 18·2
Distributive Trades	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	14.7	7-8	12.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	15.3	8.5	12.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 2.2	12.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	165,310	77,820	243,130	7.1	2.5	5-6	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.2	2.6	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 1.3	5.6
National Government Local Government Local Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	100,410 317,120 79,080 64,960	21,430 22,670 58,080 32,570	121,840 339,790 137,160 97,530	14·4 20·5 8·0 24·2	6·4 5·8 3·7 14·9	13·0 19·5 6·2 21·1	0·3 0·6 0·3 0·6	0.1	0.6	14·7 21·1 8·3 24·8	6·7 6·1 3·8 15·5	13·3 20·1 6·4 21·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.5 \end{array} $	+ 1·3 + 2·4 - 0·3 - 2·1	+ 6.4	13·2 19·9 6·4 21·6
	140,480 33,180	241,450 115,350	381,930 148,530	22·9 12·7	18·5 7·3	20·1 8·5	0.3	0·4 2·1	0.4	23·2 13·3	18·9 9·4	20.5	+ 1·1 + 0·9	- 1.7	+ 0.5	20·3 10·2
specified	112,720	38,610	151,330	44.7	6.2	34.9	1.4	2.2		46.1	8.4		+ 0.7			36-1
TOTAL	9,302,300	3,505,700	12,808,000	21.6	9.2	18.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	25.7	13.0	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.1	22.1

\* 28th November for Northern Ireland.
† The percentages at each date 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 changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year.
‡ For 23rd November, 1931, and 24th November, 1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.
§ See note \* on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 21st November, 1932, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 4·5 than at 23rd November, 1931, and was greater by 4·4 than at 24th November, 1930.

# NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Male	s.			Fema	les.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent age of Total
Fishing	6,129	0.3	68	0.0	45	0.0	7	0.0
Mining Non-Metalliferous	268,611	13.4	124,747	32.1	982	0.3	436	
Mining Products	11,573		2,855	0.7	229	0.1	28	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	15,511	0.8	5.103	1.3		0.3	418	0.3
Pottery	5,780	0.3	4,610	1.2	4,131	1.3	5,797	4.4
Glass Trades	7,274	0.4	1,716	0.5		0.2	102	0.1
Chemicals	23,685	1.2	2,596	0.7	2,951	0.9	640	0.5
Metal Manufacture	69,346	3.5	54,638	14-1	1,396	0.4	869	0.7
Engineering	164,777 51,748	8.2	48,702	12.5	4,419	1.4	2,492	1.9
Vehicles Shipbuilding and	51,740	2.0	10,402	2.7	2,017	0.6	331	0.:
Ship Repairing	109,442	5.4	4,736	1.2	505	0.2	116	0.
Metal Trades	66,903	3.3	23,256	6-0	13,950	4.3		4.9
Textile Trades	75,191	3.7	44,371	11.4	91,289	28.3	61,243	46.
Leather	5,914		1,358	0.4		0.5	444	0.
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	,,,,,		1,000	0 1	1,000	00		
pers and Clogs	11,650	0.6	6,994	1.8	2,808	0.9	2,936	2.5
Clothing Trades	18,458	0.9	4,426	1.1	29,562	9.2	28,985	22 -
Food, Drink and					8:50 图图·50 图图 图	10000	7. 17.000	
Tobacco	40,756	2.0	3,671	0.9	19,731	6.1	4,387	3.3
sawmilling, Furni-						SUCCES		
ture and Wood-	le Lista							
work	36,999	1.8	4,712	1.2		0.8	733	0.1
Printing and Paper	25,366	1.3	3,882	1.0	9,317	2.9	2,959	2.
Building and Pub-		2 34 32						
lic Works Con-	770 040	70 0	70 505	~ 0				
tracting	379,240	18.9	12,565	3.2	490	0.2	35	0.1
Other Manufactur- ing Industries	15,872	0.8	3,533	0.9	4,097	1.3	1,772	1.
as, Water and	15,612	0-0	3,555	0.9	4,091	1.2	1,112	
Electricity Sup-		635.00						
ply Industries	18,919	0.9	671	0.2	229	0.1	20	0.1
Fransport and			A SPINA	1000	223		20	
Communication	200,978	10.0	6,877	1.8	3,012	0.9	271	0.5
DistributiveTrades		8.8	7,266	1.9		18.1		4.0
Commerce, Bank-		The state of						
ing, etc	11,662	0.6	187	0.0		0.6	27	0.0
Miscellaneous	188,321	9.4	4,761	1.2	65,063	20.1	4,667	3.6
1-12 7 5-100 31-	0.000.0	700						
Total	2,006,233	100.0	388,703	100.0	322,687	100.0	131.402	100.

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st November, 1932,\* differed from the figures for 24th October, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more :-

Industry.	Num	or Decrea rded as Ur 1932, as o th Oct., 19	nemployed compared			
	Males	.   F	emales.	7	Cotal.	
otton	- 2,9	96   -	4,208	_	7,204	
Forging otor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 1,5 - 1,2	44 -+	27 74		1,571 1,183	
irts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. cal Government ad Transport not separately	+ 1,0	23 + +	1,027	++	1,050 1,055	
specified undries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ipping Service te	+ 1,2	71   +	57 1,007 162 1,019	++++	1,220 1,278 1,386 1,614	
ectric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc	+ 2,5	23 +	1,826	++	2,349 2,501	
Platt) stributive Trades	+ 2,6 + 3,0		2,027 303 6	+++	2,950 2,957 2,994	
Hoarding House, Chib., etc., Service  ess Making and Millinery  illoring  il	+ 1,3 + 1,4 + 2,6 + 9,7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,827 4,493 4,080 21	++++	4,216 4,614 6,691 9,766	
et variation for above industries	+ 21,9	52 +	14,731	+	36,683	
tal net variation for all insured industries	+ 21,4	68 +	16,652	+	38,120	

\* 28th November for Northern Ireland.

# CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1932, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See article on pages 446 to 448.)

(See unitie on pages 440 to 440.)													
Industry.	Insured aged 16	Number of Persons and over yment at	Insured aged 16 to	Number of Persons 64 inclusive yment at		]	ndex N	umbers	.* Ju	ne, 1923	= 100.		
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1932.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1926.†		June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June 1932
Fishing	22,376	25,330	24,500	24,238	105.6	108 · 1	102.0	113.2	115-4	1174	116.3	120.9	112.
Mining and Quarrying:— Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	30,574 11,875	40,619 14,782	38,900 14,200	35,799 12,070	113·3 109·4		109·6 118·3	132·8 124·5	129·4 123·9	134·2 132·9	131·3 138·4	136·1 122·1	
Total of expanded industries	42,449	55,401	53,100	47,869	112 · 2	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		130 · 5		133 · 7	133 · 2	132 · 2	117 -
Slate Quarrying and Mining Coal Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	7,781 1,211,559	11,043 965,610	10,600 937,400	7,185 619,878	131.0			142·0 79·7		125·2 74·0			
specified Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	24,300 15,906 3,950	16,862 13,626 5,345	16,200 13,100 5,100	11,091 7,005 1,463	85·2 80·6 107·7	73.8	32.1	85.7	83.6	92.5		47.9	45
Total of contracted industries	1,263,496	1,012,486	982,400	646,622	98.7	76.4	†	80.1	70.1	74.5	69.6		Company of the last of the las
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	694,491	99.2	77-8	†	81.8	72.0	76.5	71.7	59.5	54
Manufacturing Industries:  Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Silk and Artificial Silk Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Electrical Engineering	9,924 9,039 34,888 64,989 5,265 12,978 56,965	13,841 15,158 51,799 77,954 7,171 18,038 75,672	13,400 14,600 50,400 77,200 6,900 17,400 74,200	20,234 16,321 56,726 101,990 7,565 18,022 79,006	118·8 114·1 114·2 107·3 103·1 121·6 119·4	133·2 125·0 116·4 135·4 121·4	154·5 129·7 124·7 120·9 124·4	167·7 148·5 120·0 136·2	163.5 197.0 126.6 149.1 142.9	199·6 139·3 165·1 144·8	167·0 179·4 146·6 166·1	174.6 151.2 144.4 152.0 147.4	187 167 158 149 144
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	16,590	23,599	22,900	22,450	114-1					159.2			
(not paper)  Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making  Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.  Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.  Industries and Services not separately	4,487 56,240 87,349 61,707	5,537 82,861 109,401 72,801	5,400 78,500 105,100 72,400	5,720 69,058 106,461 77,705	96·9 118·3 104·9 111·5	131 · 4	112.6	118.0	136·7 130·4 117·0	136·5 140·7 135·2 126·1	139·9 134·2	138 · 4	129 126
specified	79,268 215,010 4,428 7,897 12,447 86,330 83,732 173,541 10,619 146,840	100,782 245,186 5,120 9,733 15,775 103,323 99,747 220,095 11,042 172,306	99,400 239,100 5,000 9,500 15,200 100,800 93,100 217,500 10,800 168,500	98,343 256,033 5,275 9,277 14,393 101,013 97,794 196,214 11,793 161,831	104·3 106·4 122·1 114·9 123·5 112·8 106·9 109·4 93·4 107·9	107.9 105.7 113.6 126.7 108.0 106.0 116.4 94.5	103·3 113·2 97·3 120·4 98·8 116·0 96·2	114·0 115·6 123·3 126·7 119·7 113·2 126·8 104·0	116·4 127·7 127·5 119·7 118·7 117·9 126·3 107·6	119·7 138·9 116·7 122·8 122·0 121·2	122·2 132·0 122·6 115·5 120·7 110·7 125·2 123·0	120·1 129·8 113·1 117·8 119·8 109·1 115·5	122 122 120 120 120 118 114 113
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	50,976 175,947 50,887 18,443 41,407 27,388 51,692 37,022 70,932 24,484 93,203 143,233 31,802	53,946 194,905 56,155 22,676 41,200 29,220 51,433 40,600 74,074 23,150 105,379 138,321 32,359	53,600 192,000 54,700 21,900 40,600 27,500 49,400 40,000 70,900 22,800 102,900 136,100 31,800	55,496 186,276 52,982 18,914 43,301 27,216 52,129 37,999 70,568 24,657 92,588 141,375 31,296	101·2 103·6 103·7 95·8 97·7 108·4 99·0 105·5 104·5 109·1 99·3	106.0 108.2 110.6 97.9 107.5 98.4 107.0 103.7 94.8 113.4 90.9	93·3 110·7 101·7 105·9 98·1 102·2 103·0 81·3 110·2 94·0	110 · 8 110 · 4 123 · 0 99 · 5 106 · 7 99 · 5 109 · 7 104 · 4 94 · 5 113 · 0 96 · 6 101 · 8	109·9 118·8 137·0 103·2 104·2 103·5 112·4 105·1 94·1 110·6 95·9 102·6	122.8 147.6 108.2 107.0 106.7 115.1 102.2 98.9 111.7	107.9 118.1 121.9 107.8 101.4 102.7 104.9 101.3 92.9 109.3 97.5	109·5 109·4 105·8 102·5 97·5 98·4 101·7 100·2 86·8 107·7 97·4 98·7	107 106 106 105 105 104 103 102 101 100
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	70,045 50,763 11,429 36,477 20,414 63,532 91,959	81,433 55,306 13,595 38,681 25,368 69,648 89,413	77,300 52,600 13,100 38,400 24,700 68,700 86,800	66,001 47,500 10,692 34,803 19,086 59,790 82,893	103·1 103·6 114·4 105·4 103·5 105·9 96·7	108·8 101·8 114·2 102·2 112·1 108·0	106 · 8 101 · 3 75 · 6 93 · 9 109 · 8 110 · 6	116·2 109·0 118·9 106·0 124·3 109·6 97·3	117.5 108.6 118.1 108.1 123.2 106.6	120·8 110·7 118·8 103·2 127·5 104·6 111·5	114·9 104·5 111·8 98·7 117·5 102·0	104·4 97·4 99·6 93·2 111·7 92·7	99 98 97 96 96 95 95
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases  Explosives Lace Dress Industries not separately specified Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Dress Making and Millinery Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Leather Goods Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Iron and Steel Tubes Woodworking not separately specified Cotton Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars Pottery, Earthernware, etc.	23,070 10,610 16,310 16,301 29,116 25,132 110,493 14,946 129,070 102,378 25,790 16,870 25,686 35,006 20,910 23,652 445,422 48,476 64,325	22,926 11,901 17,626 16,766 26,031 29,100 102,725 18,108 132,242 107,693 26,684 17,796 24,615 36,527 24,646 22,250 529,714 53,245 62,457	22,500 11,500 17,100 16,000 25,500 28,400 102,000 17,400 128,700 102,600 25,900 17,300 24,100 35,000 24,000 21,500 522,200 51,400 60,200	20,935 9,434 14,195 13,937 25,318 21,643 96,185 12,579 107,494 82,405 21,092 13,655 20,857 27,493 16,335 18,324 350,667 36,515 48,208	102.6 103.3 106.0 101.7 93.6 108.2 92.8 99.0 102.5 103.6 98.0 104.6 97.7 101.2 115.1 100.6 108.3 102.5	112.5 104.3 98.9 89.2 118.7 92.0 116.4 100.6 111.2 103.7 104.2 92.8 105.7 107.4 93.3	105.0 94.4 92.8 88.9 106.0 92.2 113.6 97.3 91.0 103.8 91.4 89.4 96.3 89.8 96.8 95.2 47.1	112.2 108.1 102.9 89.4 115.8 93.0 121.1 102.5 105.2 103.4 105.5 95.8 104.3 117.9 94.1 118.9 109.8 97.1	109.6 121.3 102.2 89.9 111.1 92.9 124.0 91.6 105.9 100.2 100.3 92.7 119.6 91.4 109.7 108.5 95.6	111.2 111.9 98.4 91.6 118.3 91.7 128.3 93.1 102.8 103.4 102.3 96.0 110.2 130.0 92.1 109.0 105.5 102.9	103.4 108.6 90.9 89.3 104.0 89.0 117.7 83.2 94.8 88.8 88.6 75.1 104.3 93.5	93.7 88.6 84.9 84.1 84.4 88.5 101.8 87.6 6.0 82.6 85.1 76.1 80.7 83.0 74.4 84.9 84.9 80.7	92 89 88 88 87 87 85 84 84 83 82 81 80 79
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Linen Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Woollen and Worsted Carriages, Carts, etc Tin Plates Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Jute Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and	21,962 525,737 42,943 68,772 24,641 250,755 24,299 28,786 13,982 36,249	19,464 542,443 40,997 78,079 23,463 225,179 19,264 24,125 10,689 36,026	18,500 522,000 39,900 76,000 216,600 18,700 23,000 10,200 34,700	16,254 391,246 32,179 51,403 18,240 170,434 14,577 15,872 7,523 19,658	99·9 101·5 96·5 107·8 98·1 98·9 91·5 98·9 89·9 102·8	96·5 103·9 93·3 80·5 95·5 81·7 92·3 78·5 69·9 98·4	89·7 94·6 88·8 91·6 73·7 75·5 76·0 37·3 27·9 68·0	88.6 103.2 95.5 113.5 95.2 89.8 79.4 83.8 76.4 99.4	97·9 104·2 94·7 88·9 93·8 88·7 76·1 107·7 65·9 103·3	97·2 105·8 92·6 102·1 95·5 85·2 74·0 87·6 79·9 98·2	88·3 98·7 88·9 87·3 90·2 75·3 72·3 871·6 74·2	76·5 81·6 77·9 81·3 75·7 66·4 64·2 67·8 56·8	77 77 77 76 76 75 70 61 57 56 57 56
Steel Rolling and Forging Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Marine Engineering, etc	166,840 150,964 26,112 51,489	161,869 164,726 21,800 48,525	156,300 158,800 20,400 47,500	86,927 67,514 10,411 21,256	99·9 119·5 100·0 108·7	103 - 6	85·1 23·8	109.1	75.9	108-9	97.5	58·3 49·3	46
Total of contracted industries	2,961,713	3,073,145	2,980,400	2,201,530	103 · 1	100.8	87 - 3	103 · 8	100.7	102 · 1	89.9	77.4	76
Total, Manufacturing Industries	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	4,569,551	104.4	104.2	96.1	108.9	107 - 8	110.4	102-1	93.3	93

For notes, see end of this Table on page 471.

Industry.	Insured aged 16	Number of Persons and over yment at	Insured aged 16 to	Number of Persons 64 inclusive yment at	76 k.j		ndex N	umbers	.* Ju	ne, 1923	i = 100		
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1932.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1926.†	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.
Building and Public Works Contracting:— Public Works Contracting, etc Building	103,277 626,440	145,393 792,438	139,400 754,300	186,089 633,443	110·0 106·5								
Total, Building and Contracting	729,717	937,831	893,700	819,532	107.0	114.3	119.3	128 - 5	124.7	128.0	125 · 3	131.5	117 - 8
Transport and Distributive Trades:— Tramway and Omnibus Service Distributive Trades Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	105,087 1,180,548 122,821 106,481	130,879 1,509,307 155,449 123,093	127,400 1,482,100 151,500 121,200	170,900 1,726,609 165,773 109,275	109·8 108·2 105·8 100·5	116·9 113·2	119·9 114·1	127·9 126·6	132·2 131·9	136.9	140·0 135·3	144·3 141·7	149 - 0
Total of expanded industries	1,514,937	1,918,728	1,882,200	2,172,557	107 - 5	115 · 4	118 · 1	126 · 7	131.0	136 · 0	138 · 3	142.8	146 - 3
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and Storage	141,095	134,993	127,300	111,402	103.5	92.5	89.2	95.7	87.8	87-9	83 · 7	79-1	83.
not separately specified Railway Service (non-permanent workers)	20,639 178,730	16,711 141,929	16,000 137,700	16,248 113,790	92·6 91·2			81·0 79·4			73·5 74·5		
Total of contracted industries	340,464	293,633	281,000	241,440	96 · 4	90.5	79.7	86.2	81.6	81.4	78.2	75.2	74.
Total, Transport and Distributive Trades	1,855,401	2,212,361	2,163,200	2,413,997	105.5	110.8	111.0	119 · 2	121.9	125.9	127 - 2	130 · 4	133.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	160,027	162,921	155,300	155,270	100-8	104.7	108.1	101.8	100-8	100.3	101.1	104-4	101.
Miscellaneous Services:— Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding	51,729	62,188	61,000	78,933	112.1	113.7	113.6	120 · 2	122-5	130 · 7	129·1	145-0	155.
House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Professional Services	233,437 101,309 104,206	294,981 122,623 113,940	289,300 120,300 111,800	324,625 135,689 129,050	109·3 106·0 101·8	110.3	116.1	121.0	126 - 2	131.1	132 - 7	136-1	136 -
Total, Miscellaneous Services	490,681	593,732	582,400	668,297	107 - 3	113 · 2	115 · 2	121.0	124.2	130 - 2	131.0	137 - 2	138 -
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	216,765	217,953	216,700	229,837	100-2	98.6	98 · 7	100.5	100.6	103-4	104-2	103.4	106-
National and Local Government:  Local Government  National Government	227,563 159,964	246,592 128,503	228,800 123,200	282,727 107,264	100·1 90·6								
Total, National and Local Government	387,527	375,095	352,000	389,991	96 · 1	99.3	97.8	96.8	97 - 7	100.3	105 · 1	110.5	107 -
Total of expanded industries	5,462,464	6,553,847	6,378,200	6,768,348	106.2	111-3	112 · 7	120.0	121.8	126 · 2	126.0	127 - 7	127 -
Total of contracted industries	4,725,637	4,507,767	4,367,000	3,196,856	101-1	93 - 2	64.2	95.4	90 · 3	92 · 2	82 - 9	71.6	69-
All Industries and Services	10,188,101	11,061,614	10,745,200	9,965,204	103 - 8	102.9	†102-4	108 · 6	107-2	110 - 5	106 · 1	101.7	100-

<sup>\*</sup> For the years 1928–1932 the available information relates only to persons aged 16–64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers ior 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, employed in any industry.

† In 1926 most industries were adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry. At June, 1926, comparatively few workpeople were at work in that industry, and in computing the index number for all industries taken together at that date therefore the coal-mining industry has been excluded from the figures for both June, 1923, and June, 1926. If coal mining were included in the figures for June, 1923, but excluded entirely at June, 1926, the index figure for the latter date would be 90·2.

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

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 21st November, 1932, of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st November, 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. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 512,998 temporarily stopped, 97,550 normally in casual employment, and 782,285 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 330,999 (or 15:1 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 235,819 (or 10.8 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 215,467 (or 9.8 per cent.) two months but less than three months. 9.8 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
		N	TUMBERS.			10 X 15 C X 1
Men Boys Women Girls	21,802 228,308 12,070	263,987 3,297 37,158 1,035 305,477	170,179 428 15,449 121 186,177	131,493 68 9,028 13 140,602	431,867 37 26,978 8 458,890	2,128,179 25,632 316,921 13,247 2,483,979
		PEI	RCENTAGES.			
Men Boys Women Girls Total	85·0 72·1 91·1	12·4 12·9 11·7 7·8	8·0 1·7 4·9 0·9	6·2 0·3 2·8 0·1 5·7	20·3 0·1 8·5 0·1 18·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund\*:—

Alle and the second	Four weeks ended 26th November, 1932.	Five weeks ended 29th October, 1932.	Four weeks ended 28th November, 1931.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 1,397,000 1,389,000 1,394,000 2,000	£ 1,852,000 1,838,000 1,849,000 2,000	£ 1,615,000 1,580,000 1,590,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer; Total Income	4,182,000 673,000 4,855,000	5,541,000 497,000 6,038,000	4,785,000 — 4,785,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	4,102,000 328,000	5,092,000 411,000	5,655,000 415,000
vances	416,000 9,000 4,855,000	520,000 15,000 6,038,000	395,000 — 6,465,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	109,470,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.  Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof;	4,115,000	5,210,000	2,715,000

<sup>\*</sup> A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1932 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)

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

<sup>†</sup> 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 partly to transitional benefit (Including administration). Transitional payments first became payable on 12th November, 1931.

Area.

London Division ... South-Eastern Division ... Brighton ...

Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total. 24th Oct., 23rd Nov., 1932. 1931.

251,507 45,749 10,324 307,580 + 9,743 + 5,607

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

473

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 466 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 21st November, 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

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,985,624	23,800	275,917	11,860	2,297,201
ation 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-	51,972	1,558	15,426	1,251	70,207
ments 4. Uninsured persons on	194,081	15,144	75,721	9,261	294,207
Register 5. Two months' file 6. Unemployed—Special	44,103 59,448	31,594 3,997	34,114 40,038	28,380 3,475	138,191 106,958
Schemes Persons on Register	4,488	20	454	13	4,975
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines	2,275,780	72,096	401,178	50,752	2,799,806
1-3, 5 and 6)	2,295,613	44,519	407,556	25,860	2,773,548

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

Analysis of Figures for 21st November,† and for 24тн Остовев, 1932.

		21st Noven	nber, 1932.†		24th Oct. 1932.		
- in	Persons no Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.		
order bear	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	10001.	20001.		
		Great Br	itain.				
Men Boys Women Girls	1,802,987 62,513 279,536 44,222	376,687 9,461 120,336 6,514	96,106 122 1,306 16	2,275,780 72,096 401,178 50,752	2,246,247 70,837 381,064 48,858		
Total	2,189,258	512,998	97,550	2,799,806	2,747,006		
	Great	Britain and	Northern Ire	eland.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,849,189 63,792 293,624 44,980	379,198 9,518 124,728 6,692	98,611 124 1,320 16	2,326,998 73,434 419,672 51,688	2,295,716 72,173 399,280 49,771		
Total	2,251,585	520,136	100,071	2,871,792	2,816,940		

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended 7., 1932.‡	Per	riod-29th De 21st Nove	cember, 193 mber, 1932.	31, to		
	100		Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§			
800,200 0,000 000,000 000,000	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.		
Men Boys Women Girls	93,118 15,096 38,078 16,506	91,465 13,727 32,968 14,272 152,432	968,071 163,920 481,242 176,498	- 209,092 - 8,406 - 18,880 + 7,456 - 228,922	936,529 145,486 410,635 150,666 1,643,316	- 198,607 - 4,441 - 9,296 + 5,242 - 207,102		

\* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
† 28th November for Northern Ireland.
† The figures included for Northern Ireland relate to the five weeks ended 28th November, and the period 29th December, 1931, to 28th November 1932.
§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st November, 1932 (five weeks ended 28th, November in the case of Northern Ireland), the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,100 per week.

| The figures for 1931 cover 49 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 47 weeks (48 weeks in the case of Northern Ireland).

# 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 21st November, 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 21st November, 1932.\*

Chatham Ipswich	5,022 6,132	1,163 750			+	154 306	+	570 591 1,293
Norwich Rest of Division	4,694 6,569 100,148	395 1,101 15,113	227	7,897	+	123 361 6,512	+	1,112 10,446
South-Western Division	144,120	18,240			0000	4,421	200	22,006
Bristol Plymouth	21,112 9,498	3,593 1,478	1,722	26,427 11,455	+	1,235	+	2,640 1,318
Portsmouth Reading	9,486 3,453	1,308	825	11,619	-	169 215	+	328 292
Southampton Swindon	12,745	1,244 280	937	14,926	-	526 21	++	1,411
Rest of Division  Midlands Division	84,119 287,285	10,029 54,521		97,369	+	3,347	+	11,595
Birmingham Coventry	41,452 6,846	9,065 1,269		52,268	-	1,522 261		10,230
Cradley Heath Derby	5,970 6,067	694 674	334	6,798 7,075	+	38 730		1,693
Northampton	10,107 5,045	2,418 1,367	178	6,590	-	154 471		2,313 576 655
Nottingham Smethwick	13,374 5,540	3,118 1,166	131	6,837	-	104 138	+	518 425
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	22,075 8,642	8,985 1,025	408	10,075	-	783 401	+	
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	4,957 11,452	1,796	602	13,850	+	289 547 3,387	-	578
North-Eastern Division	145,758		6,384			14,148	939	85,925
Barnsley Bradford	531,402 11,308 15,301		690	12,614	-	740 562	+	3,629 2,644
Darlington Dewsbury	6,691 3,406	458 1,177	534	7,683	+	25	++	1,208
Doncaster Gateshead	12,907	562 1,360	957	14,426	+	3 780	+	2,902
Grimsby Halifax	5,268 4,802	632	428	6,328	+	16 280 276	++	808 69
Hartlepools Hudderstield	11,337	682	824	12,843	+	224 286	+	435
Hull Leeds	18,275	1,862	1,081	21,218	+	353 1.817	++	4,820
Lincoln Middlesbrough	6,210 20,798	595	584	7,389	1+		1+	1,973 2,821
Newcastle-on- Tyne	24,650	A CONTRACTOR	STATE OF THE STATE OF	PRESIDENTIAL	178	110		218
Rotherham Sheffield	10,930 48,714	631		12,220	+	894 1,353	十	3,532 3,226
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	12,964 13,556	812 794				264 181	+	426 2,415
Sunderland Wakefield	25,407 7,792	2,005	290	8,947	+	375 1,712	+	2,051
Rest of Division	4,683	479 21,852	213 10,576		+	6,616	++	
North-Western Division	407.989	130,331		563,795	+	5,594		14,158 2,535
Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne	6,190	ESES 90%	* TO THE R. P. LEWIS CO.		1000	337	264	040
Barrow Birkenhead	5,688 7,321	702	664	8,687	+	103 501 369	+	1,702
Blackburn Blackpool	9,751 9,691	1,347 9,284	546	19,521		con	-	6,392
Bolton Burnley	5,081 12,281	2,422 5,733	636	18,650	1+	1,033	+	273 3,290
Bury Chorley	5,818 3,054 4,085	4,604 2,260 1,692	95	5,409	-	310 185	-	1,359
Liverpool Manchester	83,397 45,836	11,768	5,448	100,613	+	631	1	3,112
Nelson Oldham	2,381 17,709	1,904 7,155	110	4,395 25,739		310 650	-	1,425
Preston Rochdale	8,186 6,368	3,705	498	12,389		749 518	-	1,054
St. Helens Salford	9,993 17,383	657	649	11,299 22,930	++	442 735		2,023
Stockport Warrington	6,210 5,642	3,912 989	351 639	10,473 7,270	++	435 472	+	1,044
Rest of Division	11,397 124,527	2,501 42,541	564 7,959	14,462 175,027	+	331 858		2,548
Aberdeen	311,125 8,221	58,094 1,929	20,791 492	390,010 10,642	++	9,431	1+	451
Clydebank Dundee	10,602 13,211	1,441 9,803	986	24,000	+	132 1,466	+	993
Glasgow Greenock	19,830 105,225		7,786	131,131	+	788 2,250 159	+	6,362
Motherwell Paisley	13,962 9,172	803	816			190 267	+	1,318
Rest of Division Wales Division	7,176 123,726 219,787	920 20,072	7,643	151,441	+	4,802	+	11,379
Cardiff Llanelly	16,736		1,121	20,126	+	364 549	1+	1,337
Newport Swansea	4,582 9,680 12,007	629 952	462	10,771	-	135 701	++	533 446
Rest of Division Northern Ireland*	176,782 51,218	7,376 18,494	7,466 2,274	191,624	++	633 2,052	++	31,708
Belfast Londonderry	33,022 2,128	10,996	1,482		+	309 94	+	6,992
Lurgan Lisburn	927 1,238	1,182	62 35	2,171	+	168 19	++	29
Newry Rest of Northern	1,287	198	26	1,511	+		+	
Ireland  Great Britain and	12,616	4,693		LANGE CONTRACTOR	-	1,494	2000	The second second
Northern Ireland	2,326,998	419,672	125,122	2,871,792	+	54,852	+	192,715
[Percentage rates	of unen	nployme	ent for	each of	714	towns	in	Great
Britain, are given	November	La principal and the same					na	c.c. ]

\* 28th November, 1932, for Northern Ireland.

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

December, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1932. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th November, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

# A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	500 (FEC) 2100000000 200000000	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* \	Men Women Tuveniles	139 20 16	256 71 590	395 91 606
	Total	175	917	1,092
	Men Women	6,428 1,741	8,340 2,824	14,768 4,565
	Total	8,169	11,164	19,333
Anomalies Regulations†:—	Men	670	1,416	2,086
Class (b)	Women Tuveniles	590 17	1,921	2,511
	Total	1,277	3,374	4,651
Olass (c)	Men Women Juveniles	53 47 6	105 94 11	158 141 17
	Total	106	210	316
Class (d)		1,819	3,652	5,471
ingt cause	Men Women Juveniles	1,477 1,232 221	2,151 2,783 520	3,628 4,015 741
	Total	2,930	5,454	8,384
Employment lost through misconduct	Men Women Tuveniles	1,478 656 182	2,165 905 509	3,643 1,561 691
COUNTY CARLENGE	Total	2,316	3,579	5,895
failure to carry out written direct	Men Women Juveniles	209 487 56	438 1,882 292	2,369 348
	Total	752	2,612	3,364
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveniles	528 100 10	2,577 815 151	3,105 915 161
	Total	638	3,543	4,181
for work a	Men Women Juveniles	204 200 6	547 879 57	751 1,079 63
	Total	410	1,483	1,893
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	413 96 77	2,184 780 644	2,597 876 721
Andrew Company Commencer of the	Total	586	3,608	4,194
Total	Men Women Juveniles	11,599 6,988 591	20,179 16,606 2,811	31,778 23,594 3,402
Grand Total .		19,178	39,596	58,774
			1 1/2 SE	26 5 30 5

\* In the case of juveniles the condition in question was the full first statutory condition, viz., the payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For men and women the figures relate mainly to applications for transitional payments, referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any time.

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

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

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

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

# B .- Trade Dispute Cases.\*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,341	3,361	5,702
Appeals against disallowances by $\{Men \dots \}$ Insurance Officers dealt with by $\{Men \dots \}$ Women Courts of Referees $\{Men \dots \}$ Uveniles	36 43 7	176 68 6	212 111 13
Total Appeals	86	250	336

#### C .- Decisions by Umpire.\*

100 A	_			Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Appeals by Insurance Of	ficers		5100	 270	365	635
Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	:::			 98 240	207 483	305 723
SETURE OF SECTION		otal		 608	1,055	1,663

## CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1932.

Service State of the service of the	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	No. of the last of		
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,254	8,202	9,456
of insurable employment (Class (a)	79,350	129,537	208,887
Anomalies Regulations $\dagger$ $\begin{cases} \text{Class}(d) \\ \text{Class}(c) \\ \text{Class}(d) \end{cases}$	7,607 1,280 24,173	19,018 2,450 53,617	26,625 3,730 77,790
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	29,123 24,630	54,215 37,895	83,338 62,525
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	7,293 6,421 4,508	27,307 35,135 15,206	34,600 41,556 19,714
Other grounds	6,720	46,034	52,754
Total	192,359	428,617	620,976
Trade Dispute Cases.*	The state of the s		www.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	7,672	14,353	22,025
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	895	3,453	4,348
Decisions by Umpire.*			THE REPORT
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	4,508 2,135 2,686	4,607 3,577 6,168	9,115 5,712 8,854
Total	9,329	14,352	23,681
5-22 / S 2 /		1	

# APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

# DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (including, in the case of Rotherham County Borough, the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications submitted to them during the period 3rd October to 5th November, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:

	Me	en.	Wor	nen.	То	tal.
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional pay- ment allowed at:				1000	112.2	12.02
Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants	52,135 32,847	365,085 245,192	4,409 3,379	19,153 17,474	56,544 36,226	384,238 262,666
held not to justify payment	15,726	25,845	4,183	4,644	19,909	30,489
Total	100,708	636,122	11,971	41,271	112,679	677,393

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

† See footnote † in previous column. (The case under class (a) was subsequently allowed by the umpire on appeal.)

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 21st November, 1932.

		Boys.			Girls.			
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	3,768 2,276 2,370 4,575 9,919 7,711 5,994 3,889	2,659 1,658 2,019 2,606 7,435 6,775 5,747 2,695	6,427 3,934 4,389 7,181 17.354 14,486 11,741 6,584	1,856 1,720 1,470 2,435 4,392 5,422 4,001 1,076	2,041 1,983 1,759 2,072 7,262 5,567 5,049 2,647	3,897 3,703 3,229 4,507 11,654 10,989 9,050 3,723		
Great Britain	40,502	31,594	72,096	22,372	28,380	50,752		

#### JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21st November, 1932

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	:::	6,158 885 1,784 1,877 1,853 836 306	5,411 891 1,830 2,076 2,527 1,217 285	11,569 1,776 3,614 3,953 4,380 2,053 591	2,125 227 617 799 764 219 104	1,635 258 697 857 919 346 133	3,760 485 1,314 1,656 1,683 565 237	
Great Britain		13,699	14,237	27,936	4,855	4,845	9,700	

# PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT\* AMONG INSURED

		mated		Percer 21st	tage U Nover	nemple nber, 1	oyed a .932.	t
Division.		s insured y, 1932.		Boys.			Girls	
			7.0	ed o		di-to	o Pa	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Temp raril stopp	Total.
London	108,740	96,460	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.4	0.1	2.5
South-Eastern	48,730	33,690	5.0	0.3	5.3	5.2	0.9	6.1
South-Western	42,300	28,480	5.7	0.5	6.2	5.3	0.9	6.2
Midlands	82,920	70,230	3.6	2.3	5.9	1.9	2.0	3.9
North-Eastern	95,280	58,990	8.0	3.0	11.0	6.1	2.4	8.5
North-Western Scotland	83,000	74,200	8.0	2.3	10.3	5.3	2.8	8.1
W-1	61,180	51,130 9,820	9.7	1.2	10.9	11.7	1.8	13.5
Special Schemes	2,800	2,700	0.7	-	0.7	0.5	_	0.5
Great Britain	556,800	425,700	6.3	1.7	8.0	4.5	1.6	6.1
	Proposition of		100	a great day		STATE OF THE PARTY	A PROPERTY OF	10000

# JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

		A	verage	Dai	ly Atter	ndance	<b>).</b>			
		Weel	ende	23.1	11.32.			ended 1.32.	Total N Separ Individ	rate
		Junior	Instru and		Centre es.	s	Edu	her ica- nal	who hatten since 1st	ave ded t April,
Division.	Claim	ants.	Not		Tota	al.	Inst tio (Cla ant	im-		
Lacid Sin	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classee.	Other Educational Institutions
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	713 557 389 640 2,513 2,035 1,792 1,109	121 151 302 598 1,112 865	17 50 54 1,908 316	7 31 10 90 157 129 353	2,351	128 182	273 204 427 312 222	169 78 156 269 217 305 105	10,559 4,073 3,224 9,227 21,259 24,877 16,121 10,759	782 475 1,537 980 731 1,235 316
Great Britain	9,748	3,479	4,594	777	14,342	4,256	1,940	1,299	100,099	6,056

There were 83 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 29 for girls, and 24 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 20 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 7 for girls, and 1 mixed class. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 200 for boys, 137 for girls, 261 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are

### 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 21st November, 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

Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, 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

such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

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

#### ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	632,429 329,069 61,220	113,966 107,915 1,125
HOLD THE THE TANK THE	Total	1,022,718	223,006
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	988,644 31,198 33,647	72,164 6,176 149
	Total	1,053,489	78,489
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—  (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held		972,095	<b>57,</b> 544
by Local Authorities not to justify payment		81,394	20,945
Total	···	1,053,489	78,489
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	103,498	50,143
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	34,313 16,420 1,239	9,149 6,248 32
	Total	51,972	15,426
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,758,884 376,687 96,106	245,422 120,336 1,306
	Total	2,231,677	367,064

JUVENILES (A	AGES 16 AND 17 YEA	LRS).	
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	15,051 8,904 119	6,072 5,909 15
	Total	24,074	11,996
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:— (a) First Statutory Condition			
not satisfied (b) First Statutory Condition		13,353	8,732
satisfied		1,517	393
Total		14,870	9,125
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	998 557 3	645 605 1
	Total	1,558	1,251
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	30,919 9,461 122	15,842 6,514 16
	Total	40,502	22,372

# 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. 457-458 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

#### GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a slight increase during October.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of October, 1932, was 5,296,335, as compared with 5,279,666 at the end of September, and 4,722,801 at the end of October, 1931. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,538,403.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,109,173 at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 5,102,750 at the end of September, and 4,623,480 at the end of October, 1931. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional total was 5,357,643.

At 31st October, 1932, 581,715 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,138,862 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,720,577, as compared with 1,849,768 at the end of September, and 2,534,952 at the end of October, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at the end of November, 1932, was 1,768,586 (provisional figure).

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,204,158 ble-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1932; the corresponding total at the end of September was 2,046,537, and at the end of October, 1931, 1,302,996. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional total was 2,277,131.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 42·9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 43·6 at the end of September, and 36·6 at the end of

42.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 43.6 at the end of September, and 36.6 at the end of October, 1931. In addition 22.6 per cent. were working short time at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 22.7 per cent. at the end of September, and 22.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Armena Property		Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.				
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Oct., 1932.	Wh	olly bloyed.	On short time.		
		Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:— Workers subject to	139,200	18.2	18.2	33.7	34-2	
seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Themical Cextile	90,400 70,000 752,100 85,500 253,400	62 · 6 46 · 4 45 · 5 31 · 2 30 · 4	60·8 49·3 46·1 32·8 33·2	9·5 18·6 26·5 36·6 37·0	8·5 22·6 26·9 34·9 40·9	
Paper  Leather  Wood  Food, tobacco, etc  Nothing, boots and shoes  Building	91,400 46,600 240,500 218,000 124,100 484,800	34·5 40·6 65·4 25·8 36·4 79·5	35·9 43·9 65·6 29·0 39·8 77·8	29·1 21·3 11·3 34·9 31·6 0·3	32·3 20·9 10·8 31·8 32·8 0·3	
Frinting  Miscellaneous	141,400 642,600 3,380,000	36·5 22·1 42·9	37·3 21·9 43·6	19·4 25·5 22·6	17·9 25·1 22·7	

#### FRANCE.+

Unemployment showed an increase during November. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 292,552 (217,906 men and 74,646 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 285,931 (revised figure), and at the end of November, 1931, 123,021.

At the beginning of November, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 9.66 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent

of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 43.07, as compared with 38.53 at the beginning of November, 1931. At 1st November, 1932, 17.59 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 25.48 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

### AUSTRIA.†

Unemployment continued to increase during October. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 297,791 (112,415 in Vienna), an increase of 8.0 per cent. as compared with September and of 30.6 per cent. as compared with October,

Paris.

‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th November, 1932. Vienna.

Unemployment showed a decline during September. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 174 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 890,034, show that 18·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 19·5 per cent. at the end of August and 10·2 per cent. at the end of September, 1931. In addition, 18·9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In September, 1932, 23·1 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23·5 and in September, 1931, 13·5.

#### ITALY.+

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 956,357 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 949,408 at the end of September and 799,744 at the end of October, 1931. In addition, 32,556 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 37,043 at the end of September and 32,828 at the end of October,

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark and Sweden during October;

Unemployment increased in Denmark and Sweden during Section, and in Norway during September.

Denmark.;—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by Unemployment Insurance Societies show that, out of 319,322 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 31.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 29.6 per cent. at the end of September and 15.8 per cent. at the

end of October, 1931.

Norway. S—Out of 23,647 members of trade unions making returns, Norway. S—Out of 25,647 members of trade unions making returns, 25·5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 24·7 per cent. at the end of August and 17·7 per cent. at the end of September, 1931.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of the trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st October, 1932, was 21·8, as compared with 20·3 at the end of September, and 16·4 at the end

of October, 1931.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment continued to increase during October. At the end of the month 58,127 applications for employment (44·2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,532 at the end of September and 27,783 at the end of October, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned numbered 1,477,

1931. Ohers of studions at the dates mentioned numbered 1,477, 1,719, and 1,407 respectively.

Returns from 192 unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 483,772 members, 7.8 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 10.8 per cent. partially so at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 7.1 per cent. and 11.3 per cent. at the end of June and 4.0 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1931.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 67,988 establishments in 17 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,505,857 workpeople in October, 1932, showing an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments increased by 3·8 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October, 1932 (based on returns relating to 18,211 establishments employing 2,686,577 workpeople), was 59·9, as compared with 58·5 in September and 68·9 in October, 1931.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 32 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in November, 1932, as compared with 31 per cent. in October, and 27 per cent. in November, 1931.

### AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment showed little change during the third quarter of Unemployment showed little change during the third quarter of 1932. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 29.6, as compared with 30.0 in the preceding quarter and 28.3 in the third quarter of 1931. 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 entire to sighness. percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

### CANADA.;;

There was a decrease in employment at the beginning of November, There was a decrease in employment at the beginning of November, partly due to seasonal causes. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,125 firms gave an aggregate of 780,301 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st November, 1932, as compared with 799,100 at 1st October. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st November, 1932, was 84·7, as compared with 86·7 at the beginning of October and 103·0 at the beginning of November, 1931

\* Revue du Travail, November, 1932. Brussels.
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, November, 1932. Rome.
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 29th November, 1932. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
|| Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
|| La Vie Economique, November, 1932. Berne.
\*\* Trend of Employment, October, 1932, and American Federationist,
December, 1932. Washington.
†† Information supplied by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and
Statistics, Canberra.

Statistics, Canberra. †† The November Employment Situation, 1932. Ottawa.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th November, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 22nd November, 1932, and 8th December, 1932. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th November and 2nd December, 1932.

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

#### Rates of Wages.

changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £30,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 238,000 workpeople and in an increase of £1,570 in those of 17,500 workpeople.

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

Industry Group.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
The production of the second	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Metal Industries Textile Industries Other Industries and Services	100 5,000 12,400	40,000 186,000 12,000	£ 30 180 1,360	£ 2,500 26,500 1,500	
Total	17,500	238,000	1,570	30,500	

The principal decreases in the metal group were those affecting the higher-paid men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced to the extent of about 2 per cent. on current rates; for lower-paid men, from whom a similar decrease was due according to the terms of the sliding-scale agreement, the reductions were either modified or waived. There were also decreases in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and North Lancashire and in North Lincalphine in an additional will be well as the West of North Lincolnshire, iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and of particular classes of workers, such as bricklayers, roll turners and engineering craftsmen, employed in the iron and steel industries in a number of districts.

The workpeople affected by decreases in the textile group consisted of those employed in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, who sustained reductions generally equivalent to about 7\frac{2}{3} per cent. on current wages (see the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1932, pages 412 and 413). Among workpeople affected by increases in this group were those cotton operatives whose wages, having been previously reduced by amounts exceeding 7\frac{2}{3} per cent., were adjusted to conform to the general reduction, and machine calico printers to conform to the general reduction, and machine calico printers, whose wages were slightly advanced in accordance with cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

In other industries the principal decreases consisted of reductions equivalent to less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the current rates of wages of ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, of reductions of from 6 to 9 per cent. in the wages of slate quarrymen in North Wales, of reductions of 1d. per hour for furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, sawmill workers on the North-East Coast, and certain classes of municipal workers at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The principal

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

Of the estimated total decrease of £30,500 per week, nearly £27,500 was the result of mediation or arbitration; about £2,000 was due to the operation of selling-price sliding scales and about £250 to cost-of-living sliding scales; while practically the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for nearly £18,500 of the total.

Of the estimated total increase of £1,570, about one half was the result of cost-of-living sliding scales, and the remainder was mainly the result of independent action by employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1932.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approxima of Work affected	people†	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	20,000	17,000	£ 980	£ 950	
Quarrying	4,800	15,000	670	2,250	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	100 800	17,000 111,000	10 10	1,600 8,750	
Engineering‡ Shipbuilding		8,000 28,000		1,800 4,850	
Other Metal Clothing	900 500	52,000 508,000	50 50	5,150 65,000	
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture.		43,000 16,000		5,700 2,400	
etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works		27,500 3,000	1941	4,200 650	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water, and Electri-	1,700	520,000	340	48,800	
city Supply Transport‡ Public Administration	1,100 625	49,000 354,000	30 85	5,700 64,200	
Services Other	1,175 1,000	84,500 26,000	85 40	8,600 3,400	
Total	32,700	1,879,000	2,350	234,000	

In the corresponding eleven months of 1931, there were net increases of £4,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 35,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £381,250 in those of 2,890,000 workpeople.

### Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in November.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Yorkshire (East Riding).	24 Nov.	Male workers:  Those boarded and lodged by employer,  Those not boarded and lodged by employer.	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of £2 11s. per year for workers hired by the year, and of 1s. per week for those engaged by the week.  Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52½ hours in summer: 13s. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 and over.
Agriculture	Yorkshire (West Riding).	24 Nov{	Male workers:— Those living in Those not living in	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week for workers engaged by the week and from £2 12s. to £3 18s. per annum for workers engaged by the year.  Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 21. Minimum rates after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52½ hours in summer for workers other than waggoners and other horsemen, beastmen and shepherds, 8s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to
	Cheshire	1 Nov.	Male workers	34s. 6d. at 21 and over.  Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 54 hours: 9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 31s. at 21 and over.
Fishing	Staffordshire  Milford Haven	6 Nov.	Male workers Skippers and mates of steam trawlers.	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 1s. to 3s. per week (except for those 14 and under 15, and 16 and under 17 years of age, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates for a week of 54 hours as follows: 10s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.  "Trip money" payable per £100 of gross earnings reduced from 26s. 8d. to 21s. 4d. for skippers, the payment for mates (10s. per £100) remaining unchanged.§

<sup>\*</sup> The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, police, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. It is addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 12,650 workpeople, whose wages have increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

† This decrease took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court issued on 2nd November, 1932 (see page 483). By previous agreement between the parties any changes resulting from the Decision were applicable to all landings subsequent to 30th June, 1932. The Decision also provided for changes in the method of calculating share-money, trip-money and annual bonus for both skippers and mates.

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

Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	6 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of ½ per cent.* on standard basis rates, leaving wa 12½ per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addit of bonuses varying from 1s. 0½d. to 1½d. per shift for day-we men on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. per shift. Minimum r
Shale Mining	Scotland	30 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works.	after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 12½ cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 0½d. per shift.  Increase† of approximately 10 per cent. on existing tonnage s shift rates, making wages the same as those in operation bef 4 July, 1928, together with a further increase of 2½ per cent.
Slate Quarrying	North Wales (most firms).	Nov.	Quarryworkers	on those rates.  Decrease of 10d. per day in the letting standard and day rate, of 5d. per day in the minimum wage for quarrymen, and pro treductions for other classes. Rates after change—quarrym letting standard, 9s. 1d.; day rate, 8s. 1d.; minimum wage, 7s. labourers: letting standard, 8s. 4d.; day rate, 7s. 4d.; minim
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance	wage, 6s. 8d.  Decreaset of 1th per cent. on standard rates for those workped whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal under over 6s. 4d. per shift, leaving their wages 13 per cent. at the standard.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	6 Nov.	work) employed at blastfur- naces.	Decrease of ½ per cent.* on standard basis rates, leaving we 12½ per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for by-t labourers, 5s. 9d. per shift, plus 12½ per cent.
	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North Lincolnshire.	6 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 5 per cent. Rate after change: 1s. per hour, 1 27½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
	West of Scotland  England   and West of Scotland.	28 Nov. 6 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen.  Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, charge wheelers, semi - skilled workers and	Decrease <sup>‡</sup> of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving a minim percentage addition of 32½ per cent. on standard rates. Decrease <sup>‡</sup> of 2½ per cent. from 22½ to 20 per cent. above the stand (basic process) and from 2½ to 5 per cent. below the standard (process) for workpeople with base wages over 7s. 8d. per sh and a decrease of 1½ per cent. ¶ (22½ to 21½ per cent.) for we people with base wages over 7s. and up to and including 7s.
	North - East Coast Area.	6 Nov.	labourers, etc.). Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years of age.	per shift.  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{182}\) of the total advance in wages given between Aug 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease so 1 May, 1921, of \(\frac{1}{182}\) of such advance for workpeople with by wages of 6s. per shift and under, and of \(\frac{1}{136}\) of such advance workpeople with base wages over 6s. per shift.
	North East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead).	6 Nov.	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Workington	6 Nov.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Decrease‡ of 2½ per cent., from 22½ to 20 per cent. above the stand
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Scunthorpe West of Scotland	6 Nov. 6 Nov.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.  Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed	for workpeople with base wages over 7s. 8d. per shift, and 14 per cent. (224 to 214 per cent.) for workpeople with wages over 7s. and up to and including 7s. 8d. per shift.
	Barrow-in-Furness	6 Nov.	in steel-rolling mills.  Merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	6 Nov.	Rail millmen	Decrease of 2½ per cent., from 13½ to 11½ per cent. above the stand for workpeople with base wages over 7s. 8d. per shift, and of 1½ cent. (13½ to 12½ per cent.) for workpeople with base wages
	England   and West of Scotland.	6 Nov.	Roll turners	18. and up to and including 7s. 8d. per shift.  Decrease of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total advance in wages given between Aug  1914, and 30 April. 1921, making a total net decrease s
	England    and West of Scotland.	6 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons employed in iron and steel works in Eng- land and steel works in West of	1 May, 1921, of \$\frac{130}{130}\$ of such advance.  Decrease of 5 per cent. Rate after change: 1s. per hour, 1 27\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
	North East Coast	6 Nov.	Scotland. Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over (en- gineers, electricians, etc.) em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in	Decrease of $\frac{4}{152}$ of the total advance in wages given between Augi 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease si 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{4}{132}$ of such advance.
	North East Coast	6 Nov.	iron and steel works.  Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total advance in wages given between Aug 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease si 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{130}{12}$ of such advance. Rate after change: 11:1
Cotton Preparing and Spinning.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire.	7 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry (excluding workpeople, such as mechanics employed in the repair and maintenance of plant, whose wages follow those in other industries).	per hour.  Decrease of 14 in the percentage additions paid on standard p price lists and an equivalent decrease for those whose wages not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 68½ per c above the Bolton and Oldham Spinnners' Lists, and the University for Cards and Frames, 65½ per cent. above the Bolton C room List, the Universal List for Ring Spinning, and the Oldh List for Cop Packing, and 75½ per cent. above the Ashton Spinn List. Standard hourly rates for boiler firemen, etc. (except Darwen and in Yorkshire):—boiler firemen, 8d. or 8½d.; universal cards and cards are cards and card
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.††	Machine calico printers	engineers, 8½d.; oilers and greasers, 7½d., plus, in each c 43½ per cent.**  Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased‡‡ from 18.45 cent. to 19.35 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonu of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week
Mill-sawing	North East Coast, \$\\$ Hull and Grimsby.	4 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers.	apprentices remaining unchanged.  Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Week ending 26 Nov.	Journeymen Apprentices	Decrease‡‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: men on ski processes, 1s. 4d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom ch makers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 3½d. Decrease‡‡ of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 9s.
Monumental	Aberdeen	1 Nov.	Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards.	during 1st six months, increasing to 2ss, 8d, during 8th six mon Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: granite cutt turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s, 5d.: hand-polish
Masonry.	Edinburgh and District.	1 Nov.	Monumental masons and polishers	leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 4d.  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), per hour. Rates after change: monumer

\* The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 9½ per cent. on standard basis rates, but it was mutually agreed by the emp loyers and the workpeople that the percentage payable on standard basis rates for the current quarter should be 12½ per cent.

† This increase took place concurrently with a scheme for the sharing of available work, under which all employees are to work three consecutive weeks and remain idle during the fourth week.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The wages of workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage in a normal week average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent.

| Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

| The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment warranted a reduction of 2½ per cent. but, as a concession on the part of the employers, relief was granted to workpeople 21 years of age and over of 1½ per cent. for those with base wages over 7s. and up to and including 7s. 8d. per shift, and of the full 2½ per cent.

\*\* This decrease took effect under an agreement made between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., and the trade unions concerned.

For the majority of the workpeople concerned, the decrease was equivalent to 7.67 per cent. on current wages. It was also provided that the questions of exceptional wages rates and anomalies in working conditions were to be further considered by the parties. In the case of workers employed by certain firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Master Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Ltd., a reduction of 10 per cent. on current rates had previously been made, and the adjustment of wage rates to the level provided for in the general agreement involved an increase in wages in November.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

§ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Seaha

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	7 Nov.	Refuse collectors and road labourers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: refuse collectors, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; road labourers, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Nov. {	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—  Certain classes of male timeworkers.† All other male timeworkers  Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).  Female pan-setting learners Male and female pieceworkers  Apprentices	Increase* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See Notice of Order on page 442 of November GAZETTE):—  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour for those 21 and over, and ½d. per hour for those 15 and under 21 (except those 16½ and under 17, and 17½ and under 18, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates as follows:—2¼d. at under 14½, increasing to 10½d. at 21 and over.  Increase of ½d. per hour.  Increase in time rates of ½d. per hour (except for those under 15, 16½ and under 17, and 17½ and under 18, for whom there was no change), and in piecework basis time rate of ¼d. per hour, leaving minimum rates as follows:—time, 2¼d. at under 14½, increasing to 6½d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate, 6¼d.  Increase of ¼d. per hour (3d. to 3¼d.),  Increase in minimum piece rates of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 26½ per cent. below the list.  Increases proportionate to the above.
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Nov.	Skip and basket makers	Increase* of 2 per cent. on price list, leaving wages 70½ per cent. and 60½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Hair, Bass and Fibre.	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Female workers 18 and over employed in bass dressing and fibre dressing.	Increase in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \( \frac{1}{4}d \), per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d \), (See Notice of Order on page 442 of November GAZETTE.)
Warehousing	Liverpool	29 Oct.	Warehouse workers employed in the cotton, rubber, canned goods, provision, etc., trades.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and of 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 57s. 6d. per week; casual, 10s. 6d. per day (5s. 3d. Saturday); bookmen and weighers—permanent, 60s. per week; casual, 11s. per day; warehouse captains, 82s. 6d. per week (minimum).
Retail Distribution.	North East Lanca- shire.	Pay day in week beginning 14 Nov.	Butchery workers employed by co- operative societies.	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on current rates.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Those 21 years of age and over with not less than three years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least five years' enticeship in one or more of these operations.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during November, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 210, as compared with 165 in the previous month and with 191 in November, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1932, numbered 53, as compared with 19 in the previous month and with 40 in November, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
	(continued).
Brakesmen, Goods Guards 2	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers, Motormen 1	Tramway Carriages,
Firemen 1	Motors, Aircraft 2
Guards (Passenger)	Other Metal Trades 1
Permanent Way Men 8	Chinhuilding
Porters 2	Shipbuilding 2
Shunters 2	Wood 2
Mechanics 1	Gas 2
Labourers 2	Other Metal Trades        1         Shipbuilding        2         Wood        2         Gas        2         Electric Generating Stations       2         Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.       3
Other Grades 6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Contractors' Servants 1	Chemicals, etc
	Food and Drink 4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 26	Paper, Printing, etc 4
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Tanning, Currying, etc
MINES.	Rubber Trades 1
Underground 105	Other Non-Textile In-
Surface 14	dustries 2
The same of the sa	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, MINES 119	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6	Buildings 14
The state of the s	Device on the second se
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 58
Cotton 1	
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	USE OR WORKING of canal 1
Other Textiles 2	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing 2	Total (excluding Seamen) 210
Metal Extracting and Re-	
fining 2	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	Trading Vessels, Steam 33
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 1
Making 3	" " Steam 19
Metal Founding	,, ,, ,,,
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 53
Making 2	101au, Damiest 00
Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (including Seamen) 263
tional Engineering 1	Total (meruding Deamen) 200
- Condit Engineering 1	

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 29; the total number of deaths\* reported was 5.

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.  Among Operatives engaged in	(c) ANTHRAX. Wool 1
Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead Works Pottery Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).  Pitch 5 Tar 4 TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS 9  (e) CHROME ULCERATION Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing 1 Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating 5 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 6
Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings  TOTAL, LEAD POISONING  (b) OTHER POISONING. Aniline	II. Deaths.   LEAD POISONING.   Pottery 2   ANTHRAX   Wool 1

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

# TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 17, as compared with 28 in the previous month, and 33 in November, 1931. In these new disputes about 2,100 workpeople were directly involved and 800 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 133,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 29, involving about 136,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at about 714,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in November in Carlot of the Department as the Department of which are given below, settlement of which are given below, settlement of the terms of 21 new and old disputes, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, of these 21 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; an

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in November 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:—

		er of Dispress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started begin- in ning of Month.		people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Other	E	6 5 6	9 10 10	4,100 131,600 400	35,000 675,000 4,000	
Total, Nov., 1932	12	17	29	136,100	714,000	
Total, Oct., 1932	10	28	38	130,000	213,000	
Total, Nov., 1931	3	33	36	9,200	42,000	

The principal dispute of the month was that in the cotton spinning industry of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (a few mills in Yorkshire being also affected) which began on 31st October and terminated on 5th November. An account of this dispute appeared on pages 412 and 413 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

Causes.—Of the 17 disputes beginning in November, 12, directly involving 700 workpeople, arose out of wage questions; one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on a question of working hours; 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

	Janu	ary to Nov	7., 1932.	January to Nov., 1931.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Fishing and Agri-						1	
culture	5	2,200	49,000	1	100	500	
Coal Mining	106	50,900	260,000	142	279,400	2,833,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	3	200	5,000	8	500	11,000	
Brick, Pottery,	3	200	3,000		000		
Glass, etc	6	300	4,000	11	1,000	19,000	
Chemical	ĭ	100	1,000	6	1,000	2,000	
Engineering	5	300	2,000	8	700	11,000	
Shipbuilding	13	1,100	10,000	14	2,400	36,000	
Other Metal	27	2,300	36,000	36	8,700	53,000	
Textile	103	302,900	5,787,000	32	160,700	3,691,000	
Clothing	22	2,000	31,000	20	1,300	11,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	400	1,000	4	5,100	11,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	11	800	8,000	13	5,800	82,000	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Contrac-				4	400	1,000	
	27	2,800	33,000	56	12,200	144,000	
ing, etc	24	12,400	194,000	17	5,300	13,000	
Commerce, Distribution and	24	12,400	194,000	1	3,300	10,000	
Finance	4	300	1,000	9	700	2,000	
Other	7	400	8,000	15	1,300	11,500	
Total	370	379,400	6,430,000	396	486,600	6,932,000	

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

Occupations; and Locality	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING:			1932.	1932.			
Collery workpeople—Sunderland (near).	1,2	246	10 Oct.		For the drawing of cavils to determine (by lot) the order of re-engagement of unemployed colliery workpeople.	No settlement reported.	
Miners, oncost and surface workers— Stirling (near).	270	640	3 Nov.	5 Nov.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of certain workmen for alleged filling of excessive dirt with coal.	Work resumed.	
COTTON INDUSTRY:— Cotton spinners, cardroom workers, packers, etc.—Failsworth (2 firms).	47	75	17 Aug.	3 and 13 Dec.§	Against proposed revision of piece prices for spinners.	Piece prices adjusted in the case of certain workpeople,	
Cotton spinners, cardroom workers, reelers, packers, etc.—Reddish (2 firms).	712	63	22 Aug.		Against proposed introduction of Bolton piece price list for spin- ners, involving a reduction in earnings.	No settlement reported.	
Workpeople engaged in preparing and spinning departments and other classes of workpeople at certain firms—Lancashire and parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire.	130,	000	31 Oct.	5 Nov.	Against reductions in wages of 14 per cent. on standard piece price lists (equivalent in most cases to a reduction of 7.67 per cent. on current earnings) under the terms of an agreement arrived at by representatives of the employers' and workers' organisations.	Terms of agreement accepted, after ballot of operatives. (For further particulars see page 477; and also special article on pages 412 and 413 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.)	

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days, † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, slight, except in the coal-mining and textile industries.

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

§ At one of the mills involved the dispute ended on 3rd December (work being resumed on 7th December), and at the other mill on 13th December

II It is estimated that the number involved was about 120,000 at 31st October and subsequently increased to about 130,000.

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	1917		43%
Food only	IN WASH	•••	25%

#### FOOD.

At 1st December the general level of the retail prices of food again showed practically no change as compared with a month earlier. The changes in the prices of individual items were mostly unimportant, small increases in the average prices of some articles (including meat and fish) being offset by small reductions in those of eggs, salt butter, and other articles.

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 25 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, and 32 per cent. at 1st December, 1931.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1932, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1932.	1st Dec., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 21 0 71	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7½	d. + 41 + 1	đ. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 83 0 41	0 9 0 43	+ 11	+ 01 + 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 2 7	1 2 0 7	$+3\frac{1}{2} + 0\frac{1}{2}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	0 9 0 33 0 101	+ 2½ - 0½ - 1	+ 01
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 0 0 7½ 1 9½ 0 2½ 0 6½	1 0 0 7½ 11 9½ 0 2½ 0 6½	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 3 \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	
Fresh Salt Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† cach Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2¼ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 3 <sup>3</sup> 1 2 <sup>1</sup> 0 10 <sup>1</sup> 0 6 <sup>1</sup> 0 2 <sup>1</sup> 0 5 <sup>1</sup>	1 38 1 2 0 108 0 61 0 21 0 51	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ - 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2 \\ - 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 1 \\ + 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	- 0 <del>1</del> + 0 <del>1</del> - 0 <del>1</del>

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

timeste finale	Average Decrease as comp	Corre- sponding General			
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst Nov., 1932.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 42 14	Per cent. 42 15	Per cent.	Per cent. 42 13	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	- <sup>25</sup>	24 - 1		- <sup>21</sup>	
Legs Mutton, Frozen—	33 10	34 10	33 10	33	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish	35 - 9 - 9 119	29 - 5 - 8 92	32 - 7 - 8 106	31 -10 - 9 98	
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	12 27 9 19 76	13 26 24 13 77	13 27 16 16 76	13 27 16 16 76	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	4 - 3 - 3 - 7 92 23	13  22 - 9 86 2	- 2 - 23 - 8 89 12	8 - 7 - 7 93 14	
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	26	25	25	25	

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

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

‡ The average movement in prices between 1st November and 1st December was small, but sufficient to alter the average price, as expressed to the nearest \( \frac{1}{4} \)d.

### 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 December was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 55 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at the beginning of December averaged between 80 and 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 December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932, and 48 per cent. at 1st December, 1931.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and 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 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, capacitally in these asses where incorres have not increased so make especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

#### SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 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	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4

#### NOTE.

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

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

#### I.-FOOD.

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

down that he was danced	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
to lottoes to a second to	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1932. 1 Dec.		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 77 73 51 55	32 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	18 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 17	9 15 8 756 443 428** 14 318 34 79 71 28 24 -1	6 19 7 767 433 428 10 312 33 80 71 26 23 -2	Oct. Oct. Sept. Oct. Nov. Oct. Sept. Nov. Oct. Sept. Nov. Oct.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	60 50	47 49	25 10	23 -8	22 -4	Sept. Oct.		
Native families  Irish Free State  New Zealand  South Africa	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 34** 8‡ -6	2 34 6‡ -7	Oct. Aug. Nov. Oct.		

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

DAY STORY MACK	Items on which Computation is	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.		July,		July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
minio out test a	based.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN	STATE OF THE	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	September 1	
AND NORTHERN	ARCDE	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1932.	
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	43	1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	fr dust no	1000000						
Belgium	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	620	Oct.	
Czechoslovakia	ABGDE		70	100	The state of	Skiller		
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	73	12 65	54	2	3	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E	50	48	34	54	56	Oct.	
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,101		904	28	28	Sept.	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	455¶	1,008 492¶		894	898	Oct.	
Commony	A,B,C,D,E	54		465¶	4179	417	3rd Qr.	
Holland (Am-	A,D,C,D,E	.54	49	37	22	19	Nov.	
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	410			
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	038	028	248	41§	41	Sept.	
and the same of	A,D,O,D,E	123.43.250	10000	0000000	101500	276‡	Jan	
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	355	June	
, (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	407	400	352	336	328	Sept.	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	49	Sept.	
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	Ot	-9t	-13t	Oct.	
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	56	Oct.	
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	36	Oct.	
United States	A,B,C,D,E	708	678	50§	368	36	June	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR							ome	
BRITISH			200		0.0000	2000		
DOMINIONS, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF	192330	E-15053E-	BATTER .	NATE OF STREET	35533		
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	509	419	259		22	2nd Qr.	
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	26	Oct.	
India (Bombay):	1000	10000	THE STATE OF		Managara 6	1535-0	1974 - 5000	
Native families	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	9	Oct.	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	55	Nov.	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45‡	31**	29‡	Nov.	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	16	Oct.	

Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other ms), August, 1914; Italy (all Items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 4; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all ns), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913–1914; Amsterdam, 1911–1913; glum, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all Items), Canada, 1913; stralia (all Items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all ns are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are related, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold les, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

 Tows series.
 Figure for June.
 A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
 Other or Miscellaneous Items.
 Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\*\* Figure for August. \*\* Figure for August.

# POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER, 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 November, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 770,826, or 3.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 25.7 per cent. more than in November, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were

in November, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 461, 446, and 368 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, 1932, was 630,772, an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 23.7 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 140,054, or 6.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 35.6 per cent. more than in November, 1931. November, 1931.

November, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November, 1932, numbered 98,753, or 1·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4·3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 672,073, or 3·8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 31·7 more than in November, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932. The most noticeable increase occurred at Edinburgh (118 per 10,000), while two areas showed decreases, and in one area there was no change. Compared with November, 1931, every area showed an increase, the largest of which occurred at Sheffield (300 per 10,000), Norwich (284 per 10,000), Glasgow (234 per 10,000), Liverpool (214 per 10,000), Newcastle-on-Tyne (184 per 10,000), and West Ham (182 per 10,000).

Increase (+) or

ede to some edite tolere ede distori al tel tolere tolere tolere edete	Nun	Decrease ( in rate per 10,000 of Population a compared with a				
o deserte penned beauties of	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	100 07 100 07	1 2 7 2 7 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	es odd be	legane di	iniv no	erivoria Evizacia
County of London	35,850	104,870	140,720	322	+ 4	+ 34
Birkenhead	857	5,936	6,793	457	+ 14	+ 92
Birmingham Blackburn	5,252	16,911 4,118	6,793 22,163 4,956 4,255	219	+ 5 + 14	+ 29 +123
Bolton	938	3,317	4,255	237	+ 12	+ 46
Bradford Brighton	1,275	8,956	10,231 3,255	340	Daine o	+ 63
Bristol	2,221	2,135 12,425	3,255	224 366	+ 1 + 22	+ 73
Burnley	472	2,453	14,646 2,925	295		+ 78
Cardiff	1,551	8,660	10,211	456	+ 9	+ 56
Coventry Croydon	440 887	1,753	2,193	130	+ 12 + 9 + 3	+ 9
Derby	587	3,874 7,034	4,761 7,621	571	+ 15 + 9	+ 67 + 26
East Ham	670	3,808	4,478 9,129	314	+ 9	+ 70
Gateshead Huddersfield	770	3,808 8,359 1,971	9,129	738	+ 12	+157
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,736	18,750	2,517 20,486	220	+ 10	+ 58 + 77
Leeds	2,957	15743	18.700	384	+ 37 + 12	+ 87
Leicester	816	4,819	5,635	234	+ 1	+ 32
Liverpool Manchester	6,159	4,819 65,334 50,351 4,361	5,635 71,493 54,192	829	+ 16	+214
Middlesbrough	3,841	4 361	4,909	700 353	+ 24 + 10	+150
Newcastle-on-Tyne	908	19,484	20 392	717	+ 16	+ 47
Norwich	831	9,533 11,322	10,364	817	+ 33	+284
Nottingham Oldham	1,889	11,322	13,211	488	+ 24	+ 69
Plymouth	523	2,311 6,753	10,364 13,211 3,298 7,276	232 351	+ 13 + 15	+ 52 + 46
Portsmouth	1,325	3,513	4,838	195	+ 22	+ 46
Preston	566	1,291	1,857	155	+ 10	+ 26
St. Helens Salford	1 740	4,903 6,574	5,394	498	+ 15	+132
Sheffield	1,740	56,945	58.750	368 1,136	+ 12 + 43	+ 95 +300
Southampton	1,453	3,266	8,314 58,750 4,719 3,135	269	+ 5	+ 40
Southend-on-Sea South Shields	268 751	2,867	3,135	265	+ 20	+ 59
Stockport	592	3,286 1,845	4,037 2,437	354 192	+ 3 + 12	+ 45 + 16
Stoke-on-Trent	1,835	7,859	9,694	346	+ 11	+ 84
Sunderland	884	7,859 10,937	11,821	630	+ 31	+172
Wallasey	678 249	6,564 1,119	9,694 11,821 7,242 1,368	438	+ 16	+ 70
Walsall	615	4,150	4,765	141 457	- 16 + 4	+ 1 + 75
West Ham	2,284	16,534	18.818	634	+ 15	+182
Wolverhampton	564	2,209	2,773	206	+ 5	+ 26
Total of the above-						
named County		A Department	No. of the last of	The state of the s	A VI	-
Boroughs	55,719	434,333	490,052	470	+ 15	+101
Total, County of						20
London and	MINO VENI	SECTION THE SE	1	ASSESSED BY	10 10 to 10	
Selected County		570.000	070 5	The State of the S	33500	
Boroughs	91,569	539,203	630,772	426	+ 12	+ 81
1000	A STATE OF		and available	COLUMN TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN	Web voor	
SCOTLAND.	DESIGNATION .	et sails	Sales and	Berg Street F	County	352
Glasgow	5,299	100,191	105 400	057	. 00	
Edinburgh	736	22,011	105,490 22,747	953 511	+ 26 + 118	+234
Dundee	728	5,122	5,850	330	+ 19	+ 94
Aberdeen	421	5,546	5,967	354	- 2	+142
Total for the above	a to see	Barries St.		dell my	2010/2010/201	0.73 FM
Scottish Burghs	7,184	132,870	140,054	738	+ 44	+186
COLUMN TO THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	2 1001		TO FINE S	W 6117 115	CA SECRETARIO	1200
Total for above	100	in the state of	A Comment	le poisse	257	
47 areas	98,753	672,073	770,826	461	+ 15	+ 93

† 19th November in London, 26th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

PARTIAL INCAPACITY TREATED AS TOTAL-EFFECT OF RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

An appeal was entered against the decision of the Court of Appeal, reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932, which confirmed an award of the Lincolnshire County Court granting compensation on the basis of total incapacity under section 16 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Compensation Act, 1923.

Section 16 of the Act of 1923, with drafting variations, is identical with section 9 (4) of the Act of 1925, and provides that in certain cases a judge may order that partial incapacity shall be treated as total for such period as may be provided by the order.

"Provided that every such order shall be made subject to the condition that it shall cease to be in force if the workman receives unemployment benefit."

In this case the workman suffered permanent injury to the right hand whilst at work in November, 1923. After subsequent periods of work with his employers he was discharged on 10th October, 1931, and drew unemployment benefit. As a result of proceedings in February, 1932, the workman obtained an order under section 16 of the 1923 Act, and the employers were required to resume weekly payments, at 35s., as from 10th October, 1931. The judge ordered that the proviso for the cessation of the weekly payments on the receipt of unemployment benefit should apply for the future, but refused to make this condition apply to the sum payable in weekly receipt of unemployment benefit should apply for the future, but refused to make this condition apply to the sum payable in weekly payments between 10th October, 1931, and the date of the order. An appeal of the employers having been dismissed by the Court of Appeal, a further appeal was made to the House of Lords.

Lord Buckmaster, in giving judgment, said that the words of the Act in question were plain beyond possibility of doubt. The order was to be made subject to a condition that it should cease to be in

was to be made subject to a condition that it should cease to be in force if the workman received unemployment benefit. That was, that the order having once been made should become inoperative if the workman received unemployment benefit; it clearly pointed to the happening of a future thing.

He had no hesitation in saying that there was nothing in that provision which compelled the arbitrator to impose conditions with regard to the receipt of past unemployment pay. Whether within his discretion he might do so, and by it so adjust the payment in

his discretion he might do so, and by it so adjust the payment in relation to what had been received as to keep it on a level throughout, was not a matter which was before the House.

The actual words of the provision itself applied, and could only apply, to something which would happen in the future, and could have no relation to something which had happened in the past.

Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Lord Wright agreed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.—Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd. v. Goodman. House of Lords.

15th November, 1932.

#### SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.-WORKMAN ACTING IN BREACH OF REGULATIONS.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal, which confirmed an award of the Glamorgan County Court, refusing compensation to a widow in respect of the death of her husband from injuries caused by an accident while at work.

The dead man was employed as a hitcher in a colliery, and part of his duties was the control of trams which were sent up to the surface. He worked on both sides of the pit bottom, and could cross from one side to the other of the pit bottom by a passage way round the pit shaft or by actually crossing the pit bottom. General Regulation No. 22, made in accordance with the Coal Mines Act, 1911, stated:—

No person shall attempt to go across the uncovered space of shaft bottom except for the purpose of working in the shaft bottom, and no person shall be allowed to work in such place unless the cages are stopped.

While crossing the pit bottom in breach of these regulations in April, 1931, the workman was crushed by a descending cage and killed. Section 1 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, is as

For the purposes of this Act, an accident resulting in the death, or serious and permanent disablement, of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, notwithstanding that the workman was, at the time when the accident happened, acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment . . . if such act was done by the workman for the purposes of and in connexion with his employer's trade or bu

The County Court judge stated that the workman's act in cross the pit was outside the scope of his employment, and it constituted a serious added peril to that employment. The Court of Appeal

confirmed this decision.

Lord Buckmaster, in giving his judgment, stated that he had come to the conclusion that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment. It arose out of his employment certainly, and was, in his opinion, in the course of it, seeing that, apart from the prohibition, the action, although hazardous, was due to the man's

hibition, the action, although hazardous, was due to the man's desire to expedite the process he was engaged to control. He thought, therefore, that the judgment of the Court of Appeal should be reversed, and the award of the arbitrator set aside, and the sum of £300, which was the accepted sum, awarded to the appellant. Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Lord Wright agreed.—Thomas v. Ocean Coal Company, Limited. House of Lords. 15th November, 1932.

### Master and Servant.

INJURY CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE OF ERRAND BOY DURING DINNER HOUR .- LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER .- SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.

An appeal was allowed from a judgment of the High Court awarding £300 damages to the plaintiff for personal injuries caused by the negligence of a boy employed by the defendants, who knocked her down whilst riding his employers' bicycle with his employers' manager's permission, in going home to his dinner.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that there was no evidence on which the jury could find that the accident happened in the course of the boy's employment with the defendants. The boy had asked the defendants, his employers, for permission to use the bicycle, which belonged to his employers, to ride home to his dinner, and his employers had allowed him to use the bicycle for that purpose. In going home to his dinner on the bicycle the boy negligently rode into the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Roche had said in the Court below that he was disposed to direct the jury that they could consider the point whether the boy was on his employers' business or not, and that they could hold that he was on his employers' business if the employers, through their manager, having allowed him the use of the bicycle, kept control of the rider, so as to order what he was to do, and how he was to do it, during his dinner hour.

during his dinner hour.

during his dinner hour.

He thought that that was wrong. Under the Shops Acts the employer had no power to say how the employee was to use his dinner hour, and the employers were not liable for any negligence committed by an employee during his dinner hour, unless he was doing something in the course of the employers' business at the time. The appeal would therefore be allowed.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Greer agreed.—Highid v. R. C. Hammett, Limited. Court of Appeal. 2nd December, 1932.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

# 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

The following decisions are of general interest:-

# Case No. 22001/32. (8.11.32.)

SECTION 1 (2) OF (NO. 3) ACT, 1931—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931—REGULATION 3—PERSONS WHOSE NORMAL EMPLOYMENT IS NOT FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK-PRINTER'S ASSISTANT EMPLOYED FROM 7 P.M. SUNDAY TO 6 A.M. MONDAY AND ALSO ON TUESDAY NIGHT EACH WEEK-APPLICATION OF NIGHT WORK REGULATIONS.

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 in respect of four days in each week.

"The claimant in most weeks in the year is employed as a printer's assistant by a well-known weekly paper as follows: He commences his employment at 7 p.m. on Sunday and works until 6 a.m. on Monday. He is again employed on Tuesday night, but I am not informed what his hours of employment on that night are. He has no further employment until 7 p.m. on the following Sunday.

"Assuming this to be the claimant's normal employment (a question which I will consider later) the point arises whether the claimant's services are not normally required for more than two days in the week (Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931). Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

Anomalies Regulations, 1931).

The Court of Referees have decided that in these circumsta

Anomalies Regulations, 1931).

"The Court of Referees have decided that in these circumstances the claimant's services are normally required on three days of the week, namely, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; and the Court have based their decision on Umpire's Decision 9821/32.†

"In Case 9821/32 a barmaid had, each week, three spells of employment, namely, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. In that case the Night Work Regulations (S.R. & O. 1924, No. 1601) had no application, because on each of those three days the claimant's employment terminated before midnight. All that was decided in that case was that Sunday was a 'day' on which the claimant's services were required, and was not to be excluded from consideration because the Computation of Periods Regulations (S.R. & O. 1923, No. 533) which relates to the exclusion of Sunday only, requires Sunday to be excluded in cases which arise under Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, namely, the computation of a period of continuous unemployment.

"In the present case the claimant has two spells of employment each week, and by reason of the hours during which he is employed the Night Work Regulations must be considered.

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually

\* 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 1931 (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) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for October, 1932.

ber, 1932. Pamphlet No. 4/1932, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 74.

# "Those regulations lay down principles which are to be applied when 'determining claims for benefit'; and they enact, in Regulation 1 (b): 'where a period of employment, begun on a Sunday, extends over midnight into Monday, the person employed shall, in respect of such period, be treated as having been employed on Monday only.'

"As the Court of Referees were 'determining a claim for benefit' they were required by the regulation to decide that, when the claimant was employed from 7 p.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday, he must 'be treated as having been employed on Monday only.'

"If the hours of his employment which commenced on Tuesday were similar to those of his employment which commenced on Sunday he must in respect of that spell of employment 'be treated as having been employed on 'Wednesday 'only' (Night Work Regulations, Regulation 1 (c) (iii)).

"Having regard to the Night Work Regulations the claimant must be held to have been employed on two days of the week only when employed as aforesaid.

"In these circumstances the further question arises whether the aforesaid employment is the claimant's normal employment.

"To the end of September the claimant had been employed in seven weeks of the year on more than two days; and it appears from the evidence that in each of the two previous years he has been employed on more than two days a week in not more than seven, or possibly eight, weeks. In other words for 45, or possibly 44, weeks in the year his services have not been required for more than two days in the week, and for seven or eight weeks they have been required for more than two days in the week.

"On the facts I cannot say that the claimant's normal employment "On the facts I cannot say that the claimant's normal employment is other than employment in which his services are not normally required for more than two days in the week (cf. Umpire's Decision 24705/31\*), from which it follows that he is not entitled to receive benefit on any days other than those days in the week which constitute his normal employment. Whether he is entitled, when unemployed on those days, to receive benefit on Monday and Tuesday, or on Monday and Wednesday, depends upon whether by virtue of Regulation 1 (c) (iii) of the Night Work Regulations the claimant's second spell of employment in the week is to be treated as having been performed on Wednesday only."

#### Case No. 22038/32. (9.11.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—REQUIREMENTS TO BE SATISFIED WHEN APPLICANTS ARE AWAY FROM THEIR HOME DISTRICT ON HOLIDAY.

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 claimant was available for work while on holiday.

"It is stated in Decision 16559/30†:—'Prima facie, a claimant who leaves home for the purpose of taking a holiday is not available for work during the period of the holiday. He may, however, show that he was prepared to interrupt his holiday if the opportunity for employment had arisen, and that he had taken all reasonable steps to obtain notification of any such opportunity (Decision 9320/29‡). He may also show that he went for his holiday to a place at which he was likely to obtain employment, and that whilst there he made endeavours to obtain employment."

"This statement was amplified in a recent decision (19654/32‡) in which it is said that the inference to be drawn from the fact that the claimant takes a holiday, during a general holiday period, at a place other than that at which he lives, and where he is employed, 'is that the claimant utilises the cessation from work for the purpose for which it is given, and has no real intention of working during that time, and consequently is not available for work during the period of holiday. The inference is capable of being rebutted, but in the face of the definite purpose for which the claimant leaves home there should be clear evidence to effect this rebuttal. Generally speaking, and apart from special circumstances indicating the contrary, that evidence will not suffice unless it shows:— "This statement was amplified in a recent decision (19654/321) in

(i) that in the place which the claimant has left there is, during the whole period under consideration, a general holiday in the claimant's industry, which precludes any reasonable possibility of suitable employment being available for the claimant; and

(ii) that the claimant has taken reasonable steps to ensure that any opportunity of employment will be brought to his notice without delay; and

(iii) that the claimant is ready, willing, and able to curtail his holiday in the event of suitable employment of an ordinary character being unexpectedly notified to him.

'The latter of these two decisions could not have been brought to the attention of the Court of Referees, as it has been given since the decision of the Court of Referees in this case was given. The earlier decision is referred to in paragraph 3 of Form U.I. 624.

"The decision of the Court of Referees reads: 'The Court found that the claimant was not available for work, as he went to Pittenweem for a holiday and did not seek employment whilst there. Para. 273 of U.I. Code 7, Umpire's Decisions 7/32‡ and 922/32‡ apply.'

"Paragraph 273 of U.I. Code 7, without the addendum which was ubsequently added, supports the view taken by the Court of

Not published.

See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 399.

Referees; but the addendum reads: 'After (6191§) (line 3) insert the

but the condition may be fulfilled if they show that they are prepared to interrupt their holiday if the opportunity for employment arises, and that they have taken all reasonable steps to obtain notification of any such opportunity, e.g., by arrangement with relatives before leaving home; and by taking their holiday in a place where they are likely to obtain employment, and making application for it (16559/30).

"In Case 7/32 the claimant, who resided in Motherwell, went to Newry in Ireland for eleven days, and there was no suggestion that he had made any arrangements for being notified of any vacancies in the Motherwell district. He made one call on the branch secretary at Newry, and was told there was no use looking for work there.

at Newry, and was told there was no use looking for work there. As there was no suggestion in that case that the claimant was prepared to interrupt his holiday or had taken steps to be notified of the necessity for doing so the question of availability by reason thereof was not dealt with in the decision.

"In Case 922/32 the claimant, who resided in Ayr, took his wife to Blackpool for her health's sake; and in this case too there was no suggestion that he had made any arrangements to be notified of any work during his absence from Ayr, which was almost conclusive evidence that he was not prepared to interrupt his holiday.

"In the present case, as is stated in the claimant's letter to the manager of the Employment Exchange, he left his address while on holiday with the Employment Exchange and with the secretary of his association. This in itself is not 'clear evidence . . . that the claimant was ready, willing, and able to curtail his holiday in the event of suitable employment of an ordinary character being unexpectedly notified to him.' expectedly notified to him.

"A claimant may have left his address at the Employment Exchange and with his association and yet may have no intention to interrupt his holiday, because he had (as had the claimant in Case 19654/32) paid in advance for the accommodation of himself and his family for a week at a distant seaside resort, and was unwilling to sacrifice the advantage which he expected to derive from that nayment.

willing to sacrifice the advantage which he expected to derive from that payment.

"In this case, as the question of the preparedness of the claimant to interrupt his holiday has not been determined by the Court of Referees, and the claimant's attention has not been directed to this point, I feel that I should hold that, in leaving his holiday address at the Employment Exchange and with his association, coupled with his assertion to the manager of the Employment Exchange that he was prepared to return at any time if requested so to do by the was prepared to return at any time if requested so to do by the Exchange, the claimant has proved the third requirement mentioned in Decision 19654/32 (it is admitted that the first two requirements are satisfied); and so it should be decided that he was available for work during his absence from Glasgow during the Glasgow Fair

"I gather from what was said when this appeal was heard that members of the claimant's association are under the impression that, if they leave their addresses when on holiday with the Employment Exchange and with their association, this in itself is sufficient proof that they are available for work during their absence from home. If that impression exists I trust that this decision will have the effects of removing it.

"The issue in this case is only the question of the claimant's availability for work during the holiday. It does not determine his right to benefit during the holiday, for that depends upon other conditions in addition to availability for work.

conditions in addition to availability for work.

"The question of availability during a holiday may arise in two connections, either to perfect a claim for unemployment benefit during the holiday, or to enable the period of holiday to be included in a continuous period of unemployment.

"It does not appear from the facts of this case for which of the two purposes the claimant desires to prove availability for work during the holiday, and this decision is limited to holding that he has proved that he satisfied the third statutory condition during that period."

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

# Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

TRAWLERS, MILFORD HAVEN .- A difference arose between the Trawler Owners' Association, Limited, and the Skippers' and Mates' Committee, Milford Haven, as to the remuneration of skippers and mates after 1st July, 1932. The remuneration of skippers and mates is made up of share money, trip money, annual bonus (payable to skippers only) and stocker fish money. Share money is the proceeds of the sale of the fish (excluding stocker fish) landed by the ceeds of the sale of the fish (excluding stocker fish) landed by the trawler after each voyage, less certain charges known as settling expenses. Each settling is divided into 14 shares, of which the skipper takes 1\frac{3}{8} shares and the mate one share. Trip money is an amount payable on every £100 of the gross earnings of a voyage (and pro rata for every additional £25). For skippers this amount was £1 6s. 8d. and for mates 10s., and the owners claimed that these amounts should be reduced to £1 and 7s. 6d. respectively and, further, that they should only be paid when the vessels grossed certain amounts per day at sea, such amounts depending on the size of the vessel. Annual bonus is paid to skippers only, and is based on the yearly gross earnings of the vessel. In the case of vessels of 125 feet in length or over the bonus payable was £50 if the vessel

See Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 281 (Pamphlet No. 12/1931), See Vol. IX, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 187 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930).

grossed £10,000, and 5 per cent. on all gross money over £10,000. In the case of smaller vessels the basis of calculation varied. The owners claimed that the bonus should be paid in the case of vessels of 125 feet and over only if and when the gross annual earnings amounted to £10,500 or over, and in the case of smaller vessels only when certain proportionately less amounts were grossed. Stocker is fish or parts of fish, e.g., monks, dog-fish, roes, not taken into account hish or parts of fish, e.g., monks, dog-fish, roes, not taken into account in determining the value of the share money of the skippers and mates, the proceeds of the sale of which, less one-half of the value of the dog-fish sold, fell to be divided amongst the skippers, mates and deck-hands in equal shares. The other half of the value of the dog-fish fell to the owners. The owners claimed that stocker and all dog-fish should be included in gross earnings from which the amount of share money is calculated. Against the claims of the owners the skippers and mates contended that they were entitled to an increase in their remuneration. in their remuneration.

(i) Share Money.

All stocker fish shall be included in the gross earnings from which the amount of "share money" payable is calculated.

(ii) Trip Money.

(a) The amount payable per £100 "grossed" shall in the case of skippers be reduced from £1 6s. 8d. to £1 1s. 4d.

(b) For the purpose of calculating the amount of trip money payable to both skippers and mates, the amount grossed shall be inclusive of all stocker fish.

(c) In the case of both skippers and mates payment shall only be made in respect of each completed sum of £25, and for the purposes of these payments each voyage shall stand by itself.

(iii) Annual Bonus.

For the purposes of calculating the amount of annual bonus, the amount grossed shall be inclusive of all stocker fish.—(Award No. 1550; issued 2nd November, 1932.)

DEPARTMENTAL CLERICAL OFFICERS, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—The Civil Service Clerical Association made a claim to the Board of Customs and Excise that Departmental Clerical Officers who are required to attend for duty on public holidays

Officers who are required to attend for duty on public holidays (including the King's Birthday) shall receive overtime pay at time rate and a half. At present officers required to attend for duty on public holidays are given a day's leave in lieu.

The Court decided that the claim for payment at the rate of time and a half had not been established. As, however, in the Customs and Excise Service, the incidence of the attendances of the Clerical Officers on public holidays may be somewhat inequitable, the Court decided that any officer who is required to attend on more than one decided that any officer who is required to attend on more than one public holiday per annum shall have the option to be paid at time rate and a quarter for all such attendance other than the first, in lieu of a compensatory day.—(Award No. 1551; issued 15th November 1070)

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C. (28), dated 18th November, 1932, to vary, for periods dependent on the cost-of-living index figure, the general minimum piece-rates for the making of meat chain from iron of \(\frac{3}{3}\) inch diameter. Objection period expires 15th January, 1933.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board

Comm Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (31), dated 22nd November, 1932 (i) to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade for special periods not dependent on the cost-of-living index figure, and (ii) to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers and their assistants in the coffin furniture section of the trade employed in soft metal castings, for periods dependent, in the case of male workers, on the cost-of-living figure.

Objection period expires 18th January, 1933.

### WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Home Office Order for Clay Workers.

The Home Secretary, on 30th November, 1932, made an Order\* under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which clay, shale, sand, lime, or similar materials are made into bricks, tiles, blocks, slabs, since etilts and enurs poweles or similar articles.

pipes, stilts and spurs, nozzles or similar articles.

A draft of this Order† was issued in May last, and certain objections lodged against the draft were referred, in pursuance of the statutory procedure, to Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as Referee for settlement. The Report of the Referee has now been received, and the Order as finally made by the Home Secretary is in accordance with that

The Order, which may be cited as the Clay Works Welfare Order, 1932, will come into force (with certain exceptions) on 1st January,

### MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

The Trustees of the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme invite applications for a limited number of University scholarships under the scheme.

Candidates must be either workers in or about coal mines in

Great Britain, or sons or daughters of such workers, and must be not less than 17 years of age on 25th January, 1933.

Forms of application and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. Applicants for forms must state whether they apply as workers in or about mines or as children of such workers, as the form is different in each case. Persons who come within both categories should apply as miners.

Intending candidates are advised to write for application forms as early as possible, as completed forms received after 25th January, 1933, cannot in any circumstances be considered.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—(i) Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Yorkshire. West Riding and York County Borough. Part I: County of Durham, Part I. (S.O. publications; price 7s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. respectively.) (ii) Report of the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol 1. Part 14: County of Dumbarton. Part 15: County of Dumfries. Part 16: County of East Lothian. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d.,

DIRECTORY.—Directory of employers' associations, trade unions, joint organisations, etc., 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3s.) See page 449 of this GAZETTE.

Housing.—Rent and mortgage interest restrictions. Statistics of houses. Memorandum by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland. (Cmd. 4208; price 1d.)

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1932, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES .- Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the financial years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1931 respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the financial year 1930, together with similar particulars for Scotland. (Cmd. 4197; price 4d.) See page 448 of this GAZETTE.

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1931. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section I: Proceedings and statistical notes. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Transitional Payments.—Transitional Payments (Determination of Need) Act, 1932. (i) Circular L.A. 16 to county councils, county borough councils in England and Wales, and councils of large burghs in Scotland. November 24, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (ii) Circular 1299 to county councils and county borough councils. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publications; price 1d. each.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Summary of Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1932. U.I.L. 31. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1932. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 10/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

(iii) Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Appendices to minutes of evidence, Part VIII. Memoranda received with particular reference to arrangements (other than insurance) for able-bodied unemployed workers. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication;

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 14. Dentistry. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

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

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Portsmouth: C. I. Bollards and C. S. Whelps: Hunt Bros. (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury.—Diyatalawa: Steelwork for Camp Buildings: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

(Contract and Purchase Department). Amplifiers, Tuners and Range Coils: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Accumulator, Hydraulic: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Angles, "D" Quality Steel: British (Guest, Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.—Beans, Haricot: Wheatsheaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Travers & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Travers & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T.
Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cells, Inert:
General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—Chests of Drawers,
Aluminium: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—
Cloth, Blue: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd.,
Pudsey; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome.—Compressor, Portable
Motor-driven Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Connectors, Cross
for Wire Rope: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Crankshafts,
Main Engine: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow.—Crystals, Soda:
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dinghies, Motor:
Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Drawers, Cellular Short:
E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.
—Drills, Carbon Steel and Drill Sockets: Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel
Co., Ltd., Sheffield; William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; A. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Sheffield; William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thomas Chatwin & Co., Birmingham.—Electrodes: Murex

Welding Processes, Ltd., London, E.—Engines for \(\frac{3}{4}\)-ton I.C. Type A.E.C. Chassis: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Engines, Replace, for 20 ft. Motor Boat: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Engines for Motor and Pulling Pinnace: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons, Branch, London, E.C., W. Vernon & Sons, Branch, Liverpool).—Generators, Steam-driven: Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.

Caldan Swynn: Westhurn Swgar Refineries Ltd. Greenock —Generators, Steam-driven: Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.
—Golden Syrup: Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—
Lead Sheet and Pipe: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
—Machine, Boring, Milling, etc.: George Richards & Co., Ltd.,
Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Boring, Facing, Drilling:
G. & A. Harvey, Ltd., Govan.—Machine, Drilling, Tapping and
Boring: G. & A. Harvey, Ltd., Govan.—Machine, Milling and
Profiling: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton.—Machine, Sur-Profiling: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton.—Machine, Surfacing, Boring, Milling, etc.: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Testing, Rope: Samuel Denison & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Mesothorium Compound: Thorium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Methylated Spirit: Methylating Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Mills, Rolling: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Motor, Auto Synchronous: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Overcoats, Seamen's: John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Peas, Marrowfat: Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne; Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston.—Pickles: E. Manwaring, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Stephens, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—Pinnace, Motor and Pulling: Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Govan; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.— Govan; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—
Plates, Steel Ship: Appleby Iron Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; British (Guest, Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long. & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rags, Cotton, Coloured: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—Sausages, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Serge, Blue: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast; J. Casson, Ltd., Elland.—Slabs and Sheets, Zinc: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N. Elocke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Solder: Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol; Ratcliffs (Great Bridge), Solder: Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol; Ratcliffs (Great Bridge), Ltd., Great Bridge.—Suits, Blue Overall: Redman Bros., Todmorden.—Suits, Pylama: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—Valves, Wireless: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Varnishes, etc.: Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.—Vests, Summer and Winter: Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Wavemeters, Slow Motion Dials, etc.: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.

#### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Company, Ltd., Warrington.—Blinds and Fittings: Maple & Company, Ltd., London, W.—Bronze Rod: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Brooms, Sweeping: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Calico: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—Circular Saws, Electrically Driven: Modern Woodworking Machines, Ltd., Leicester.—Cloth, White: John Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Clothing, Madeup: J. Smith & Co., (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Conduits and Fittings: Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Copper Ingot: & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., New-castle, Staffs.—Conduits and Fittings: Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Copper Ingot: H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.—Copper Sheets: W. Roberts & Co., Garston (1928), Ltd., Liverpool.—Cotton Waste: Coal Street Waste Co., Burnley.—Cresoli: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.—Discs, Eyepiece: Protectoglass, Ltd., Slough.—Drill, Khaki, Drab, Blue, Brown, etc.: Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Kiernan, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; E. Clegg & Sons, Ltd., Littleborough.—Drilling Machine, Edgemilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Flannelette: J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden.—Harness, Saddlery, etc.: Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hot Closet, Steam Heated and Accessories: Sumerling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnston; Holbrook & Sons, London, E.C.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Limestone Rubble: W. H. Bensted & Son, Maidstone.—Linen: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Milling Machines: Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—Netting, Mosquito: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Nickel: H. Gardener & Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Outfits, Anti-dimming: Burgoyne Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pump, Borehole: Worthington, Simpson, Ltd., Newark.—Rags, Old, Cotton: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sash Pulleys and Chains: Royde & Tucker, London, N.—Sashes, Silk and Worsted: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Sheets, Ground: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Soda Crystals: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Bars: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Billets: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Mild and M

Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Twill, Grey: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—Vests, Woollen: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Wall and Ceiling Board: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Impermeable Millboard Co., Ltd., Sunbury; British Plaster Board, Ltd., Wallasey; Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—Wallpaper: Essex & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Works Services: Aldershot: Waterloo Barracks, Alterations to Regimental Institute: J. Chuter, Farnham; Repointing Brickwork (Various Buildings): G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Catterick: Accommodation for an M.T. Company: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Colchester: Artificers' Work: W. Chambers & Son (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Cavalry Barracks, Provision of Bath Blocks: E. J. Légan, London, W. Deepcut: South Minden Barracks, Cookhouse, Dining-room, etc., Block: H. W. Fisk, Godalming. Edinburgh: Periodical Services: Cosmos Decorators (Cosmos Studios, Ltd., Propr.), Edinburgh. Feltham: Re-roofing "C" Hangar, etc.: Thomas Edge, Ltd., London, S.E.; Glencorse Barracks, Alterations: J. Livingstone & Co., Falkirk. Gosport: Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Ltd., London, S.E.; Glencorse Barracks, Alterations: J. Livingstone & Co., Falkirk. Gosport: Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Leicester: Term Contract: A. R. Barker, Leicester. Redesdale: Repairs to Roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham; Erection of Magazine and Huts: N. Thompson, Middlesbrough. Strensall: Company Offices: F. Shepherd & Sons, York. Warley: Bath Annexes: A. E. Andrews, Clacton. Woolwich: Re-roofing No. 1 Riding School: Thomas Edge, Ltd., London, S.E.

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Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Conversion Sets: Aircraft, Exhaust Manifolds: Aircraft, Floats: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Fuel Tank: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—Aircraft, Modifications: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Aircraft, Repairs: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers). Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Spares: A.V. Roe & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Special Device: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Windscreens: London Motor Body Equipment Co., London, W.—Bomb Carriers, Modifications: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Additions and Reconditioning, Hotel for Officers Mess and Quarters (Hendon): J. Laing & Son, London, N.W. Various Buildings and Demolition Work (Duxford): J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Camera Films: Hford, Ltd., Ilford.—Canvas, Willesden Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee,—"Commer" Mechanical Transport Chassis: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Diesel Compressor Plant: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Engines, Aero, Carburetter Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aero, Reconditioning, Spares and Type Test: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Repairs: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Research Running and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Repairs: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Research Running and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Type Test: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, L

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Air Compressors: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—
Asbestos Sheets: Universal Asbestos Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—
Asphalt: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Basins: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bedcovers: J. Kippax & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—Bolts: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chloronomes: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Coke: Radlett & Penson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Concrete Greenhouses: Coke: Radlett & Penson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Concrete Greenhouses: Concrete Greenhouses, Ltd., Marlow.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Electrical Equipment: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—Engine Spares: Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove.—Generating Plant: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Grader: British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Metal: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Poles: Siemens Bros, & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Quinine: Dakin Bros, Ltd., London, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ifford.—Rail Glips: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Rails and Fishplates: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.— Iford.—Rail Clips: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Rails and Fishplates: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Roofwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Sleepers: C. Leary & Co., London. E.C.—Steel Sleepers: British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Tanks: Braithwaite & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Tyres: J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham.—Steelwork: Butterley & Co., Ltd., Derby; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Telephones: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—

<sup>\*</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932; No. 1013. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d., post-free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1932, page 235.

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Building Work: Albany Road T.S.O., Cardiff: Geo. Beames & Sons, Cardiff.

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### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

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