

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XL.—No. 10.]

OCTOBER, 1932.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th September showed little change on the whole as compared with 22nd August.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·9 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 23·1 at 22nd August, 1932, and 22·6 at 21st September, 1931.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain (see * note below).*—It is estimated that at 26th September, 1932, there were approximately 9,232,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 48,000 less than a month before, and 94,000 less than a year before. The numbers in employment at 26th September were substantially reduced owing to the dispute in the cotton industry.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 26th September, 1932, there were 2,119,218 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 79,140 more than a month before, and 38,559 more than a year before.† The total on 26th September, 1932, included 1,736,027 men, 65,668 boys, 270,416 women and 47,107 girls. It was made up of 731,088 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,039,637 applicants for transitional payments, 208,797 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 139,696 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 26th September, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 469,050 men, 13,877 boys, 148,201 women and 8,032 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 639,160 was 80,135 less than a month before, but 8,213 more than a year before.† It included 565,158 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 45,688 applicants for transitional payments, and 28,314 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 26th September, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 98,105 men, 99 boys, 1,417 women and 12 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 99,633 was 822 less than a month before. It included 61,747 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,663 applicants for transitional

* These estimates have been compiled on the basis adopted throughout the past year. It appears probable, however, from information now becoming available from the numbers of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1932, that some reduction will be necessary in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment month by month since July, 1931. The statistics have not yet been completed, but revised estimates for the whole period will be published in the November issue of this GAZETTE.

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

payments, and 1,223 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—Employment improved in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle, boot and shoe, and pottery industries, the woollen and worsted industry, silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, and the linen, jute, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries. In a number of these industries an improvement normally occurs at this time of the year.

On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in hotel, boarding house, etc., service, the distributive trades and most of the transport services, and in the building, contracting, and brick and tile industries. A decline also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., and in the engineering industry.

WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September resulted in a decrease estimated at about £28,000 in the weekly full time wages of about 220,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions were those in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who sustained decreases equivalent, in the great majority of cases, to about 8½ per cent. on current wages. Other workers who sustained reductions included asbestos workers, brush and broom makers, and tramway employees in London.

During the first nine months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of about £200,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,660,000 workpeople, and net increases of £1,700 in those of about 30,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. a month earlier and 45 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 25 per cent., as compared with 23 per cent. a month earlier and 28 per cent. a year earlier.

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 390.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 24. In addition, 29 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 153,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in September was about 3,325,000 working days. The magnitude of these totals is accounted for mainly by the dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry in Lancashire, which ended on 27th September. A special article relating to this dispute appears on pages 360 to 362.

THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1931 (page 89), an account was given of the dispute which had arisen in the cotton industry, on the question of the proposed introduction of the "more-loom-to-a-weaver" system of working, resulting in January, 1931, in a lock-out in the manufacturing section, and of the circumstances in which the employers' organisations decided, on 13th February, that the lock-out should be withdrawn, and that the mills should be reopened on 16th February.

Later in the year, further negotiations were opened between the organisations representing the employers and the operatives, on the "more-loom-to-a-weaver" question. The negotiations continued until March, 1932, but no agreement resulted. Following on the breakdown of these negotiations, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (representing the employers) decided on 5th April, 1932, to ask the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (representing the operatives) for a joint meeting with the object of discussing a general reduction of wages. Meetings took place on 12th and 22nd April, at which the employers asked if the operatives were prepared to discuss the question of wages, with a view to reaching, by agreement, an all-round reduction; but the operatives, in reply, stated that they did not feel justified in entering a joint conference committed to a reduction. On 10th May, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association decided to give one month's notice, to expire on 11th June, to terminate all agreements relating to hours of work and terms of payment. On notices to this effect being given, the executives of the trade unions affiliated to the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation resolved that the Central Board of the Federation should take a ballot of the members on the question of a strike against the employers' decision. Although a majority of the votes given were in favour of a withdrawal of labour, a large proportion were in favour of negotiations with the employers, and in view of the figures disclosed the Central Board of the Federation did not declare a strike. Meanwhile, reductions in rates of wages, or other changes in working conditions, had been put into operation in many mills in various districts. On 18th July, the Central Board indicated its willingness to meet the employers again, and a joint meeting of the Wages Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation took place on 25th July. On the same day, a strike began in the Burnley district in consequence of notices of reductions in wages which had been issued by a number of employers. The renewed negotiations between the Wages Committee and the Central Board continued until 9th August, when they broke down on the question of the reinstatement of operatives who had been displaced from their employment after having struck work against reductions in wages, or changes in working conditions, at individual mills. At this stage the position which had been reached as regards wages was that the employers had proposed a reduction equivalent to approximately 13.7 per cent. on current wages, but had offered to reduce this to a figure representing approximately 10 per cent., subject to acceptance by the operatives, who had offered to accept a reduction amounting to approximately 6.8 per cent.; no agreement on wages had, however, been reached.

On 11th August the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation (the largest organisation affiliated to the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation) decided to recommend a general stoppage in the manufacturing section of the industry. This recommendation was considered by the Central Board of the Textile Trades Federation on 15th August, and the decision arrived at was as follows:—"This Central Board is of the opinion that any further attempts to continue the cotton industry without satisfactory agreements with regard to wages and conditions can only end in disaster to both employers and operatives. We regret that the employers refused to reinstate those operatives who had withdrawn their labour in order to maintain agreements then in existence. We offered to recommend certain proposals with regard to wages but found the employers determined to reduce wages by an amount which we regarded as unreasonable. In these circumstances we have no alternative but to recommend the withdrawal of all operatives unless the employers meet us in a more reasonable manner." The Board also passed a resolution "That in the event of there being no alteration in the situation by Saturday, August 20th, we give notice that labour be withdrawn on Saturday, August 27th, 1932."

On 22nd August, no meeting between the two sides had taken place since the breakdown of negotiations on 9th August; the Burnley strike continued; and strikes had occurred in some other districts. In these circumstances, Alderman Titt, the Deputy Mayor of Manchester, invited representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation to meet him. The invitation was accepted, and on 24th August the two sides separately reviewed the position. The conversations were resumed the following day, and a sub-committee of five from each side was appointed, with Alderman Titt acting as independent chairman, to discuss the question of reinstatement; on 26th August, however, negotiations broke down on this question. The strike notices became operative at noon on the following day, and a stoppage began on Monday, 29th August. The stoppage involved nearly all the weaving sheds in the principal cotton manufacturing districts of north-east Lancashire, many of those in other parts of the county (except the south-east), and some in Yorkshire. The mills in south-east Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire were

not, in general, directly affected. It is estimated that the total number of operatives involved was about 100,000, in addition to about 45,000 who had previously ceased work owing to sectional disputes in Burnley, Preston and other districts.

On 5th September, the Minister of Labour, who had throughout kept in close touch with the situation, addressed a letter to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, in the following terms:—

"In view of the continuance of the dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry and of the disastrous effects not only on the employers and operatives in the cotton industry, but also on the country, I feel it to be my duty to bring certain considerations to your attention. I have not taken action earlier as I was convinced that I should not thereby assist towards the object I have in view, which is to open the way to an early restoration of peaceful relationships between employers and operatives.

I feel that while both employers and operatives may be relied upon to continue to show loyalty to their organisations, there is a very widespread desire among them for renewed efforts to find a way to reach a settlement and to put an end to a situation which embitters relationships which are normally friendly, causes great loss and hardship, and threatens to make still more difficult the recovery of the industry on which their livelihood depends.

It is not for me to impute blame to either side, but it cannot be denied that the present situation has been caused by a succession of unfortunate events. While one isolated issue may appear to be the immediate cause of the stoppage, it is clear that it has arisen from the virtual breakdown of the system of collective negotiation in this section of the cotton industry. For the past three years there has not been a single subject of any importance upon which it has been found possible to reach a general agreement. Such agreements as have been made have been made independently of the normal machinery.

It is not difficult to understand the growing impatience caused by long and repeated joint discussions which led neither to agreement nor to the settlement of a procedure by which a decision could be obtained. I would suggest to the parties that the cause of the present stoppage is to be found in the history of the last three years, and I believe that a recognition of this fact would be the first and longest step to a new approach to their problem.

At this time when the peoples of the world are making new efforts towards the improvement of economic conditions by international co-operation, and when there is a prospect of better times for the cotton and other producing industries, it is more than ever necessary that those engaged in these industries, both employers and operatives, should determine to co-operate for the mutual benefit of themselves and for the general good of the community. If the manufacturing section of the cotton industry is to exercise an influence corresponding to its importance in the economic life of the nation, this co-operation is essential, and it must no longer appear that the settlement of its own internal problems is beyond its capacity. I deplore, in common with all who realise the contribution which the cotton industry has made to the greatness of Great Britain, the sacrifice and hardship which have taken the place of the industry's past prosperity. The difficulties which have had to be faced have strained the endurance and patience of those concerned to an extent which only those in this and other hard-hit industries can understand. In such circumstances, even in an industry which was a pioneer in collective bargaining and in which the observance of agreements is a treasured tradition, it is not surprising that the difficulties which the industry has had to meet have produced the situation with which we are now faced.

It is obvious that the primary cause of the increasing unrest in the industry has been the failure to reach an agreement on wages. It is equally clear that, without a settlement on this question, there can be no agreed solution of the other matters in dispute.

I believe that there is no real difference between the parties as to the principles upon which the maintenance of collective agreements depend, and that the real difference between them lies in the application of those principles. This is a matter which calls for a patient examination of facts and discussion of the most practicable means by which proper obligations can be met. Difficulties which now seem to be insuperable will almost certainly be found to be less formidable in the light of mutual discussion.

In order to examine the facts and to reach conclusions on the different subjects in dispute, it might be desirable to appoint committees to make recommendations to the main body, and I would commend to them for consideration the appointment of special committees for such matters as wages and conciliation which have operated with great success in other industries.

I wish to suggest that the two sides should meet as early as is practicable, in order to discuss the line of approach I have suggested above and make a new effort to avoid the further waste of the resources of the industry and those engaged in it. I need not add that any assistance which the Ministry can give will be made readily available."

In reply to this letter, both sides indicated their readiness to attend a conference and, on the invitation of the Minister, a joint

meeting, presided over by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour, was held at Manchester on Tuesday, 13th September. Mr. Leggett explained more fully the various points raised in the Minister's letter, and after certain suggestions which he had made had been discussed by the two sides, a small joint sub-committee of representatives of each side was appointed, with Mr. Leggett as independent chairman, to draw up an agreed agenda of matters to be discussed. On 15th September, the sub-committee presented a report to the full Joint Conference, in which it recommended that the subjects for immediate discussion should be:—(1) Re-establishment of collective bargaining and restoration of agreements; (2) machinery to ensure the honouring of any agreements reached; (3) wages; (4) reinstatement. The sub-committee also recommended that, at a subsequent stage, reorganisation of the industry, and the examination and revision of the "Uniform List" of rates of wages for weaving, should be discussed. In addition, the committee thought it desirable to discuss how far and in what way the procedure for avoiding disputes could be amended by instituting new clauses in the existing joint rules. It was further stated that the sub-committee had found it possible to reach a general understanding that, provided agreement were reached on the general matters in dispute, all the agreements governing hours and wages, and methods of collective bargaining as they existed prior to their abrogation by the employers on 11th June, should be restored.

This report was approved by the Joint Conference, and the sub-committee was authorised to proceed with discussions on the basis of the above programme, progress to be again reported to the Joint Conference on 16th September. At the meeting of the full Conference on that day proposals submitted by the sub-committee with regard to items 1 and 2 of the agenda, together with the formation of a "Prices Committee" and arrangements for the expeditious treatment of differences of a minor character, were approved. The agreements reached on these and other matters are set out in full at the end of this article.

The joint sub-committee continued its deliberations on 19th September and the three following days, when the wages question was discussed; and agreements were reached, and confirmed by the respective sides of the full conference, on proposals relating to the "more-loom-to-a-weaver" system and on the question of a general reduction in wages. The reduction agreed upon amounted to 15½ per cent. off list advances, equivalent in most cases to 8.493 per cent. off current wages (see full text in next column).

The sub-committee then resumed its sittings to consider the question of reinstatement. Mr. Leggett met the operatives' and employers' sides, and after it had become clear that full agreement was not possible, he presented a memorandum to the parties. This was discussed by the committee, separately and jointly, as a result of which the employers accepted the proposals and undertook on their side to carry them out; the operatives decided to submit the memorandum to their full meeting, and this meeting recommended their several Councils acceptance of the document. It was also decided to appoint a standing committee to meet at regular intervals to examine economic and legislative matters, both at home and abroad, which affect the industry.

After consideration of the proposed terms of settlement by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions concerned, the agreement was signed on 27th September, and on the following day the great majority of the mills were reopened and work was resumed, the principal exceptions being in the Nelson district, where a general resumption took place on 3rd October.

The full text of the agreement, which was signed by representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, and by Mr. Leggett on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, is as follows:—

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

I.—IT IS AGREED THAT the following additions shall be made to the Joint Rules for the settlement of Trade Disputes:—

A.—Conciliation Committee.

(1) The Scheme under the Joint Rules shall remain unchanged, but certain provisions shall be added for the purpose of the more effective avoidance of stoppages of work.

(2) When a question in dispute has been dealt with in accordance with the provisions made in the Joint Rules and a settlement has not been reached, a Conciliation Committee consisting of not less than three or more than five from each side of the Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation shall be appointed, the members being chosen according to the nature of the subject in dispute.

(3) The Chairman of the Conciliation Committee shall be an independent person to be nominated by agreement between the parties, or, alternatively, by the Minister of Labour. He shall be chosen for a definite period as Standing Chairman.

(4) There shall be associated for consultation with the Standing Chairman two independent members (one to be appointed by each side) who shall also be Standing Members and appointed for a specified period.

(5) There shall be Joint Secretaries who shall be the Secretaries of the Employers' and Operatives' main organisations.

(6) The Joint Secretaries shall inform the Standing Chairman as soon as the matter has passed through the normal procedure without a settlement being reached, and he will thereupon make arrangements for the convening of the Conciliation Committee.

(7) The Conciliation Committee shall first endeavour to settle the matter by agreement, but failing settlement, the Standing Chairman, after consultation with the independent members, shall make a recommendation. If invited to do so by both sides the Chairman shall have authority to make an Award.

(8) From the time at which he begins to sit with the Committee the Chairman shall have the right to have such technical, statistical or other assistance as he may consider to be necessary.

(9) These Rules shall remain in operation for a period of three years from the date of signature, and thereafter shall be terminable on six months' notice being given on either side.

B.—Prices Committee.

It is agreed that a Committee shall be formed consisting of four representatives from each side with full power to settle what prices have to be paid for new cloths and to deal with questions where interpretations of List Prices and Wage Rates are in dispute, the members of the Committee being chosen according to the nature of the subject in dispute.

If agreement is not reached, the ordinary procedure under the Joint Rules shall apply.

C.—Treatment of Minor Differences.

It is agreed that in connection with differences of a minor character, it is desirable that definite arrangements of a similar character shall be made to cause them to be dealt with more expeditiously.

II.—THE HONOURING OF AGREEMENTS.

It is agreed that:—

(1) It is essential, if agreements are to be honoured, that they shall embody conditions which are suited to the circumstances of the industry and therefore will not cause either employers or operatives to have any adequate reason for departing from them. Continued failure to reach agreements on adjustments required by either side may produce a tendency to depart from agreements, and, in proposing additions to the Joint Rules, the parties have the intention of removing this obstacle to the effective operation of collective agreements.

(2) Industry requires for its proper regulation, and for the preservation of equitable arrangements as between employers and employers and as between employers and operatives, the effective operation of collective agreements throughout the whole industry.

(3) It is necessary to consider means by which the conditions agreed upon by the responsible organisations can be made generally operative, and that this subject shall be further explored in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour on the termination of this dispute.

(4) Nothing but harm can result from the unfair competition within the industry which arises from the operation of working conditions different from those settled by agreements, provided always that those agreements are maintained in relationship to the general circumstances in which the industry has to be carried on.

III.—WAGES.

(a) Reduction of Wages.

It is agreed that there shall be a reduction of 15½ per cent. on the Standard Piece Price List rates of wages, which in the case of operatives who are at present paid 82½ per cent. on Standard List will reduce the aggregate percentage additions on such List from 82½ per cent. to 67 per cent. and mean a reduction of 8.493 per cent. on their current wages, and a similar reduction of 15½ per cent. from other Lists which vary from 82½ per cent. and an equivalent reduction in the wages of all operatives who are not paid by the Piece Price Lists.

(b) More-Looms-to-a-Weaver System.

It is agreed that:—

(1) The firms working on the More-Looms-to-a-Weaver System shall not make any reduction on the prices they are at present paying or were paying before the general stoppage of work which commenced on August 27th, 1932.

(2) When a County Agreement is reached, the strike is to be called off at all mills where these Agreements are observed.

(3) The matters in dispute on the question of prices and conditions for the More-Looms-to-a-Weaver System shall be referred for consideration by the parties affected under the procedure provided by the Joint Rules as amended.

(4) No further extensions to the More-Looms-to-a-Weaver System shall be attempted until this procedure has been completed, and that every endeavour shall be made to complete this procedure within a period of two months from the date of the signing of this Agreement.

IV.—REPLACEMENT OF OPERATIVES.

It is agreed that the proposals embodied in the following Memorandum shall be accepted:—

The displacement of operatives is a consequence of a long continued condition of conflict of an unprecedented character, which bears no relationship to the circumstances arising in ordinary disputes in this industry in the past. Collective arrangements have been virtually in a state of suspense for some time past, and owing to the depression in the industry both sides have been faced with problems arising from a growing disintegration of their organisations.

The main object of the present negotiations has been to restore collective arrangements and to eliminate in future the factors which have produced this disintegration and have strained the loyalty of individuals to their organisations.

The Agreements which were abrogated are now to be restored and steps are to be taken with the object of ensuring that the decisions of the responsible organisations shall be made operative throughout the industry. Agreement has also been reached on amendments of the Joint Rules which should effectually prevent a recurrence of circumstances similar to those in which the present problem of displacement has arisen.

This problem can be solved only if approached by both sides in a spirit of goodwill and with a mutual regard to the difficulties with which each responsible organisation is faced. By that means

difficulties which now appear to be formidable may speedily be removed. Though the circumstances are diverse, I believe that the application of the following proposals would effectively surmount the difficulties:—

(1) That the central body of the employers should strongly recommend their local Associations in a spirit of goodwill to persuade all their members as well as the firms immediately concerned to offer employment as speedily as possible to operatives who have been displaced;

(2) That immediate arrangements should be made to have the matter taken up jointly by the local Associations concerned; and

(3) That if any difficulties still exist at the end of two months the situation should again be reviewed jointly by the central organisations.

A continuance of the goodwill which has been shown in the negotiation of the settlements already reached should quickly reduce the problem to small dimensions.

Note by Mr. Leggett:—

The above proposals have been discussed by the parties separately and in joint committee, and I am assured that a generous interpretation of this Memorandum will be given by both sides in order that this problem shall in a short period be removed from the field of controversy.

V.—STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

It is agreed that a Standing Joint Committee shall be appointed to meet at regular intervals to examine economic and legislative matters, both at home and abroad, which affect the industry.

VI.—RESTORATION OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

It is agreed that all the agreements governing hours and wages and methods of collective bargaining as they existed prior to their abrogation on June 11th, 1932, shall be restored.

VII.—It is agreed that the following matters shall be the subject of consideration and negotiation by the parties:—

- (1) Re-organisation.
- (2) Examination and Revision of the Uniform List.

FINALLY, it is agreed that the provisions of this Agreement shall come into force as from Tuesday, 27th September, 1932.

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

Second Quarter of 1932.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1932,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 50,090,452 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 46,147,998 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £31,916,768, equivalent to 13s. 9.99d. per ton, of which 9s. 1.55d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £31,550,607, equivalent to 13s. 8.08d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £366,161, or 1.91d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 781,704, and the number of man-shifts worked was 45,993,696. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.78 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.92d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.43d. to 4.20d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.41d. and 1s. 1.73d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.65d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (−) balance per ton.†	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.‡
1930.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
30th June	95	55,850,573	−0 1.94	886,229	21.32	9 3.26
30th Sept.	96	54,249,688	−0 2.40	853,477	21.34	9 3.85
31st Dec.	96	57,061,222	+0 6.20	849,344	21.84	9 3.79
1931.						
31st Mar.	96	56,723,277	+0 9.04	838,696	21.78	9 2.45
30th June	96	51,595,921	−0 1.34	818,718	21.44	9 2.18
30th Sept.	96	49,189,334	−0 2.05	787,749	21.35	9 2.43
31st Dec.	96	55,190,862	+0 7.06	799,374	21.86	9 2.22
1932.						
31st Mar.	96	53,916,267	+0 6.46	800,921	21.98	9 2.13
30th June	97	50,090,452	−0 1.91	781,704	21.78	9 1.92

* Cmd. 4170. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1932.

‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

SEASONAL WORKERS. UNEMPLOYMENT DURING NORMAL WORKING SEASON.

CLAUSE 2 of the Anomalies Regulations, 1931, made under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931, which came into force on 3rd October, 1931, provides, *inter alia*, that a person whose normal employment is employment for a part or parts of the year only, in an occupation or occupations of a seasonal nature, shall not be entitled to receive unemployment benefit during the "off-season" unless, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Acts, he also proves:—

(a) that within each of the two years immediately preceding the date of his application for benefit he has been employed in insurable employment during the off-season to a substantial extent; and

(b) that having regard to all the circumstances of his case, and particularly to his industrial experience and to the industrial circumstances of the district in which he was residing, he can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district during a substantial period of the off-season.

During the period October, 1931, to June, 1932, about 27,000 claims for unemployment benefit were disallowed under these provisions. It was considered desirable to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent to which the persons in question had received unemployment benefit during the period of normal seasonal employment which may be termed the "on-season."

For this purpose a 10 per cent. sample has been taken of all the cases disallowed benefit between October, 1931, and June, 1932, in respect of the "off-season," and an analysis has been made of their benefit experience during the "on-season" of 1931. The principal results of the analysis were as follows:—

A large number of seasonal occupations were included in the sample. The most numerous classes were:—hotel and boarding-house workers; attendants (pier, beach, chair, etc.); fish workers; seamen (e.g., on pleasure-boats); ice-cream vendors; sugar beet workers; shop assistants at holiday resorts, etc.; and jam and preserve workers.

The average duration of the 1931 season for the sample as a whole was just over five months for men and just under five months for women. About 38 per cent. of the men in the sample had a season lasting for six months or more, and about 44 per cent. had a season lasting from four to six months. Among women, about 21 per cent. had a season of six months or more, and about 63 per cent. had a season lasting four to six months.

Among the men in the sample, 63.4 per cent. received benefit at some time or other during the 1931 season. Among women, 60.5 per cent. received benefit at some time or other during the 1931 season. The average number of days of benefit received during the on-season by the men who actually received some benefit was 43, or 31.2 per cent. of the average season. In this respect there were variations between different occupations. Among the women who actually received benefit the average amount received was 39 days, or 29.1 per cent. of the season; but there was less variation among women than among men between the various occupations, in the amount of benefit drawn. In the case of both men and women, over 50 per cent. of those who drew some benefit received it for not more than a quarter of the on-season; and about 20 per cent. received it for more than one-half of the season.

The analysis showed that the total amount of contributions paid during the on-season by persons disallowed benefit during the succeeding off-season, together with the contributions paid in respect of them by their employers and by the State, was considerably less than the amount of benefit drawn by such of them as were unemployed during the on-season.

TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

I.—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER 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. Kenneth George Holland, barrister-at-law, to exercise and perform in the County Borough of Rotherham the powers and duties hitherto devolving upon the County Borough Council and the Public Assistance Committee under the Order. Mr. Holland has been appointed to exercise and perform these powers and duties on the ground that the Council and the Public Assistance Committee were not efficiently carrying out their duties under the Order in Council.

II.—UMPIRE'S DECISION REGARDING FULFILMENT OF THE "NORMALLY" CONDITION.

Attention is drawn to a decision of the Deputy Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, summarising the general principles on which the conditions for transitional payments contained in the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, have been construed by the Umpire. The text of the Decision is printed in full on pages 393-396.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1931.

The following particulars relating to industrial co-operative societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 1,371 industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain in 1931, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was 6,610,000. Their net sales during the year amounted to £314,429,000*, and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £31,272,000. The total share, loan, and reserve capital was £220,658,000.†

As compared with 1930, membership increased by 206,000, or about 3 per cent., while capital increased by £13,668,000, or about 6½ per cent., the rate of increase in each case being smaller than in 1930 by about 1 per cent. The bulk (6,521,000) of the membership is in the retail general distributive societies, which since 1925 have increased their membership by 1,696,000. The continuous expansion of these societies is generally attributed to intensive propaganda, and to the extension of credit facilities, particularly by means of such schemes as the "mutuality" system. As mentioned in previous articles,‡ the rate of expansion shown by societies in and around London during the past six years is considerably larger than in other parts of Great Britain.

Sales by all industrial societies in 1931 showed an aggregate decrease of £13,365,000, or about 4 per cent., as compared with 1930. The sales of the English wholesale society decreased by £3,246,000, and those of the Scottish wholesale society by £1,126,000; but as the return of the latter society in 1931 covered a period of 53 weeks as compared with 52 weeks in 1930, the decrease was probably larger by about another £300,000. Taking this into account, the sales of the English society fell by nearly 4 per cent., and those of the Scottish society by 8 per cent., as compared with 1930. The decline in general price levels is stated by both wholesale societies to be the chief contributory cause of the decreases recorded, and in many instances the quantities or weights of commodities sold showed considerable increases. The sales of the joint tea, etc., department (excluding goods invoiced to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale) decreased by £134,000, or 10 per cent., and this is ascribed chiefly to a fall in the national consumption of tea. The sales of retail distributive societies in 1931 showed a decrease of £8,871,000, as compared with 1930.

The sales of consumers' productive societies showed a net increase of £205,000; but the return for 1931 of the United Co-operative Baking Society, Ltd. (the largest society in the group), covered a period of 52 weeks, as against 36 weeks in 1930, and this more than accounted for the increase. The sales of the workers' societies decreased by £193,000, or about 5 per cent., most societies in this group showing smaller sales.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies in 1931 was 256,000, or 3,000 more than in 1930. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was £33,669,000,§ or £945,000|| more than in 1930. These figures, and those given below under the heading of "Production," are exclusive of native labour employed by the joint department of the wholesale societies, and of particulars relating to the department's tea plantations in India and Ceylon.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

(a) Production.

In 1931 there were 1,058 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production. The number of persons employed in production by these societies was 94,000; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £12,189,000; and the value of productions (including materials), £74,649,000. The corresponding figures for 1930 were 1,074 societies; 94,000 employees; £12,178,000|| salaries and wages; and £82,024,000|| value of productions. The decrease in the number of societies was due in part to amalgamations.

Of the total value of productions (including materials) in 1931, viz., £74,649,000, nearly one-half (48 per cent.) was ascribed to the productive departments of retail distributive societies, and a slightly smaller proportion (43 per cent.) to wholesale distributive societies. Consumers' productive societies accounted for about 5 per cent., and workers' associations for about 4 per cent.

In the following Table the value of productions (including materials) for each of the four groups of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the year 1914, and for each of the years 1921—1931:—

* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,857,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale; but excluding goods invoiced by the joint tea, etc., society to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale.

† Including capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and productive societies.

‡ See, for example, the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1931, in which statistics for 1925 and 1930, classified by area, were given.

§ In addition, bonus amounting to £198,000 was allotted to employees.

|| The figures for 1930 have been revised—see remarks following the Table of "net values" of retail societies.

Year.*	Value of Productions (including materials).				
	Associations of Consumers.		Productive Societies.	Associations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.			
1914 ...	£ 15,705,339	£ 12,790,390	£ 2,326,994	£ 1,778,664	£ 32,601,387
1921 ...	38,123,374	37,925,115	3,218,201	3,435,150	82,701,840
1922 ...	29,980,520	27,619,886	2,537,214	2,671,345	62,808,965
1923 ...	27,982,498	28,264,425	2,449,756	2,844,026	61,540,705
1924 ...	29,661,169	32,242,225	2,787,817	2,979,988	67,671,199
1925 ...	32,626,933	35,134,054	3,134,110	3,005,333	73,900,430
1926 ...	32,950,547	34,012,576	3,052,505	2,880,367	72,896,095
1927 ...	37,907,153	35,930,416	3,470,155	3,420,617	80,728,341
1928 ...	38,645,066	35,927,177	3,615,583	3,516,606	81,704,437
1929 ...	39,072,790	+38,484,175	3,832,709	3,515,900	+84,905,574
1930 ...	39,155,965	+36,138,456	3,382,992	3,346,626	+82,024,039
1931 ...	35,865,901	+32,003,746	3,603,769	3,175,226	+74,648,642

The productive work undertaken in 1931 is analysed by industry in the following Table:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			
	No. of Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	2,651	£ 271,000	£ 1,857,000	£ 1,326,000
Food and tobacco ...	26,820	4,032,000	48,867,000	36,081,000
Clothing ...	21,422	2,331,000	6,081,000	3,035,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	1,958	283,000	2,843,000	1,461,000
Textiles ...	3,593	339,000	1,379,000	867,000
Mining and quarrying ...	725	83,000	172,000	11,000
Building and woodworking ...	10,695	1,743,000	4,078,000	2,015,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	3,532	518,000	1,410,000	618,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	2,373	369,000	1,240,000	724,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport§ ...	11,682	1,247,000	3,547,000	1,892,000
Totals, 1931 ...	85,452	11,216,000	71,474,000	48,030,000
„ 1930† ...	85,410	11,176,000	78,677,000	56,180,000

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Workers.			
	No. of Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...
Food and tobacco ...	...	...	...	...
Clothing ...	6,203	655,000	2,213,000	1,246,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	...	...	...	...
Textiles ...	399	48,000	262,000	168,000
Mining and quarrying ...	194	17,000	26,000	5,000
Building and woodworking ...	189	22,000	50,000	22,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	1,166	186,000	494,000	201,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	401	46,000	93,000	37,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport... ...	177	19,000	37,000	14,000
Totals, 1931 ...	8,729	973,000	3,175,000	1,693,000
„ 1930 ...	8,907	1,002,000	3,347,000	1,842,000

From the above Tables it will be seen that of the gross total of £74,649,000|| shown as the value of productions of all co-operative societies in 1931, the cost of materials used was £49,723,000. The net value created by co-operative production was therefore about £24,926,000, of which the retail societies were responsible for about £11,629,000, the wholesale societies for £10,024,000, the consumers' productive societies for £1,791,000, and the workers' societies for £1,482,000. In these figures the value for retail societies is still probably overstated owing to the inclusion by some societies of values at retail prices.

The productions of the retail and of the wholesale societies differ in character, and the latter cover a wider field of operations than the former. In the retail societies the dominating productive operations are baking and slaughtering, the former in 1931 accounting for nearly one-half and the latter for more than one-seventh of the aggregate net value created.

The following Table shows the aggregate net value of productions of various classes undertaken by retail societies, and the net increases

* In 1914 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

† These figures include produce (£1,308,000 in 1931 and about £80,000 more in 1930 and 1929) of the English Wholesale Society's bacon factories, for which no comparable figures have been furnished for previous years.

‡ The figures for 1930 have been revised. See remarks following the Table of net values of retail societies, and preceding that of wholesale societies, as to the change in the return of the English Wholesale Society.

§ Laundering accounts for a substantial part of these figures.

|| Exclusive of productions of the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the joint department of the wholesale societies, as figures for cost of materials are not available. The gross value of the productions of these plantations for 1931 was returned at £345,000.

or decreases as compared with 1930:—

	Net Values, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1930.
	£	£
Farming and dairying...	455,000	+ 47,000
Food and tobacco ...	7,937,000	+ 54,000
Clothing... ..	1,531,000	+ 68,000
Building and woodworking ...	1,157,000	+ 63,000
Metal and engineering...	149,000	- 4,000
Miscellaneous (including laundering)	400,000	+ 13,000
Total	£11,629,000	+ £105,000

Owing to duplication of figures in the return furnished by a large society following an amalgamation, it has been necessary to adjust the figures for 1930 since their publication in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1931.

For some years past the comparison of net values in the wholesale societies has been affected by changes in the financial years of the societies. In 1931 the accounting period of the Scottish wholesale society covered 53 weeks as against 52 in 1930, but in the case of the English wholesale society and the joint tea, etc., department, the accounting periods in 1930 and 1931 were the same, viz., 52 weeks. The figures for 1931, however, have been considerably altered by a change introduced into the return of the English wholesale society. The change in the return for 1931 results in the disclosure of a larger surplus on trading than would have been shown by the method adopted in previous returns, and may affect the net value of productions by reducing the cost of materials. In the circumstances, it is not proposed to make any comparisons between the net values created in 1931 and in previous years.

The following Table shows the net values created in 1931 as returned by the three wholesale societies:—

	Net Values, 1931.
	£
Farming and dairying	75,000
Food and tobacco	3,898,000
Clothing	1,514,000
Textiles	512,000
Soap, candles and starch	1,382,000
Mining and quarrying	162,000
Building and woodworking	822,000
Papermaking, printing, etc.	630,000
Metal and engineering	351,000
Miscellaneous	678,000
Total	£10,024,000

The consumers' productive societies returned an aggregate increase in net values of £5,000. This comparison is, however, affected by several important factors. The United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited, furnished a return for 1931 covering 52 weeks, as compared with 36 weeks in 1930, with a resultant increase in net values of £142,000. For some societies engaged in brewing excise duty has been brought into account, and reduced their figures for net values by £180,000; and one milling society was taken over by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, during 1930. Laundry societies returned an increase of £47,000 in net values, and societies engaged in printing, publishing, etc., a decrease of £18,000.

The net value of productions in the workers' societies showed a decrease of £23,000. Decreases were shown in nearly all industrial departments, the chief exception being tailoring, where there was an increase of £17,000.

When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for £207,000,000 may be estimated approximately at £160,000,000. Of this value at most £25,000,000, or about one-sixth, represents the net value created within the movement.

The profits of the wholesale societies arising from productive operations show a remarkable increase as compared with the past two years. The English wholesale society recorded an aggregate profit on production of £1,205,000, as compared with £682,000 in 1930. The greater part of the surplus on production shown by this society is earned on the soap works and flour mills. The Scottish wholesale society showed a profit on production in 1931 of £242,000, as compared with £164,000 in 1930.

The 142 consumers' and workers' productive societies in 1931 returned an aggregate profit of £588,000, or £52,000 more than in 1930; but this increase was due to the longer period of operations covered by the return for 1931 of the United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited. For retail distributive societies no figure for profit on production is available.

Farming.—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments. The number of retail societies undertaking farming operations further declined in 1931, and only 112 societies furnished returns, as compared with 118 in 1930. They returned a total acreage under farms of about 39,000 (a decrease of 2,000 acres), and as capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks,

etc., £1,721,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled about £597,000, or £57,000 less than in 1930; and a net loss of £59,000 was incurred, as against a net loss of £73,000 in the preceding year. Only one society in four showed a surplus on the year's farming, and the surpluses aggregated less than £8,000.

The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered nearly 18,000 acres, a slightly larger area than in 1930. Capital invested in the farms by these societies totalled £663,000, or about the same amount as in 1930; but the sales or transfer values of farm produce fell by £48,000, to £229,000. Both of the societies returned a loss on their farming operations, the losses aggregating nearly £20,000, as compared with losses of £22,000 in 1930.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—There were 74 societies classified as associations of workers at the end of 1931. Membership totalled 31,405; sales £3,444,000; share and loan capital and reserves, £2,147,000. They employed 8,975 persons, whose wages amounted to £1,014,000; and they returned an aggregate net surplus on the year's working of £211,000, of which £36,000 was distributed by way of bonus to employees. Fifty-seven of these associations, with sales amounting to £2,712,000, furnished returns indicating that their employees shared both in the provision of capital and in management. These 57 societies had a total membership of 16,365; of whom 35 per cent. were employees, 43 per cent. other persons, and 22 per cent. other societies. Out of a total capital of £995,000, 29 per cent. was held by the employees, 31 per cent. by other persons, and 40 per cent. by other societies. Of the 492 committeemen of these associations 57 per cent. were employees, 35 per cent. other persons, and 8 per cent. representatives of other societies. Returns furnished by 10 other societies, with a total membership of 15,000, and sales of £724,000, showed that their employees shared in the provision of capital but not in management. The employees holding shares numbered 271, and they held about £19,000 out of an aggregate capital of £582,000. All the above figures closely approximate to the relative figures for 1930.

(b) Distribution.

In 1931 there were 1,226 retail and three wholesale co-operative societies engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (the joint tea, etc., department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which is registered as a separate society). The retail societies in 1931 had a membership of 6,559,000, and share, loan, and reserve capital of £149,715,000; they recorded an aggregate surplus on the year's working (before deducting £5,057,000 for share interest) of £26,432,000. The corresponding figures for 1930 were: membership, 6,353,000; capital, £142,246,000; surplus, £26,715,000. The three wholesale societies in 1931 had a membership of 1,915 (including 585 employees in the case of the Scottish society); share, loan, and reserve capital of £65,531,000,* and a surplus (before deducting £539,000 for share interest) of £4,252,000, of which a considerable proportion was attributable to the change made in the return of the English society referred to above. The corresponding figures for 1930 were: membership, 1,934; capital, £59,345,000; surplus, £2,363,000. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies and those engaged in distributive transport and in sundry service departments) was 162,000; and their total salaries and wages bill amounted to £21,481,000. These figures compare with 159,000 and £20,546,000, respectively, in 1930.

In the following Table the sales for the year 1914 and for each of the years 1921–1931 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:—

Year.†	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
		£	£	£
1914	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1921	1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
1922	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
1923	1,377	164,122,588	66,205,566	17,261,828
1924	1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194
1925	1,344	182,643,583	75,585,764	17,714,967
1926	1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948
1927	1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055
1928	1,293	207,652,086	87,294,025	15,714,510
1929	1,272	215,739,361	89,288,125	18,352,766
1930	1,248	216,327,406	85,313,018	17,694,410
1931	1,226	207,456,686	82,066,739	16,568,845

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £5,593,171 out of a total of £6,797,969 sold by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1931.

Dividends on Sales.—For 1931 the retail societies distributed dividends aggregating £19,600,000, or an average of 1s. 10½d. in the £ on sales, the same as in 1930. Dividends of 4d. and 6d. in the £ were distributed by the English and Scottish wholesale societies respectively for 1931, and aggregated £1,642,000, the dividend of the English society representing an increase of 1d. in the £ on that for 1930.

* This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc., undertaking, amounting, with accrued interest, to £4,054,000.

† The figures for 1914 include, while those for subsequent years exclude, societies registered in Ireland.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 392 statistical Tables are given showing the number and membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1931*. Unions with members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but having their head offices in the Irish Free State or overseas, are wholly excluded from the statistics.

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

Number of Unions in 1931 in comparison with 1930.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1931 was 1,081, as compared with 1,098 at the end of 1930. The number of Unions dissolved in 1931, so far as reported, was 15, with an aggregate membership of 6,000 at the end of 1930; 7 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 5,000 at the end of 1930, amalgamated with other Unions; while 5 new Unions, with a total membership of 2,000, were reported as having been formed during the year. Of the total of 1,081 Unions at the end of 1931, nineteen had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1931 in comparison with 1930.

The total membership at the end of 1931 was approximately 4,611,000, as compared with 4,824,000 at the end of 1930, a decrease of 213,000, or 4·4 per cent. The number of males was 3,848,000, a decrease of 186,000, or 4·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 763,000, a decrease of 27,000, or 3·4 per cent.

The total of 4,611,000 includes about 30,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and about 24,000 in overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 31,000 in Irish Free State branches and with 27,000 in overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons who are members of more than one Society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but the amount of such duplication is believed to be negligible. The net membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 4,557,000 at the end of 1931, compared with about 4,766,000 at the end of 1930. Of the total for 1931, about 73,000 was the membership of Unions or branches of Unions in Northern Ireland.

Distribution of Membership in 1931.

The industrial, etc., distribution of Trade Unions and of their membership (male, female and total) at the end of 1931 is given in detail in Tables on page 392. In these Tables the total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected.

The group with the largest membership, viz., 720,000, is that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour"; of this membership nearly 680,000 is accounted for by two Unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. The figures for the industrial groups are necessarily exclusive of the memberships of these two Unions, apart from which the mining and quarrying, the metal and the textile groups each accounted for between 500,000 and 600,000 members. In the railway service group there were over 400,000 trade union members.

Of the total female membership, nearly three-fifths was in the textile and the teaching groups.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1930–1931.

Table I on page 392 shows that, of the 32 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there were decreases in the total membership in 28 groups and increases in 4 groups. The railway service group decreased by 43,000 (nearly 10 per cent.), and the mining and quarrying group by 41,000 (nearly 7 per cent.), while there was a decrease of 10,000 (nearly 16 per cent.), in the iron, steel, tinplate, etc. manufacture group, and of 10,000 (nearly 15 per cent.) in the wool, worsted and shoddy group. The increases in membership were only appreciable in the commerce, distribution and finance groups.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 392 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1929, 1930 and 1931. Trade Union membership reached its maximum

* The figures given for 1931 in this article are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

in 1920, and in comparison with that year the total had dropped by 3,728,000, or nearly 45 per cent., at the end of 1931. The 1931 total was, however, more than 11 per cent. greater than that at the end of 1913. As between 1920 and 1931 each of the main industry groups shows a substantial decrease, with the exception of the teaching group, the membership of which increased by about 14 per cent.

The total female membership in 1931 was 43 per cent. less than in 1920, although in the large teaching group there was a substantial increase during this period. As compared with 1913, there was an increase of 76 per cent., in spite of the fact that the largest female membership group, viz., cotton, showed a small decrease.

Totals for 1892–1931.

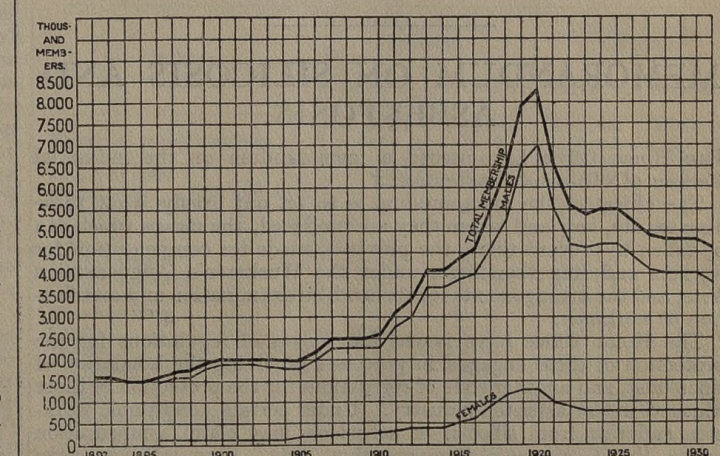
The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1931, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. The figures of membership include the branches of these Unions in the Irish Free State and overseas.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,233	Not available	Not available	1,576	...
1893 ...	1,275			1,559	- 1·1
1894 ...	1,314			1,530	- 1·9
1895 ...	1,340			1,504	- 1·7
1896 ...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+ 7·0
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 7·6
1898 ...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+ 1·2
1899 ...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+ 9·1
1900 ...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+ 5·8
1901 ...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+ 0·1
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	- 0·6
1903 ...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	- 1·0
1904 ...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	- 1·3
1905 ...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+ 1·6
1906 ...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+ 10·7
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 13·7
1908 ...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	- 1·1
1909 ...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	- 0·3
1910 ...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+ 3·5
1911 ...	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+ 22·4
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 8·8
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21·0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0·3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5·2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6·5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18·4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 18·8
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+ 21·3
1920 ...	1,368	6,998	1,341	8,339	+ 5·2
1921 ...	1,258	5,620	1,004	6,624	- 20·6
1922 ...	1,213	4,745	871	5,616	- 15·2
1923 ...	1,173	4,601	820	5,421	- 3·5
1924 ...	1,173	4,723	812	5,535	+ 2·1
1925 ...	1,156	4,663	834	5,497	- 0·7
1926 ...	1,143	4,398	811	5,209	- 5·2
1927 ...	1,137	4,115	793	4,908	- 5·8
1928 ...	1,124	4,000	792	4,792	- 2·4
1929 ...	1,114	4,043	798	4,841	+ 1·0
1930 ...	1,098	4,034	790	4,824	- 0·4
1931 ...	1,081	3,848	763	4,611	- 4·4

Since 1920 there has been an almost continuous decline not only in the total membership of Trade Unions but in the numbers of such Unions. A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions, however, has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of over 20 per cent. in the number of Unions, which is largely attributable to amalgamations.

Over the longer period covered by the above Table, the figures show that membership rose relatively slowly between 1892 and 1910, increasing by less than a million in these eighteen years. Between 1910 and 1920 the increase was about 5½ millions. Membership fell by about 2½ millions during 1921 and 1922, and in the last nine years it has decreased by another million. These movements in membership are illustrated graphically in the diagram below.

Membership of Trade Unions, 1892–1931.



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1931* the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 3,142,000.

* See * note at foot of column 1.

Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913	125	4,370,000	1923	92	5,585,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1924	90	4,441,000*
1915	148	4,943,000	1925	82	4,193,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1926	82	3,901,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1927	79	3,438,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1928	75	3,327,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1929	76	3,260,000
1920	116	10,747,000	1930	75	3,324,000
1921	105	8,622,000	1931	74	3,142,000
1922	95	6,236,000			

From the above Table it will be seen that there was an almost continuous fall in the number of Federations from the end of 1917 up to the end of 1928; this reduction was largely the result of amalgamations. The gross membership of Federations more than doubled between 1913 and 1920, but from 1920 up to the end of 1929 there was a continuous fall.

At the end of 1931 the largest Federations were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of 530,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which included 94 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of over 480,000. Other large Federations include the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation; the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of trade union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union is affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1931 and 1930: (a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	35	35	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying	571	612	529	567	93	93
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	563	601	156	185	28	31
Textile	525	559	474	509	90	91
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	159	159	20	18	12	11
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	59	64	42	46	72	73
Paper, Printing, etc.	184	187	176	178	96	95
Building	300	306	204	215	68	70
Railway Service	406	448	59	60	15	13
Other Transport and General Labour	811	851	134	135	17	16
Commerce, Finance, etc.	257	249	77	74	30	30
National and Local Government	372	378	117	121	31	32
Teaching	226	227	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	143	148	39	46	27	31
Totals	4,611	4,824	2,027	2,154	44	45

The proportion of federated membership thus showed no significant change, either as a whole or in any of the various groups under which the figures are classified.

MEMORANDUM ON SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS.

THE Home Office have issued a memorandum on the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis.†

The object of the memorandum is to set out briefly what these diseases are, how and where they are produced, the means which can be taken to prevent them, the provision made for compensation for workers suffering therefrom, under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the arrangements for the medical examination and certification of workmen.

The Home Office have issued four codes of regulations for the protection of those engaged in processes involving the inhalation of silica dust, and another code of regulations for the protection of those engaged in the asbestos industry. Under certain conditions, workmen suffering from silicosis or asbestosis may claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Five schemes have been made in accordance with which such compensation may be payable, and particulars of these are given in the memorandum.

* The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in all industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post-free).

POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER OF 1932.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1932, was 1,180,616. This compares with 1,183,077 at the end of March, 1932, and with 966,930 in June, 1931. The increase recorded in the three previous quarters continued during the first two weeks of April; thereafter there was a decline for three weeks. The numbers rose again in May (except in the week following the Whitsuntide holiday), but fell steadily in June.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in June, 1932, with comparative totals for March, 1932, and for June, 1931. The figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.†	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1.(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	66,456	17
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	163,990	41
2.(a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange ...	28,445	7
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	49,058	12
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants ...	151,100	38
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
June, 1932 ...	459,049	115
March, 1932 ...	456,374	114
June, 1931 ...	284,561	71
5. All other persons:—		
June, 1932 ...	538,161	134
March, 1932 ...	531,292	133
June, 1931 ...	495,322	124
6. Totals (all persons):—		
June, 1932 ...	997,210	249
March, 1932 ...	987,666	247
June, 1931 ...	779,883	195

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the second quarter of 1932. The total figures for the corresponding dates in the first quarter of 1932, and the second quarter of 1931, are also given:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1.(a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	20,509	21,761	21,500
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	42,115	44,678	42,530
2.(a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	5,311	5,404	5,683
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	5,328	5,395	5,365
3.(a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	2,701	2,542	2,423
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	4,200	3,912	3,516
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
Second quarter, 1932 ...	80,164	83,690	81,017
First quarter, 1932 ...	78,705	78,243	80,378
Second quarter, 1931 ...	49,652	50,069	49,561
5. All other persons:—			
Second quarter, 1932 ...	135,867	137,175	136,716
First quarter, 1932 ...	128,726	131,351	134,279
Second quarter, 1931 ...	122,537	121,852	120,856
6. Totals (all persons):—			
Second quarter, 1932 ...	216,031	220,865	217,733
First quarter, 1932 ...	207,431	209,594	214,667
Second quarter, 1931 ...	172,189	171,921	170,417

* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in June, 1932. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 15,454 and 13,573, respectively, at the end of June, 1932. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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

MEASURES FOR THE EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

By an Order for the Revival of Trade and Industry signed by the Federal President on 4th September, 1932, legislative effect was given to a new programme, devised by the Federal Government, for economic reconstruction and the stimulation of the labour market in Germany. This programme is stated to be based on the assumption that the lowest level of the present depression has now been reached, and that a material improvement in the situation may reasonably be expected to result from a large-scale plan for the stimulation of employment, including not only the promotion of productive relief-work schemes, but also the provision of facilities for the expansion of private industry and the reabsorption of the unemployed.

Under the Order, these facilities take two forms. Firstly, by a system of "tax certificates," special funds amounting, it is estimated, to about 1,500 million reichsmarks are to be made available for the assistance of trade and industry. The certificates are to be issued to employers in respect of fixed proportions of payments falling due and made by them during the period from 1st October, 1932, to 30th September, 1933, of certain taxes regarded as particularly burdensome on trade and industry. The second measure is designed to relieve the labour market by the grant of direct subsidies, also in the form of tax certificates, to employers who increase their staffs. The arrangements, which do not apply to domestic service and home industry, provide for the grant to the employer of a subsidy at the rate of 100 reichsmarks a calendar quarter in respect of each worker employed by him on an average for the calendar quarter in excess of the average number of workers employed in the undertaking during the months of June, July and August, 1932. The total value of the tax certificates to be issued in this connection will not, it is contemplated, exceed 700 million reichsmarks, and this sum is expected to suffice for the employment throughout the year of an average of 1½ million additional workers.*

The tax certificates may be used by the employers either for the payment of Federal taxes, other than income and corporation taxes, during the financial years 1934 to 1938 (in which case, the certificates carry premiums on the nominal amount at the rate of four per cent. per annum for five years), or as credit instruments for advances from the banks. They may be quoted on the Stock Exchange.

For the application of the foregoing measures, the Federal Government is empowered to issue such orders and regulations as may be necessary. At the same time, the Federal Government is further authorised, having regard to the prevailing emergency and with a view to the relief of the national finances and of trade and industry, to amend existing social and labour legislation with the object of effecting simplifications and economies. The principal branches of legislation specifically mentioned in this connection are those relating to social insurance, the labour courts, labour contracts, collective agreements, the conciliation system, labour protection, unemployment insurance and poor relief and the employment exchange system.

Acting under the above powers, the Federal Government, by an Order of 5th September, 1932, respecting the Increase and Maintenance of Employment, instituted measures supplementing those contained in the Presidential Order of 4th September. The aims of the Order of 5th September are: (i) to secure the reduction of working hours, in principle, to 40 a week, as a means of relieving the labour market by the reabsorption of unemployed workers; and (ii) to assist the continued working or the reopening of undertakings which are in difficulties. With this object, provision is made for the reduction of wage and salary rates under the following arrangements.

In the case of undertakings or branches of undertakings in which the numbers of manual or non-manual workers, as the case may be, are increased beyond the numbers employed at 15th August, 1932, or the average number employed in the months of June, July and August, 1932 (whichever method of reckoning is more favourable to the employer),† the employer is authorised to reduce the agreed wage or salary rates for the workers concerned (but not that part of the wage, if any, which is above the agreed rate) for all weekly hours of work from the thirty-first to the fortieth hour, inclusive. The full normal rates remain payable for any hours worked in excess of forty. The wage reduction is to be effected according to a graduated scale varying from 10 per cent. when the number of workers is increased by at least 5 per cent., up to 50 per cent. when the increase amounts to at least 25 per cent. The reductions may be automatically applied by the employers, who must, however, post up suitable notices in the undertaking, and furnish the competent official district conciliator with all relevant particulars. If the circumstances of the case appear to indicate that the increase of staff is not effected consistently with the intentions of the Order, but arises, for example, from adjustments of work as between different undertakings or branches of undertakings, the conciliator may refuse sanction for the payment of reduced wages. The decision of the conciliator in such cases is binding.

The arrangements for the reduction of wages, which are to be operative from 15th September, 1932, until 31st March, 1933, do not apply directly to seasonal undertakings; but sanction for their application to such undertakings may be given by the competent district conciliator in suitable cases. As regards agricultural undertakings (with the exception of those engaged in horticulture and forestry, which are subject to the regulations set out above), the scale of permissible reductions ranges from 2 to 10 per cent. according as the increase in staff ranges from at least 5 per cent. to at least 25 per cent. The reductions, which are applicable to all

* An Order of the Federal Ministers of Finance, of Labour, and of Trade, Commerce and Industry, dated 26th September, 1932, contains regulations for the calculation of the increased number of workers under this scheme.

† An Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 14th September, 1932, contains regulations for the calculation of the increased number of workers.

working hours in this case, are to be operative on a monthly basis according to the extent to which the numbers of workers employed on an average for the month exceeds the average number employed during the corresponding month of the preceding year. Payments in kind are not affected; but, if the value of payments in kind exceeds the money wage, the permissible percentage reductions of the money wage are doubled.

The Order of 5th September further provides that, in cases where the observance by the employer of obligations deriving from a collective agreement stands in the way of the continued working or the re-opening of an individual undertaking which, owing to circumstances outside the control of the employer, is threatened with the necessity of closing down or has already been closed down, the conciliator may authorise the employer, upon application by him or any party to the collective agreement to which the undertaking is or would be subject, to reduce the agreed wage or salary rates by an amount not exceeding 20 per cent. The precise amount of the reduction is to be fixed by the conciliator, whose decision is binding, and the local employment exchange must be notified of the authorisation. The regulation does not apply to cases where a number of undertakings covered by the same collective agreement are affected. In these cases, adjustment must be made by way of collective agreement.

In applying to piece earnings the rules governing reductions of wages, an Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 21st September, 1932, provides that the employer may reduce the piece earnings for the thirty-first to the fortieth hours, inclusive, or, in the case of agricultural undertakings or the undertakings in difficulties referred to above, the piece earnings for all hours; but that either 10 per cent. of these piece earnings are to be left out of account in making these reductions, or the percentage reductions specified above are to be reduced by 10 per cent. These rules apply to the whole of the piece earnings for the hours in question, and the reductions are to be based on the average hourly piece earnings.

The official conciliation authorities, who are responsible for the administration of the Orders relating to reductions of wages, are to be assisted by the public authorities and by the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, which is to defray the costs of the work. The Federal Minister of Labour is empowered to issue such administrative and supplementary regulations as may be necessary.

The issue of the Orders relating to reductions of wages summarised above led to a declaration by the German workers' organisations that the measures were to be resolutely opposed, on the grounds that they conflicted with the established principle of the inviolability of collective agreements, and would undermine the whole system of the regulation of working conditions by collective agreement. Withdrawals of labour have taken place in a number of undertakings where the employers, upon the engagement of additional workers, have reduced wages in accordance with the Orders; and, in some cases, these withdrawals, it is reported, were successful in securing the postponement of the reductions. In face of this situation, the employers' representatives are understood to have appealed to the Federal Chancellor to take suitable action; and, in an interview with representatives of the press, the Federal Minister of Labour is reported to have stated that the action of the organised workers is inconsistent with their obligations under collective agreement law in regard to the observance of industrial peace. The Federal Minister of Labour has since issued an Order, dated 3rd October, 1932, which declares that the fulfilment of the labour contract in accordance with the Order of 5th September, 1932, summarised above, is equivalent to the fulfilment of the collective agreement, and that active resistance by one party to the collective agreement against the application of the Order by the other party constitutes a violation of the agreement. This Order has retrospective effect from 15th September, 1932.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to *Narodnoe Khoziaistvo*, for March-April, 1932, a monthly publication of the Central Department of Social and Economic Statistics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, preliminary statistics of earnings of Russian industrial workers in January and February, 1932, were as shown below:—

Industry.	Average daily Earnings.		Average monthly Earnings.	
	January.	February.	January.	February.
Electrical power stations ...	Roubles. 5-34	Roubles. 5-19	Roubles. 130-43	Roubles. 124-56
Coal-mining ...	4-58	4-53	113-85	108-84
Iron and steel ...	5-46	5-32	127-49	118-69
Manufacture of iron and steel goods ...	4-95	4-99	114-88	114-42
Working up of non-ferrous metals ...	5-29	5-35	118-42	117-83
Engineering ...	5-46	5-51	128-29	127-39
Electro-technical ...	6-42	6-48	151-09	148-67
Chemical ...	4-83	4-80	113-24	110-86
Woodworking ...	3-87	3-76	88-94	87-16
Paper ...	4-23	4-26	97-14	95-78
Textile ...	3-19	3-23	76-73	72-97
Cotton ...	3-20	3-24	76-88	75-19
Wool ...	3-33	3-33	81-75	81-42
Flax ...	2-71	2-78	64-32	65-54
Food (excluding sugar) ...	4-04	4-01	93-89	93-04
Clothing ...	3-69	3-62	79-72	77-73
Boot and shoe ...	4-71	4-65	106-96	99-90
Printing ...	5-04	5-07	118-86	117-43
All Industries (excluding peat and sugar) ...	4-47	4-46	105-87	103-01

The above statistics relate to workers in undertakings which furnish industrial census returns, i.e., in general, industrial undertakings equipped with mechanical power which employ 16 or more persons, and undertakings not so equipped which employ 30 or more persons.

SHORT TIME IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

The results of three special inquiries into the extent of short-time working in Denmark, Sweden and the United States of America are summarised below.

DENMARK.

In Denmark, the inquiry was carried out in July, 1932, by the Danish Statistical Department through the medium of the trade unions, and the results were published in *Statistiske Efterretninger*, the journal of the Department, for 24th September, 1932. Of the 314,335 members of the trade unions concerned, 12,766, or about 4 per cent., were working short time. The daily working hours had been reduced in 4,913 cases, the number of working days in the week had been reduced in 7,573 cases, and in the remaining 280 cases both the working hours and the number of working days had been reduced. The total weekly loss of hours under these three systems of short-time working amounted to 60,489, 138,696 and 3,897 respectively. The average number of hours lost per week by the workers affected by short-time working was 16.

SWEDEN.

The inquiry in Sweden was conducted by the Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs during the first part of March, 1932, in a large number of industrial and commercial undertakings, with a view to discovering the extent to which reductions in hours have been rendered necessary by the depression. Land and sea transport undertakings were excluded from the inquiry.

From the results of the inquiry, which were published in *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 5, 1932, the figures shown in the following Table have been taken. The "employment index" figures given in the last column were computed from quarterly returns furnished by employers, the average for the year 1930 (in some cases 1929) being taken as 100.

Industry.	Number of undertakings covered.	Number of workers covered.	Average weekly hours actually worked.	Employment index figure in March, 1932, 1930 (1929) = 100.
Metal smelting, refining, rolling, etc.	42	20,988	43	90.3
Iron and steel manufactures	66	7,576	43	93.8
Engineering...	215	30,443	42	78.7
Shipbuilding	13	5,562	44	60.9
Sawmilling	132	11,454	45	59.9
Wood-pulp	58	11,382	47	83.5
Papermaking	35	10,555	47	94.8
Cotton	39	15,048	46	105.4
Wool	49	8,050	47	95.1
All industries covered by the inquiry, including those not shown separately above	1,894	238,653	45	84.7

The normal hours of work in a full ordinary week are, in general, 48.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics conducts each month an inquiry into the state of employment in industry. The particulars obtained as a result of the inquiry for May, 1932, which related to 25,525 undertakings employing 2,441,089 workpeople, were used as the basis of a computation of the average number of hours worked in a week in the various industries, and Tables classifying the undertakings and workpeople covered by the inquiry according to the average weekly working hours in each undertaking were also produced. In the following Table, which has been taken from the official *Monthly Labour Review* for September, 1932, particulars are given of the actual average number of hours worked in a week of May, 1932, in some of the more important industries:—

Industry.	Number of Undertakings.	Number of Workers.	Average number of hours worked in a week.
Manufacturing industries:			
Cotton	368	122,034	39.9
Sawmilling	329	32,327	37.2
Hosiery and knitting	178	48,773	38.8
Motor car manufacturing	157	206,876	37.4
Foundries and machine shops	646	63,151	31.1
Iron and steel	153	160,013	26.3
Boots and shoes	98	26,021	36.7
Steam railway repair shops	397	42,368	36.5
Brick, tile and terra cotta	302	9,660	33.6
All manufacturing industries*	9,200	1,500,855	37.3
Non-manufacturing industries:			
Anthracite mining	133	84,138	31.0
Bituminous coal mining	706	103,395	24.7
Metalliferous mining	214	21,714	39.9
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	463	17,714	39.0
Production of crude petroleum	145	12,620	52.5
Wholesale trade	1,089	26,887	47.8
Retail trade	3,047	113,153	44.3
Telephone and telegraph	6,305	242,420	40.0
Power and light	1,955	144,249	45.9
Electric railway and motor bus operation and maintenance	364	88,972	49.5
Hotels	825	38,555	51.6
Laundries	457	26,770	43.8
Dyeing and cleaning	204	6,084	46.8
Canning and preserving	418	13,563	43.6
Total of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries	25,525	2,441,089	41.1

* Including some not shown separately in the Table.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Coal-mining.—Under a recent conciliation award for the Ruhr coal-mining industry, the wage agreement in force up to 30th September, 1932, is to be extended without change for a period of four months, while the duration of the working shift is to remain unchanged at eight hours until 1st April, 1933, the earliest date at which the covering agreement may be terminated. As regards working hours, the award provides for the fixing in the covering agreement of a normal working shift of eight instead of seven hours, and for the abolition of the "overtime agreement" whereby the original seven-hour shift was extended by one hour. The award, which has been accepted by both the employers and workers, thus determines the conflicting claims of the two parties reported in the issues of this GAZETTE for August and September, 1932 (pages 288 and 329).

Textile Industry.—For the West Saxony textile industry, in which, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 329), the employers had advanced claims for a general reduction of the wage rates fixed in the several agreements (numbering 44 and covering some 150,000 workers employed in the industry), voluntary agreement was reached in proceedings before the official conciliator for the extension of the agreements concerned as from 16th September, 1932, until 31st January, 1933, subject to certain amendments for individual branches of the industry.

Under agreements concluded for the Bielefeld, Gütersloh and Herford textile areas, wage rates were reduced as from 16th September, 1932, by 3 per cent. in the Bielefeld and Herford areas and by 3½ per cent. in the Gütersloh area.

Metal and Engineering.—After the rejection by both employers and workers of a conciliation award providing for the reduction of wage rates in the Lower Silesian metal and engineering industry by 4 per cent. until 1st January, 1933, efforts by the employers to impose wage reductions in their undertakings resulted in stoppages of work on the part of some 2,500 workers, of whom over half subsequently resumed work in those undertakings where the employers undertook to pay the original rates. According to the latest available information no final settlement of the dispute has yet been reached.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

A special session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation was held at Geneva on 21st and 22nd September, 1932. The business before the meeting was to consider the effect to be given to proposals put forward by the representative of the Italian Government concerning the action to be taken on the question of the reduction of hours of work, in regard to which a resolution had been adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixteenth session.* H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. A. Norman of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body adopted the following resolution by 16 votes to 6, the representative of H.M. Government voting against it:—

"To have the technical problems, which will be set forth in a Report of the Office, studied by a Tripartite Preparatory Conference, to be held in January, 1933, at Geneva;

To submit the conclusions of that meeting to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its January session so that it may consider the desirability of communicating them to the coming World Economic Conference and possibly to the Governments, so that they may provide guidance for possible bilateral or multilateral agreements pending the possible decisions of the 1933 Conference;

To request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to take the necessary steps to call a meeting of the Mixed Committee on Unemployment of the Committee of Enquiry for European Union as soon as possible, so that it may discuss the questions which have already been considered at previous sessions with a view to their being taken up as soon as possible with suggestions for practical action, special account being taken of the question of international public works proposed by Albert Thomas."

The Governing Body also passed the following resolution, which was proposed by the representative of the French Government, by 16 votes to 4, the representative of H.M. Government voting against it:—

"The Governing Body requests the Office once again, and with the utmost insistence, to call the attention of all the Governments which have not yet ratified the Washington Convention of 1919 concerning the 8-hour day in industrial undertakings, the Convention of 1930 concerning hours of work in commerce and offices, and the Convention of 1931 concerning hours of work in coal mines, to the supreme importance in the present circumstances of the early ratification of the above-mentioned Conventions by the greatest possible number of States."

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1932, page 172.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th September showed little change on the whole as compared with 22nd August. It improved in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle, boot and shoe, and pottery industries, and in the woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk weaving, linen, jute, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries. In a number of these industries an improvement normally occurs at this time of the year.

On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in hotel, boarding house, etc., service, the distributive trades and most of the transport services, and in the building, contracting, and brick and tile industries. A decline also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., and in the engineering industry.

There was some improvement in the North-Eastern and Midlands Divisions and in Wales and Northern Ireland, but in the South of England and in Scotland employment showed a decline. It was still moderate, however, in the southern divisions, and bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, 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 26th September, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.9, as compared with 23.1 at 22nd August, 1932, and with 22.6 at 21st September, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th September, 1932, was 17.9, as compared with 17.4 at 22nd August, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.0, as compared with 5.7. For males alone, the percentage at 26th September, 1932, was 26.5, and for females, 13.6; at 22nd August, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26.5 and 14.2.

At 26th September, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,119,218 wholly unemployed, 639,160 temporarily stopped, and 99,633 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,858,011. This was 1,817 less than a month before, but 33,239 more than a year before. The total included 2,303,182 men, 79,644 boys, 420,034 women and 55,151 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed 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 2,119,218 wholly unemployed included 731,088 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); 1,039,637 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 208,797 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 139,696 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th September, 1932, was 2,930,259.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed an improvement, largely seasonal, but was still bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th September, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 27th August, 1932, and of 5.8 per cent. as compared with 26th September, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, was 4.26, an increase of 0.27 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, but a decrease of 0.37 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further decline and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad, and in the Clitheroe and Buxton areas it was slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. At chalk quarries, china clay quarries and at tin mines it was also very slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of September was 59, as compared with 57 at the end of August and 62 at the end of September, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 46.6 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 49.3 at 22nd August, 1932, and 49.2 at 21st September, 1931.

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment remained very bad on the whole. There was a substantial improvement in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment in that section was still very slack. In electrical engineering employment was moderate. In the general, textile machinery and constructional sections it remained very bad. In marine engineering it was still very depressed.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change and remained very depressed.

In the other metal trades employment continued slack on the whole. It was moderate in the hollow-ware, and needle and fishing tackle trades; slack in the tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, cutlery, file, edge tool, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the sheet metal, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry a dispute involving a stoppage of work in the manufacturing section, which began on 29th August, continued until 27th September. Employment in the spinning section was adversely affected by the dispute and was very bad; employment, on the average, was not more than 40 per cent. of capacity, and an increased number of mills closed down entirely. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, exclusive of persons disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute, was 32.8 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, and 45.8 at 21st September, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a decided improvement, partly seasonal, in the worsted section; in the woollen section there was little general change, slight improvements in some districts or departments being partly counterbalanced by declines in others. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 20.9 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 26.8 at 22nd August, 1932, and 35.5 at 21st September, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair, with some improvement.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed an improvement and was moderate on the whole. It was moderate also, with some improvement, in the lace trade. In the silk industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack; in artificial silk yarn manufacture it declined slightly, on the whole, and was slack, increased short time being worked by a number of firms. In the linen industry it showed a further improvement, but was still bad on the whole. There was some improvement also in the jute industry, but employment was still very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a further decline and was 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 little change and remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement and employment was fair in most districts. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade, and employment was moderate to slack. In the corset trade employment remained fairly good; and it was also fairly good in the glove trade. In the felt hat trade it showed little change and remained moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed some improvement in most districts, but was still generally slack, with much short time working. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 20.0 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932, and 19.6 at 21st September, 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve. It was moderate in the tanning and currying section, but in other sections it was still slack.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment remained very slack or bad, and there was a further slight decline in all districts. As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with masons and plumbers and bad with all other classes of operatives; there was a slight improvement with slaters and plumbers, but with all other classes employment showed a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight decline and was very slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack; with millawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and continued very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the papermaking industry remained moderate on the whole. Short time and irregular working were reported in a number of centres, but in some others full time was worked. With letterpress printers employment improved slightly and was moderate generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fairly good on the whole. With lithographic printers employment showed a decline and was slack; while with lithographic artists it continued slack to fair. With bookbinders employment showed little change and remained slack.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire, although bad on the whole, showed a further improvement, mainly seasonal in character, and less short-time working was reported. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working, but there was a slight improvement at the latter centre. At Worcester also a slight improvement was reported.

In the glass trades employment in the bottlemaking section showed a decline and was very slack; in the other sections there was a slight improvement at some centres, but employment was still slack.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen declined during September and was bad on the whole. There was an increase in unemployment at a number of North-Eastern ports following a decision to terminate the herring fishing on those waters at 1st September. Employment was also declining at certain of the East Anglian and South-Western ports in the interval between the summer season and the herring season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement, but was still generally slack. With seamen it was 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 September are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for September, 1932.	September, 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ...	774,030	4.26	4.26	+ 0.27	- 0.37
Iron „ ...	4,592	4.30	4.30	+ 0.13	- 0.92
Shale „ ...	1,571	5.71	5.71	- 0.15	- 0.17
Pig Iron ...	...	Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	...	Furnaces in Blast. 59	Number.	Number.	Number.
Iron and Steel ...	46,583	Mills working. 385	-3	+ 18	
		Shifts Worked (one week). 236,313	Per cent.	Per cent.	
			+2.9	+0.8	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	36,363	-31.2*	57,180	-31.4*	-36.8*	
Woolen ...	50,982	+ 1.0	91,943	+ 2.0	+ 4.7†	
Worsted ...	71,223	+ 4.5	117,414	+14.1	+16.2†	
Carpet ...	10,147	+ 0.2	18,934	- 0.7	+19.5	
Boot and Shoe ...	56,685	+ 0.6	115,661	+ 0.8	- 5.6†	
Pottery ...	10,120	+ 1.8	16,715	+ 3.8	- 3.8	
Brick ...	8,855	+ 0.2	20,963	- 1.0	-22.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th September, 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, 1931. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 26th September, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,346,610	16.5	6.3	13.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
South-Eastern ...	973,250	16.3	7.4	14.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
South-Western ...	894,700	19.6	8.4	17.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Midlands ...	1,893,050	25.1	12.3	21.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
North-Eastern ...	2,073,010	34.3	15.6	30.0	- 1.0	+ 0.7
North-Western ...	2,222,930	30.2	22.1	27.4	- 0.1	- 3.4
Scotland ...	1,350,350	32.8	15.7	27.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wales ...	606,120	40.7	16.8	38.2	- 1.7	+ 4.5
Northern Ireland	270,000	31.6	23.1	28.3	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Special Schemes	140,000	4.5	0.9	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total ...	12,770,000	26.5	13.6	22.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from September, 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 June, 1931, no allowance having been made for the changes in the insured population since that date. The estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of June, 1932, will not be available until November.

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Date.	Number.
1931.					1931.	
21 September	23.7	19.7	17.4	5.2	23 Sept.	2,897,000
26 October	23.6	17.5	18.1	3.8	26 Oct.	2,792,000
23 November	23.6	15.9	18.0	3.4	30 Nov.	2,688,000
21 December 1931.	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	21 Dec.	2,574,000
22 January ...	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	25 Jan.	2,794,000
22 February ...	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March ...	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	21 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April ...	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	25 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May ...	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	23 May	2,805,000
27 June ...	25.7	13.5	16.8	5.5	27 June	2,816,000
25 July ...	26.3	14.1	17.1	5.8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August ...	26.5	14.2	17.4	5.7	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September	26.5	13.6	17.9	5.0	26 Sept.	2,930,000

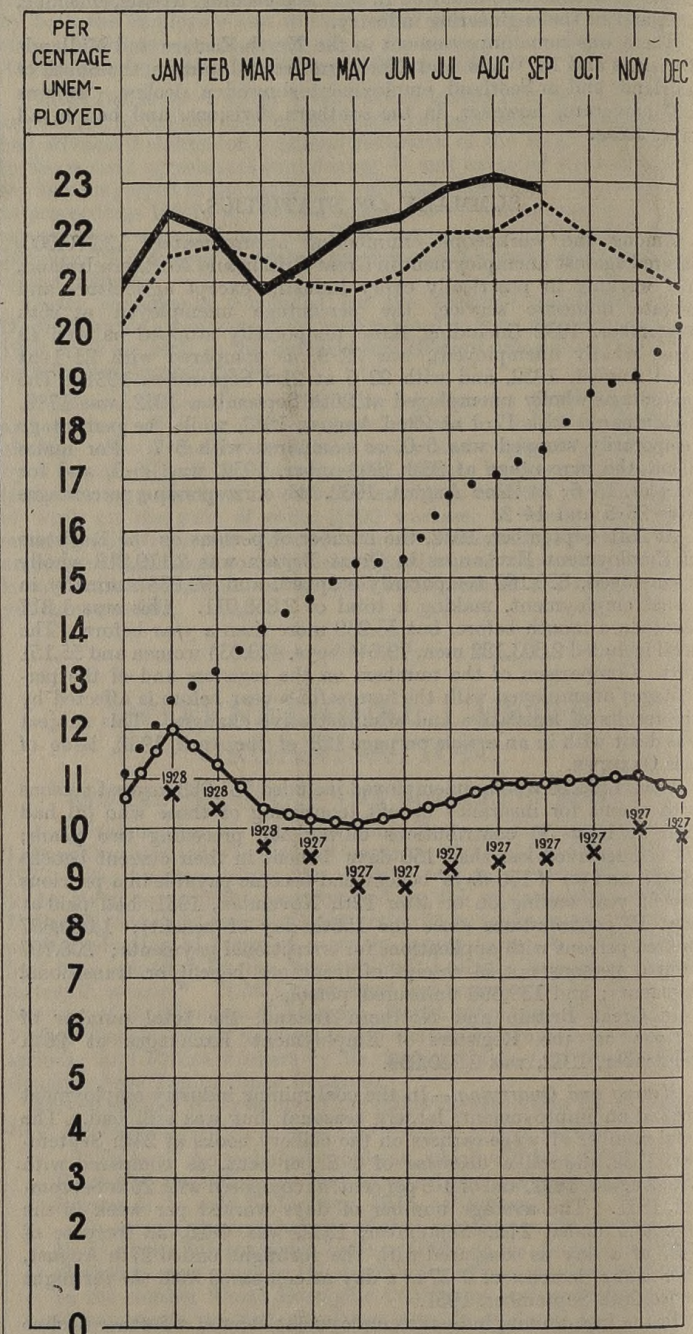
* Affected by trade dispute (see page 373).
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1932.
Broken Curve - - - - - = 1931.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930.
Chain Curve - - - - - = 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.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Area.	Men.				Women.		Total.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Numbers.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.	
London ...	1,257	4,870	2,557	4,441	13,125	0.56	
South-Eastern ...	655	2,335	824	1,761	5,575	0.57	
South-Western ...	616	1,879	678	1,451	4,624	0.52	
Midlands ...	563	3,686	646	3,366	8,261	0.44	
North-Eastern ...	637	3,712	822	2,674	7,845	0.38	
North-Western ...	732	3,355	688	3,107	7,882	0.35	
Scotland ...	600	2,155	559	1,880	5,204	0.39	
Wales... ..	375	1,288	323	500	2,486	0.41	
GREAT BRITAIN ...	5,435	23,290	7,097	19,180	55,002	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 September showed an improvement, largely seasonal, as compared with the previous month, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 38.7 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 41.6 at 22nd August, 1932, and 30.4 at 21st September, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.3 (from 22.6 to 22.9), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 3.2 (from 19.0 to 15.8).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th September, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 27th August, 1932, and of 5.8 per cent. as compared with 26th September, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, was 4.26, an increase of 0.27 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, but a decrease of 0.37 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	Fortnight ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	40,463	+ 2.1	+ 4.8	4.74	+0.39	+0.01
Durham ...	97,323	- 0.7	- 7.5	4.39	+0.12	- 0.19
Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	6,059	- 5.0	-21.9	4.50	-0.15	-0.98
South Yorkshire ...	99,950	- 1.0	- 6.4	3.83	+0.48	- 0.65
West Yorkshire ...	47,145	- 0.3	- 4.7	3.44	+0.19	- 0.57
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	63,946	- 1.2	- 7.7	3.51	+0.16	- 0.20
Derbyshire ...	49,257	- 0.6	- 6.7	3.50	+0.42	- 0.80
Notts. and Leicester ...	58,166	- 0.4	- 3.8	3.52	+0.38	- 0.74
Warwick ...	17,006	- 0.1	- 1.2	4.81	-0.21	+0.10
North Staffordshire ...	22,202	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	3.88	+0.09	- 0.73
South Staffs, Worc. and Salop ...	29,684	+ 0.1	- 0.6	3.69	-0.16	- 0.70
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,488	+ 0.0	- 1.6	4.02	+0.07	- 1.18
Kent ...	6,480	+ 0.8	+11.1	5.50	...	...
North Wales ...	11,893	- 2.5	-13.2	4.75	+0.36	-0.38
South Wales and Mon.	136,694	- 1.2	- 9.2	4.99	+0.40	- 0.14
England and Wales	695,756	- 0.6	- 5.8	4.14	+0.27	- 0.41
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. & East Lothians	12,455	+ 0.2	- 0.4	5.29	+0.24	-0.21
Fife and Clackmannan	19,345	+ 0.4	- 0.8	5.17	+0.28	...
Rest of Scotland ...	46,474	+ 1.2	- 8.7	5.36	+0.45	+0.06
Scotland ...	78,274	+ 0.8	- 5.6	5.30	+0.23	...
GREAT BRITAIN ...	774,030	- 0.5	- 5.8	4.26	+0.27	- 0.37

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, was 1.53 days per week, of which 1.50 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 1.80 days per week, of which 1.73 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, were 1.16 days per week, and 1.10 days 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 24th September, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 14,980,000 tons, as compared with 13,611,800 tons in the four weeks ended 27th August, 1932, and 16,917,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th September, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 26th September, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd August, 1932, and 21st September, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

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

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 26th September, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain ...	239,757	165,685	22.9	15.8	38.7	- 2.9 + 8.3
England and Wales ...	206,259	159,982	22.3	17.2	39.5	- 2.9 + 9.0
Scotland ...	33,498	5,703	27.8	4.7	32.5	- 3.0 + 3.6
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	11,809	1,970	23.3	3.8	27.1	-13.1 - 9.9
Durham ...	48,366	5,492	32.6	3.7	36.3	- 5.4 + 2.0
Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	4,317	1,202	37.9	10.6	48.5	- 5.9 +14.8
South Yorkshire ...	30,120	49,994	16.8	27.9	44.7	- 1.0 +13.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	18,089	19,907	20.5	22.5	43.0	- 6.0 + 3.5
Derbyshire ...	7,739	18,826	12.0	29.2	41.2	+ 5.5 +25.6
Notts. and Leicester ...	8,801	15,234	13.7	23.8	37.5	+ 4.9 +22.0
Warwickshire	1,209	1,783	9.6	14.2	23.8	+12.6 + 9.2
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	10,530	13,035	15.3	18.8	34.1	- 0.7 +11.9
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,603	2,467	14.0	21.6	35.6	- 5.7 + 8.5
Kent ...	270	—	4.6	—	4.6	- 0.1 - 0.2
Wales and Monmouth ...	61,756	30,055	28.2	13.7	41.9	- 5.1 + 7.1

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,319,200 tons in September, 1932, as compared with 4,754,000 tons in August, 1932, and with 5,197,500 tons in September, 1931.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during September and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 49.4 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 43.2 at 22nd August, 1932, and 48.5 at 21st September, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fortnight ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Fortnight ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	1,884	- 0.7	- 7.9	4.04	+ 0.63	- 1.33
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,372	- 15.7	- 1.7	4.59	- 0.06	- 0.80
Other Districts ...	1,336	- 0.6	+ 5.4	4.38	- 0.29	- 0.40
ALL DISTRICTS	4,592	- 5.7	- 2.5	4.30	+ 0.13	- 0.92

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,571, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with August, 1932, and of 5.1 per cent. as compared with September, 1931. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5.71 in September, 1932, as compared with 5.86 in August, 1932, and 5.88 in September, 1931.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.1 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 43.0 at

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 59 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1932, compared with 57 at the end of August, 1932, and 62 at the end of September, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,845 workpeople at the end of September, 1932, the returns showed an increase of 6.4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1932, and an increase of 4.0 per cent. compared with September, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1932.	Aug., 1932.	Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	17	15	18	+ 2	- 1
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	36	3	3	5	...	- 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	6	6	4	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants	43	17	17	21	...	- 4
Lincolnshire	23	7	7	6	...	+ 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	5	5	6	...	- 1
South Wales and Mon.	21	3	3	1	...	+ 2
ENGLAND AND WALES	273	58	56	61	+ 2	- 3
SCOTLAND	83	1	1	1	...	...
GREAT BRITAIN	356	59	57	62	+ 2	- 3

The production of pig iron in September, 1932, amounted to 260,400 tons, compared with 259,400 tons in August, 1932, and 248,200 tons in September, 1931.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed an improvement, but continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 46.6 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 49.3 at 22nd August, 1932, and 49.2 at 21st September, 1931.

At certain firms employing 46,583 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 24th September, 1932, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 2.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th August, 1932, and by 0.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th September, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in each of the above periods. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.	
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	4,410	+11.1	25,239	+11.4	+17.6			
Puddling Forges	870	-20.4	3,106	-27.8	-7.8			
Rolling Mills	17,057	+3.7	77,823	+5.1	+3.0			
Forging & Pressing	971	-1.1	4,945	+5.3	-9.9			
Founding	5,488	-4.1	26,484	-7.8	-18.0			
Other Departments	8,102	-0.5	45,250	+2.8	+8.0			
Mechanics, Labourers	9,687	+4.6	53,466	+4.4	+1.6			
TOTAL	46,583	+2.1	236,313	+2.9	+0.8			
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	8,082	+3.7	44,361	+5.9	-9.7			
Sheffield & Rotherham	14,154	+1.4	70,105	-0.3	-1.4			
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	355	+6.6	1,472	+9.1	+20.8			
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	4,546	+2.4	24,190	+7.3	+12.5			
Staffordshire	4,221	-9.4	21,599	-7.6	-0.9			
Other Midland Counties	2,533	+13.0	12,206	+11.9	-5.1			
Wales and Monmouth	6,280	+3.3	33,677	+4.6	+27.0			
Total, England and Wales	40,171	+1.7	207,610	+2.5	+1.7			
Scotland	6,412	+4.6	28,703	+6.0	-5.2			
TOTAL	46,583	+2.1	236,313	+2.9	+0.8			

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 430,300 tons in September, 1932, as compared with 361,500 tons in August, 1932, and 400,500 tons in September, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 59 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1932, compared with 57 at the end of August, 1932, and 62 at the end of September, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,845 workpeople at the end of September, 1932, the returns showed an increase of 6.4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1932, and an increase of 4.0 per cent. compared with September, 1931.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. In the week ended 24th September, 1932, 310 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 318 in the week ended 27th August, 1932, and with 297 in the week ended 26th September, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.6 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 45.6 at 22nd August, 1932, and with 42.3 at 21st September, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the week ended 24th September, 1932, 75 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 70* in the week ended 27th August, 1932, and with 70 in the week ended 26th September, 1931.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate	55	+2	310	-8	+13	
Steel Sheet	7	+1	75	+5*	+5	
TOTAL	62	+1	385	-3*	+18	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1932, amounted to 43,595 tons, or 10,769 tons less than in August, 1932, and 10,438 tons less than in September, 1931.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during September. There was little change, in general, as compared with the previous month, but the direction and degree of change varied as between different areas.

As compared with a year ago employment was much worse in Northern Ireland, but there was some slight improvement in London, and in the North-Eastern and North-Western divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th September, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd August, 1932, and 21st September, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th Sept., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 26th Sept., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London	3,144	-151	-1,088	33.1	-1.6	-11.4
South-Eastern	1,371	+116	+105	19.9	+1.7	+1.6
South-Western	6,331	-819	+632	30.0	-3.9	+3.0
Midlands	219	+21	+78	68.4	+6.5	+24.3
North-Eastern	38,500	-763	-584	67.9	-1.3	-1.0
North-Western	14,327	+713	+1,169	51.0	+2.6	+4.1
Scotland	38,933	-19	+1,463	71.8	-0.1	+2.7
Wales	4,752	+249	+221	68.4	+3.6	+3.2
Northern Ireland	8,645	+101	+2,777	74.5	+0.8	+23.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	116,222	-552	+2,435	59.5	-0.3	+1.3

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1932.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1932, amounted to 238,433 tons, as compared with 280,692 tons at the end of June, 1932, and with 417,385 tons at the end of September, 1931. There was thus a decrease of 42,259 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures at the end of June, 1932, and a decrease of 178,952 tons as compared with the tonnage which was being built at the end of September, 1931. The present total of 238,433 tons is lower than any figure hitherto recorded by Lloyd's Register, and furthermore includes about 150,000 tons on which work has been suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted only to 10,837 tons, the lowest figure on record, showing a decrease of 17,119 tons compared with the figure for the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 47,884 tons, as compared with 69,255 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 21,371 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1932, amounted to 286,876 h.p. as compared with 313,289 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

* The figures previously published for 27th August have been revised.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained very bad on the whole. There was a substantial improvement in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment in that section was still very slack. In electrical engineering employment was moderate. In the general, textile machinery and constructional sections it remained very bad. In marine engineering it was still very depressed.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in the Midlands division, particularly in the motor vehicle section, while in constructional engineering it showed a general decline throughout the country. There was little change in the other sections of the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th September, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th September, 1932.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London	11,073	1,773	342	941	5,839	19,968	+14	+1,032
South-Eastern	8,122	1,181	449	255	4,584	14,591	+494	+411
South-Western	5,928	270	902	199	4,203	11,502	+429	+1,208
Midlands	20,121	4,348	292	2,544	22,611	49,916	-3,683	-12,236
North-Eastern	42,963	2,022	11,310	2,954	2,871	62,120	+1,412	+1,237
North-Western	46,855	4,428	404	1,077	6,986	59,750	+1,061	+2,329
Scotland	30,226	838	10,697	2,690	2,204	46,655	+630	+1,805
Wales	2,147	76	39	323	742	3,327	+108	+367
Northern Ireland	2,129	92	3,638	59	308	6,226	+127	+227
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	169,564	15,028	28,073	11,042	50,348	274,055	-482	-8,278
Percentages Unemployed at 26th September, 1932.								
London	13.3	12.1	51.0	23.8	14.5	14.0	+0.1	+0.8
South-Eastern	18.4	15.6	20.5	28.3	15.6	17.3	+0.6	+0.5
South-Western	16.6	7.4	13.3	38.3	14.6	15.2	+0.6	+1.6
Midlands	22.8	14.4	20.3	34.8	22.9	22.1	-1.6	-5.4
North-Eastern	38.7	20.4	55.5	39.8	19.7	38.1	+0.9	+0.8
North-Western	37.6	20.3	49.3	35.7	30.0	34.4	+0.6	-1.3
Scotland	39.3	24.4	59.6	49.4	19.5	40.6	+0.6	+1.6
Wales	38.2	18.1	27.9	38.9	30.7	35.3	-1.1	+3.9
Northern Ireland	31.2	12.6	74.5	34.7	13.1	41.6	+0.8	+1.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	29.4	16.3	50.8	37.3	20.0	27.3	...	-0.8
Ditto, Aug., 1932	28.8	16.3	50.2	35.1	22.1	27.3	...	...
Ditto, Sept., 1931	30.1	15.0	49.3	28.4	23.6	28.1	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a decline at some of the principal centres and employment was very bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in general and textile engineering and remained very bad; the increase in the number of insured workpeople unemployed in these sections was due partly to extended holidays. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was very bad in general engineering, and very slack in motor vehicle manufacture, although there was a considerable improvement in the latter; in electrical engineering it remained fair. There was no general change in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district and employment was quiet on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties there was an improvement in the motor vehicle section, but employment generally was slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland employment in marine and general engineering was very bad; and it continued very bad also, with little change, in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

In the manufacturing section a stoppage of work, owing to a dispute, which began in August, continued until 27th September. The stoppage involved nearly all the weaving sheds in the principal cotton manufacturing districts of north-east Lancashire, many of those in other parts of the county (except the south-east), and some in Yorkshire. The mills in south-east Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire were not, in general, directly affected. An account of the dispute appears on pages 360-2 of this issue.

Employment in the spinning section was adversely affected by the dispute and was very bad; employment, on the average, was not more than 40 per cent. of capacity, and an increased number of mills closed down entirely.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.8 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, and with 45.8 at 21st September, 1931. The figures for 26th September, 1932, are exclusive of workpeople who were disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad, but some spinning mills which had been stopped re-opened at the end of the month. Employment in cotton doubling was very irregular; in the weaving department there was an improvement. At Glossop employment in the weaving section was regular, but

much short time was worked in the spinning section; at Hyde there was a slight improvement; all the mills were working but some short time was still worked. At Stockport several mills remained closed down, and most of the others continued on short time. At Slatybridge employment showed a further slight decline; short time working continued at the few mills that were working.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section was very bad, worse than in August, and worse also than a year ago, employment being adversely affected by the weaving dispute; short time was prevalent, and many firms were compelled to close down. The average percentage of unemployment for the month, due to all causes, was approximately 60 per cent. In the weaving department also employment was very bad, worse than in August, and worse also than a year ago, although manufacturing in this area was not directly affected by the dispute. At Shaw employment in the American spinning section continued very bad, and was worse than in August; there was also a decline in the Egyptian spinning section. In the Middleton district mills in the American section worked short time or suspended their workpeople; but mills in the Egyptian section generally continued work throughout the month. At Failsworth about half of the spinning mills had to close down, owing to reduced demand for yarn through the weaving dispute.

At Bolton employment in the spinning section was bad generally, though some firms were temporarily busy in the endeavour to get orders completed before the threatened stoppage; at Leigh employment with spinners remained bad, and the customary holidays were extended. At Bury unemployment in the spinning section increased. At Heywood there was a great increase in the live register in the spinning section. At Rochdale there was a further improvement in the weaving section, and the spinning section was less affected than in many other spinning centres.

At the principal weaving centres of north and north-east Lancashire (including Preston and Chorley, Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen, Burnley and Padiham, Colne, and Nelson), nearly all the weaving sheds were closed down owing to the dispute for almost the whole of the month. In Yorkshire some mills were involved in the dispute, and employment generally continued very bad.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.*			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Year before.	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Preparing	7,724	-15.6	-21.7	11,610	-17.1
Spinning	15,527	-13.4	-18.0	23,396	-13.6
Weaving	8,797	-55.2	-60.5	13,117	-55.9
Other	4,315	-29.6	-35.4	9,057	-33.3
TOTAL	36,363	-31.2	-37.0	57,180	-31.4
DISTRICTS.					
Ashton	3,148	-19.2	-27.1	4,623	-19.9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	4,407	+19.3	+10.2	7,041	+31.8
Oldham	6,266	-25.9	-24.8	10,269	-28.9
Bolton and Leigh	9,039	-12.8	-12.7	14,162	-7.8
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	3,675	-40.6	-42.0	6,166	-39.6
Manchester	2,869	-26.2	-18.7	4,133	-25.4
Preston and Chorley	1,357	-55.9	-71.7	2,146	-53.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	227	-94.6	-95.1	377	-94.5
Burnley and Padiham	252	-63.2	-91.9	399	-66.6
Colne and Nelson	31	-98.8	-98.7	112	-98.0
Other Lancashire Towns	431	-68.1	-78.3	546	-68.3
Yorkshire Towns	2,305	+14.3	+26.7	3,593	+14.7
Other Districts	2,356	-3.8	+9.4	3,613	-1.8
TOTAL	36,363	-31.2	-37.0	57,180	-31.4

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 26th September, 1932 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th September, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	242	48	290	181	46	227	517
Rough Stuff Department	614	21	635	446	20	466	1,101
Clicking Department	1,309	8	1,317	1,594	7	1,601	2,918
Closing Department	27	1,299	1,326	34	1,837	1,871	3,197
Making Department	2,985	42	3,027	2,318	26	2,344	5,371
Finishing Department	1,957	599	2,556	1,387	481	1,868	4,424
Slipper Making	363	95	458	655	343	998	1,456
Clog Making	23	3	26	2	1	3	29
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	758	1	759	81	—	81	840
TOTAL	8,278	2,116	10,394	6,698	2,761	9,459	19,853

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd August, 1932 :-

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	+ 9	- 1	+ 8	- 35	- 11	- 46	- 38
Rough Stuff Department	+ 41	- 36	+ 5	- 85	- 46	- 131	- 126
Clicking Department	- 43	+ 6	- 37	- 329	- 3	- 332	- 369
Closing Department	- 5	- 8	- 13	+ 24	- 429	- 405	- 418
Making Department	+ 76	- 1	+ 75	- 733	- 28	- 761	- 686
Finishing Department	- 74	- 30	- 104	- 474	- 182	- 656	- 760
Slipper Making	+ 38	- 27	+ 11	- 168	- 163	- 331	- 320
Clog Making	+ 6	...	+ 6	- 4	- 1	- 5	+ 1
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	+ 13	- 3	+ 10	...	...	...	+ 10
TOTAL	+ 61	- 100	- 39	- 1,804	- 863	- 2,667	- 2,706

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1932, amounted to 65,211 dozen pairs, or 4,725 dozen pairs more than in August, 1932, but 18,549 dozen pairs less than in September, 1931.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, although bad on the whole, showed a further improvement, mainly seasonal in character, and less short-time working was reported. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working, but there was a slight improvement at the latter centre; at Worcester also a slight improvement was reported.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.8 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 32.8 at 22nd August, 1932, and 32.7 at 21st September, 1931.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.						Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Year before.		Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Year before.	
	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture	1,582	2.3	+ 3.3	2,809	+ 8.5	- 1.1						
Earthenware Manufacture	6,946	+ 0.9	- 1.2	11,219	+ 2.3	- 4.6						
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,592	+ 5.4	- 8.3	2,687	+ 5.3	- 3.4						
TOTAL	10,120	+ 1.8	- 1.7	16,715	+ 3.8	- 3.8						
DISTRICTS.												
North Staffordshire	7,942	+ 2.1	- 1.2	12,204	+ 4.5	- 3.4						
Other Districts	2,178	+ 0.7	- 3.5	4,511	+ 1.8	- 5.1						
TOTAL	10,120	+ 1.8	- 1.7	16,715	+ 3.8	- 3.8						

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,595 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,380, or about 45½ per cent., were working on an average about 12½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th September, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a further slight decline and was very slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23.5 at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 21.7 at 22nd August, 1932, and 17.7 at 21st September, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Year before.	
	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,439	+ 1.2	- 4.6	3,471	- 0.1	- 6.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties	5,321	+ 0.2	- 20.1	12,888	- 1.7	- 29.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,913	- 0.4	- 3.6	4,194	+ 0.6	- 6.9
Scotland	182	- 0.5	+ 11.0	410	- 3.1	+ 4.6
TOTAL	8,855	+ 0.2	- 14.2	20,963	- 1.0	- 22.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,158 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 16 per cent. were working on an average nearly 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th September, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained very slack or bad, and there was a further slight decline in all districts, due to some extent to the seasonal falling-off in the amount of work available. Employment was reported as fair or fairly good at some centres, including Darwen, Leek, Oxford and St. Helens. Compared with September, 1931, it was considerably worse in all divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with masons and plumbers, and bad with all other classes of operatives. During the month there was a slight improvement with slaters and plumbers, but with all other classes there was a decline. As compared with September, 1931, employment was much worse with all classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th September, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with September, 1931 :-

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1931.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 26th Sept., 1932.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per cent. Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	131,060	33,798	1,198	25.8	+ 1.0	+ 6.9
Bricklayers	79,010	21,016	1,008	26.6	+ 0.9	+ 14.9
Masons	21,620	5,385	356	24.9	+ 2.2	+ 10.5
Slaters	6,370	1,859	155	29.2	- 0.9	+ 10.9
Plasterers	26,500	8,614	406	32.5	+ 3.3	+ 14.6
Painters	111,220	35,337	1,201	31.8	+ 4.7	+ 4.2
Plumbers	35,500	8,767	475	24.7	- 1.1	+ 4.5
Labourers to above	245,110	68,672	1,957	28.0	+ 1.1	+ 7.5
All other occupations	201,780	62,936	1,793	31.2	+ 0.5	+ 6.8
TOTAL	858,170	246,384	8,549	28.7	+ 1.4	+ 7.7
DIVISIONS.						
London	182,790	54,510	112	29.8	+ 1.8	+ 9.6
South-Eastern	137,690	29,285	216	21.3	+ 1.1	+ 7.0
South-Western	105,180	26,550	429	25.2	+ 0.8	+ 8.7
Midlands	104,260	28,545	2,158	27.4	+ 1.4	+ 8.0
North-Eastern	101,780	32,798	2,345	32.2	+ 1.5	+ 9.5
North-Western	103,410	32,674	1,787	31.6	+ 0.9	+ 4.3
Scotland	78,430	22,449	1,118	28.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.9
Wales	26,780	12,546	378	46.8	+ 2.7	+ 9.7
Northern Ireland	17,850	7,026	6	39.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	858,170	246,384	8,549	28.7	+ 1.4	+ 7.7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 17,528,000, show that in September, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,478,500, as compared with £3,294,600 in August, 1932, and £5,481,000 in September, 1931. Of the total for September, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,884,100, factories and workshops for £309,400, shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £619,000, and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £666,000. For figures for the quarter ended September, 1932, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1931, see page 393.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during September was again moderate on the whole. Short time and irregular working were reported in a number of centres, but in some others full time was worked.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry improved slightly, but continued moderate generally; it was not so good as during September, 1931. It was described as bad in London and slack at Liverpool, where considerable short time was worked. At Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh and Glasgow employment was reported as bad or slack, and worse than during the previous month; but at Derby and Nottingham, and a number of smaller towns, employment was reported as fair. Electrotypes and stereotypes continued fairly well employed on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment was slack on the whole and worse than during the previous month or September, 1931. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester employment was reported as bad, but at Bristol and some of the smaller towns it was described as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued slack, and showed little change compared with the previous month or September, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 12.6 at 26th September, 1932, compared with 13.6 at 22nd August, 1932, and 17.4 at 21st September, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.3, compared with 10.4 at both 22nd August, 1932, and 21st September, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 8.9 at 26th September, 1932, the same as at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 12.1 at 21st September, 1931.

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

Period.	No. of Members of Unions at end of September, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Sept., 1932.	Aug., 1932.	Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
		Sept., 1932.	Aug., 1932.	Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London	34,122	8.7	8.8	7.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,790	8.3	8.3	8.2	...	+ 0.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,627	6.4	7.6	5.7	- 1.2	+ 0.7
Scotland	5,519	11.7	11.0	8.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Other Districts	8,914	6.9	7.3	5.9	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Total	69,972	8.4	8.6	7.2	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Lithographic Printing	11,625	11.3	10.2	10.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.3
Bookbinding	8,393	12.2	12.2	12.4	...	- 0.2
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	25,145	5.5	5.5	4.7	...	+ 0.8

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September was still generally slack, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 34.9 per cent. were unemployed at 26th September, 1932, as compared with 35.5 per cent. at 22nd August, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 26th September, 1932, was greater by 2.5 per cent. than at 21st September, 1931.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.					
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.			
Week ended—						
3rd Sept., 1932	3,533	1,651	5,184	5,716	10,900	
10th " "	3,232	1,378	4,610	5,640	10,250	
17th " "	3,332	1,647	4,979	5,901	10,880	
24th " "	3,718	1,906	5,624	6,415	12,039	
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Sept., 1932	3,454	1,645	5,099	5,918	11,017	
Average for Aug., 1932	3,325	1,682	5,007	5,727	10,734	
Average for Sept., 1931	4,051	1,680	5,731	7,173	12,904	

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during September was 625, compared with 697 in August, and with 820 in September, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate at most of the North-East Coast ports. There was, however, an improvement in coal exports at South Shields. Employment continued slack at Middlesbrough, at the Hartlepoons and at Kings Lynn. At Ipswich it remained fair, while at Boston there was a slight improvement.

Liverpool.—Employment was still very slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Dock Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th September, 1932, was 9,750, compared with 9,129 in August, 1932, and with 10,010 in September, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £19,945 in the five weeks ended 30th September, 1932, compared with £17,741 in August, 1932, and with £20,703 in September, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was fair at Swansea. It continued fair at Newport, where timber imports provided a considerable amount of work. At Port Talbot and Penarth conditions were slack. Employment was fair at Bristol and at Avonmouth. Employment at Southampton was moderate, and better than in August. It remained slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Leith employment continued moderate. It was fair at Grangemouth and moderate at Burntisland, but at Dundee employment declined and was bad. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING September employment remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men was generally very quiet, and the supply of all classes of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th September, 1932, was 35.4, compared with 32.8 at 22nd August, 1932, and 32.5 at 21st September, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate, except for a period of slackness in the third week. On the Tyne the demand was slack and showed some further decline in the last week; on the Wear it improved somewhat, and at the end of the month was fair. The demand on the Tees was generally very slack; at the Hartlepoons it improved during the first half of September but declined subsequently, and at the end of the month was very slack. At Hull the demand was moderate generally. At Southampton it was fair in the first week but declined and was generally slack during the rest of the month. At Bristol the demand was quiet until the last week, when some improvement was noted; at Avonmouth it was slack, with increased activity in the later stages of the month. At Newport the demand was very dull throughout the month; at Cardiff it was moderate, with a slightly better tendency in the second half of September; at Swansea it was fairly good generally. On the Mersey the demand was fair during the first three weeks but declined thereafter and at the end of September was slack; at Manchester the demand was moderate. The demand on the Clyde declined, but later showed some recovery and at the end of the month was moderate; at Leith it was quiet generally, with an upward tendency towards the end of September. At Belfast the demand was moderate until late in the month, when conditions became more active.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Sept., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1932.	Sept., 1931.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	11,234	+ 3,096	+ 389	79,469	85,868
Manchester	727	+ 148	+ 162	5,682	5,447
London	8,292	+ 674	- 670	68,766	72,945
Southampton...	6,479	+ 207	- 2,856	56,634	77,693
Tyne Ports	1,789	- 147	- 581	15,109	18,228
Sunderland	402	+ 239	+ 119	2,519	2,152
Middlesbrough	181	- 29	- 76	1,575	1,996
Hull	715	- 200	+ 59	7,657	7,763
Bristol‡	826	+ 370	- 316	5,943	8,810
Newport, Mon.	190	- 52	- 361	2,796	3,661
Cardiff	1,				

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th September, 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 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment

of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on 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 382 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 382.

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

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 128 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932. Comparison of the percentages unemployed with those for a year ago and two years ago is affected by these changes.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th SEPTEMBER, 1932.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,163	72	7,235	631	24	655	7,794	96	7,890	7,773	96	7,869
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	238,996	797	239,793	165,070	615	165,685	404,066	1,412	405,478	404,030	1,412	405,442
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,341	6	4,347	2,014	—	2,014	6,361	6	6,367	6,346	6	6,352
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,688	6	2,694	61	1	62	2,749	7	2,756	2,749	7	2,756
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,466	10	10,476	3,534	13	3,547	14,000	23	14,023	13,371	22	13,393
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,403	2	1,405	123	—	123	1,526	2	1,528	1,522	2	1,524
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,696	131	2,827	734	10	744	3,430	141	3,571	3,388	140	3,528
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,185	27	4,212	655	3	658	4,840	30	4,870	4,786	27	4,813
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,295	19	3,314	667	—	667	3,962	19	3,981	3,962	19	3,981
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,435	83	4,518	1,612	29	1,641	5,947	112	6,059	5,897	112	6,009
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,403	104	3,507	769	4	773	4,172	108	4,280	4,100	108	4,208
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	14,459	899	15,358	4,834	357	5,191	19,293	1,256	20,549	18,816	1,256	20,072
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	5,646	5,204	10,850	5,120	5,944	11,064	10,766	11,148	21,914	10,726	11,142	21,868
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,705	489	4,194	1,101	68	1,169	4,806	557	5,363	4,787	557	5,344
Glass Bottles	4,180	200	4,380	1,853	110	1,963	6,033	310	6,343	6,033	310	6,343
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	13,454	1,209	14,663	1,349	231	1,580	14,803	1,440	16,243	14,679	1,437	16,116
Explosives	1,156	341	1,497	246	112	358	1,402	453	1,855	1,402	453	1,855
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,635	312	1,947	155	27	182	1,790	339	2,129	1,784	339	2,123
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	7,175	1,217	8,392	1,265	324	1,589	8,440	1,541	9,981	8,397	1,520	9,917
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	6,394	19	6,413	1,588	7	1,595	7,982	26	8,008	7,981	26	8,007
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	40,358	337	40,695	38,086	174	38,260	78,444	511	78,955	78,437	511	78,948
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,440	273	7,713	2,595	34	2,629	10,035	307	10,342	10,004	307	10,311
Tin Plates	4,805	418	5,223	7,928	673	8,601	12,733	1,091	13,824	12,732	1,091	13,823
Iron and Steel Tubes	6,481	149	6,630	5,819	47	5,866	12,300	196	12,496	12,300	196	12,496
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,851	350	3,201	2,920	186	3,106	5,771	536	6,307	5,769	536	6,305
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	119,100	3,259	122,359	44,581	2,624	47,205	163,681	5,883	169,564	161,566	5,869	167,435
Electrical Engineering	10,537	1,140	11,677	3,088	263	3,351	13,625	1,403	15,028	13,538	1,398	14,936
Marine Engineering, etc.	24,807	113	24,920	3,099	54	3,153	27,906	167	28,073	24,269	166	24,435
Constructional Engineering	8,370	87	8,457	2,564	21	2,585	10,934	108	11,042	10,875	108	10,983
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	38,070	1,890	39,960	10,022	366	10,388	48,092	2,256	50,348	47,794	2,246	50,040
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,150	190	3,340	561	61	622	3,711	251	3,962	3,643	250	3,893
TOTAL	11,630	98	11,728	2,511	22	2,533	14,141	120	14,261	14,131	120	14,251

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	110,888	555	111,443	4,710	69	4,779	115,598	624	116,222	107,020	557	107,577
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,959	773	17,732	9,036	451	9,487	25,995	1,224	27,219	25,901	1,224	27,125
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,107	67	4,174	327	5	332	4,434	72	4,506	4,356	72	4,428
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	8,356	2,663	11,019	1,298	390	1,688	9,654	3,053	12,707	9,625	3,053	12,678
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,931	1,309	7,240	4,394	650	5,044	10,325	1,959	12,284	10,314	1,958	12,272
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,711	1,349	4,060	2,209	812	3,021	4,920	2,161	7,081	4,920	2,161	7,081
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	3,294	997	4,291	1,013	278	1,291	4,307	1,275	5,582	4,278	1,274	5,552
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,688	29	1,717	222	7	229	1,910	36	1,946	1,897	36	1,933
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,213	1,685	4,898	1,253	709	1,962	4,466	2,394	6,860	4,443	2,393	6,836
Metal Industries not separately specified	22,492	6,632	29,124	7,990	2,947	10,937	30,482	9,579	40,061	30,330	9,571	39,901
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton	36,677	61,642	98,319	33,266	48,809	82,075	69,943	110,451	180,394	69,936	110,426	180,362
Woolen and Worsted	10,591	10,091	20,682	11,984	17,268	29,252	22,575	27,359	49,934	22,411	27,260	49,671
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	2,531	1,611	4,142	1,180	3,741	4,921	3,711	5,352	9,063	3,710	5,341	9,051
Artificial Silk Yarn	2,138	894	3,032	509	1,019	1,528	2,647	1,913	4,560	2,647	1,913	4,560
Linen	5,606	9,890	15,496	1,993	4,781	6,774	7,599	14,671	22,270	13,663	3,234	4,597
Jute	4,354	8,243	12,597	1,047	2,061	3,108	5,401	10,304	15,705	5,401	10,304	15,705
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,306	1,823	3,129	486	933	1,419	1,792	2,756	4,548	1,597	2,342	3,939
Hosiery	1,718	4,932	6,650	1,377	5,388	6,765	3,095	10,320	13,415	3,079	10,232	13,311
Lace	647	508	1,155	529	771	1,300	1,176	1,279	2,455	1,176	1,279	2,455
Carpets	626	691	1,317	486	1,110	1,596	1,112	1,801	2,913	1,112	1,801	2,913
Textiles not separately specified	1,748	2,862	4,610	930	2,025	2,955	2,678	4,887	7,565	2,500	4,125	6,625
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	11,084	3,683	14,767	17,281	5,001	22,282	28,365	8,684	37,049	26,961	7,352	34,313
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,052	813	4,865	1,088	347	1,435	5,140	1,160	6,300	5,139	1,160	6,299
Leather Goods	2,033	1,018	3,051	532	422	954	2,565	1,440	4,005	2,541	1,408	3,949
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	11,906	10,707	22,613	2,798	16,315	19,113	14,704	27,022	41,726	14,013	26,096	40,109
Dress Making and Millinery	4,235	5,332	9,567	100	2,519	2,619	1,335	7,851	9,186	1,315	7,326	8,641
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,350	1,333	2,683	761	1,645	2,406	2,111	2,978	5,089	2,109	2,978	5,087
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	955	6,825	7,780	141	5,865	6,006	1,096	12,690	13,786	894	7,741	8,635
Dress Industries not separately specified	984	872	1,856	409	622	1,031	1,393	1,494	2,887	1,387	1,493	2,880
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	12,113	3,561	15,674	8,180	3,648	11,828	20,293	7,209	27,502	20,015	7,180	27,195
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	12,966	4,365	17,331	695	580	1,275	13,661	4,945	18,606	13,063	4,863	17,926
Grain Milling	2,544	206	2,750	234	32	266	2,778	238	3,016	2,685	228	2,913
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery												

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH (22ND AUG., 1932, 21ST SEPT., 1931, 22ND SEPT., 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH SEPT., 1932.

* See note * on page 381.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH (22ND AUG., 1932, 21ST SEPT., 1931, 22ND SEPT., 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH SEPT., 1932.

* The percentages for September, 1930, and September, 1931, 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 intervening changes in the insured population. The percentages for August and September, 1932, have been based on the estimated numbers insured at June, 1931; the figures for June, 1932, will not be available until November next.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Group, Males (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopaged, Percentage of Total), Females (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopaged, Percentage of Total).

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 26th September, 1932, differed from the figures for 22nd August, 1932, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th Sept., 1932, as compared with 22nd Aug., 1932 (Males, Females, Total).

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 378 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 26th September, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	2,023,778	28,280	297,198	13,211	2,362,467
2. Claims under consideration	54,800	2,404	17,454	1,316	75,974
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments	181,655	14,871	73,810	9,538	279,874
4. Uninsured persons on Register	42,949	34,089	31,572	31,086	139,696
5. Two months' file	69,663	4,679	47,321	3,852	125,515
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes	4,309	23	400	9	4,741
Persons on Register (lines 1-4)	2,303,182	79,644	420,034	55,151	2,858,011
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	2,334,205	50,257	436,183	27,926	2,848,571

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 26TH SEPTEMBER, AND FOR 22ND AUGUST, 1932.

	26th September, 1932.				22nd Aug., 1932.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	
Men	1,736,027	469,050	98,105	2,303,182	2,289,045
Boys	65,668	13,877	99	79,644	83,737
Women	270,416	148,201	1,417	420,034	430,271
Girls	47,107	8,032	12	55,151	56,775
Total	2,119,218	639,160	99,633	2,858,011	2,859,828
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men	1,779,117	471,864	100,447	2,351,428	2,337,779
Boys	67,002	13,966	99	81,067	85,096
Women	285,813	154,134	1,420	441,367	454,808
Girls	47,994	8,390	13	56,397	58,190
Total	2,179,926	648,354	101,979	2,930,259	2,935,873

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 26th Sept., 1932.		Period 29th December, 1931, to 26th September, 1932.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡
Men	101,859	97,830	782,398	- 184,720	756,354	- 175,189
Boys	18,952	16,791	132,246	- 7,347	117,506	- 3,502
Women	55,086	47,303	396,651	- 21,085	336,372	- 11,293
Girls	20,993	17,788	142,904	+ 7,085	122,301	+ 6,019
TOTAL	196,890	179,712	1,454,199	- 206,067	1,332,533	- 183,965

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
 † "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placements) 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 five weeks ended 26th September, 1932, the average number of such placements of men and women was 8,975 per week.
 ‡ The figures for 1931 cover 40 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 39 weeks.

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 26th September, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 26th September, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in total as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	22nd Aug., 1932.	28th Sept., 1931.
London Division	245,908	41,522	11,996	299,426	+ 4,534	+ 7,844
South-Eastern Division	116,569	15,045	7,842	139,456	+ 10,445	+ 20,162
Brighton	4,481	774	353	5,608	+ 355	+ 873
Chatham	8,679	691	722	10,092	+ 526	+ 1,152
Ipswich	4,874	510	340	5,724	+ 513	+ 1,315
Norwich	6,051	1,246	324	7,621	+ 205	+ 479
Rest of Division	95,484	11,824	6,103	113,411	+ 9,256	+ 16,343
South-Western Division	132,788	16,282	7,351	156,421	+ 5,654	+ 23,234
Bristol	20,843	3,606	1,850	26,309	+ 1,110	+ 2,303
Plymouth	8,959	1,287	456	10,702	+ 705	+ 1,423
Portsmouth	8,420	1,114	789	10,323	+ 1,202	+ 553
Reading	2,987	351	304	3,642	+ 77	+ 721
Southampton	11,532	1,109	714	13,355	+ 123	+ 1,438
Swindon	2,910	306	201	3,417	+ 168	+ 494
Rest of Division	76,537	8,509	3,027	88,073	+ 4,108	+ 16,282
Midlands Division	321,575	60,348	15,943	397,866	+ 5,226	+ 20,382
Birmingham	45,242	10,936	2,470	58,648	+ 3,022	+ 16,224
Coventry	8,476	1,341	373	10,190	+ 2,679	+ 4,622
Cradley Heath	6,030	945	232	7,207	+ 2,249	+ 3,246
Derby	6,814	903	437	8,154	+ 260	+ 3,233
Leicester	10,452	3,871	272	14,595	+ 2,032	+ 1,367
Northampton	5,013	1,600	291	6,904	+ 714	+ 189
Nottingham	13,735	2,921	552	17,208	+ 1,064	+ 3,567
Smethwick	5,741	1,195	243	7,179	+ 110	+ 2,034
Stoke-on-Trent	22,589	9,821	1,103	33,513	+ 4,098	+ 2,103
Walsall	9,869	1,244	734	11,847	+ 266	+ 714
West Bromwich	5,392	1,238	311	6,941	+ 394	+ 602
Wolverhampton	11,761	2,329	613	15,613	+ 134	+ 2,463
Rest of Division	170,461	23,400	8,312	202,173	+ 10,148	+ 18,554
North-Eastern Division	538,621	68,400	30,763	637,784	+ 14,007	+ 32,470
Barnsley	13,519	335	813	14,667	+ 1,409	+ 4,726
Bradford	16,586	5,853	579	23,018	+ 3,052	+ 12,437
Darlington	6,477	477	522	7,476	+ 299	+ 1,090
Dewsbury	4,005	1,096	354	5,455	+ 584	+ 625
Doncaster	11,050	586	924	12,560	+ 822	+ 3,386
Gateshead	11,920	1,349	924	14,193	+ 298	+ 332
Grimsby	4,713	580	341	5,634	+ 99	+ 781
Halifax	5,167	1,662	105	6,934	+ 212	+ 2,192
Huddersfield	11,234	694	725	12,653	+ 766	+ 794
Hull	6,974	3,427	513	10,914	+ 769	+ 2,628
Leeds	17,377	1,874	1,065	20,316	+ 209	+ 1,715
Leeds	28,898	10,857	1,133	40,888	+ 130	+ 2,740
Lincoln	6,107	648	631	7,386	+ 365	+ 1,694
Middlesbrough	20,286	1,047	1,391	22,724	+ 8	+ 1,979
Newcastle-on-Tyne	24,435	3,303	2,035	29,773	+ 589	+ 1,513
Bradford	10,742	553	640	11,935	+ 198	+ 1,138
Sheffield	50,933	6,313	2,935	60,181	+ 605	+ 1,111
South Shields	13,561	717	988	15,266	+ 3	+ 932
Stockton-on-Tees	12,812	759	846	14,417	+ 274	+ 1,559
Sunderland	24,964	1,810	1,387	28,161	+ 383	+ 2,907
Wakefield	7,816	1,104	432	9,352	+ 317	+ 1,756
York	4,537	576	345	5,458	+ 201	+ 659
Rest of Division	224,108	22,380	11,130	257,618	+ 9,782	+ 26,934
North-Western Division	424,677	151,904	28,901	605,482	+ 970	+ 67,632
Accrington	7,849	3,417	499	11,765	+ 2,182	+ 3,701
Ashton-under-Lyne	6,709	3,601	549	10,859	+ 1,123	+ 1,148
Barrow	6,447	501	574	7,522	+ 406	+ 713
Birkenhead	9,103	1,220	748	11,071	+ 425	+ 1,727
Blackburn	10,925	10,846	756	22,485	+ 1,430	+ 7,380
Blackpool	3,637	910	212	4,759	+ 760	+ 257
Bolton	13,093	5,335	859	19,887	+ 2,207	+ 4,925
Burnley	8,374	7,004	641	16,019	+ 63	+ 3,045
Bury	3,451	2,645	226	6,322	+ 185	+ 2,972
Chorley	4,674	1,980	311	6,965	+ 374	+ 410
Liverpool	80,744	10,799	5,581	97,124	+ 43	+ 4,099
Manchester	44,853	13,477	3,044	61,374	+ 2,018	+ 9,327
Nelson	5,024	2,233	219	7,476	+ 76	+ 2,790
Oldham	21,873	11,610	1,354	34,837	+ 5,863	+ 411
Preston	9,292	4,852	527	14,671	+ 1,162	+ 1,157
Rochdale	7,365	4,724	537	12,626	+ 11,525	+ 2,540
St. Helens	11,278	586	537	12,401	+ 672	+ 1,574
Salford	16,888	5,785	952	23,625	+ 1,001	+ 4,426
Stockport	6,459	5,243	290	11,992	+ 21	+ 142
Warrington	5,634	1,194	604	7,432	+ 537	+ 774
Wigan	12,493	4,430	1,000	17,923	+ 1,467	+ 430
Rest of Division	130,512	48,954	8,881	188,347	+ 436	+ 19,940
Scotland Division	309,138	56,385	21,462	386,985	+ 7,141	+ 9,949
Aberdeen	8,160	1,782	523	10,465	+ 651	+ 1,029
Clydebank	10,501	1,740	723	12,964	+ 384	+ 1,899
Dundee	13,413	9,756	950	24,119	+ 217	+ 4,704
Edinburgh	19,313	3,213	1,165	23,691	+ 1,549	+ 1,021
Glasgow	104,783	16,406	8,083	129,272	+ 2,958	+ 4,151
Greenock	13,742	1,403	851	15,996	+ 69	+ 1,299
Motherwell	9,663	673	740	11,073	+ 172	+ 1,720
Paisley	6,909	781	671	8,361	+ 366	+ 268
Rest of Division	122,657	20,631	7,741	151,029	+ 1,347	+ 7,309
Wales Division	214,506	10,148	10,537	235,191	+ 9,388	+ 27,594
Cardiff	16,390	2,153	1,189	19,732	+ 1,038	+ 458
Llanelli	5,211	414	370	5,995	+ 1,211	+ 467
Newport	9,341	593	532	10,466	+ 110	+ 307
Swansea	11,081	830	942	12,853	+ 120	+ 346
Rest of Division	172,483	6,158	7,504	186,145	+ 9,225	+ 28,558
Northern Ireland	48,246	21,333	2,669	72,248	+ 3,797	+ 31
Belfast	31,537	12,985	1,869	46,391	+ 1,573	+ 2,408
Londonderry	1,965	1,117	104	3,186	+ 102	+ 590
Lurgan	1,285	1,399	92	2,776	+ 130	+ 297
Lisburn	1,203	666	59	1,928	+ 257	+ 64
Newry	1,185	192	22	1,399	+ 176	+ 45
Rest of Northern Ireland	11,071	4,974	523	16,568	+ 1,763	+ 2,065
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,351,428	441,367	137,464	2,930,259	+ 5,614	+ 33,270

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 714 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London	4,326	3,202	7,528	1,774	2,694	4,468</

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	603,613	105,969
Temporarily Stopped	411,708	133,131
Casuals	60,539	1,100
Total	1,075,860	240,200
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	964,774	74,863
Temporarily Stopped	37,464	8,224
Casuals	36,398	265
Total	1,038,636	83,352
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—		
(a) Authorised for payment	956,921	60,766
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	81,715	22,586
Total	1,038,636	83,352
4. Insured Non-claimants	90,937	47,456
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	33,754	10,556
Temporarily Stopped	19,878	6,846
Casuals	1,168	52
Total	54,800	17,454
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	1,693,078	238,844
Temporarily Stopped	469,050	148,201
Casuals	98,105	1,417
Total	2,260,233	388,462

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	15,603	5,903
Temporarily Stopped	12,879	7,440
Casuals	96	12
Total	28,578	13,355
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—		
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	12,921	8,955
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	1,652	439
Total	14,573	9,394
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	1,403	724
Temporarily Stopped	998	592
Casuals	3	—
Total	2,404	1,316
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	31,579	16,021
Temporarily Stopped	13,877	8,032
Casuals	99	12
Total	45,555	24,065

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES. THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities on applications submitted to them during the period 8th August to 3rd September, 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:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
Transitional pay-ment allowed at: Maximum benefit rates	42,324	272,534	3,621	14,721	45,945	287,255
Lower rates	27,685	187,981	2,902	13,022	30,587	201,003
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment	14,183	20,420	3,782	3,582	17,965	24,002
Total	84,192	480,935	10,305	31,325	94,497	512,260

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

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

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th September, 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.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	95	252	347
Men ...	16	68	84
Women ...	17	797	814
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	5,369	7,773	13,142
Men ...	1,578	2,759	4,337
Women ...	—	—	—
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	222	587	809
Men ...	156	447	603
Women ...	6	12	18
Class (c) ...	32	59	91
Men ...	32	69	101
Women ...	4	5	9
Class (d) ...	1,855	4,096	5,951
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,552	2,232	3,784
Men ...	1,057	2,523	3,580
Women ...	211	596	807
Employment lost through misconduct	1,501	2,147	3,648
Men ...	636	943	1,579
Women ...	199	480	679
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc-tions... ..	186	364	550
Men ...	412	1,709	2,121
Women ...	30	179	209
Not unemployed ...	545	2,246	2,791
Men ...	70	705	775
Women ...	9	163	172
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	226	636	862
Men ...	170	779	949
Women ...	4	37	41
Other grounds ...	455	4,479	4,934
Men ...	98	787	885
Women ...	22	225	247
Total ...	10,183	20,775	30,958
Men ...	6,080	14,885	20,965
Women ...	502	2,494	2,996
Grand Total ...	16,765	38,154	54,919

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

Section of Register.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,836	4,188	7,024
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	117	381	498
Men ...	34	408	442
Women ...	2	11	13
Total Appeals	153	800	953

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Section of Register.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	294	302	596
Appeals by Associations	139	208	347
Appeals by Claimants	182	353	535
Total	615	863	1,478

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

† See note * in first column on page 385. There were no cases under class (a).
‡ See note † in first column on page 385.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Section of Register.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions ...	957	6,215	7,172
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	63,736	107,551	171,287
Anomalies Regulations* ...	3,702	9,508	13,210
Class (a)	1,055	2,035	3,090
Class (b)	20,461	45,799	66,260
Class (c)	—	1	1
Class (d)	—	—	—
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	23,471	43,511	66,982
Employment lost through misconduct ...	20,152	31,000	51,152
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	5,873	22,346	28,219
Not unemployed ...	5,201	28,189	33,390
Not capable of work, or not available for work	3,632	12,334	15,966
Other grounds ...	5,339	38,971	44,310
Total ...	153,579	347,460	501,039
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	5,027	10,564	15,591
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	491	2,146	2,637
Decisions by Umpire.‡			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	3,921	3,981	7,902
Appeals by Associations	1,919	3,165	5,084
Appeals by Claimants	2,226	5,194	7,420
Total ...	8,066	12,340	20,406

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Four weeks ended 24th September, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th August, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th September, 1931.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	1,419,000	1,370,000	1,374,000
Employed persons	1,395,000	1,357,000	1,006,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")	1,406,000	1,362,000	1,174,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Income	4,222,000	4,091,000	3,556,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex-chequer§	897,000	1,189,000	—
Total Expenditure	5,119,000	5,280,000	3,556,000
Insurance Benefit	4,363,000	4,474,000	7,505,000
Cost of Administration	328,000	379,000	368,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-vances	416,000	416,000	358,000
Miscellaneous Payments	12,000	11,000	13,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding ...	115,000,000	115,000,000	101,910,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof||	4,055,000	3,920,000	2,020,000

* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal.)

† 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 contribu-tions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

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

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

§ 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.

|| The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER, 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 September, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 730,087, or 1·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 30·9 per cent. more than in September, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 437, 432, and 334 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September, 1932, was 599,923, an increase of 0·7 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 30·5 per cent. as compared with September, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 130,164, or 3·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 33·1 per cent. more than in Sep-tember, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September, 1932, numbered 96,989, or 0·3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4·4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 633,098, or 1·3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 38·8 per cent. more than in September, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September, 1932, as compared with August, 1932, while ten showed decreases; in three areas there was no change. Compared with September, 1931, every area showed an increase, including Sheffield (515 per 10,000), Norwich (282 per 10,000), Glasgow (240 per 10,000), Liverpool (213 per 10,000), and Manchester (194 per 10,000).

Area.	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 1932.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	35,485	99,531	135,016	309	– 4	+ 38
Birkenhead	824	5,657	6,481	436	+ 3	+ 85
Birmingham	5,125	16,259	21,384	212	+ 37	+ 37
Blackburn	785	4,885	5,670	458	+ 94	+189
Bolton	909	3,473	4,382	245	+ 18	+ 61
Bradford	1,247	8,795	10,042	334	– 81	+ 57
Brighton	1,059	2,121	3,180	219	– 2	+ 25
Bristol	2,229	11,536	13,765	344	– 4	+127
Burnley	466	3,517	3,983	402	+ 15	+187
Cardiff	1,577	8,287	9,864	441	+ 7	+ 47
Coventry	441	1,781	2,222	132	– 3	+ 22
Croydon	882	3,236	4,118	176	–	+ 54
Derby	572	6,680	7,252	505	– 3	+ 67
East Ham	660	3,646	4,306	302	+ 3	+ 73
Gateshead	754	8,372	9,126	738	+ 11	+175
Huddersfield	530	1,797	2,327	204	+ 4	+ 36
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,640	17,685	19,325	613	+ 23	+ 75
Leeds	2,842	15,018	17,860	367	+ 5	+ 81
Leicester	796	4,628	5,424	225	– 3	+ 20
Liverpool	6,131	61,062	67,193	779	+ 27	+213
Manchester	3,720	46,760	50,480	652	+ 15	+194
Middlesbrough	545	4,060	4,605	332	+ 3	+ 54
Newcastle-on-Tyne	896	18,675	19,571	688	+ 18	+189
Norwich	805	8,779	9,584	756	+ 7	+282
Nottingham	1,820	10,825	12,645	467	– 3	+ 90
Oldham	968	2,116	3,084	217	+ 9	+ 57
Plymouth	533	6,353	6,886	332	– 7	+ 54
Portsmouth	1,307	2,619	3,926	158	+ 6	+ 15
Preston	519	1,424	1,943	162	+ 16	+ 44
St. Helens	481	4,631	5,112	472	+ 19	+122
Salford	1,713	6,076	7,789	345	+ 11	+ 77
Sheffield	1,807	52,985	54,792	1,059	+ 7	+515
Southampton	1,407	3,188	4,595	262	+ 7	+ 44
Southend-on-Sea	267	2,197	2,464	208	+ 27	+ 70
South Shields	736	3,399	4,135	361	–	+ 58
Stockport	581	1,621	2,202	174	– 36	+ 43
Stoke-on-Trent	1,771	7,395	9,166			

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. 369-370 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

The numbers registered as unemployed showed a further decline in August, but this is stated to be due largely to the more stringent regulations governing the payment of unemployment benefit and relief, introduced by the Emergency Order of June last.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of August, 1932, was 5,370,940, as compared with 5,525,604 at the end of July and 4,325,283 at the end of August, 1931. At 30th September, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,278,815.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,223,810 at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 5,392,248 at the end of July and 4,214,765 at the end of August, 1931. At 30th September, 1932, the provisional total was 5,100,322.

On the last day of August, 1932, 697,364 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,294,621 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,991,985, as compared with 2,111,342 at the end of July and 2,376,589 at the end of August, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 30th September, 1932, was 1,850,197 (provisional total).

The total number unemployed given above includes 2,029,635 able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st August, 1932; the corresponding total for the end of July was 2,229,008 and for the end of August, 1931, 1,130,555. These totals are not strictly comparable owing to the recent introduction of more stringent regulations governing the administration of relief. At 30th September, 1932, the provisional total was 2,034,776.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 44.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 43.9 per cent. at the end of July and 33.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1931. In addition, 23.2 per cent. were working short time at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 23.0 per cent. at the end of July and 21.4 per cent. at the end of August, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1932.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		August, 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1932.	July, 1932.
Mining	133,700	18.6	17.8	36.8	36.5
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	95,000	60.0	61.3	6.8	5.2
Other workers ...	72,300	51.3	49.9	24.7	21.8
Engineering and metal	780,900	46.3	46.3	28.6	27.9
Chemical	87,100	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.9
Paper	267,400	33.9	33.8	44.3	43.3
Textile	93,700	36.0	35.8	33.8	31.3
Leather	47,900	47.6	48.5	19.8	19.3
Wood	247,300	66.4	66.1	10.6	10.3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	225,000	29.8	29.8	33.2	33.5
Clothing, boots and shoes	127,300	43.2	42.7	33.9	36.6
Building	506,200	77.6	77.2	0.3	0.3
Printing	143,200	37.5	36.2	17.0	16.1
Miscellaneous	652,700	21.4	21.7	23.4	23.8
	3,479,700	44.0	43.9	23.2	23.0

FRANCE.†

Unemployment during September showed a decrease. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 294,885 (213,521 men and 81,364 women). At the end of August the corresponding total was 301,185, and at the end of September, 1931, 56,080.

At the beginning of September, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 12.26 per cent. as compared with September, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 48.76, as compared with 33.45 at the beginning of September, 1931. At 1st September, 1932, 17.69 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 31.07 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment increased slightly during August. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 269,179 (including 107,167 in Vienna), as compared with 266,365 (108,638 in Vienna) at the end of July and 196,321 (86,241 in Vienna) at the end of August, 1931.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th September, 1932, and Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 21st September and 7th October, 1932. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 30th September and 7th October, 1932. Paris.

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

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased during July. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 173 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 863,481, show that 19.6 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month 18.7 per cent. were unemployed and in July, 1931, 9.0 per cent. In addition, 20.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In July, 1932, 24.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23.4 and in July, 1931, 12.9.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed an increase during July. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 504,740 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th July, 1932, 24.6 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 7.4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.8 and 7.5 respectively, and in the last week of July, 1931, 10.5 and 4.3. At the end of July, 1932, 278,300 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 254,500 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment increased during August. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 945,972 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 931,291 at the end of July, 1932, and 693,273 at the end of August, 1931. In addition, 33,666 were partially unemployed at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 33,218 at the end of July, and 30,636 at the end of August, 1931.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment showed a slight increase during August. At the end of the month 47,064 applications for employment (35.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 45,448 at the end of July, and 18,506 at the end of August, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned numbered 1,734, 1,743 and 2,207 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during August in Denmark and Norway, but showed a decrease in Sweden.

Denmark.—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by Unemployment Insurance Societies show that, out of 314,662 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 30.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 28.7 per cent. at the end of July and 11.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1931.

Norway.—Out of 23,505 members of trade unions making returns, 24.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 23.0 per cent. at the end of July and 18.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1931.

Sweden.**—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st August, 1932, was 19.7, as compared with 23.6 per cent. at the end of July and 12.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1931.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 64,762 establishments in 16 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,167,215 workpeople in August, 1932, showing an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 1.0 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for August, 1932, (based on returns relating to 18,152 establishments employing 2,503,348 workpeople) was 56.0, as compared with 55.2 in July and 71.2 in August, 1931.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour 34 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in August, 1932, the same percentage as in July, as compared with 26 per cent. in August, 1931.

CANADA.‡‡

Employment during August showed a slight decline. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,007 firms with an aggregate of 789,321 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st September, 1932, as compared with 792,149 at 1st August, 1932. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for September, 1932, was 86.0, as compared with 86.3 at the beginning of August and 107.1 at the beginning of September, 1931.

At the end of August, 1932, 21.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 21.8 per cent. at the end of July, and 15.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1931.

* Revue du Travail, September, 1932. Brussels.

† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1932. The Hague.

‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, September, 1932. Rome.

§ La Vie Economique, September, 1932. Berne.

¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 17th September, 1932. Copenhagen.

** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

†† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡‡ Trend of Employment, August, 1932, and American Federationist, September, 1932. Washington.

§§ The September Employment Situation, 1932, and information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease estimated at about £28,000 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 220,000 workpeople.

Of the workpeople affected by these decreases, the great majority were those engaged in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire, who sustained reductions, as from 28th September, generally equivalent to about 8½ per cent. on current wages, under the terms of an agreement arrived at after a stoppage of work, particulars of which are given in the article on pages 360 to 362. In certain districts reductions of varying amounts had been put into operation at individual mills at different dates prior to the stoppage of work and in these cases any further reductions made in September as a result of the general agreement would amount to less than 8½ per cent. on current wages. Where the reductions previously made were of amounts exceeding 8½ per cent., adjustment of wage rates to the level provided for in the terms of the general agreement may have involved slight increases in September, but particulars of such cases are not yet available.

In other groups of industries the principal reductions in wage rates in September were as follows. In the metal group the reductions mainly affected blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire and Cumberland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, and shuttle makers in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the case of blastfurnace workers and shuttle makers there were reductions in the percentage additions paid to basis rates, equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on the total wages; in the case of the iron puddlers and millmen, the reduction amounted to rather more than 2 per cent.

In the transport group, there was a reduction of ½d. per hour or 1s. per week in the wages of the majority of the tramway employees in London.

In other industrial groups, workpeople affected by reductions included, among others, asbestos workers, furniture trade operatives at Liverpool and in the North-East Coast area, and engineers and firemen employed on steam fishing vessels at Fleetwood. There was also a decrease, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in the Trade Board minimum rates of wages of workers in the brush and broom trade.

Of the estimated total decrease of £28,000 per week, over £25,000 was the result of settlement by mediation between the parties, after a dispute involving a stoppage of work; rather more than £1,000 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; about £900 took effect under arrangements (apart from cost-of-living

sliding scales) made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies; about £170 was the result of selling-price sliding scales; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 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 nine completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	20,000	16,000	£ 980	£ 750
Other Mining				
Quarrying	2,300	9,500	50	1,200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	100	15,000	10	1,350
Iron and Steel	2,200	106,000	55	6,300
Engineering†		8,000		1,800
Shipbuilding		28,000		4,850
Other Metal	900	52,000	50	5,150
Textile	500	321,000	50	39,500
Clothing		43,000		5,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco		15,000		2,250
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.		24,000		3,700
Paper, Printing, etc. ...		3,000		650
Building, Public Works				
Contracting, etc.	1,700	518,000	340	48,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1,100	47,000	30	5,500
Transport‡	625	354,000	85	64,200
Public Administration				
Services	175	74,000	10	7,600
Other	1,000	30,500	40	3,500
Total	30,600	1,664,000	1,700	202,000

In the corresponding nine months of 1931, there were net increases of £3,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 28,500 workpeople, and net decreases of £342,500 in those of 2,637,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in September.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Fishing	Fleetwood	19 Sept.	Engineers and firemen employed on steam fishing vessels.	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week for chief engineers, 2s. 11d. per week for second engineers, and 2s. 4d. per week for firemen; poundage payable on net earnings of vessel to engineers reduced by 20 per cent.; and rates paid while vessel is being settled if men are kept working reduced by 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: (a) at sea—chief engineers, 64s. 9d. per week, plus poundage (3d. less 20 per cent.); second engineers, 56s. 7d. per week, plus poundage (2d. less 20 per cent.); firemen, 50s. 2d. per week; (b) while vessel is being settled—chief engineers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; second engineers, 1s. 3d.; firemen, 1s. 1½d.
	Aberdeen	1 Sept.	Fish porters discharging fish from trawlers and liners.	Decrease of ¼d. per cut. Rates after change: trawlers, 2½d. per cut.; liners, 1½d. per cut., subject to a minimum payment of 6s. per day.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire...	25 Sept. §	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Decrease of 1 per cent. § on standard basis rates, leaving wages 13 per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 1s. 0½d. to 1½d. per shift for day-wage men on basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 13 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 0½d. per shift.
Quarrying	Mid and West Lothian and Fifeshire.	Week commencing 9 Sept.	Roadstone quarrymen	Decrease of 5 per cent. on time and piecework rates of wages. Rates after change for timeworkers: cutters, 1s. 4½d. per hour; luggers, 1s. 2d. per hour; labourers, 1s. per hour; steam men, 59s. to 62s. per week.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and of chemical manures.	Decrease of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 58s. 3d.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces.	Decrease of ½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage in a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, leaving their wages 14½ per cent. above the standard.**
	North Lincolnshire...	25 Sept. §		Decrease of 1 per cent. § on standard basis rates, leaving wages 13 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for by-turn labourers, 5s. 9d. per shift, plus 13 per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	26 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 and 14½ per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 1,400 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ It was agreed at a joint meeting of the employers and workpeople held in August that, although the quarterly selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 12 per cent. on standard basis rates, the percentage payable for the first seven weeks of the current quarter (beginning 7th August) should be 14 per cent. and for the last six weeks (beginning 25th September), 13 per cent.

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

‡ 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. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn).	1st pay day in Oct.*	Journeymen shuttlemakers ... Apprentices to shuttlemakers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on basis time and piece rates, leaving wages 21 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. 2-52d. per hour. Decrease† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 21 per cent. above basis piece rates and 3½ per cent. above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing by annual increments to 21s. per week at 20 years, plus, in each case, 3½ per cent.
	Yorkshire ...	1st pay day in Oct.*	Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 24 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 24 per cent. (1s. 1-64d. per hour).
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	28 Sept.	Weavers, winders, warpers, beamers, sizers, dressers, twistors and drawers, overlookers, warehousemen and other workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry (excluding workpeople, such as mechanics engaged in the repair and maintenance of plant, whose wages follow those in other industries).	Decrease† of 15½ in the percentage addition paid on standard piece price lists and an equivalent decrease for those whose wages are not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 67 per cent. above the Uniform Weaving List, the Mule Cop Winding List, the Burnley Beaming List, the Towel Weaving List and the Nelson Twisting List (Grey), 62 per cent. above the Standard List for Weaving Fustians, the Colne Warp Dressing List, the Nelson Drawing List (Grey), and the Bolton Weaving List, 64½ per cent. and 69½ per cent. above the Colne Coloured Goods List for checks and stripes respectively, 77 per cent. or 82 per cent. above the Oldham Velvet List, and 72 per cent. above the Blackburn Lists for Twisting and Drawing. Time rates after change: male adult clothworkers, 40s. 11d. per week; male adult warehousemen and others employed in warehouse, 36s. 11d. per week. Standard hourly rates for boiler firemen, 8d. or 9d.; under engineers, 8½d.; ash wheelers, oilers and greasers, 7½d., plus, in each case, 27 per cent.
	Yorkshire§ ...	Sept. §	Workpeople employed in the cotton spinning and doubling industry.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on wages paid prior to August 22, 1932, making with the reduction of 9 per cent. effected in August, a total decrease of 10 per cent. §
	Asbestos	Great Britain ...	Day following 1st making-up day in Sept. 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.	Decrease† of ¼d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for women. Minimum rates after change: men, 11½d.; women, 7½d.
Mill-sawing	Liverpool ...	1 Sept.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Bristol, Gloucester, Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.	30 Sept.	Labourers employed by timber importers.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2½d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ...	1 Sept.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: packing case makers, 1s. 5½d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 7½d.
Furniture Manufacture.	Liverpool and district	17 Sept.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, carpet planners (men) and sandpaperers.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet planners, 1s. 6d.; sandpaperers, 1s. 3d.; other classes, 1s. 7d. (plus 2s. per week "tool money" for cabinet makers).
	Newcastle, Sunderland, South Shields, Darlington and West Hartlepool.	1st full pay week after 7 Sept.	Upholsteresses and carpet sewers (women). Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists and french polishers.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: upholsteresses, 9½d.; carpet sewers, 9d. Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change; french polishers, 1s. 6d.; other classes, 1s. 6d., plus ¼d. per hour "tool money."
Tramway Undertakings.	Metropolitan Area	1st full pay week in Sept.	Employees of tramway undertakings other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week. Rates after change for drivers and conductors (majority of the undertakings), 65s. to 72s. per week according to length of service. ||
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Westminster ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Permanent employees of Corporation.	Wages (previously consolidated on a basis of a cost-of-living figure of 70) reduced by about 6 per cent. ¶. Strike pay of 1s. 6d. per week (given for service, good conduct, etc.) made payable to all adult permanent employees whose wages do not exceed 64s. (68s., less 6 per cent. ¶), night pay of 8s. 6d. per week (with certain exceptions) also reduced by 6 per cent. ¶. Weekly rates after change, without also reduced by 6 per cent. ¶: road sweepers, 55s.; road labourers, stripe pay, include —road sweepers, 57s. 6d.; stokers, 60s. 2d.; motor drivers, 61s. 2d. to 64s.; masons and paviors, 69s. 8d.; female bath and lavatory attendants, 41s. 10d. and 44s. 4d. respectively.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section.	Cost-of-living wage reduced† from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d. per hour; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d., plus, in each case, 40 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Sept.	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on price list, leaving wages 68½ per cent. and 58½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male timeworkers** All other male timeworkers ...	Decrease† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¼d.). Decrease of ¼d. per hour for those 21 and over and ¼d. 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:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 10d. at 21 and over.
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Female pan hands ... Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Decrease in time rates of ¼d. 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, 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate, 6½d.
			Female pan-setting learners ... Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices ...	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (3½d. to 3d.). Decrease in minimum piece rates of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 29 per cent. below the list. Decreases proportionate to the above.

* In respect of the preceding pay period.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ This decrease took effect under the terms of settlement of a dispute involving a stoppage of work, full particulars of which are given on pages 360 to 362.
§ For the great majority of the workpeople concerned, the decrease was equivalent to 8.493 per cent. off current wages. In certain districts reductions of varying amounts had been put into operation at individual mills at different dates prior to the stoppage and in these cases any further reductions made in September as a result of the general agreement would amount to less than 8.493 per cent. on current wages. Where the reductions previously made were of amounts exceeding 8.493 per cent., adjustment of wage rates to the level provided for in the terms of the general agreement may have involved slight increases in September, but particulars of such cases are not yet available.
|| The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Master Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd. The change took effect four weeks after the date of resumption of work (generally 24 or 29 August), and is subject to any general settlement arrived at as a result of negotiations now pending.
¶ The undertakings concerned include:—London County Council, Croydon Corporation, Ilford Corporation, West Ham Corporation, Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., London United Tramways, Ltd., and South Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd.
** Those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 24, as compared with 37 in the previous month, and 28 in September, 1931. In these new disputes about 3,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 700 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 148,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 29 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 53, involving about 153,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at about 3,325,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople Involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	7	10	3,600	24,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	7	8	400	2,000
Textile ...	21	...	21	146,600	3,275,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	4	6	200	3,000
Other ...	2	6	8	2,300	21,000
Total, Sept., 1932 ...	29	24	53	153,100	3,325,000
Total, Aug., 1932 ...	15	37	52	144,900†	1,261,000†
Total, Sept., 1931 ...	12	28	40	13,300	101,000

The principal dispute of the month was that in the cotton manufacturing industry, which began on 29th August and continued until 27th September. The stoppage involved nearly all the weaving sheds in the principal cotton manufacturing districts of north-east Lancashire, many of those in other parts of the county (except the south-east), and some in Yorkshire. The mills in south-east Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire were not, in general, directly affected. An account of this dispute appears on pages 360-2 of this issue.

Causes.—Of the 24 disputes beginning in September, 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions; 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Apart from the dispute in the cotton industry, the terms of settlement of which are given on pages 361-2, settlements were effected in the case of 37 new and old disputes, directly involving 46,000 workpeople. Of these 37 disputes, 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 43,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1932 AND 1931.†
The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first nine months of 1932 as compared with the corresponding period of 1931:—

Industry Group.	January to Sept., 1932.			January to Sept., 1931.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	2,200	49,000	1	100	500
Coal Mining ...	84	40,800	155,000	119	269,000	2,803,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	200	5,000	6	300	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	6	300	5,000	11	1,000	19,000
Chemical ...	1	200	1,000	5	900	2,000
Engineering ...	2	200	1,000	7	700	10,000
Shipbuilding ...	12	1,100	10,000	8	500	16,000
Other Metal ...	25	2,200	35,000	34	8,100	51,000
Textile ...	93	172,100	4,955,000	25	159,400	3,683,000
Clothing ...	20	1,900	30,000	15	900	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5	300	1,000	2	100	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	10	800	8,000	12	5,300	73,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	...	...	4	400	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	25	2,700	32,000	44	10,400	136,000
Transport, Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	22	12,000	195,000	18	5,300	14,000
Other ...	3	300	1,000	6	600	2,000
Other ...	5	300	2,000	13	1,300	11,500
Total ...	321	237,600	5,485,000	330	464,300	6,833,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object. §	Result. §
	Directly.	Indirectly. §	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING INDUSTRY:— Trawler skippers and mates, deck hands, engineers and firemen—Milford Haven.	216	1,000	2 Aug.	14 Sept.	Against proposed revised terms of employment, involving reductions in earnings.	Work resumed pending arbitration.
COAL MINING:— Colliery underground workers and surface workers—Rotherham (near). Colliery workpeople—Dunfermline (near).	1,030	280	3 Sept.	3 Sept.	Against a proposed revision in rate of pay for Saturday shift.	Work resumed pending settlement
COTTON INDUSTRY:— Cotton spinners, card room workers, packers, etc.—Fallsworth.	801	...	8 Sept.	...	Dispute as to rate of wages payable to loaders.	No settlement reported.
Cotton spinners, card room workers, reelers, packers, etc.—Reddish.	475	...	17 Aug.	...	Against a proposed revision of piece prices for spinners.	No settlement reported.
Cotton spinners, card room workers, reelers, packers, etc.—Reddish.	712	63	22 Aug.	...	Against proposed introduction of Bolton piece price list for spinners, involving a reduction in earnings.	No settlement reported.
Workpeople in cotton manufacturing industry:— Burnley District ...	25,000	...	25 July	...	Against proposed reductions in wages or changes in system of working.	For full terms of settlement, see pages 361-2.
Earby ...	686	358	25 July	27 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages	
Preston District ...	13,000	...	15-18 Aug.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages	
Haslingden (other principal centres) and parts of Yorkshire.	3,600	See footnote ||	18 Aug. 29 Aug.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages. See special article on pages 360-2.	

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figures.
‡ 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 italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
|| The numbers involved varied at different dates. It is estimated that, excluding those unemployed when the stoppage began, the number involved at the beginning of September was about 100,000, in addition to those (about 45,000) who were already involved in disputes (in Burnley, Preston and certain other districts) prior to the general stoppage. In the last fortnight of the stoppage there was some reduction in the total number involved.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st October the general level of the retail prices of food was slightly higher than at 1st September. The principal movements during the month were increases in the average prices of eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour and bacon, and decreases in those of potatoes, beef and mutton.

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 October, 1932, as compared with 23 per cent. at 1st September, 1932, and 28 per cent. at 1st October, 1931.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1/4d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Oct., 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1932.	1st Oct., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1932.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 3	1 2 1/2	+ 4 1/2	- 0 1/2
Thin Flank	0 6 1/2	0 8	0 7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	- 0 1/2
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9	+ 1 1/2	- 0 1/2
Thin Flank	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 2 1/2	+ 4 1/2	- 0 1/2
Breast	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	+ 1	- 0 1/2
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	+ 2 1/2	...
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 3 1/2	- 0 1/2	- 0 1/2
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	- 0 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0	+ 1 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Tea ...	1 6 1/2	1 9 1/2	1 9 1/2	+ 3 1/2	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2	+ 0 1/2	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 6	+ 2 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 4	+ 1 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Salt	1 2 1/2	1 2	1 2 1/2	+ 0 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Cheese†	0 8 1/2	0 10	0 10 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Margarine	0 7	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	- 0 1/2	- 0 1/2
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 2	+ 0 1/2	+ 0 1/2
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	+ 1	- 0 1/2

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st Oct., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	49	48	48	50
Thin Flank	18	19	19	20
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	24	25	25	26
Thin Flank	- 7	-	- 3	- 3
Mutton, British—				
Legs	37	44	40	45
Breast	14	17	16	20
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	36	33	34	37
Breast	- 12	- 1	- 7	- 5
Bacon (streaky)*	- 3	- 4	- 3	- 6
Fish	111	89	100	100
Flour	13	14	13	11
Bread	29	27	28	24
Tea	9	24	16	17
Sugar (granulated)	21	13	17	16
Milk	69	71	70	60
Butter—				
Fresh	6	13	10	7
Salt	2	3	3	- 1
Cheese†	18	19	18	16
Margarine	- 5	- 8	- 6	- 4
Eggs (fresh)	63	55	59	37
Potatoes	29	13	21	36
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	25	25	25	23

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October 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 54 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 October the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged 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 October averaged about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, 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 October, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st September, 1932, and 45 per cent. at 1st October, 1931.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1932 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	78
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	68
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	67
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43		

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 (3 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	Per cent.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	1 Oct.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	53	49	37	19	4	Aug.	
Denmark ...	44	40	32	16	15	July	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	1,016	979	837	718	769	Aug.	
Finland ...	522	503	517	428	428	Sept.	
France (Paris)† ...	503**	514**	502**	432	432	Aug.	
Germany ...	54	56	46	30	11	Sept.	
Italy ...	416	458	407	342	307	Sept.	
Norway ...	73	58	51	40	33	Aug.	
Spain (Madrid)† ...	73	77	80	93	78	Aug.	
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	65	73	72	77	71	Aug.	
Sweden ...	57	51	40	30	27	Aug.	
Switzerland ...	57	55	52	40	23	Aug.	
United States ...	50	55	41	17	- 1	Aug.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	52	60	47	25	22	Aug.	
Canada ...	47	50	49	10	- 5	Sept.	
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	43	45	36	0	2	Aug.	
Irish Free State ...	66	66	56	43**	34	Aug.	
New Zealand ...	46	46	43	18†	8†	Sept.	
South Africa ...	16	16	9	4	- 7	Aug.	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	Per cent.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	1 Oct.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	606	Aug.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	12	7	0	Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54	July	
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	51	50	48	34	28	July	
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	903	Aug.	
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	419†	455†	492†	465†	435	2nd Qr.	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	20	Sept.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	41	June	
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	276†	...	276†	Jan.-June
" (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	365	July	
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	336	July	
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	66	61	52	49	Aug.	
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	0†	- 11†	Sept.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58	56	Oct.	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	61	59	50	37	Aug.	
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67§	50§	36	June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47†	50†	41†	25†	23	1st Qr.	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	26	Sept.	
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	47	48	39	8	9	Aug.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	53	Aug.	
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45†	31†	Sept.	
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	17	Aug.	

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 124, as compared with 133* in the previous month and with 155 in September, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1932, numbered 25, as compared with 19 in the previous month and with 25 in September, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2	Locomotives, Railway and	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Tramway Carriages	1
Firemen	1	Motors, Aircraft ...	3
Guards (Passenger)	...	Other Metal Trades	1
Permanent Way Men	6	Shipbuilding	2
Porters	2	Wood	1
Shunters	...	Gas	...</

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See special article on pages 365-6.)

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1931 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and of females respectively comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1931, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL), AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1930.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1931.	Membership at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1931 compared with end of 1930.		
		1931.			1930.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	3	34,097	444	34,541	34,702	441	35,143	- 1.7	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Mining and Quarrying	117	568,464	2,271	570,735	609,051	2,500	611,551	- 6.7	- 9.2	- 6.7
Pottery and Glass	17	14,845	11,034	25,879	15,323	10,925	26,248	- 3.1	+ 1.0	- 1.4
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	5	54,091	790	54,881	64,224	943	65,167	- 15.8	- 16.2	- 15.8
Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building	99	502,665	5,001	507,666	530,529	4,907	535,436	- 5.3	+ 1.9	- 5.2
Textile—										
Cotton	173	131,000	208,449	339,449	138,550	217,907	356,457	- 5.4	- 4.3	- 4.8
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	27	33,784	24,588	58,372	39,387	29,159	68,546	- 14.2	- 15.7	- 14.8
Flax and Jute	20	7,049	19,793	26,842	7,643	20,348	27,991	- 7.8	- 2.7	- 4.1
Hosiery	6	6,050	11,939	17,989	5,503	12,698	18,201	+ 9.9	- 6.0	- 1.2
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	28	48,557	14,721	63,278	52,183	15,738	67,921	- 6.9	- 6.5	- 6.8
Other Textile	29	9,491	10,462	19,953	9,836	10,698	20,534	- 3.5	- 2.2	- 2.8
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe	8	62,153	28,296	90,449	62,359	28,232	90,591	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Tailoring and Other Clothing	19	26,429	41,909	68,338	26,910	42,137	69,047	- 1.8	- 0.5	- 1.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	24,607	5,064	29,671	24,383	5,359	29,742	+ 0.9	- 5.5	- 0.2
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture—										
Furnishing	8	24,039	3,057	27,096	27,546	3,444	30,990	- 12.7	- 11.2	- 12.6
Other	26	29,630	2,061	31,691	30,871	1,973	32,844	- 4.0	+ 4.5	- 3.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	25	144,896	39,109	184,005	146,426	40,258	186,684	- 1.0	- 2.9	- 1.4
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons	4	61,169	...	61,169	60,828	...	60,828	+ 0.6	...	+ 0.6
Carpenters and Joiners	1	114,169	...	114,169	116,417	...	116,417	- 1.9	...	- 1.9
Painters and Decorators	7	45,362	...	45,362	47,039	...	47,039	- 3.6	...	- 3.6
Builders' Labourers	7	32,764	...	32,764	34,733	...	34,733	- 5.7	...	- 5.7
Other	19	46,874	...	46,874	46,885	...	46,885	- 0.0	...	- 0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries†	29	13,288	5,790	19,078	13,966	6,460	20,426	- 4.9	- 10.4	- 6.6
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service	8	401,038	4,703	405,741	443,898	4,464	448,362	- 9.7	+ 5.4	- 9.5
Water Transport	15	91,252	161	91,413	101,783	162	101,945	- 10.3	- 0.6	- 10.3
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	16	684,468	35,264	719,732	706,186	42,523	748,709	- 3.1	- 17.1	- 3.9
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution	15	126,946	49,173	176,119	123,188	47,607	170,795	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.1
Banking, Insurance, etc.	20	73,462	7,458	80,920	71,498	6,778	78,276	+ 2.7	+ 10.0	+ 3.4
National and Local Government‡	264	305,327	66,366	371,693	308,390	69,962	378,352	- 1.0	- 5.1	- 1.8
Teaching	16	73,324	153,063	226,387	73,144	153,637	226,781	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.2
Entertainments and Sport	7	18,668	3,839	22,507	21,959	4,391	26,350	- 15.0	- 12.6	- 14.6
Miscellaneous§	37	37,709	8,296	46,005	39,005	6,449	45,454	- 3.3	+ 28.6	+ 1.2
TOTALS¶	1,081	3,847,667	763,101	4,610,768	4,034,345	790,100	4,824,445	- 4.6	- 3.4	- 4.4

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1929, 1930 AND 1931.

Group of Unions.*	Males.					Females.					Totals.				
	1913.	1920.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1913.	1920.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1913.	1920.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Mining and Quarrying	20	207	34	35	34	1	3	1	...	1	21	210	35	35	35
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	919	1,150	622	609	569	1	8	3	3	2	920	1,158	625	612	571
Textiles—	559	1,154	606	595	557	1	17	7	6	6	560	1,171	613	601	563
Cotton	158	166	143	138	131	214	295	223	218	208	372	461	366	356	339
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	58	86	57	52	48	9	32	17	16	15	67	118	74	68	63
Other Textile	48	81	70	62	56	36	174	84	73	67	84	255	154	135	123
Clothing—	83	110	89	89	89	25	126	70	70	70	108	236	159	159	159
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†	45	81	60	58	54	1	6	5	6	5	46	87	65	64	59
Paper, Printing, etc.	84	155	144	147	145	7	72	40	40	39	91	227	184	187	184
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—	243	563	310	306	300	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	310	306	300
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	53	93	54	54	53	4	47	21	22	22	57	140	75	76	75
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service	327	606	416	444	401	...	12	3	4	5	327	618	419	448	406
Water Transport	146	193	103	102	91	...	1	...	...	...	146	194	103	102	91
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	542	1,512	715	706	685	24	173	44	43	35	566	1,685	759	749	720
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—	100	279	187	195	200	20	121	52	54	57	120	400	239	249	257
National and Local Government‡	211	370	300	308	306	23	95	67	70	66	234	465	367	378	372
Teaching	49	63	70	73	73	64	135	149	154	153	113	198	219	227	226
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous§	57	129	63	61	56	3	24	12	11	12	60	153	75	72	68
TOTALS¶	3,702	6,998	4,043	4,034	3,848	433	1,341	798	790	763	4,135	8,339	4,841	4,824	4,611

* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, for which see "Transport and General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page.
 † Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom see under "Building."
 ‡ Leather, Chemicals, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.
 § The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers' and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."
 ¶ Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
 †† The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and in oversea branches, numbering about 54,000 in 1931, of whom 27,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 10,000 were railway servants.
 ††† Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

THIRD QUARTER OF 1932.

RETURNS have been received from 145 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1932. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1931:—

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 145 Towns from which returns have been received.					TOTAL.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	

ENGLAND AND WALES—	THIRD QUARTER OF 1932.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (966,000)	608,200	59,600	49,500	28,300	49,800	795,400
Yorkshire (2,420,000)	1,349,800	123,500	112,100	74,100	189,900	1,849,400
Lancs. and Cheshire (3,069,000)	1,282,200	84,800	166,400	44,600	255,800	1,833,800
North and West Midland Counties (3,157,000)	1,237,400	360,300	122,400	145,000	303,600	2,168,700
South Midland and Eastern Counties (678,000)	508,100	50,600	73,300	78,300	44,000	754,300
Outer London* (2,616,000)	2,669,000	181,000	351,700	26,200	290,800	3,518,700
South-Eastern Counties (1,115,000)	759,700	7,000	65,800	67,700	122,200	1,022,400
South-Western Counties (452,000)	417,100	—	4,000	22,100	70,600	513,800
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	211,800	1,000	97,200	10,000	48,100	368,100
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	893,300	98,600	63,200	196,800	163,500	1,415,400
Total (17,528,000)	9,936,600	966,400	1,105,600	693,100	1,538,300	14,240,000

ENGLAND AND WALES—	THIRD QUARTER OF 1931.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	276,300	600	5,700	99,000	63,800	445,400
Yorkshire...	1,641,000	44,100	141,200	236,100	175,600	2,238,000
Lancs. and Cheshire	1,666,800	29,700	126,300	537,400	141,000	2,501,200
North and West Midland Counties	1,795,600	151,900	127,400	260,500	360,200	2,695,600
South Midland and Eastern Counties	346,600	33,800	73,400	55,400	57,200	566,400
Outer London* (3,746,500)	3,746,500	154,500	404,900	113,600	334,300	4,753,800
South-Eastern Counties	937,500	59,700	75,400	165,200	219,000	1,456,800
South-Western Counties	253,000	15,500	15,900	40,700	52,400	377,500
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	221,900	2,800	20,400	31,900	37,900	314,900
SCOTLAND ...	441,500	81,700	95,600	126,700	167,900	913,400
Total ...	11,326,700	574,300	1,086,200	1,666,500	1,609,300	16,263,000

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

AERATED WATERS TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

A partner in a firm was charged with failing to keep adequate records and was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.—*Rex v. George Pickard Gunn. Okehampton Police Court. 14th September, 1932.*

MADE-UP TEXTILES TRADE.

Article 1 (2) (a) of National Economy Order.

5. The condition provided by Article 1 (2) (a) is to the same effect as Section 14 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and should be construed in the same manner.

Onus of Proof.

6. The condition is in two parts, and the onus of proving that he satisfies each part of the condition is on the claimant. If he leaves the case in doubt as to whether the condition is fulfilled or not, as, for example, when the known facts are equally consistent one way or the other, he has not discharged the onus of proof.

Industrial Record in which Uninsurable Occupation, if any, is negligible.

7. The mere fact that the claimant's record contains no uninsurable employment does not alone show that the condition is satisfied. If his industrial record and the evidence show that his normal occupation in the past has not been, and in the future will not be, in uninsurable work, the question to be considered is whether, having regard to all the circumstances, he has desired and sought to obtain insurable employment, or whether he has preferred or will prefer to live upon some other source of income not derived from wages earned by him in insurable employment.

8. Where a claimant has in the past been employed, as a general rule, in insurable employment, this raises an inference that he is normally employed in such employment, and if there is no reason to doubt that he will continue as a general rule to seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment he has fulfilled the terms of the condition.

Little or no Insurable Employment for a long time.

9. The fact that a claimant may have failed to obtain such an amount of insurable employment as people of his age and class may reasonably be expected to have obtained in the district in which he has been living is not alone sufficient reason for holding that he is not normally employed in insurable employment, but such a circumstance may call for adequate explanation by the claimant. Where, however, a claimant has had no insurable employment for a period of five years, an inference arises that he has ceased normally to be employed in insurable employment; but this inference may be negated by evidence showing that the claimant's unemployment has been involuntary. Where a claimant satisfies the Court of Referees that he has consistently made reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment, it must not be inferred that he is not normally employed in insurable employment merely because over a long period of time he has had no insurable employment or because his record of such employment is a poor one. Evidence that the claimant lives or has lived in an area suffering from severe industrial depression, or that he is handicapped by physical disability, or that his chances of employment are prejudiced by the competition of younger men, may also be material in showing that the unemployment has been involuntary.

Reasonable Efforts.

10. In determining whether a claimant has consistently made reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment two important factors for consideration are (a) whether he has consistently maintained registration at an Employment Exchange when unemployed, and (b) whether he has taken such other steps to obtain insurable employment as he should have known might lead to finding it. Continuous registration is always an important factor, but it is not alone sufficient to show that the claimant has consistently made reasonable efforts to obtain employment, if he has neglected other steps which might have resulted in finding it. Failure to maintain continuous registration, on the other hand, is not alone a ground for disallowance, if the claimant, during the period when he did not register, was making other reasonable efforts to obtain employment. In order to show that he has made reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment it is not necessary for a claimant to prove that he has been making applications for work day in and day out without regard to the utility or futility of such applications. But if the circumstances are such that he could expect to obtain work by making application for it, it is necessary for a claimant to show that he has made applications for work which in the circumstances of the district are reasonable.

11. In cases in which the claimant has had little or no insurable employment over a long period of time, the Court of Referees should record on Form U.I. 624 whether it finds that the claimant's record is due to his failure to make reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment, or is a poor one despite his having made reasonable efforts to obtain such employment. The Court should also record the claimant's evidence of his efforts to obtain employment, and whether such evidence was accepted as accurate by the Court of Referees.

Industrial Record in which Uninsurable Occupations must be taken into account.—Temporary Excursions into Business, etc.

12. In cases in which a claimant, whose occupation in the past has been insurable, has entered an uninsurable occupation, it has first to be determined whether the taking of uninsurable employment amounted to a definite abandonment of insurable employment, or whether there are circumstances which negative definite abandonment. The fact that a claimant has entered uninsurable employment, or business on his own account, does not necessarily mean that he has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment. He may have entered the uninsurable occupation as a temporary expedient because he was unable to find work in his usual occupation, and he may have entered it with the intention of resuming insurable employment as soon as he could do so. In determining whether he

has abandoned insurable employment, regard must be had to his intention when he entered the uninsurable occupation, and to the length of time during which he remained in it. The fact that capital was laid out and premises equipped when he went into business may be grounds for inferring that he intended to abandon insurable employment. If he remains for a long period in an uninsurable occupation it may be inferred that he has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment; but in such cases regard should be had to any action which he may have taken, as, for example, enquiring for insurable employment or remaining a member of an association, to keep in touch with his former insurable employment, and to any opportunity which he may have had to resume insurable employment.

13. If the survey of a claimant's past record shows that he has as a general rule been employed in insurable employment, an inference arises that he is not normally employed in insurable employment, and in such a case it is for the claimant to produce sufficient evidence to negative that inference. He must show that he has definitely abandoned insurable employment, and that he has adopted insurable employment as his normal, i.e., his present and future, employment. A mere statement to this effect is not sufficient. He cannot be said to have definitely turned his back on insurable employment until he gives evidence of a substantial period of insurable employment previous to his application for benefit to demonstrate that fact, and he must further prove that he is seeking to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment, his aptitude for and his chances of obtaining such employment, and any other circumstances which will justify the Court in coming to a conclusion that in future he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment.

14. Where a claimant's past history shows that as a general rule he has been employed in insurable employment, but abandoned it for an uninsurable employment or occupation, and his last period or periods of actual employment previous to making his application for benefit was or were in uninsurable employment, a shorter period of actual insurable employment after definitely abandoning the uninsurable work will suffice to prove that he is again normally employed in insurable employment than is required in those cases in which the claimant has, as a general rule, been employed in the past in uninsurable employment.

15. In determining whether a claimant has definitely given up his business, the questions whether he is still open to take orders and whether he has disposed of his premises and plant are matters to be taken into account. In determining whether a claimant who has been employed in uninsurable employment will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment, regard must be had not only to his intention but also to his experience and his probable opportunities of employment in the future. If a claimant has experience in an uninsurable occupation and employment in that occupation is suitable employment for him, and it appears in all the circumstances that he is more likely to obtain employment in that occupation than in an insurable occupation, the inference is very strong that he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of the employment which he is likely to obtain, namely, uninsurable employment.

Status of Particular Forms of Employment.—Employment before the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

16. Employment which is insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, whether that Act was in force at the time or not, is regarded as insurable employment.

Employment under Certificate of Exemption.

17. Employment in respect of which a Certificate of Exemption has been granted under Section 3 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (as amended), exempting the claimant from contributions, should be regarded as insurable employment.

Special Schemes.

18. Employment under the special schemes for the banking and the insurance industries is insurable employment.

Employment wrongly believed to be uninsurable.

19. Employment in respect of which contributions should have been paid but were not paid is regarded as insurable employment.

Employment wrongly believed to be insurable.

20. The fact that a claimant who has normally been employed in insurable employment, but has since had a period of uninsurable employment, and wrongly believed, when he took the latter, that it was insurable, precludes the inference that he had the intention of abandoning insurable employment; and he should not necessarily be held to have ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment, even in cases where, but for his wrong belief, it would be clear that he had intentionally abandoned insurable employment. But if he again resumes the same uninsurable employment, knowing it to be uninsurable, otherwise than as a temporary expedient, it may then be inferred that he has abandoned insurable employment. Nevertheless uninsurable employment wrongly believed by the claimant, when he was in it, to be insurable, cannot be regarded as in fact insurable for the purpose of considering whether his industrial record shows that he has in the past as a general rule been employed in insurable employment. Accordingly a claimant was not held to satisfy the condition when he had had a substantial period of employment wrongly believed to be insurable, but whose record otherwise was not such as to show that he was normally employed in insurable employment.

Excepted Employment.

21. A claimant who enters any of the forms of employment specified in clause D. of Part II of Schedule 1 to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, does so with the knowledge that a certificate on the application of the employers may be issued by the Minister which will make the employment uninsurable. He must be presumed to accept this position when he enters the employment, and his continuance in the employment after the issue of the certificate must be construed as an abandonment of insurable employment.

Cases of persons whose employment has become uninsurable because the salary has exceeded £250 per annum sometimes call for special consideration. In some occupations change of circumstances has rendered it much more difficult than formerly was the case to obtain employment at a rate of remuneration in excess of £250 per annum. Though the claimant may naturally wish to obtain employment at the rates which he formerly obtained, there may be reason to doubt whether such a rate of remuneration is likely to be obtained. The claim should not be disallowed in such circumstances merely on the ground that such higher remuneration is sought, if it is not likely to be obtained, and in such cases a resumption of insurable employment may be proved by a shorter period of insurable employment than would be required if there had been no unfavourable change of circumstances. The same considerations apply to a case in which, apart from any change in the outlook for the occupation generally, the personal circumstances of the claimant, e.g., age, render doubtful the prospect of his being able again to obtain a rate of remuneration which would render his employment uninsurable.

Relief Work.

22. Where a claimant over a long period of time has in the main been unemployed, and a doubt arises whether he really desires work, and where the only work which he has had in recent times has been occasional relief work, those spells of work may not furnish strong evidence of a desire for work. The circumstances under which the relief work was obtained should in such cases be investigated, because it is these circumstances rather than the mere fact that the work is relief work which are relevant.

23. Furthermore, if doubt existed whether the claimant would normally seek insurable employment rather than uninsurable employment, the fact that his insurable employment was relief work of a kind which he would not normally seek would render such work of doubtful value as evidence of whether he would normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment.

24. When, however, the claimant has normally earned his own living in business on his own account, and no doubt arises as to his desire to obtain work, and it is sufficiently clear that he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment, the point in doubt merely being whether he can be said yet to have become normally employed in insurable employment, insurable relief work is in no different position from any other insurable employment.

Service in His Majesty's Forces.

25. A claimant who leaves His Majesty's Forces with contributions credited under Section 41 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (as amended), satisfies the First Statutory Condition on his discharge, and he should be held to be normally employed in insurable employment as long as he proves that he is consistently making reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment. A claimant who leaves His Majesty's Forces in circumstances which do not entitle him to contributions must be regarded as having been in uninsurable employment while he was in His Majesty's Forces, and consequently as having ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment; except in the case of a claimant who, during his period of probation in His Majesty's Forces, has been discharged as "not likely to become efficient."

Application of Rules to Particular Classes of Claimants.—New Entrants.

26. The amount of insurable employment which must be obtained by a new entrant before he can be held to be normally employed in insurable employment varies according to the claimant's industrial record before he entered insurable employment, and according to the nature of the insurable employment which he has obtained. The claim of a new entrant, whose industrial record before he entered insurable employment consists exclusively of uninsurable employment, employment abroad, or in business on his own account, should be considered under the rule contained in paragraph 13 above, and he must "give evidence of a substantial period of insurable employment" before his application for benefit. In such a case the amount of insurable employment should be more than would be required of a claimant whose industrial record consisted mainly, but not wholly, of uninsurable occupations. A claimant who has not resided long enough in this country to make it possible for him to satisfy the First Statutory Condition cannot as a rule be held to be normally employed in insurable employment. If the new entrant has no previous record of uninsurable employment, employment abroad, or in business on his own account, a shorter period of insurable employment is required than would be necessary to satisfy the rule contained in paragraph 13 above.

Claimants who have been Incapable of Work.

27. If a claimant's unemployment has been due to illness causing him to be incapable of work, it should not be inferred, when he again becomes capable of work, that he has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment. The question whether he is normally employed in insurable employment should be considered with reference to the time when he was able to work. If, after a

period of incapacity, a claimant is held to be capable of work, and the Court of Referees is satisfied that he is trying and will try to obtain work suited to his capacity, it should not be held that he will not normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment merely because under conditions of industrial depression his chances of obtaining employment suited to his capacity may be remote.

Married Women.

28. A woman may leave her employment on marriage with the intention of abandoning insurable employment because she expects to be maintained by her husband, but the fact that a woman has left or has lost her employment on marriage does not in itself raise an inference that she has abandoned insurable employment. The loss of employment may be due to the fact that her employer does not employ married women, or that her domestic circumstances make it necessary for her to seek insurable employment elsewhere. An inference of abandonment arises only if, during a period of some months since the date of her marriage, or since the loss of her employment, she is not registered for employment, or has not made any real effort to obtain insurable employment. This presumption would be rebutted if she showed that owing to ill-health she had been unable to work, or if she showed that withdrawal from employment was due to the illness of her husband, one of her children, or some person to whom she owed the duty of nursing or constant attendance in illness.

Claimants engaged on Home Duties.

29. The question whether a claimant who has been engaged on home duties has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment must be considered with regard to the individual circumstances of each case. Such questions arise more frequently in the cases of women than of men. As a general rule, a woman who has undertaken home duties or has elected to act as housekeeper instead of going out to work should be held to have ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment; but a woman who has stayed at home to nurse or take charge of a sick or infirm relative to whom she may be said, in all the circumstances, to owe a duty, has not necessarily ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment.

Claimants returning from Abroad.

30. As a general rule, abandonment of insurable employment should be presumed when a claimant has deliberately placed himself beyond the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act by going abroad, unless he can give satisfactory evidence to negative the intention of abandonment, as, for example, when he can show that his absence abroad was only for a specific and temporary purpose.

31. A claimant who is engaged for employment abroad under a contract for a definite period may show that insurable employment was not abandoned. In such a case abandonment depends on the intention of the claimant rather than on the terms of the contract. A contract for temporary employment abroad which provides for a passage home at the expense of the employer may in practice be renewable at the wish of the parties, and is not necessarily inconsistent with the intention to remain abroad.

32. A claimant who worked for an employer carrying on business in England and was sent abroad temporarily on his employer's business should not, as a rule, be held to have abandoned insurable employment, unless his industrial record shows that his periods of employment abroad are so frequent and so long that employment abroad must be regarded as his normal employment. As to the insurability of such employment since 2nd November, 1931, see S.R. & O. 1931, No. 820.

33. Abandonment of insurable employment should not be inferred if a claimant goes abroad on an exploratory visit with the intention of remaining abroad if permanent employment can be found, and returns because he can find no employment or only temporary employment. Where a claimant has gone with the intention of remaining abroad and has returned to this country within eighteen months of his leaving Great Britain because he has been proved unsuitable for work abroad or because of his inability to obtain a livelihood in the country to which he had gone, the fact that he has left England is not in itself a ground for holding that he has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment. But a claimant who returns to this country when suitable employment is available for him abroad, under the conditions which are generally found and recognised in that country, cannot prove that his return is due to his inability to obtain a livelihood in a country to which he has gone.

34. A claimant who has abandoned insurable employment by going abroad cannot be held to be normally employed in insurable employment until he has been re-employed in insurable employment. The period necessary to establish that he satisfies that part of the condition must vary according to the length of a claimant's previous employment at home and abroad. A claimant whose previous record consists only of employment abroad should be treated as a new entrant, and a claimant whose record consists mainly of employment abroad would require a longer period of insurable employment than one whose employment abroad has been comparatively short. Insurable employment on a British ship during the voyage home is regarded as insurable employment for this purpose.

Claimants who have been Inmates of Public Assistance Institutions.

35. A claimant who has been an inmate of a public assistance institution does not necessarily cease to be normally employed in insurable employment. A claimant who, while he is compelled for the time to seek shelter in the institution, demonstrates his desire to obtain insurable employment by taking advantage of every

opportunity for leaving the institution, if only for a day, and during his absence therefrom making real efforts to obtain insurable employment, should not be held to have ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment. On the other hand a claimant who is found to prefer living in the institution to seeking or being engaged in insurable employment should be held no longer to satisfy the condition.

Seasonal and Casual Workers.

36. A person who relies on seasonal or casual employment, and during a large part of the year neither desires nor seeks to obtain insurable employment, cannot be held to satisfy either part of the condition; but a claim of a claimant who can say that during "off" seasons, or in between spells of casual work, he has consistently made reasonable efforts to obtain insurable employment should not fail only because most of his employment has in fact been seasonal or casual.

Claimants taking an Educational Course.

37. It is a question of fact whether, in taking a course of educational training, a claimant has abandoned insurable employment. An educational course for a limited period may be regarded as analogous to going abroad for a temporary period of uninsurable employment with the intention of returning; or the course may be of a kind likely to improve the claimant's chances of insurable employment; or may be at an establishment which exists for the purpose of improving the general education of persons who are normally employed in an insurable occupation. In such cases a claimant should not be held to have ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment. But if the course were for a period exceeding twelve months and were of a kind intended to fit the claimant for filling a career different from his previous employment and likely to be unobtainable, he should as a rule be held to have ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment, unless the course is one which he could abandon in the event of his obtaining insurable employment, and he is meanwhile seeking to obtain such employment at the earliest opportunity.

Claimants who have been in Prison.

38. Unless the circumstances are such as to lead to the conclusion that a claimant has abandoned insurable employment for a life of crime, it should not be inferred from the fact that he has been in prison, even for so long a period as five years, that he has ceased to be normally employed in insurable employment.

Suspension of Benefit.

39. A claimant is not entitled by virtue of Section 9 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, to receive transitional payment between the date on which the Insurance Officer questions his claim and the date on which the Court of Referees gives its decision.

Date of Decision.

40. The decision of the Court of Referees will operate on and from the date when the claim was questioned by the Insurance Officer and submitted to the Court of Referees for decision. The Court cannot decide a claim for transitional payments in advance of the date on which the claimant ceases to be entitled to benefit.

Case No. 18284/32. (1/9/32).

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF CUSTOMARY OR RECOGNISED HOLIDAYS.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed for the Whit Tuesday of the year 1932.

"For the purpose of determining the existence or duration of a customary or recognised holiday in an industrial establishment, the following main principles have been settled:—

Generally.

"1. Customary or recognised holidays are those days which the employers and workers concerned have agreed (whether expressly or by implication based upon acquiescence) shall be non-working days. When those holidays have been defined and determined they become a normal incident of employment and an implied term of contracts of service which cannot be varied except by an express or implied agreement between the parties.

"Unless there is definite evidence to the contrary, a claimant who has taken employment in a particular establishment is subject to the holiday conditions prevailing there.

"2. The existence or duration of a recognised holiday in any particular establishment must be determined by the agreement or practice observed within that establishment. It is only when no definite agreement or practice can be shown to exist there that it is permissible to have regard to any agreement or practice operating outside that establishment.

"When this is permissible and there is a well-known period of holiday locally recognised by employers in the district in an industry which is well represented in the district, it may be inferred, in the absence of definite evidence to the contrary, that that is the period of holiday for any particular employer in the district in the same industry, and that any extension of the period of closing by such particular employer is due to his business exigencies and is not a recognised extension of the local holiday.

"3. A recognised holiday does not cease to be such merely because it falls during a time when the establishment is closed owing to economic causes, or because it falls at a time when a particular claimant would in the ordinary course have been 'stood off' under a system of short-time working, or because it falls on a day upon which no work is usually done, either in the establishment generally

or by a particular shift or by the particular claimant.

"4. A recognised holiday implies a defined, certain and recurrent incident of employment, but the actual time when it is to be observed may be determinable by an employer alone or in conjunction with the workers concerned, e.g., a defined annual holiday need not be held in the same week or month each year.

"5. When a holiday is found to have become recognised the original reasons for its institution, or the uses which are made of it by an employer, are not relevant considerations; but this does not exclude evidence that an extension of a previously recognised holiday had its origin in depression in trade and that the same cause has been responsible for the continued extension of the holiday.

Express Agreement.

"6. The terms of an express agreement may be such as to operate generally or within defined limits or in respect of a specified occasion only. It may in any of these ways vary or terminate a holiday which has become recognised by practice as hereinafter described.

"7. Notwithstanding that an agreement specifies particular days as agreed holidays or provides for extra payment for work done on specified holidays, this does not preclude a finding, if the evidence warrants it, that in the particular establishment concerned there are other days which have become recognised as holidays.

"8. An express agreement to convert a day of recognised holiday into a working day cannot be made by an individual compact between the employer and each employee, but can only be made by compact between the employer and the whole body of employees. Hence, if a large number of the whole body disregard the collective agreement so that it cannot be carried into effect it ceases to operate, and must be treated as not having been made.

Implied Agreement.

"9. In the absence of an express agreement the existence or duration of a holiday in an establishment may be proved by facts and circumstances from which it can reasonably be inferred that there has been a practice to recognise the day in question as a non-working day, and that this practice has been acquiesced in by the workers concerned.

"It follows from this that the existence or duration of a recognised holiday, based upon the acquiescence of the parties concerned, is an issue of fact, the determination of which must depend solely upon the practice and conduct of the parties in past years. Its determination is not facilitated by asking the parties what they would do, or would expect to be done, in future in a set of hypothetical circumstances.

"10. It does not serve any useful purpose to attempt to determine the existence of a recognised holiday by asking whether there is any legal obligation to work on days of alleged holiday, because the legal obligation must depend upon whether the alleged holiday has in fact become a recognised holiday. If it has become such by past practice the worker is entitled to keep it as a holiday if he so desires, and this negates any legal obligation on his part to work during the holiday even if his employer desires him to do so.

"11. When determining the existence or duration of an alleged recognised holiday, which is said to be based upon an implied agreement, the following considerations require attention:—

"(i) The length of time during which the period has been observed as a non-working period.

"(ii) The amount of work, if any, which in the past has usually been done during the alleged holiday, either in the establishment generally or in the particular department under discussion.

"(iii) Whether extra payment is agreed for work which is done during the holiday period.

"(iv) Whether there are any limitations on the application of the holiday, that is to say, whether it is limited to a particular department of the establishment or whether any department or any grades or classes of workers are excluded from enjoyment or full enjoyment of the holiday.

Period of observance.

"12. The longer the practice of observing a day as a non-working day the easier it is to infer that it is recognised as a holiday by acquiescence. But the recognition of a day as a holiday may be proved, however short the period during which it has been observed as a holiday, when the circumstances are such as to justify a finding of acquiescence, e.g., when a firm announce their intention to observe a given holiday and no objection is raised to this at the outset, and no attempt has been made by the workers to claim benefit during that period.

"13. Where during a substantial number of years a holiday has been observed over a fixed period it must be inferred, unless there are facts which negative the inference, that that holiday satisfies the requirements of a recognised holiday, even though the period of holiday does not synchronise with that generally recognised as a holiday period in the district.

Working during an alleged holiday.

"14. When during an alleged holiday a large proportion of the general body of employees in the whole establishment, or in a department thereof, have usually been found to be working at ordinary rates of pay it can generally be inferred that the day is not one of recognised holiday for the whole establishment, or for the department, as the case may be, but that the closing has taken place for the convenience of the employer.

"15. Holidays are periods which present a favourable opportunity for effecting repairs and maintenance, and workers are often willing (especially in these days) to forego their holiday and secure extra

employment. Hence the fact that some work is always done during the period of an alleged holiday does not of itself justify an inference that there is no recognised holiday. This does not preclude the possibility of finding, if evidence warrants, that certain claimants or classes of workers are excluded from participation in a general holiday or participate in it to a limited extent only.

Extra Pay.

"16. The right to extra pay for work done on an alleged holiday is very strong evidence of the existence of a holiday for the worker entitled to such higher pay, but this is not necessarily conclusive if there is sufficient evidence to account otherwise for the extra payment.

"17. The absence of any extra payment for work done on an alleged holiday may raise a doubt whether that day is in fact a recognised holiday, but it is only one factor to be considered, and a recognised holiday may be found to exist notwithstanding the fact that there is no agreement to give such extra payment.

"18. Extra payment for specified holidays does not preclude a finding that other days are recognised holidays.

Excluded Grades and Classes.

"19. If the evidence of practice justifies the finding it may be found that particular grades or classes of workers, e.g., maintenance and process men, are excluded from the operation of a holiday which exists for the general body of workers in the establishment, or that their holidays are not similar in extent.

"20. The onus of proving that there is no holiday, or only a limited holiday, for a particular grade or class of workers, rests upon those who affirm it, and the fact must be proved by clear and definite evidence.

"21. There cannot be a recognised holiday for only a part of a grade or class of workers.

"In the present case the Court of Referees allowed benefit for the 17th May, Whit Tuesday, which they found had not been proved to be a recognised holiday.

"Upon appeal further information has been submitted by the Insurance Officer, which materially affects the issue. It was not put before the Court of Referees, and I cannot act upon it without giving the claimant an opportunity of replying to it. As benefit has already been allowed and paid, no useful purpose will be served by referring the case to the Court of Referees for that purpose. The further information will be available for consideration when the question of Whitsuntide holidays again arises, and this decision must not be taken as deciding more than its opening paragraph indicates."

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

Recent Proceedings.

FISHING INDUSTRY: MILFORD HAVEN.

Early in July a dispute arose between members of the Milford Haven Trawler Owners' Association and their employees regarding proposed modifications in the terms of remuneration of the crews. In the case of the skippers and mates no settlement could be reached, with the result that a stoppage of work commenced on 3rd August. With the assistance of an officer of the Ministry of Labour further conferences between the parties were initiated. Finally, at joint conferences on 13th and 14th September, it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the skippers and mates should resume work, and that the question whether there should be any, and if so what, variation of the terms of their remuneration should be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

Two findings (Nos. 162 and 163) which were issued by the National Wages Board on 30th September, 1932, raised questions as to the Board's jurisdiction, as follows:—

Footplate Staff, Cudworth.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen submitted a claim that the footplate staff, Cudworth, London and North Eastern Railway, should be relieved of the work of coaling engines with mechanical coaling plant. They contended that this is not part of the duties included in the disposal of engines by trainmen. The Company opposed the claim. During the hearing a question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board to entertain the claim.

Manning of Sentinel locomotives running light over main lines.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Union of Railwaymen sought a ruling from the Board as to the manning of Sentinel and other similar steam locomotives running light over main lines. The Companies submitted that the number of men employed to work particular appliances is entirely a matter of management, and in the absence of an agreement is outside the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board.

The jurisdiction of the National Wages Board is defined in Section 62 of the Railways Act, 1921, the operative words of which are:—"... all questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty, or other conditions of service of employees to whom this Part of this Act applies shall, in default of agreement between the railway companies and the railway trade unions, be referred to the Central Wages Board, or, on an appeal, the National Wages Board, as reconstituted under this Act."

In each of the above cases, a majority of the Board held that the claim made and the question arising on it do not come within the words "all questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty, or other conditions of service," and that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the Board.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Order R.B.S. (11), dated 23rd September, 1932, confirming the fixing of certain general minimum piece-rates and the variation and cancellation of certain general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 3rd October, 1932, as the date from which the same should become effective.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (45), dated 16th September, 1932, to fix additional general minimum piece-rates and to vary certain general minimum piece-rates, general minimum time-rates and overtime rates. Objection period expires 6th November, 1932.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (54), dated 10th October, 1932, to vary certain general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 4th December, 1932.

REGULATIONS.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 30th September, 1932, issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN MIDLAND DIVISION.

The following amendment is required in the list of addresses of the Trade Board Divisional Offices which was published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 75):—

Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—

County Court Buildings, Newton Street, Birmingham, 4. (Tel. No.: Birmingham, Central 2511-2.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland): Cranes and other Hoisting and Lifting Appliances.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, on 30th September, 1932, made Regulations* under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, amending the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1926, in respect of cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances used in certain building operations.

The Regulations, which are in accordance with the draft issued on 29th April, 1932, may be cited as the Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1932.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland.* Vol. LXVI. Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

Contains statistics of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre on 4th June, 1930 and 1931.

ALLOTMENTS.—*Report on the work of the Land Division of the Ministry for the year 1931.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Contains a record of the Government scheme for the provision of seeds, fertilisers, etc., for unemployed persons cultivating allotments during the cropping season of 1931.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1932.* Part 5. *Building societies. Section II. Directory and summaries.* (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

* *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1932; No. 102.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 5d. net (5½d. post free.)

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Hertford (Part 1).* (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (ii) *Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 8: County of Ayr. Part 9: County of Banff. Part 10: County of Berwick.* (S.O. publications; price 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d., respectively.)

DEATHS OF SEAMEN.—*Statistics relating to mortality in the mercantile marine. Report of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—*Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, 1932. Summary of proceedings and copies of trade agreements.* (Cmd. 4174; price 1s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—*The I.L.O. Year-Book, 1931.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1932; price 10s. 6d.)

MINING.—(i) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1932.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 4170; price 1d.): see page 362 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June 1932.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (iii) *Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, for the year 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

NOISE AND WORK.—*Two studies in the psychological effects of noise. I. Psychological experiments on the effects of noise. II. The effects of noise on the performance of weavers.* Report No. 65. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS.—*Memorandum on the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis.* July, 1932. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.): see page 366 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of August, 1932.* U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet 8/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1932.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Singapore: **Cast Iron Pipes and Specials:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alloy Bars, Nickel Copper: Monel-Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. McPhail & Sons, Glasgow.—**Bottles, Fuel and Lubricating:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Meehans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck:** Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, London, E.—**Car, Electric Passenger:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Crankshafts for Hydraulic Capstans:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cutlery:** Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Furnace, 2-ton Oil Fired Tilting:** British Reverberatory Furnaces, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Generators, Motor:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Glass, Table:** Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gloves, Leather:** E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; Mark Templeman, London, S.E.; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Gratings, Armour:** W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Gymnastic Gear:** F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.; Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. M. Gardiner, Ltd., Hoddesdon; Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Hides and Leather:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.—**Hides, Upholstery, etc.:** Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; John T. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; **Hoses, Flexible Bronze:** Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Lathe, Automatic Turret:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Lathe, Capstan:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lathes, 8½ in. and 10½ in. Centres:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Drilling:** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Machine, Punching and Shearing:** Scriven & Co., Leeds.—**Machine, Screw, Automatic:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Moorings, Swivels and Rings:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Retubing Motor Coolers:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Rope, Mine Mooring:** R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Sailcloth Canvas:** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Sausages, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Shackles, Lugless Joining:** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Sheet, Lead and Pipe:** G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Socks, White, Wool and Cotton:** I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Suits, Blue Overall:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge.—**Tank, Tile Lined Blending:** Masson Scott

& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tools, Torpedo:** H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Monk Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; F. G. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Berry, Ditton; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; T. Smith & Sons, of Salfley, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Transformers and Circuit Breakers:** Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Tubes, Brass:** Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Twines:** J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Thomas Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge.

WAR OFFICE.

Boring and Screwing Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Chains, Overall:** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chassis, 6-wheeled and Cabs:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, Blue:** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth, D.M., W.P.:** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Farsley.—**Cloth, Lasting:** Whitworth & Co., Luddenden.—**Cloth, Scarlet:** Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud.—**Clothing, Full-dress:** J. Compton, Sons and Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper:** Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cord, Bedford:** J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Piley & Sons, Ltd., Eccleshill; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmbridge.—**Drain Pipes, etc.:** Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Dosthill.—**Extinguishers, Fire, Refills:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Gabardine, Drab, W.D.:** G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperly Bridge.—**Hessian, Packing:** John Lowson, Jnr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar.—**Lathes:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Magnesium Powder:** British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Serge, Blue:** J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Serge, S.D.:** P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Jos. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; H. Brook & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Fox Brothers & Co., Ltd., Wellington; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Serge, White Lining:** Elworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—**Sheets, Ground:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirting, Angola, Drab:** W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirting, Angola, Blue:** J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Sleepers, Uncrossed:** Burt, Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Billets:** Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel, Round:** Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel Windows:** Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tartan, Highland:** D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn.—**Tin Ingot:** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tool Equipment:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Tweed, Blue:** Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Whipcord, Drab Mixture:** A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Winch Gear:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Works Services:** *Aldershot, South:* Periodical painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. *Biggin Hill:* Reconstruction of Officers' Mess: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. *Bramley:* Erection of School of Instruction: W. Laughton, Bramley. *Canterbury:* Roof Repairs: J. J. Clayson, Lyminge. *Catterick:* Rail access to R.A.O. Depot: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. *Colchester:* Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. *Dover:* Periodical Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Lichfield:* Repairs to Roads: C. Williamson & Co., Ltd., Beeston. *Shorncliffe:* Improvements to Ross Barracks: Rice & Son, Ltd., Margate. *Tidworth:* Extensions and Alterations to Military Families' Hospital: P. C. King, Pewsey. *Windsor:* Rugby Football Ground: B. Sunley & Co., Brentford; Repairs to Roads, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. *Woolwich:* Repairs to Roofs: Roberts, Adland & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Conversion:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Instruments:** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircscrews:** Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—**Bombs:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bomb Boxes:** Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Bomb and Torpedo Gear Designer:** H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Aeroplane Shed (Sutton Bridge), Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. *Airmen's Quarters (Mount Batten), Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth.* *Airmen's Quarters (Upavon), W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.* *Barrack Block (Turnhouse), W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Leith.* *Heating*

System (Halton), Heywood & Bryett, London, S.E. *Officers' Quarters and Barrack Block (Upavon), W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.* *Petrol Installation (Hendon), Simmons & Hawker, London, E.C.* *Shore Work (Felixstowe), Christiani & Nielsen, London, S.W.* *W.O.'s and Airmen's Quarters (Cranwell), B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough.* *W.O.'s and Airmen's Quarters (Hendon), H. Lacey & Sons, Luton.*—**Canvas, Proofed:** Jas Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Direction Finder Equipment:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Engines, Aero, Cylinder Blocks:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Flight Test, &c.:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Spares:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aero, Tests:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aero, Work on:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Fuel Carrier:** Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Generating Set, Modification:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Lamps, Cockpit:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Leyland Vehicle Spares:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Parachute Spares:** Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Piping, Iron:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pumps, Tyre:** Wellers, East Grinstead.—**Radio Beam Equipment:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Suits, Aviation:** Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—**Timber:** Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Aero:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**Clothing:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal:** Mann, George & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton Drill:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Currency Notes:** T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Flannel:** R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Graders and Ploughs:** British East Africa Corporation, London, E.C.—**Launch:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Morris Spares:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Car:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Paper:** North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ballyclare; Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Export), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pot. Iodid.:** Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rail Anchors:** P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Serge:** J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford.—**Steel Fastenings:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Steel Poles:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tar:** Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—**Tractor:** Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tubular Arms:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Turnout Units:** T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**White Metal:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles. **Paper:** Alders Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Ed. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; East Lancs. Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Stoneycrow.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 638 (1932) Post Office—Specified Labels; 250,000 Books—Med. 40. John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough.—Group 925 (1932) Photo Lithographic Printing: Malby & Sons, London, N.—1,640 Books "General Ledger" (Post Office): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Baskets, Trolley:** W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey.—**Bodies, Motor:** Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Express Body Works, London, E.C.; Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich; Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Brackets, Extension:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cars, Motor:** Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Cells, Leclanche:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chains, Driving:** Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chassis, Motor:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Cloth, Serge, etc. for P.O. Uniform Clothing:** R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; James Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; John D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Coils, Loading:** Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric

Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cords, Telephone:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Equipment, Power:** Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Irons, Chimney, etc.:** John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge.—**Lorries, Motor:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lugs, Lead:** T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—**Paper, Printing:** P. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Otley.—**Recoating Cases with Ebonite:** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rectifiers:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Switches, Pneumatic:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Typewriters, Telegraph:** Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Wire, Bronze, Insulated:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.

Armoured Cable-Laying: Aberdeen-Alford: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Conduit-Laying:** Doncaster: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. *Lerwick:* Aberdeen (North); Corfe Castle (Dorset); Maryhill (Glasgow): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. *Reading (East); Polegate (Sussex):* J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. *Stirling-Perth-Dundee (Stirling-Blackford Section):* R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. *Birmingham (Birchfields and Northern):* Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. *Croydon, etc.:* West Ham, etc.; Weston-super-Mare: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. *Stepney, Hackney, Poplar and Bethnal Green; Rustington and Goring (Sussex):* O. C. Summers, London, N. *Ilford, etc.:* W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. *Northiam and Barcombe (Sussex):* Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. *Richmond, etc.:* City of London: John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. *Aylesbury-Great Missenden-Chesham (Bucks):* C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. *Sutton Coldfield, Cheslyn Hay and Coleshill:* E. F. Sparkes, Birmingham. *Durham and Sacriston:* Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Low Tension Cables:** Faraday Building, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Low Tension Switchgear:** Faraday Building, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Leicester Trunk Exchange; Bassett (Southampton Automatic Area); Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. *Leicester Trunk and Local Exchange; London Trunk Exchange; Hounslow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.* *Sub-contractors for Hounslow:* Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator Sets; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. *Leytonstone:* General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Liverpool; Derby; Leeds: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. *Canterbury:* General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Apparatus:** Belfast Telephonic Repeater Station; Glasgow Telephonic Repeater Station; General Post Office (West), London, E.C.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Albemarle Street, W., P.O.—Joiner: Wiltshire & Co., London, N. *Barnard Castle P.O.—Alterations:* J. S. Earnshaw, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. *Barnsby Grove, N., "North"* Telephone Exchange—Alterations: Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London, N.; Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Concretor: Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co., Feltham; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Stonework: Damer Bros., Ltd., London, S.W. *Bassett, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter:* Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. *Belfast Law Courts—Balustrades, etc.:* Birmingham Guild, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Johnson Bros., London, E.C. *Bristol, Central Telephone Exchange—Alterations:* E. A. W. Poole & Son, Bristol. *Cambridge Head P.O.—Erection:* A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Granolithic Work, etc.: M. Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Steelwork: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonework: F. J. Barnes Ltd., London, S.W. *Cardiff Head P.O.—Alterations:* T. F. Howells Ltd., Caerphilly. *Croydon P.O. Engineers' Office—Glazier:* J. Chater & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pavior: E. J. Elgood, Ltd., London, S.E.; Plasterer: Noel Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.; Roofing: Field & Palmer, Ltd., London, N.; Slater: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. *Dagenham P.O.—Glaziers:* A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Painter: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plasterer: W. A. Telling, Ltd., London, S.E.; Roofing: Permalite, Ltd., London, E.; Tiler: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E.; W.I. Work: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. *Doncaster Head P.O.—Painter:* C. Fenton & Sons, Leeds; Plasterer: W. Watson, Headingley. *Fakenham P.O.—Steelwork:* A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. *Finsbury Square, E.C., P.O.—Improvements:* Marchant, Hirst & Co., London, N.W.; Joiner: Wiltshire & Co., London, N. *Fleet Street, E.C., P.O.—Alterations:* F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. *Foreign Office, S.W.—Flooring:* Stevens & Adams, Ltd., London, S.W. *Geological Museum, S.W.—Tiler:* Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. *Hendon, N.W., "Hyde"* Sorting Office—Alterations: F. Parvin, Ltd., London, N.W.; Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Plumber: H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. *Hollinwood, H.M. Stationery Office—Painter:* A. Hogg, Ltd., Manchester; Plumbers, etc.: T. Ballantyne & Co., Manchester; W. Unsworth & Sons, Oldham; Steelwork: Royce, Ltd., Manchester. *Hounslow Telephone Exchange—Oak Fencing:* W. T. Riley & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. *Invergordon P.O.—Glazier:* A. S. Wright & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Painter: D. G. Reid, Invergordon; Plasterer, etc.: A. Reid, Alness;

Plumber: Fraser & Macdonald, Dingwall; Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Leigh-on-Sea Postmen's Office—Roofing: Bolton & Hayes, Ltd., London, W.C. Lewisham, S.E., P.O.—Alterations: Limpus & Son, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Maesteg Employment Exchange—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Maldon Telephone Exchange—Roofing: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. Mexborough Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. New Milton P.O.—Erection: Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Hindhead; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Nottingham Head P.O.—Plasterer: A. Witherow & Sons, Nottingham. Peterborough Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Reading Employment Exchange—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Plasterer: W. A. Telling, Ltd., London, S.E. Reading Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: W. Miller, London, E. Rugby Head P.O.—Steelwork: W. Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge. Sheffield Employment Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Southampton Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer: B. & A. Lister, Brighton; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Sutton-in-Ashfield Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mason: E. Hutchinson & Sons, Kirby-in-Ashfield; Plasterer: A. Witherow & Sons, Nottingham; Plumber, etc.: F. G. Skerritt, Ltd., Nottingham; Slater: Singleton & Thurman, Mansfield; Steelwork: G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Stonework: Trent Concrete, Ltd., Nottingham. Teddington, National Physical Laboratory—Painter, etc.: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Steelwork: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Thornton Heath P.O.—Erection: J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate; Glazier: Pennycook Patent Glazing & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Standard Steel Co. (1929), Ltd., Croydon; Stonework: F. J. Barnes, Ltd., London, S.W. Thornton Heath Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: W. A. Telling, Ltd., London, S.E. Treorchy P.O.—Erection: Tucker Bros., Cardiff. Tunbridge Wells P.O. Garage—Plasterer: W. Charles, Barking; Roofing: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Wembley, P.O. Engineers' Office—Alterations: A. H. W. Todman & Son, Wealdstone; Roofing: Field & Palmer, Ltd., London, N.; Steelwork: T. C. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, W. Westbury-on-Trym P.O.—Floors, etc.: Caxton Floors, Ltd., London, S.W. West End, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. West Wickham P.O.—Erection: Commercial Structures, Ltd., London, E.C. **Maintenance Work**: Ashford: J. Masters & Sons, Ashford; Ashton-under-Lyne: E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton; Birmingham: E. A. Turner, Ltd., Birmingham; Blyth: A. R. Robertson, Blyth; Burnley: H. & R. Clegg, Ltd., Burnley; Burton-on-Trent: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton; Dewsbury: W. North & Sons, Batley; Dover: W. H. Grigg, Dover; Durham: G. Gradon & Son, Durham; Halifax: Fielding & Bottomley, Halifax; Harrogate: W. W. Stott & Son, Harrogate; Hartlepool: W. M. Thompson & Son, West Hartlepool; High Wycombe: A. C. Dean, High Wycombe; Huddersfield: E. Dyson & Sons, Huddersfield; Letchworth: F. Newton, Hitchin; Liverpool: J. W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Manchester: C. L. Dale, Manchester; Middlesbrough: J. S. Earnshaw, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Oxford: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Oxford; Potteries: C. Cornes & Son, Hanley; Preston: R. Baron, Ltd., Preston; Princes Risborough: G. Biggs & Sons, High Wycombe; Redhill: G. Martin, Redhill; Romford: J. S. Hammond & Son, Romford; Slough: J. Deverill, Ltd., Slough; Sunderland: R. H. Snowden, Sunderland; Swansea:

C. Tyler, Swansea; Taunton: W. Potter & Sons, Taunton; Wigan: J. Johnson & Son, Wigan; Winchester: W. T. Fennell & Co., Winchester; York: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. **Engineering Services**: Bristol Employment Exchange—Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Dollis Hill, N.W., Research Station—Boiler House Re-arrangement: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. G.P.O. (South), E.C.—Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Imperial College of Science, S.W.—Switch Gear, etc.: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C. Worcester Sorting Office—Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Painting**: R. J. Butler, Newton Abbott; J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; F. W. Holleyman, London, S.W.; W. H. Huck, Preston; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. **Miscellaneous**: Furniture and Fittings: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bath; G. R. King, Northampton; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tansad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Scourers: Wild & Co., Heywood. Soap (Soft): Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull. Springs (Door): Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Bacon: Webb, Sons & Clarke, London, W.C.—**Cheese**: J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Drill (Blue)**: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Flour**: C. Brown & Co., London, S.E.; J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Margarine**: P. Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Milk**: C. & G. Prideaux, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Oatmeal**: G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Strachan & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Yarns, Cotton, Flax, etc.**: Wolfhill Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wright Sutcliffe Ltd., Todmorden.—**Yarns, Woollen**: Rhodes Horrocks, Ltd., Holywell Green; J. Shires & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge.

BOARD OF CONTROL, ENGLAND.

Fish: R. Pearson, Grimsby.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Overall Clothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Laundry: Bloomfield Laundry Co., Ltd., Rathfarnham; Glen Laundry Co., London, W.

NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.