

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XL.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1932.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th July showed a decline as compared with 27th June.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·9 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 22·3 at 27th June, 1932, and 22·0 at 27th July, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 25th July, 1932, was 26·3 and for females 14·1. At 27th June, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·7 and 13·5.

*Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 25th July, 1932, there were approximately 9,317,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 77,000 less than a month before, and 16,000 less than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 25th July, 1932, there were 1,995,453 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 33,684 more than a month before, and 117,910 more than a year before. The total on 25th July, 1932, included 1,645,687 men, 58,932 boys, 248,279 women and 42,555 girls. It was made up of 688,957 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 985,016 applicants for transitional payments, 199,817 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 121,663 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 25th July, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 520,004 men, 17,110 boys, 174,164 women and 10,274 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 721,552 was 33,174 more than a month before, but 3,138 less than a year before. It included 620,059 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 50,316 applicants for transitional payments, and 51,177 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 25th July, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 93,366 men, 78 boys, 1,322 women and 11 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 94,777 was 2,419 less than a month before. It included 59,228 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 34,413 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,136 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

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.

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—Employment declined in the coalmining, iron and steel, general engineering, ship-building and ship-repairing, and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manu-

facture), in the clothing and wood working industries, and in building and public works contracting. On the other hand, there was some improvement in marine engineering, in artificial silk yarn, and food and drink manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July resulted in a decrease estimated at about £11,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 170,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £250 in those of 18,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in various districts; blastfurnace workers in Scotland; textile bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland; municipal employees, tailors, and furniture trade operatives in London; adult male workers in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales; and brush and broom workers in Great Britain. There were slight increases, under sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, and blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and Northamptonshire.

During the first seven months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of about £165,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,332,000 workpeople, and net increases of over £3,600 in those of 95,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 2nd August, 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 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. a month earlier and 45 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 25 per cent. a month earlier and 28 per cent. a year earlier. The fall in the percentages, as compared with a month earlier, was due to heavy reductions in the prices of potatoes.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 30. In addition, 19 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 40,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in July was about 248,000 working days.

DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF SPELLS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, IN THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY, 1931.

An investigation, by way of sample, was made on 2nd February, 1931, into the personal circumstances and industrial history of the men and women aged 18 and over on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. The main results of the investigation have been published in Appendix XXVII to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.\*

The sample consisted of one in every 200 of the adults on the live register, and the schedule prepared in respect of all those who had claims for unemployment benefit included a complete abstract of each day of unemployment recorded on such claims during the preceding twelve months, and of the weeks in respect of which unemployment insurance contributions were paid during the same period.

From this material Tables have been prepared giving an analysis of the spells of proved unemployment (a) taken by themselves, and (b) in association with preceding spells of employment. For this purpose, each spell of unemployment has been taken as consisting solely of consecutive days of proved unemployment, and a spell has been regarded as terminated upon failure to prove unemployment on a single day. As regards spells of employment it has been assumed that, in each week for which a contribution was paid, each day on which unemployment was not proved was a day of employment, and a spell of employment has been regarded as terminated as soon as the applicant proved unemployment. No information is available as to the extent to which failure to prove unemployment was due to circumstances (e.g., sickness) other than actual employment; but, while the figures in respect of the amount of employment may be somewhat overstated on this account, it is unlikely that the analysis has been seriously influenced by this factor. As indicated below, in the great majority of cases in the sample the applicants were in employment at the beginning of the year under review. The record of these first spells of employment was, therefore, incomplete; on the other hand, the spells of unemployment which ended the year were also incomplete. There is, however, a continuous change in the personnel of applicants for benefit, and the figures published in this GAZETTE each month giving an analysis of applicants according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment (see, for example, the Table on page 303 of this issue) show a marked uniformity from month to month. It is probable, therefore, that the analysis furnished by the sample would have been approximately the same in this respect if the sample had been taken at some other date within a reasonable period before or after 2nd February, 1931.

In the following Tables separate figures are given in respect of those who were in receipt of standard and of transitional benefit, respectively, at 2nd February, 1931. At that date the only distinction between these two classes was that those in receipt of standard benefit satisfied the full first statutory condition, viz., the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years, while those in receipt of "transitional" benefit were unable to satisfy that condition. (As from 12th November, 1931, the transitional class has also included those who, although satisfying the full first statutory condition, had drawn more than 156 days of benefit in a current benefit year, and those who had entered a new benefit year but had paid less than 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit in the previous year.)

The following Table gives an analysis of the sample according to the number of spells of unemployment experienced in the year ended January, 1931:—

Number of spells of unemployment.	Men.				Women.			
	Not more than 156 days of unemployment in the year ended Jan., 1931.		More than 156 days of unemployment in the year ended Jan., 1931.		Not more than 156 days of unemployment in the year ended Jan., 1931.		More than 156 days of unemployment in the year ended Jan., 1931.	
	No. of cases.	Per cent. of sample.	No. of cases.	Per cent. of sample.	No. of cases.	Per cent. of sample.	No. of cases.	Per cent. of sample.

Persons on Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.

1	1,161	25.0	465	17.6	444	30.0	221	23.6
2-5	1,942	41.7	1,193	45.0	503	34.0	418	44.6
6-10	600	12.9	383	14.5	183	12.3	127	13.6
11-20	414	8.9	260	9.8	229	15.5	90	9.6
21-40	348	7.5	233	8.8	100	6.8	64	6.8
41-60	126	2.7	84	3.2	21	1.4	13	1.4
61-120	60	1.3	30	1.1	...	...	4	0.4
Total	4,651	100.0	2,648	100.0	1,480	100.0	937	100.0

Persons on Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.

1	100	47.9	615	44.5	37	42.1	165	48.5
2-5	89	42.6	619	44.8	38	43.2	147	43.2
6-10	14	6.7	98	7.1	9	10.2	19	5.6
11-20	3	1.4	40	2.9	3	3.4	5	1.5
21-40	3	1.4	9	0.6	1	1.1	3	0.9
41-60	...	...	1	0.1	...	...	1	0.3
Total	209	100.0	1,382	100.0	88	100.0	340	100.0

\* Appendices to Minutes of Evidence, Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance: Part V. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 8d., post-free). A summary of the main results of the investigation appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1932, pages 9-10.

In the great majority of cases the number of spells of unemployment did not exceed five, but there are wide differences in the length of such spells. These variations, of course, are closely related to the total amount of unemployment experienced in the year, and in the following Table an analysis is given on this basis:—

Analysis according to total amount of Unemployment in year ended January, 1931.

Days of proved unemployment in year.	On Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.				On Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.			
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.	
	No. of cases.	Per cent. of total.	Average length of spells of unemployment. (Days.)	Average length of spells of unemployment. (Days.)	No. of cases.	Per cent. of total.	Average length of spells of unemployment. (Days.)	Average length of spells of unemployment. (Days.)

1-24	613	8.4	2.1	6.7	25	1.6	1.7	8.2
25-48	696	9.5	5.0	7.4	29	1.8	2.6	13.6
49-72	867	11.9	7.6	8.0	32	2.0	2.0	30.8
73-96	802	11.0	8.2	10.3	38	2.4	1.8	46.6
97-120	710	9.7	12.0	9.2	26	1.6	3.2	33.8
121-144	647	8.9	12.7	10.5	36	2.3	4.6	28.9
145-156	316	4.3	13.2	11.4	23	1.4	3.7	41.0
1-156	4,651	63.7	8.4	9.4	209	13.1	2.1	30.2
157-168	279	3.8	12.0	13.6	25	1.6	3.8	43.0
169-192	551	7.6	11.1	16.3	62	3.9	3.6	49.5
193-216	494	6.8	11.3	18.2	70	4.4	4.3	48.3
217-240	409	5.6	10.7	21.4	123	7.7	4.0	56.8
241-264	322	4.4	8.1	31.6	183	11.5	4.6	64.4
265-288	245	3.4	5.4	51.4	332	20.9	2.7	101.4
289-311	223	3.0	2.8	106.2	265	16.7	2.7	112.4
312	125	1.7	1.0	312.0	322	20.2	1.0	312.0
157-312	2,648	36.3	9.1	24.8	1,382	86.9	2.8	96.4
1-312	7,299	100.0	8.6	15.3	1,591	100.0	2.8	87.8

The Table shows that, for men on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, who had proved unemployment for not more than 156 days in the year, the average number of spells of unemployment was 8.4, and the average duration of such spells was 9.4 days. In this section of the sample the average number of spells and the average length of each spell both increase as the total amount of unemployment experienced in the year increases. Unemployment on the whole thus remains intermittent. Among the men on standard benefit, who had proved unemployment for more than 156 days in the year, the average number of spells of unemployment was 9.1, but the average duration of such spells was 24.8 days. The average number of spells therefore did not differ greatly in the two sections, but in the latter the average duration of each spell was nearly three times as great as in the former. This arises from the fact that, as the total days of unemployment in a single year increases beyond 156, the number of separate spells of unemployment must necessarily decrease, and unemployment tends to become chronic, rather than intermittent. Those on transitional benefit at 2nd February, 1931, included a much larger proportion with long periods of unemployment in the year than those on standard benefit; and among the men in this class taken as a whole the average number of spells of unemployment was only 2.8, and the average duration of such spells was 87.8 days. The experience of this class is distinctly worse than that of the men on standard benefit who had been unemployed for more than 156 days in the year.

The record for women in the sample has, on the whole, approximately the same characteristics.

It may be of interest to examine in greater detail the cases in which only one spell of unemployment was experienced in the year ended January, 1931. This analysis will include those with the best and the worst employment record, since it will include those who, at 2nd February, 1931, were on the register for the first time after a long spell of employment, and also those who had been unemployed for the whole year. The following Table gives an analysis

of these cases, based on the total number of days of proved unemployment in the year. Since these are cases with only one spell of unemployment in the year, the Table also gives in effect an analysis of the last spell of unemployment.

Cases with only one spell of Unemployment in year ended January, 1931.

Days of proved unemployment in year.	Men.				Women.			
	Standard Benefit.		Transitional Benefit.		Standard Benefit.		Transitional Benefit.	
	No. of cases with only one spell.	Per cent. of all cases in the sample unemployed for period in column 1.	No. of cases with only one spell.	Per cent. of all cases in the sample unemployed for period in column 1.	No. of cases with only one spell.	Per cent. of all cases in the sample unemployed for period in column 1.	No. of cases with only one spell.	Per cent. of all cases in the sample unemployed for period in column 1.

It has already been seen that, among men on standard benefit, the average number of spells was greatest among those who had been unemployed for about half the year; and the foregoing Table shows that this section of the sample included the smallest proportion who had had only one spell of unemployment. The proportion with one spell only is necessarily greatest among those who had little unemployment and among those who had much unemployment in the year. 22.3 per cent. of the men on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, had had only one spell of unemployment in the year. In this section of the sample, the spell of unemployment lasted 7½ days on the average in 10 per cent. of the cases, and it lasted only 13 days on the average in 21 per cent. of the cases. Those who had proved unemployment for not more than 12 weeks in one spell accounted for nearly 50 per cent. of all those with only one spell of unemployment in the year; and the average length of the spell in these cases taken as a whole was 32 days. Those who had proved unemployment for not more than 26 weeks in one spell represented about 72 per cent. of all those with only one spell of unemployment in the year, and the average length of the spell in such cases was 56 days, as compared with about 250 days for the remaining 28 per cent. of the group. The men who were unemployed for the whole year accounted for only 8 per cent. of those with only one spell of unemployment, but the aggregate amount of unemployment experienced by these persons accounted for 21.3 per cent. of the total amount of unemployment experienced by all those on standard benefit who had had only one spell of unemployment. On the other hand, among the men on transitional benefit, nearly 45 per cent. had had only one spell of unemployment in the year. Within this group 45 per cent. were unemployed for the whole year (as compared with only 8 per cent. among the corresponding class on standard benefit), and their aggregate unemployment accounted for 58 per cent. of all the unemployment experienced by the men on transitional benefit who had had only one spell of unemployment. The analysis for women is somewhat similar.

SPELLS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO PRECEDING SPELLS OF EMPLOYMENT.

For the purpose of this analysis spells of unemployment have been associated with the spells of employment which preceded them. In this connection, as pointed out above, it is necessary to bear in mind that the record of employment and unemployment covered a complete period of twelve months in each case, and the spells, whether of employment or unemployment, which began and which ended this period may have been incomplete in a number of cases. These have been treated, however, as complete spells for the purpose of the analysis. Among the men and women on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, the great majority were in employment at the beginning of February, 1930. The proportion was smaller among those on transitional benefit. Among the men on standard benefit, only 5 per cent. of the spells which began the twelve months period were spells of unemployment, while the corresponding figure for the men on transitional benefit was 26 per cent. Among the women on standard benefit about 8 per cent. of the spells which began the twelve months' period were spells of unemployment, while the corresponding figure for women on transitional benefit was 31 per cent.

In the following Table all spells of unemployment which were in progress at the beginning of the twelve months period are necessarily excluded; but, as pointed out above, these represent only a fraction of all the spells of unemployment included in the sample.

Persons on Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931. Persons on Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.

Number of spells of employment in the year.	Persons on Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.				Persons on Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.			
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.	
	No. of cases.	Per cent. of total.	Average length of spells of employment. (Days.)	Average length of succeeding spells of unemployment. (Days.)	No. of cases.	Per cent. of total.	Average length of spells of employment. (Days.)	Average length of succeeding spells of unemployment. (Days.)

The figures present a marked contrast between the record of those on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, and of those on transitional benefit. Among the former, the average length of each spell of unemployment was in most cases less than that of the spell of employment that preceded it; while among the latter, the spell of unemployment was over three times as long as the preceding spell of employment among men, and nearly twice as long among women. The contrast is more strongly marked among those with few spells of employment in the year. In this section, which constitutes the greater part of the sample, the spells of employment were much longer on the average among those on standard benefit than among those on transitional benefit, and the succeeding spells of unemployment were much shorter, particularly among men.

The average figures given in the foregoing Table necessarily conceal considerable variations in the relation between the length of particular spells of employment and of unemployment. For example, among the men on standard benefit, the shortest spell of employment recorded in the year was for one day, but the average length of the succeeding spells of unemployment varied from 50 days among those with two spells of employment in the year, to 1.3 days among those with 120 spells of employment in the year. On the other hand, the longest spell of employment recorded among those with more than one spell of employment in the year lasted 305 days, and in this case the succeeding spell of unemployment lasted three days only. The spells of employment ranged in length from one day to 311 days, while the succeeding spells of unemployment ranged from one day to 183 days. The most frequent spell of employment was three days in length. Among the men on transitional benefit the range of variation in both spells of employment and succeeding spells of unemployment was much smaller. In this class the most frequent spell of employment lasted one day only.

ANALYSES OF SPELLS ACCORDING TO DURATION.

The following Tables give an analysis of the spells of employment and unemployment according to their duration. They show the proportions which spells of various lengths represent of the total number of spells in the record; and the proportion which the total number of days included in spells of a given duration represent of the aggregate number of days of employment and unemployment, respectively, included in the sample:—

Length of spell in days.	Analysis according to Number of Spells.				Analysis according to Aggregate Duration.			
	Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.		Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.	
	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.

Men on Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.

1	13,292	21.9	16,644	26.4	13,292	1.1	16,644	1.7
2	9,279	15.3	7,910	12.6	18,558	1.6	15,820	1.6
3	8,849	14.6	8,411	13.4	26,547	2.2	25,233	2.6
4-6	9,583	15.8	9,554	15.2	47,134	4.0	47,173	4.8
7-12	5,286	8.7	7,280	11.6	40,976	3.5	63,588	6.6
13-50	7,814	12.8	8,121	12.9	217,671	18.4	208,502	21.7
51-100	3,066	5.0	2,730	4.3	219,276	18.6	133,925	20.2
101-200	2,684	4.4	1,656	2.7	373,825	31.7	223,481	23.9
201-300	851	1.4	461	0.7	209,732	17.7	111,388	11.6
301-312	47	0.1	163	0.2	14,424	1.2	50,691	5.3
Total	60,751	100.0	62,930	100.0	1,181,435	100.0	962,445	100.0

Length of spell in days.	Analysis according to Number of Spells.				Analysis according to Aggregate Duration.			
	Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.		Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.	
	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.
Women on Standard Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.								
1	1,670	10.5	2,539	15.1	1,670	0.5	2,539	0.8
2	1,630	10.2	1,403	8.3	3,260	0.9	2,806	0.9
3	3,030	19.0	3,098	18.4	9,090	2.6	9,294	2.8
4-6	3,440	21.6	3,113	18.5	17,449	5.0	16,103	4.9
7-12	1,679	10.6	2,633	15.6	17,143	5.0	22,775	6.9
13-50	2,517	15.8	2,458	14.6	67,509	19.5	60,988	18.6
51-100	929	5.9	717	4.2	66,100	19.1	51,613	15.8
101-200	843	5.3	628	3.7	115,626	33.4	87,059	26.5
201-300	184	1.1	217	1.2	45,688	13.2	53,096	16.2
301-312	9	0.0	69	0.4	2,775	0.8	21,475	6.6
Total	15,931	100.0	16,875	100.0	346,310	100.0	327,746	100.0

Length of spell in days.	Analysis according to Number of Spells.				Analysis according to Aggregate Duration.			
	Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.		Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.	
	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.
Men on Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.								
1	435	17.7	368	8.2	435	1.0	368	0.1
2	230	9.4	172	3.8	460	1.1	344	0.1
3	174	7.1	187	4.2	522	1.2	561	0.1
4-6	469	19.1	486	10.8	2,471	5.7	2,443	0.7
7-12	338	13.7	310	6.9	3,454	8.1	2,889	0.7
13-50	569	23.2	941	21.0	15,044	35.3	26,853	6.8
51-100	183	7.5	585	13.0	12,664	29.7	43,067	10.9
101-200	55	2.2	628	14.0	6,997	15.4	90,047	22.8
201-300	3	0.1	448	10.0	639	1.5	113,644	28.8
301-312	...	...	366	8.1	...	...	114,090	29.0
Total	2,456	100.0	4,491	100.0	42,686	100.0	394,306	100.0

Length of spell in days.	Analysis according to Number of Spells.				Analysis according to Aggregate Duration.			
	Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.		Employment.		Recorded Unemployment.	
	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	No. of spells.	Per cent. of total spells.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.	Aggregate days.	Per cent. of total.
Women on Transitional Benefit at 2nd February, 1931.								
1	67	12.4	63	5.3	67	0.5	63	0.1
2	41	7.6	51	4.3	82	0.7	102	0.1
3	36	6.6	64	5.4	108	0.9	192	0.2
4-6	111	20.4	226	19.0	586	4.8	1,136	1.1
7-12	80	14.8	94	7.9	847	6.9	879	0.9
13-50	124	22.9	210	17.7	3,438	28.2	5,795	6.0
51-100	64	11.8	110	9.3	4,512	37.0	8,217	8.4
101-200	19	3.5	167	14.0	2,559	21.0	23,323	24.1
201-300	...	...	111	9.3	...	...	28,271	29.2
301-312	...	...	93	7.8	...	...	28,994	29.9
Total	542	100.0	1,189	100.0	12,199	100.0	96,972	100.0

It will be seen that, among men on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, spells of not more than six days in duration represented 67.6 per cent. of all the spells of employment and recorded unemployment; but the total number of days included in such spells represented only 8.9 per cent. of the aggregate days of employment and 10.7 per cent. of the aggregate days of unemployment. At the other end of the scale, spells exceeding 150 days in duration represented only 2.9 per cent. of the spells of employment and 1.8 per cent. of the spells of unemployment; but they included 31.3 per cent. of the aggregate days of employment and 26.7 per cent. of the aggregate days of recorded unemployment. Among men on transitional benefit, spells not exceeding six days in duration included 53.3 per cent. of all the spells of employment but only 27 per cent. of the spells of unemployment. These spells, however, included only 9 per cent. of all the days of employment and 1 per cent. of all the days of unemployment. On the other hand, spells exceeding 150 days in duration included 0.4 per cent. of all the spells of employment and 23.5 per cent. of all the spells of unemployment, while they included only 4.6 per cent. of all the days of employment but 68.6 per cent. of all the days of unemployment. The analyses for women yield similar results.

### POOR RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1932.

ACCORDING to a Return\* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women and children) in receipt of poor relief on the night of 1st January, 1932, was 1,143,025, as compared with 1,014,933 on 1st January, 1931, and 1,099,356 on 1st January, 1930. These totals (which are exclusive, in all cases, of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) correspond to 286; 254; and 277, respectively, per 10,000 of the estimated population.

The total numbers were higher in 1932 than in 1931 in all administrative counties and county boroughs with the exception of London, the Soke of Peterborough, Brecknockshire, Glamorgan, Barnsley, Bath, Halifax, St. Helens, Sunderland, Warrington, and Wigan. The total increases were greatest in the counties of Middlesex (6,506), Durham (5,186), and Norfolk (4,920), and in the county boroughs of Sheffield (18,625), Manchester (14,113), Liverpool (13,340), and Bristol (4,036). The percentage increases over the figures for the previous year were greatest in the county of Norfolk (73 per cent.), and in Great Yarmouth (118 per cent.), Sheffield (69 per cent.), and Blackpool (64 per cent.); the percentage increases were also high in East Suffolk, and in Bristol, Grimsby, Manchester, Northampton, and Southampton.

The highest county rates on 1st January, 1932, were 588 per 10,000 in Glamorgan, 579 per 10,000 in Durham, and 458 per 10,000 in Monmouth. The highest rates for county boroughs were: Lincoln (1,139 per 10,000); Merthyr Tydfil (930); Sheffield (882); Liverpool

\* House of Commons Paper 97 of Session 1932. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

(667); Kingston-upon-Hull (630); Norwich (609); Manchester (590); Newcastle-upon-Tyne (581); Bootle (559); Gateshead (558). The rate for London was 307, as compared with 321 for 1931.

At the other end of the scale, forty-three of the English and three of the Welsh counties showed rates of less than 250 per 10,000; many of these were counties with a predominantly rural or suburban population. Among the county boroughs, 39, out of a total of 83, had rates of less than 250 per 10,000; many of these were cathedral cities of medium size, and seaside resorts, but a number of large industrial towns were also included, notably Birmingham, Coventry, and Wolverhampton; Bolton, Burnley, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, and Warrington; Halifax, Huddersfield; and Leicester.

The main increase occurred among those in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemployment, as will be seen from the following Table: the figures in all cases exclude patients in mental hospitals:—

	1st January, 1932.	1st January, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1932 as compared with 1931.
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:—			
On account of unemployment ... ..	263,053	155,658	+ 107,395
Not on account of unemployment ... ..	669,645	635,580	+ 34,065
Persons in receipt of institutional relief ... ..	210,327	223,695	- 13,368
Total ... ..	1,143,025	1,014,933	+ 128,092

The number of casuals included in the total for 1st January, 1932, was 12,946, as compared with 11,576 on 1st January, 1931.

The following Table classifies the numbers in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1932, according to the reported causes of relief:—

Causes of Relief.	Total on 1st January, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1st January, 1931.
Sickness, accident, or bodily infirmity ... ..	367,610	+ 1,094
Mental infirmity ... ..	34,815	- 265
Ill-health of a dependant ... ..	7,186	+ 1,273
Unemployment (domiciliary relief) ... ..	263,053	+ 107,395
Other causes (including widowhood and orphanhood) ... ..	470,361	+ 18,595
Total ... ..	1,143,025	+ 128,092

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

#### First 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 31st March, 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 53,916,267 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 49,637,070 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £33,557,790, equivalent to 13s. 6.26d. per ton, of which 9s. 0.84d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £34,895,165, equivalent to 14s. 0.72d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,337,375 or 6.46d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 800,921, and the number of man-shifts worked was 49,053,435. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.98 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.13d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.54d. to 4.41d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.43d. and 1s. 2.10d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.89d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended.	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.†	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.‡
1930.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
30th June	96	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

\* Cmd. 4125. 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 30th April, 1932.  
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.  
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

### REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF MERSEYSIDE.

As was explained in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 240), industrial surveys of certain areas in Great Britain were undertaken last year, at the request of the H.M. Government, by the Universities of the respective areas, in co-operation with the Government Departments concerned. The Reports on two of these surveys—those of South Wales and of South-West Scotland\*—were noticed in the July issue of this GAZETTE.

Another area, upon which the Universities of Liverpool and of Manchester were asked to report, was industrial Lancashire. It was found convenient to divide the investigation territorially, Liverpool University undertaking to investigate Merseyside, while Manchester University dealt with the area of manufacturing industries in Lancashire and the adjoining fringes of Cheshire and Derbyshire.

Reports upon both sections of industrial Lancashire have now been published.† A summary of the Merseyside Report is given below; it is hoped to review the Report on the industrial survey of Lancashire (exclusive of Merseyside) in the September issue of this GAZETTE.

The Report on Merseyside, like the other Reports in the series, includes a survey of the present industrial position of the area, reviews the prospects of early expansion and new developments, and attempts, so far as practicable, an assessment of the prospective employment capacity of the various industries of the area, as a basis for an estimate of the labour likely to be surplus to industrial requirements.

For the purpose of the Report, "Merseyside" is taken as including the county boroughs of Liverpool and Bootle, and the urban districts of Waterloo and Seaford, Litherland, and Great and Little Crosby on the Lancashire side of the Mersey; and the county boroughs of Birkenhead and Wallasey, and the urban district of Bebington and Bromborough on the Cheshire side. A supplementary section of the Report deals briefly with the outlying districts of Barrow-in-Furness, Southport, Ormskirk, Formby, Huyton and Roby, and Ellesmere Port; but statistics for these districts are not included in the general statistics for "Merseyside" given in the Report.

The following list, taken from the Report, shows all the industries or services in which more than 6,000 insured persons were in actual employment on Merseyside in the year 1930, with the percentage increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1924:—

Industry or Service.	Number of Insured Workers Employed on Merseyside in 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1924.
Distributive trades ... ..	75,500	+ 50
Shipping service ... ..	20,800	(no change)
Building and public works contracting ... ..	20,000	+ 31
Dock, harbour, river and canal service ... ..	17,500	- 31
Hotels, laundries, entertainments and professional services ... ..	17,100	+ 11
Oil, soap, paint, etc. ... ..	14,500	- 5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing, and marine engineering ... ..	14,000	- 27
Government service, central and local ... ..	10,500	- 2
Bread baking, cakes, etc. ... ..	9,200	(no change)
Sugar and confectionery; other food industries ... ..	8,000	- 7
Transport, storage, commerce and finance ... ..	6,600	- 30
Tobacco manufacture ... ..	6,200	+ 12
Printing ... ..	6,100	+ 8

The most remarkable feature of this list is the great predominance of the distributive trades, which provided employment in 1930 for a quarter of the insured workers in the area, or nearly four times as many as the next most important industry. The growth of this group since 1924 is also very remarkable; the distributive trades have grown rapidly in all parts of the country in recent years, but the increase on Merseyside (50 per cent.) greatly exceeds the general increase (30 per cent.). The very subordinate position occupied by the manufacturing industries, and the depressed condition of the industries and services connected with shipping, will also be noticed. This is further brought out in the following Table, taken from the Report:—

Industries associated with—	Number of Insured Workers on Merseyside in 1930.		Percentage in each Group.			
	Total.	Insured and Employed.	Insured.		Insured and Employed.	
			Mersey-side.	Great Britain and N. Ire-land.	Mersey-side.	Great Britain and N. Ire-land.
Shipping and shipbuilding ... ..	85,100	52,300	22.3	4.7	17.5	4.0
Transport and distribution ... ..	108,100	91,100	28.4	18.8	30.4	20.6
Building and furnishing ... ..	39,000	29,800	10.2	14.1	10.0	14.1
Metals and engineering ... ..	22,700	18,800	6.0	15.1	6.3	14.8
Food, drink, tobacco ... ..	34,000	29,100	8.9	4.2	9.7	4.5
Clothing, textiles ... ..	16,500	13,000	4.3	16.1	4.3	14.4
Miscellaneous manufactures ... ..	30,000	26,500	7.9	5.5	8.8	6.0
General service (Government service, professional services, public utilities, hotels, laundries, etc.) ... ..	45,300	39,000	11.9	11.7	13.0	12.6
Fishing; mining and quarrying ... ..	300	100	0.1	9.8	0.0	9.0
Total ... ..	381,000	299,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. net, respectively (3s. 9d. and 4s. 9d., post free).  
† Industrial Survey of Merseyside and Industrial Survey of the Lancashire area (excluding Merseyside). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. and 6s. net, respectively (2s. 9d. and 6s. 6d., post free).

The following Table shows the extent of unemployment in these groups of industries and services on Merseyside, as compared with the country as a whole:—

Industries associated with—	Unemployed Insured Workers as a Percentage of Total Number Insured in each Group.		
	Merseyside.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	1930.	1931.	1930.
Shipping and shipbuilding ... ..	38.6	50.5	27.9
Transport and distribution ... ..	15.8	20.6	7.9
Building and furnishing ... ..	23.6	30.8	15.4
Metals and engineering ... ..	17.4	27.8	16.2
Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	14.4	20.2	10.1
Clothing, textiles ... ..	21.1	25.0	24.4
Miscellaneous manufactures ... ..	11.5	15.4	8.5
"General service" ... ..	14.0	17.1	8.4
Fishing; mining and quarrying ... ..	58.4	56.8	22.5
All industries and services ... ..	21.3	28.1	15.4

It will be seen that unemployment was higher in nearly every group on Merseyside than in the country generally, and that the position was much worse in 1931 than in 1930.

Liverpool is exceptional among British ports in that, up to the year 1930, exports practically equalled imports. In the year 1928, which is described as a fairly average year, nearly the whole of its exports were industrial goods, and nearly half its imports were industrial raw materials; thus nearly three-quarters of its total trade was associated with British industries. But these industries, though finding an outlet through Merseyside, were mostly carried on outside Merseyside itself, i.e., in its industrial hinterland of the North of England and the Midlands. Hence the revival of Liverpool's trade depends far more on world conditions, and on the recovery of industry in other areas (particularly, of course, in the cotton industry), than on the manufacturing industries of Merseyside itself.

The general conclusion of the Report as regards the surplus of labour still remaining on Merseyside, on the assumption of a certain recovery of industry, is as follows:—

"Assuming that trade in the country as a whole recovers to the level of 1929, there will remain on Merseyside, exclusive of the increase through new entrants, a labour surplus estimated to be not less than 14,000 and probably not more than 18,000. Of this, by far the largest part, and the only part which raises a special transference problem, is the surplus of those at present registered as belonging to shipping, other transport and distribution. The remainder does not seem to give rise to such a problem because, on the one hand, it would swiftly be absorbed if the recovery went beyond the 1929 level, and secondly, it is not of as specialised a type as that employed in many branches of transport and distribution. Its occupational mobility is so high that its absorption is automatic immediately there is expansion in any part of industry."

To this surplus, however, must be added the new entrants into industry, estimated at 76,000 for the five-year period 1932-36. This is the excess of the number of school leavers who may be expected to seek to enter industry during those years, over the number of occupied persons who will reach the pensionable age of 65 during the same years. Thus, the minimum estimate of the surplus of labour on Merseyside, in 1936, on the assumption of a recovery of trade to the level of 1929, is put at 90,000.

### CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1931.

The Board of Trade Journal for 14th July, 1932, contains the results of the Census of Seamen taken on 26th April, 1931. This date was chosen, rather than 31st March, the usual date, so as to coincide with the general population census of last year; and it was taken in considerably more detail than the ordinary annual census. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of seamen who follow the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day\* on sea-going vessels, other than yachts, registered at ports in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, so far as the particulars are available. They include those employed on fishing vessels registered under Part I of the Act, but not those on fishing boats registered only under Part IV of the Act, which are mostly small craft engaged in local fishing.

The following Table shows the total number of seamen employed on sea-going trading vessels (i.e., excluding yachts and fishing vessels) at the dates of the last three decennial censuses, and on 31st March, 1930:—

	3rd April, 1911.	19th June, 1921.†	31st March, 1930.	26th April, 1931.
Seamen other than Las-cars				
British	136,580	96,072	127,518	108,882
Foreign	28,729	11,598	14,433	11,204
Lascars	42,905	44,241	52,682	49,125
Total	208,214	151,911	194,633	169,211

The figures for 1911 and 1921 include seamen employed on vessels registered in the Irish Free State, but the number so employed was relatively very small. The total number of seamen employed on fishing vessels registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act was 25,054 in 1911; 14,498 in 1921; and 21,293 in 1931; over 95 per cent. of these were British.

The following Table shows the numbers of seamen employed on sea-trading vessels at the three census dates, distinguishing the principal ratings:—

Ratings.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	British and Foreign-ers.	Lascars.	British and Foreign-ers.	Lascars.	British and Foreign-ers.	Lascars.‡
Masters	7,995	...	3,671	...	4,072	...
Deck and navigat-ing officers	12,578	...	7,287	...	8,775	...
Apprentices	3,333	...	3,579	...	4,020	...
Sailors (able sea-men, other sail-ors, and ordinary sea-men)	37,628	11,259	17,522	10,952	19,433	13,688
Ships' engineers	17,589	...	10,968	...	14,641	...
Firemen and trim-mers	32,759	17,530	20,264	16,546	16,701	17,645
Stewards (including chief stewards, cooks, butchers, and laundry hands)	33,021	8,512	24,972	11,317	30,042	13,303
All others	20,406	5,604	19,407	5,426	22,402	4,489
Total	165,309	42,905	107,670	44,241	120,086	49,125

\* The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time during the year 1931, though not on 26th April, was 960; the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1931 was 45,246. Corresponding particulars in respect of trading vessels of under 100 tons gross, and of fishing vessels, have not been ascertained. On 26th April, only 1,028 persons were employed on sea-trading vessels of less than 100 tons gross.

† The census of 1921 was taken in a period of acute depression in shipping, accentuated by a three months' coal stoppage (from April to June).

‡ Partly estimated, except as regards stewards.

The following Table shows the numbers recorded in each department in 1931, omitting the Lascars, and distinguishing British and foreigners:—

Department	British	Foreigners.	Total.
Deck department	43,231	4,021	47,252
Engine department	34,752	5,011	39,763
Stewards' department	30,848	2,169	33,017
Super-numerary ratings	51	3	54
Total (excluding Lascars)	108,882	11,204	120,086

It will be seen that foreigners represented about 8½ per cent. of the total number recorded in the deck department, 12½ per cent. in the engine department, 6½ per cent. in the stewards' department, and 9½ per cent. in all departments taken together. The largest numbers of foreigners employed in individual ratings were 3,498, or 23½ per cent., among firemen; and 2,097, or 11 per cent., among sailors (able seamen, other sailors, and ordinary seamen). Nearly all the whaling operatives—798 out of 804—were foreigners.

### INCREASES IN WORKING-CLASS RENTS, 1914-32.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings were at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges, from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The general effect of this Act, which came into operation in July, 1920, was to restrict increases in the inclusive rents of pre-war working-class dwellings to an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, and in addition an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the pre-war net rents,\* with a further 10 per cent. on pre-war net rents as from July, 1921. The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, continues the provisions of the Act of 1920 as regards control of rents, except that it provides for de-control in the case of houses, including parts of houses let separately, coming into actual possession of the landlord (except as a result of ejection following non-payment of rent), and of houses of which the landlords and tenants have entered into valid leases or tenancy agreements for not less than two years.

Statistics as to the movements of working-class rents which are subject to the control of the Rent Restrictions Acts, and also as to de-controlled working-class rents, are compiled by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of the cost-of-living index-number, and the general results of these statistics are summarised below.

#### CONTROLLED RENTS.

The statistics relating to controlled rents show that the net rents of urban working-class dwellings in 1914 were, on the average, about three-quarters of the gross rents, and the permissible increase of 40 per cent. on net rents is thus equivalent to about 30 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The average permissible increase on account of higher rates and water charges is now between 19 and 20 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents. Thus the average permissible increase in controlled gross rents is 49 to 50 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The full permissible increases have not been put into force in all cases, however; and the actual increase as compared with 1914 in the controlled gross rents of urban working-class dwellings now averages approximately 48 per cent.

#### DE-CONTROLLED RENTS.

The statistics of de-controlled rents show that the proportion of de-controlled to controlled tenancies varies very considerably as between different areas and with different groups of houses. On the average, in the case of working-class dwellings, de-controlled tenancies are approximately one-fifth as numerous as controlled tenancies; or, in other words, tenancies which are de-controlled form approximately one-sixth of the total of controlled and de-controlled tenancies combined.

There is wide variation in the movement of rents on de-control. In some cases the de-controlled rent remains at the previous controlled rent or has been varied only with changes in rates; in other cases the de-controlled rent is much greater than the corresponding controlled rent. Much more often the de-controlled rent represents an intermediate increase on the controlled rent. On the average de-controlled urban working-class rents (including rates and water charges) are about 85 per cent. above the pre-war level of 1914.

#### CONTROLLED AND DE-CONTROLLED RENTS COMBINED.

The extent of de-control is now sufficient to exercise a considerable effect on the general average level of working-class rents; and if the average increase in de-controlled rents is combined, in appropriate proportion, with the average increase of approximately 48 per cent. in controlled rents, the general average increase, over the pre-war level of 1914, in controlled and de-controlled urban working-class inclusive rents together, is approximately 54 per cent.

\* In the great majority of cases rates and water charges on working-class properties are paid by the landlord, and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent plus rates and water charges. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates and water charges is described as the net rent.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1931.

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1931 has been published.\*

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND STATE OF TRADE.

At the end of the year there were 155,354 factories and 95,714 workshops on the register of the Factory Department, showing an increase of 1,252 factories, but a decrease of 7,657 workshops, as compared with 1930. ("Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.) This increase in factories and decrease in workshops has continued for many years.

A new table, given in this year's Report for the first time, classifies the number of factories working† during 1930 according to the number of persons employed:—

Size Group.	Factories Working.		Persons Employed.	
	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.
1-25	97,463	76.3	648,601	13.0
26-50	11,571	9.1	416,987	8.4
51-100	8,113	6.4	573,645	11.5
101-250	6,830	5.3	1,074,295	21.5
251-500	2,421	1.9	828,006	16.6
501-1,000	949	0.7	634,957	12.7
1,001 and upwards	421	0.3	813,130	16.3
Grand Total	127,768	100.0	4,988,721	100.0

The Report contains a similar classification for selected groups of industries, which give very divergent results. Thus, less than 10 per cent. of the persons employed in cotton factories are employed in factories with fewer than a hundred employees; while, at the other end of the scale, nearly half the wood-working factories are in the 1-25 group: this is due to the inclusion of numerous carpenters' and joiners' shops which, being equipped with machinery, are technically "factories."

The Report refers to the severe depression of last year, modified to some extent, in certain trades, by a partial recovery in the autumn following on the departure from the gold standard, the imposition of tariffs, etc. The worst sufferers were again the heavy industries of iron and steel manufacture and shipbuilding. The average number of blast furnaces in operation in Scotland during the year was only 5 out of a total of 83; in the Middlesbrough district only 17 were working, as compared with 43 in 1929. The production of steel during the year was reduced by 500,000 tons, or about 30 per cent. In shipbuilding the tonnage launched on the Clyde was 70 per cent. less than in 1930, which was itself a bad year; and many shipyards on the North-East Coast had not a single ship on the stocks.

By contrast, the textile industries, and especially the woollen and worsted industries, benefited greatly towards the end of the year from the departure from the gold standard and the imposition of tariffs. In many cases full-time employment and even shift employment became possible, especially in the spinning of hosiery yarns, and in the weaving of the lighter tweeds and cloths previously imported. In the hosiery trade there was an abnormal increase of work in the autumn, and employment to the extreme legal limits and on the shift system became general.

Reference is again made in the Report to the great industrial development in and around Greater London.

In spite of the general depression, many employers were able to remove to new and larger premises, and new methods of manufacture were adopted. Some engineering firms showed enterprise in finding new work. Developments were recorded in connection with the manufacture of light aeroplanes, gliders, radio apparatus, metal window casements, Diesel oil engines, paper board, paper bags for cement, and in the glass silk industry. There was great progress during the year in the vegetable and fruit canning trade, eight new factories being put up, while others were extended. There was also a great extension in the film industry; large new studios were erected around London, and others were extended and enlarged. The use of automatic looms increased in the textile trades; and other new textile machines were introduced experimentally, and in some cases were used successfully under manufacturing conditions. The use of electricity as a motive power continued to increase; many large works have changed over from steam to electricity.

#### FIVE-DAY WEEK.

It is stated in the Report that this system of working continues to be very popular, more especially in areas where workers travel long distances to their work; at least a hundred firms, in addition to those mentioned in last year's Report, were stated to be working the five-day week. Some firms have worked on this system for a considerable period, and few firms that have once adopted it revert to Saturday working.

#### TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Women and young persons are allowed to be employed, under certain conditions, on a system of two shifts, under Section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920. Orders can only be granted on the joint application of the employers

\* Cmd. 4098, H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).  
† The number of factories on the registers was 154,102; but this includes many that were not working.

and of the workers concerned, and great care is taken to ascertain that the majority of the workers are really in favour of it.

Orders under the Act, which had averaged rather more than 100 a year during the six years 1925-1930, advanced to 227 during the year 1931. The greatest advance occurred in the last quarter of the year, in consequence of the rush of work that occurred in certain industries after the departure from the gold standard.

During the last ten or twelve years, Orders have been wanted sometimes for temporary use (e.g., to meet temporary rushes of work, to tide over difficult periods during breakdowns, or while new plant is being installed, to keep pace with seasonal pressure, etc.); sometimes as a permanent feature, to increase output without enlargement of premises or extension of plant. Orders have been granted in all classes of textile trades—these are now the most numerous—and in paper mills, in engineering and metal work, in the glass industry, in india-rubber works, and in the foodstuffs industries.

#### ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of accidents in factories and workshops reported during the years 1930 and 1931. Only fatal accidents, and accidents which disable the workmen for more than three days from earning full wages, are included.

Industry.	All Accidents.		Fatal Accidents.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Cotton	5,851	5,114	17	30
Wool, worsted and shoddy	2,566	2,359	22	28
Other textile	2,079	1,708	12	5
Clay, stone and cement	3,831	3,717	36	39
Metal extracting and refining	2,545	1,399	32	13
Metal conversion, including rolling mills and tube making	14,256	10,416	66	47
Metal founding	8,946	6,446	19	21
Boiler making, constructional engineering	4,150	3,030	12	13
Electrical engineering	4,738	3,844	5	9
Locomotive building	3,413	2,689	7	5
Railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicles	10,830	8,652	26	26
Shipbuilding	10,431	4,854	74	29
Other engineering and machine making; manufacture of ordnance and munitions of war; aircraft manufacture	12,621	9,079	33	29
Other metal trades	8,647	6,643	30	30
General woodwork; furniture and cabinet making	6,550	5,867	34	37
Chemicals, etc.	4,341	3,121	58	43
Paper making, etc., printing and photography	4,784	4,257	23	28
Food and drink	8,157	7,338	46	42
Gas works, electricity generating stations	2,984	2,753	37	36
Other non-textile industries	11,679	10,245	81	54
Docks and warehouses, buildings and railways, under sections 104-6 of the Factory Act, 1901	11,359	9,718	229	191
Totals	144,758	113,249	899	755

The decrease in accidents, following on a similar decrease in the previous year, was doubtless due largely to the continued depression in industry; but the reports of the factory inspectors show that the development and activities of safety organisations have also had their effect in reducing accident rates in various industries. Special attention is drawn to this development in the Chief Inspector's introduction to the Report.\*

#### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND INDUSTRIAL POISONING.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during the years 1930 and 1931:—

Disease.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Lead poisoning:—				
In factories, etc.	199	104	19	15
In painting of buildings	66	64	13	6
Mercurial poisoning	3	6	...	...
Arsenical poisoning	1	...	...	...
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	...	5	...	...
Aniline poisoning	24	30	...	...
Chronic benzene poisoning	...	1	...	1
Toxic jaundice	...	7	...	2
Anthrax	43	21	6	4
Eptheliomatous ulceration	194	156	36	46
Chromic ulceration	95	65	...	...
Totals	625	459	74	74

Here, again, the low incidence of notifiable industrial disease is attributed in the Report to the state of the labour market; though there appears to have been a real reduction (apart from the slackness of trade) in cases of lead poisoning in the pottery industry.

\* See also, in this connection, the pamphlet on Safety Organisation in Factories recently issued by the Home Office. (Safety Pamphlet No. 14. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).)

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1931.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued a Report\* upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1931. It should be noted that, while all accidents to persons other than railway servants are included, only those accidents to railway servants which cause the servant injured to be absent from his ordinary work for at least one whole day are required to be reported. The figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only.

The returns distinguish train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by the movement of trains or of railway vehicles (shunting accidents, men killed or injured while working or standing on the line, etc.); and accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1931 were 13, 146, and 35, respectively; the numbers injured were 81, 2,633, and 14,016, respectively.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1931:—

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Non-Movement Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine drivers and motor-men ...	13	284	1	595	14	879
Firemen ...	11	385	1	766	12	1,151
Engine cleaners ...	1	36	—	368	1	404
Locomotive shedmen	4	29	1	367	5	396
Capstanmen and capstan-lads ...	—	83	—	25	—	108
Checkers ...	1	23	3	656	4	679
Guards (goods and mineral) and brakemen ...	14	444	—	312	14	756
Loaders and sheeters	—	23	1	694	1	717
Porters (goods)	4	103	3	1,799	7	1,902
Shunters, yardsmen, etc. ...	13	589	1	297	14	886
Mechanics and artisans	9	33	6	829	15	862
Signal fitters and telegraph wiremen ...	6	9	1	134	7	143
Carriage and wagon examiners ...	4	13	—	80	4	93
Carriage cleaners ...	3	18	—	290	3	308
Carters and vanguards	—	9	2	549	2	558
Clerks ...	—	3	—	116	—	119
Guards (passenger) ...	5	43	7	774	12	817
Labourers ...	44	157	3	3,258	47	3,415
Permanent-way men	8	128	—	942	8	1,070
Porters (passenger) ...	3	16	—	232	3	248
Signalmen and signal-box lads ...	15	204	3	793	18	997
All other classes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, railway servants ...	158	2,707	33	13,977	191	16,684
Contractors' servants	1	7	2	39	3	46
Totals { 1931 ...	159	2,714	35	14,016	194	16,730
{ 1930 ...	208	2,977	33	15,108	241	18,085

Fatal accidents in 1931, for all classes taken together, represented a rate of one to every 3,230 railway servants employed, as compared with one to 2,776 in 1930. The highest fatal accident rates among the classes included in the Table were among signal fitters and telegraph wiremen, goods and mineral guards and brakemen, carriage and wagon examiners, shunters and yardsmen, and permanent-way men, in the order named; some small groups of railway servants not separately distinguished in the Table also had a high fatal accident rate.

The average rate for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal) per thousand railway servants employed was 27.4 in 1931, as compared with 27.7 in 1930. The highest rates for all accidents in 1931 occurred among goods porters (115 per thousand employed); loaders and sheeters (112 per thousand).

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE tenth annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics"† has been issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. The aim of the Guide is to render readily accessible to an inquirer the wealth of statistical material, on a wide range of topics, contained in the numerous Government publications issued year by year. The Guide relates primarily to the publications of the year 1931.

The central feature of the Guide is a detailed subject index, so constructed as to enable the inquirer to discover in a few minutes not only which publications contain statistics bearing on his subject, but also their precise scope, and the dates and localities to which they relate. All published statistical data on the several subjects are grouped under twenty-five broad references (e.g., agriculture, industry and labour, social services, etc.), by means of a system of cross-references. The publications of the several Government Departments are also given, in another section of the Guide, separately for each Department.

\* Cmd. 4132. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).  
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 5d. post free).

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

A SECOND inquiry into the wages and hours of labour in the metal and engineering industry in Germany has been made by the German Federal Statistical Office in respect of the month of October, 1931, and a Report on the results, so far as the electrical engineering industry\* is concerned, has been published in the official journal, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, for 28th July, 1932. The final results of the first inquiry at October, 1928, were summarised in this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 12).

The 1931 inquiry into the electrical engineering industry covered 31 undertakings employing 60,429 workers, of whom 39,771 were males 21 years of age and over, and 20,658 were females 18 years of age and over; 66.6 per cent. of the workers were located in the Berlin area. The previous inquiry covered 87,144 workers (59,711 males 21 years of age and over, and 27,433 females 18 years of age and over).

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

Class of Worker.†	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work per week, including overtime.		Average gross weekly earnings, including overtime and family allowances.		Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, etc., and family allowances.		Average agreed hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate.	
		R. Mks.	Rpfs.	R. Mks.	Rpfs.	Rpfs.	Rpfs.		
<b>Males:</b>									
Skilled ... T.	7,708	41.17	45.44	109.8	94.4				
Skilled ... P.	14,712	38.80	46.64	119.7	107.2				
Semi-skilled ... T.	3,143	40.74	35.78	86.9	78.6				
Semi-skilled ... P.	7,121	38.32	39.81	103.1	89.5				
Unskilled ... T.	5,156	40.40	32.19	79.3	76.1				
Unskilled ... P.	1,931	37.80	36.10	95.1	86.9				
<b>Females:</b>									
All workers ... T.	3,118	40.70	23.45	57.5	53.6				
All workers ... P.	17,540	37.34	24.64	65.9	60.6				
All male workers ...	39,771	39.48	41.94	105.7	94.1				
All female workers ...	20,658	37.85	24.46	64.6	59.5				
All male and female workers ...	60,429	38.92	35.97	92.0	82.6				

Information obtained during the inquiry showed that, either as a result of the depressed state of industry or from other causes, a certain amount of transference of workers from their own to other occupations (payable at a different rate) or from time work to piece-work (or vice versa) was taking place. In the case of the electrical engineering industry, the extent of this movement was found to be small. In the above Table, hours worked and wages earned by a worker while so transferred are included in the statistics for the worker's chief occupation and method of payment, so that the figures represent actual hours worked and wages earned by the worker in each category, but do not refer exclusively to that category. A strict comparison is not, therefore, possible between the hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate for each class of worker and the average hourly earnings as given.

A comparison between the results of the later inquiry with that of October, 1928, has been made possible by selecting returns from areas covered by both inquiries. The results are summarised in the following Table, which gives the average hourly earnings, both excluding and including allowances, the average hours worked in a week, and the average hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate for the various classes of workers in the industry in 1928 and 1931:—

Class of Worker.†	Average hourly earnings, excluding allowances.		Average hourly earnings, including all allowances.		Average actual weekly hours of work.		Average agreed hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate.	
	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.
<b>Males:</b>								
Skilled ... T.	113.2	110.2	114.6	110.8	49.50	41.13	96.2	95.5
Skilled ... P.	124.0	120.0	124.6	120.3	47.50	38.76	109.8	107.3
Semi-skilled T.	89.3	87.3	90.7	88.0	49.50	40.59	79.9	78.8
Semi-skilled P.	108.3	103.6	109.0	104.1	46.75	38.24	92.9	89.6
Unskilled ... T.	81.5	79.4	82.4	79.7	49.00	40.36	77.8	76.2
Unskilled ... P.	95.3	95.1	96.1	95.5	47.25	37.79	89.6	86.9
<b>Females:</b>								
All workers T.	59.3	57.9	59.6	57.9	45.50	40.60	55.2	53.9
All workers P.	66.8	66.1	66.9	66.2	46.25	37.14	63.0	60.9

In the interval between the two inquiries, hourly earnings and rates fell for all classes of workers, but in all cases by less than 5 per cent.; average weekly hours of work declined by between 10.8 per cent. for female workers on time work and 20.0 per cent. for unskilled male workers on piece-work. At 1st January, 1932, however, all rates of wages fixed by agreement were reduced by 10 to 15 per cent., in accordance with the terms of the Fourth Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931.

\* The branches of the industry covered are not stated. The German phrase used, *electrotechnische Industrie*, appears, according to the German Industrial Census, to refer to most, if not all, branches of the electrical engineering industry.  
† T is an abbreviation for "time-work" and P for "piece-work."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF IN DENMARK: RECENT CHANGES.

THREE Acts amending existing unemployment insurance and relief legislation were passed by the Danish legislature on 23rd June, 1932. Their main provisions are summarised below.

(1) ACT RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

This Act repeals and replaces previous legislation\* on this subject. It leaves substantially unchanged the previous system of Employment Exchanges and of effecting unemployment insurance through publicly subsidised trade and local unemployment societies, but introduces certain important changes in the subsidies granted to unemployment societies and to funds established to operate during periods of exceptional unemployment.

*Subsidies to Unemployment Societies.*—Under the previous legislation, recognised unemployment societies received State and communal subsidies in the form of a percentage of the members' contributions received by each individual society during the preceding financial year. These percentages were also related to the average annual earnings in the trades concerned. The State subsidy ranged from 40 per cent. of members' contributions for annual earnings not exceeding 1,500 kroner to 10 per cent. for annual earnings exceeding 4,000 kroner. The corresponding communal subsidies ranged from 30 to 5 per cent.

The new Act provides for the payment of subsidies from the State Treasury only, while the communes are to refund to the Treasury one-third of such subsidies. The subsidies, which still take the form of a percentage of members' contributions, are paid at the following rates in the case of unemployment societies which have established "continuation funds" (see below).

Average annual earnings.	Percentage of contributions.
Up to 2,000 kroner ...	90
From 2,000 to 2,250 kroner ...	85
2,250 " 2,500 " ...	80
2,500 " 2,750 " ...	75
2,750 " 3,000 " ...	70
3,000 " 3,250 " ...	65
3,250 " 3,500 " ...	55
3,500 " 3,750 " ...	45
3,750 " 4,000 " ...	30
Over 4,000 kroner ...	15

In the case of unemployment societies which have not established continuation funds, the above percentages are reduced by 10.

*Rates of Benefit.*—The rates of normal benefit are, as heretofore, to be determined by the governing body of each society, provided that they do not exceed 3 kroner a day for single persons, or 4 kroner a day for married persons, and do not fall below 1 krone a day. Provision is made in the new Act for increasing or decreasing these maximum rates of benefit on 1st April each year in accordance with the rise or fall in the cost of living.

*Provisions for Extraordinary Unemployment.*—The "emergency funds" (*Krisenkasser*) which approved unemployment societies were empowered to establish under previous legislation for the purpose of providing for exceptional unemployment in their trades are abolished, and "continuation funds" may be established for the same purpose. Recognised unemployment societies are entitled to establish these "continuation funds" (*Fortsættelseskasser*), and the Central Unemployment Fund is authorised to pay to each unemployment society establishing such a fund an establishment grant in respect of each member on its books on the preceding 31st March, at the rates of 25 kroner for annual earnings up to 2,500 kroner, 20 kroner for earnings of from 2,500 to 3,000 kroner, and 15 kroner for earnings over 3,000 kroner.

The current revenues of continuation funds are to be derived from:—(a) ordinary members' contributions to the continuation fund at a rate to be determined by the governing body of the unemployment society, but not less than 20 per cent. of the ordinary membership contributions; (b) State subsidies granted under the same conditions and at the same rates as State subsidies to unemployment societies; and (c) grants from the Central Unemployment Fund up to half the total amount of continuation benefit paid out by the fund during the preceding financial year. The Central Unemployment Fund is authorised to make advances in respect of these grants.

Benefit is to be payable by continuation funds (as it was by the emergency funds) under the same conditions and at the same rates as benefit payable by unemployment societies, but for not more than 70 days within 12 consecutive months. Continuation funds are to be brought into operation only on the decision of the governing body, and even then only when the percentage of unemployed members of the unemployment society during the two preceding months has

\* The Act of 1st July, 1927 (as amended by Act No. 268 of 9th November, 1928). For a summary of the 1927 Act, see this GAZETTE, October, 1927, page 374.  
† Of a total number of 70 recognised unemployment societies operating during 1930-31, only 6 had established emergency funds.  
‡ A fund, subsidised by contributions from employers, for the purpose of assisting unemployment societies, etc., in times of exceptional unemployment.

exceeded, to specified extents, the normal percentage in the society, or when more than 40 per cent. of the unemployed members of the society have exhausted their normal benefit.

(2) ACT RELATING TO EXTENDED NORMAL BENEFIT TO MEMBERS OF RECOGNISED UNEMPLOYMENT SOCIETIES.

Under this Act, which came into force on 23rd June, 1932, the governing body of any recognised unemployment society is empowered to extend, up to twice the number of days, the period during which benefit is normally payable by the society, provided that such extension does not exceed 70 days, and is operative only during the period from 1st October, 1932, to 1st April, 1933. This power may not be exercised except by unemployment societies which shall have established, not later than 1st October, 1932, a continuation fund, and shall have provided for such fund to begin to function not later than 1st October, 1933. Eighty per cent. of the expenditure incurred by unemployment societies in accordance with this Act will be refunded by the State Treasury. One-sixth of the amount paid by the Treasury is to be recovered from the Central Unemployment Fund, and a further sixth from the communes.

(3) ACT RELATING TO EMERGENCY STATE SUBSIDIES TO COMMUNES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Under this Act, which came into force on 23rd June, 1932, and is to remain in force until 1st May, 1933, the communal authorities are empowered to grant unemployment relief to: (a) unemployed members of recognised unemployment societies who have exhausted the benefit from their society and its emergency fund, or who have no title to benefit; and (b) unemployed persons who, not being members of an unemployment society, normally gain their livelihood from work for wages, and who are registered as unemployed at a public Employment Exchange.

The rates of relief granted under this Act are determined in each case by the commune, but may not exceed the benefit the person in question would have been entitled to receive from an unemployment society, and may not be granted to persons who have been excluded from receiving benefit under the provisions of the Act on Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance.

Communes are empowered to allocate persons receiving or claiming relief under the Act to agricultural works, road works and similar works which have been set in hand for the purposes of relieving unemployment. Refusal to accept such work normally entails the forfeiture of relief.

Provided that the total State expenditure in connection with the Act does not exceed 10 million kroner, two-thirds of the expenditure incurred by the communes will be refunded by the State Treasury, except as regards relief granted to persons employed on the unemployment relief works referred to above, in which case only two-fifths of such expenditure will be refunded.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

IN the following Table statistics are given showing the numbers of applicants for work on the unemployment registers of the Irish Free State on the first Monday of each month since January, 1931.

At the end of May, 1932, it was decided that unemployed persons in the Irish Free State may be registered at post offices and at police stations, in rural districts, more than three miles distant from the nearest Local Employment Office, as well as at Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices. These improved facilities for registration have resulted in abnormal increases in the live register, which are reflected in the figures given in the last two columns of the Table.

The figures in column (2), which relate only to persons employed in industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, show no corresponding increase.

Date. (First Monday in each month).	Registered Applicants for Work.		
	Having current claims to unemployment benefit.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1931.</b>			
January ...	20,438	5,729	26,167
February ...	21,074	7,607	28,681
March ...	19,532	7,293	26,825
April ...	18,036	7,377	25,413
May ...	15,896	8,074	23,970
June ...	15,273	7,743	23,016
July ...	14,303	7,124	21,427
August ...	14,847	6,800	21,647
September ...	15,653	6,244	21,897
October ...	16,931	6,496	23,427
November ...	19,355	6,998	26,353
December ...	21,571	9,294	30,865
<b>1932.</b>			
January ...	23,493	7,425	30,918
February ...	23,080	8,152	31,232
March ...	21,510	9,945	31,455
April ...	19,439	11,933	31,372
May ...	17,069	15,875	32,944
June ...	16,849	22,761	39,610
July ...	17,236	54,126	71,362

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following are the main provisions of two Acts, the Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Acts, 1932, which were passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 11th May and 28th May, 1932.

The Treasurer may borrow, under any Act authorising the issue of Treasury Bills, an amount not exceeding £1,800,000, of which the following amounts are to be granted to the States by way of financial assistance for the relief of unemployment:—

	£
Victoria ... ..	475,000
Queensland ... ..	310,000
South Australia ... ..	195,000
Western Australia ... ..	145,000
Tasmania ... ..	75,000

A proviso is made that the expenditure of the amount granted must be on approved works, that each State must guarantee an equivalent amount for expenditure on such works, and that if the local authorities or bodies or any person to whom a loan has been extended by a State out of money granted by the Commonwealth to that State under the Act, repay any amount of such advances, the Commonwealth shall be entitled to repayment of this amount and of any interest which may be paid on it.

The Commonwealth may pay interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum on money borrowed independently for expenditure on approved works by any authorised body of persons in any of the five States mentioned, provided the terms are approved by the Treasurer. A proviso is made that the State concerned must pay an equivalent amount of interest, and that the amount originally granted under this Act by the Commonwealth to the State concerned shall be reduced by one-half of the amount upon which the interest is so paid.

Provision is made for the establishment of an Employment Council in each of the five States mentioned, on which there must be two representatives of the Commonwealth nominated by the Treasurer. Approved work means work approved either by these two members or by the Treasurer. As regards New South Wales, the Commonwealth may expend or make available by way of loan £600,000 out of money borrowed under the Act for approved works for the relief of unemployment; but the Employment Council in this case is to consist of not less than five or more than seven members appointed by the Governor-General, their function being to recommend relief works to the Treasurer, who must approve them before they are carried out. Provision is made for the Commonwealth to pay interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum on money borrowed independently, on terms approved by the Treasurer, by any authorised body in the State for expenditure on approved works. The maximum amount of £600,000 to be granted to the State under the Act is to be reduced by the amount upon which such interest is paid.

Any interest thus paid by the Commonwealth to any State on independent loans for the relief of unemployment is to be taken out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the amount which the Treasurer is authorised to borrow for the purpose of the Act is to be reduced by one-half of the amount of the loan on which the Commonwealth pays interest in the five States above mentioned, and by the whole amount of the loan on which it pays interest in the case of New South Wales.

## POLISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS, 1931.

STATISTICS recently published by the Polish Central Statistical Office\* show that, in spite of a higher figure of unemployment, the amount paid out in 1931 under the manual workers' unemployment insurance scheme was somewhat lower than in the previous year. As regards non-manual workers, on the other hand, expenditure on benefit in the first eight months of the year alone exceeded the total expenditure during the whole of the year 1930. The principal statistics relating to both schemes are given below:—

Year.	Average number of				Total amount paid out in benefit. (Zlotys.)
	Insured persons.	Persons registered at the public employment exchanges as unemployed.	Persons in receipt of benefit.	Persons in receipt of benefit expressed as a percentage of the total number insured.	
<i>Manual Workers.</i>					
1929	1,094,913	118,705	53,319	4.9	48,234,291
1930	923,885	208,715	106,449	11.5	104,453,370
1931	815,925	269,792	113,599	14.2	101,272,001
<i>Non-Manual Workers.</i>					
1929	250,761	10,745	3,516	1.4	5,336,725
1930	263,057	17,945	9,399	3.5	14,819,671
1931†	260,986	27,850	16,615	6.4	16,391,456

\* Statystyka Pracy, No. 1, 1932.

† In the case of the non-manual workers' scheme, the figures for 1931 cover the first eight months of the year only; the complete figures are not yet available.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

*Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries.*—A meeting of the two National Joint Commissions for the iron and steel and the engineering industries was held at the Ministry of Industry and Labour on Saturday, 16th July, when M. Renkin, the Prime Minister, and M. Heyman, the Minister of Industry and Labour, received the employers' and workers' representatives in succession. An agreement was finally concluded between the two parties, by way of conciliation, to the effect that work should be immediately resumed, that no further wage reductions should be made before 1st November, 1932, and that the reductions recently notified should be suspended. (See this GAZETTE for July, 1932, page 247.) The competent joint commissions will meet again during August to re-examine the question.

*Glass Industry.*—At a meeting of the Joint Commission for the plate-glass industry, which was held on 27th July, it was decided to stabilise wages until 1st November, 1932. Likewise, at a meeting of the Joint Commission for the table-glass industry on 20th July, which was held to examine the causes of the dispute at the Braine-le-Comte glass works, the employers, at the request of the workers' delegates and with a view to settlement, declared that in any case wages in the table-glass industry would be stabilised until 1st November, 1932.

*Coal-mining Industry.*—The strike in the coal-mining industry is still unsettled. The National Congress of miners in Belgium failed to ratify an agreement reached between miners' delegates and representatives of the coal-owners at a meeting of the National Joint Commission for the coal-mining industry, held on 13th July last. The Commission met again on 2nd August, when the Minister of Industry and Labour, who presided, made other proposals with a view to a settlement. These proposals were finally accepted by the coal-owners; but at a congress of the miners, held on 7th August, a unanimous resolution was passed in favour of continuing the strike.

### GERMANY.

*Coal-mining.*—The workers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry have given notice to terminate the overtime agreement at 30th September, 1932, on the ground that prevailing circumstances no longer justify the extension to 8 hours of the normal working shift which, under the covering agreement, is fixed at 7 hours a day. On the other hand, when the covering agreement was terminated by the employers at 31st May, 1932, the latter claimed that the principle of the 7-hour shift laid down in the agreement should be abandoned, and provision was made in the conciliation award which extended this agreement until 31st March, 1933, for the question of working hours to be open to discussion if the overtime agreement were terminated at 30th September, 1932. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1932, page 209.)

*Metal and Engineering.*—After the repeated breakdown of negotiations, which had been proceeding since the middle of April, 1932, regarding the revision of working conditions in the Leipzig metal and engineering industry, agreement was reached between the employers and workers on 30th June. Under the agreement, which is valid until 30th November, 1932, working hours are to remain unchanged, while wages are to be reduced in two stages. For the months of July and August, the minimum and the average wage rates are to be reduced to 74 pfennigs and 79 pfennigs an hour respectively; and from 1st September these rates are to be further reduced to 72 and 77 pfennigs respectively. Maximum wage rates are to be reduced from 85 to 82 pfennigs an hour.

*Shipbuilding.*—As the result of central negotiations between the employers and workers in the marine shipbuilding industry, an agreement was concluded whereby the wage rates of skilled and of unskilled workers were increased as from 1st July, 1932, by 1 and 2 pfennigs, respectively, in Hamburg, and by 2 and 3 pfennigs, respectively, in other localities.

### SWEDEN.

*Paper-pulp Industry.*—The conclusion, on 5th July, 1932, of a new agreement, based on the proposals of the State conciliator, terminated the stoppage affecting some 14,000 workers which had been in progress since 11th April, 1932.\* Under the new agreement, which is operative until the end of 1932, and thereafter unless denounced before 1st November each year, wages are, in general, reduced by 7 per cent., and, unless specially provided for in local agreements, rent allowances and free housing and wood are abolished.

## EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Order, dated 24th June, 1932, authorises a further† extension of working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery industry and in the singeing, bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and artificial silk fabrics in establishments which are also engaged in the finishing of embroidery. The permits are valid until 31st December, 1932.

\* See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, April and July, 1932, pages 89, 132, and 247 respectively.

† See this GAZETTE for July, 1931, page 259.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th July showed a decline as compared with 27th June. The principal industries that contributed to the decline were the coal-mining, iron and steel, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture), the clothing and woodworking industries, and building and public works contracting. On the other hand there was some improvement in marine engineering, in artificial silk yarn, and food and drink manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service.

There was a considerable increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, but this was due in part to holiday stoppages; there was a slight increase also in each of the other divisions. Employment was moderate in the south of England 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 25th July, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.9, as compared with 22.3 at 27th June, 1932, and with 22.0 at 27th July, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th July, 1932, was 17.1, as compared with 16.8 at 27th June, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.8, as compared with 5.5. For males alone, the percentage at 25th July, 1932, was 26.3, and for females, 14.1; at 27th June, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.7 and 13.5.

At 25th July, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,995,453 wholly unemployed, 721,552 temporarily stopped, and 94,777 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,811,782. This was 64,439 more than a month before, and 98,432 more than a year before. The total included 2,259,057 men, 76,120 boys, 423,765 women and 52,840 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 1,995,453 wholly unemployed included 688,957 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); 985,016 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 199,817 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 121,663 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th July, 1932, was 2,888,633.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd July, 1932, showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 25th June, 1932, and of 4.7 per cent. as compared with 25th July, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, was 3.79, a decrease of 0.33 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, and of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a slight 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; in the Clitheroe area it was fair; and in the Buxton area it was good, most quarries being on full time. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. It was very slack also at chalk quarries, at china clay quarries and at tin mines. 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 decline and was very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of July was 56, as compared with 69 at the end of June, and 70 at the end of July, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed a further decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 48.5 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 47.7 at 27th June, 1932, and 45.7 at 27th July, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed little general change and remained very bad. It was very bad also in steel sheet manufacture.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. Holiday stoppages were extended in some districts. In electrical engineering employment showed little change and was moderate, on the whole. In the general and textile machinery sections there was some decline and employment was very bad; it was very bad also in constructional engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In marine engineering it showed a slight improvement, but was still very depressed.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed a slight decline on the whole and was very bad. There was a slight improvement in the North-Eastern Division and in Wales. In Scotland there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, which was partly due to holiday stoppages. In the other metal industries employment showed a slight decline

on the whole and was generally slack. It continued moderate in the hollow-ware, file, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack in the tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing and metallic bedstead trades; while in the sheet metal, stove and grate, cutlery, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated ware trades it was bad.

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry the depression continued and employment showed a slight decline in the weaving department; the other departments showed little general change. The annual holidays were extended in several districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 30.4 at 27th June, 1932, and 42.5 at 27th July, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment in the woollen and worsted sections showed considerable local variations, but, taking all departments and districts together, it showed little general change and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26.6 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 26.4 at 27th June, 1932, and 36.3 at 27th July, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little general change and remained slack. In the lace industry it continued to decline and was very slack. In the silk and artificial silk industries it was slack on the whole, though there was an improvement in artificial silk yarn manufacture at some centres. In the linen industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. It was very bad also in the jute industry; there was a heavy increase in the number of insured workpeople temporarily stopped, but this was due largely to the extension of holiday stoppages at some of the principal centres. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight decline and was bad, with much short-time working.

*Clothing Industries.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a seasonal decline and was slack on the whole, with much short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight decline, but employment remained fair in most districts. There was also a slight decline in the shirt and collar trade, and employment was moderate to slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good; and it continued fair in the glove trade. In felt hat manufacture there was little general change, and employment remained moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change and remained bad on the whole, and short-time working was fairly general. There was a slight decline in some districts, and an improvement in others. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.6 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 22.1 at 27th June, 1932, and 23.1 at 27th July, 1931.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed little change and remained slack in all sections.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building trades employment showed a slight general decline and remained very slack or bad on the whole. Short-time working occurred in a number of districts, attributable in some instances to adverse weather conditions. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with each class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters and slaters. It was very slack with masons and bad with each of the other classes. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders showed a slight decline and was very slack.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—In the paper-making industry employment showed some decline, but was moderate generally. It was described as good and full time was worked at some centres, but at others short time and irregular working were reported. With letterpress printers employment remained moderate, on the whole; it was again reported as bad or slack in London, and at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Liverpool, with considerable short time at the four last-named centres; in some of the smaller towns employment continued fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair generally. With lithographic printers it was slack, though showing a slight improvement. With lithographic artists it continued slack to fair in most districts. With bookbinders employment continued slack.

*Pottery and Glass.*—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed little change in the china ware section, but there was a further decline in the earthenware section. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, and short-time working was again reported. At Worcester also short-time working continued.

In the glass trades employment showed little general change and was very slack in all sections.

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

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement but was still generally slack. With seamen also it continued very slack on the whole.

### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during July 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 July, 1932.	July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ...	788,348	3.79	- 0.33	- 0.13
Iron " ...	5,087	4.55	- 0.33	- 0.23
Shale " ...	1,592	5.73	- 0.02	+ 0.10
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
			- 0.33	- 0.13
			- 0.33	- 0.23
			- 0.02	+ 0.10
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
		56	- 13	- 14
Pig Iron ...		Mills working.	- 4	- 81
		351		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
		206,407	- 1.2	- 4.8
Iron and Steel ...	39,821			

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Textiles—				
Cotton ...	61,551	- 4.0	99,174	- 4.8
Woolen ...	47,709	+ 0.3	82,967	- 0.0
Worsted ...	71,771	- 1.0	110,755	- 0.8
Carpet ...	8,680	+ 0.2	17,124	+ 2.2
Boot and Shoe ...	55,398	- 0.9	113,808	+ 1.0
Pottery ...	9,026	- 6.6	14,593	- 4.1
Brick ...	8,784	+ 1.9	20,896	+ 0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th July, 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 25th July, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,346,610	16.4	6.8	13.2	...	+ 1.6
South-Eastern ...	973,250	15.6	6.1	13.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
South-Western ...	894,700	19.2	7.6	16.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.5
Midlands ...	1,893,050	24.9	13.5	21.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
North-Eastern ...	2,073,010	34.8	16.8	30.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
North-Western ...	2,222,930	28.5	21.1	25.9	+ 0.3	- 3.1
Scotland ...	1,350,330	33.1	17.9	28.8	+ 2.2	+ 1.5
Wales ...	606,120	41.6	14.9	38.8	+ 0.6	+ 6.8
Northern Ireland	270,000	31.3	28.6	30.2	+ 3.3	+ 2.7
Special Schemes	140,000	4.3	1.0	3.3	- 0.1	...
Total ...	12,770,000	26.3	14.1	22.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.9

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from July, 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 increases 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 next.

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		
1931.					1931.	
27 July ...	23.2	18.9	16.3	5.7	27 July	2,783,000
24 August ...	23.1	19.4	16.7	5.3	31 Aug.	2,834,000
21 September ...	23.7	19.7	17.4	5.2	28 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 ...	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	21 Dec.	2,574,000
1932.					1932.	
25 January ...	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	22 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

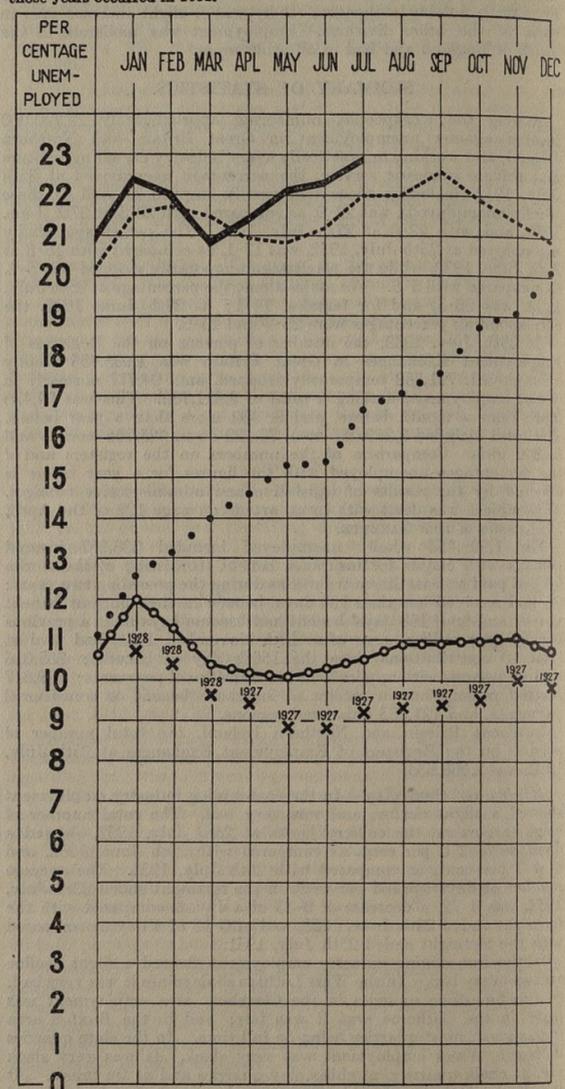
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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.

× 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 JULY, 1932.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Numbers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.
London ...	1,442	4,418	2,217	4,142	12,219	0.52
South-Eastern ...	889	2,473	1,836	1,906	7,104	0.73
South-Western ...	667	2,077	1,311	1,634	5,689	0.64
Midlands ...	616	3,494	724	3,129	7,963	0.42
North-Eastern ...	814	4,025	1,084	2,801	8,724	0.42
North-Western ...	834	3,441	1,098	3,253	8,626	0.39
Scotland ...	852	2,330	944	2,102	6,228	0.46
Wales ...	431	1,345	477	640	2,893	0.48
GREAT BRITAIN ...	6,545	23,603	9,691	19,607	59,446	0.48

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 July showed a slight decline and was very bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.2 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 40.6 at 27th June, 1932, and 37.2 at 27th July, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.5 (from 21.0 to 21.5) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.1 (from 19.6 to 19.7).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd July, 1932, showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 25th June, 1932, and of 4.7 per cent. as compared with 25th July, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, was 3.79, a decrease of 0.33 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, and of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	Fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	40,688	- 2.3	- 3.0	3.98	- 0.27	- 0.57
Durham ...	99,372	- 2.1	- 8.2	4.07	- 0.15	- 0.27
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,231	- 15.0	- 20.4	4.66	- 0.07	+ 4.38
South Yorkshire ...	103,603	- 0.0	- 5.1	3.43	- 0.20	- 0.32
West Yorkshire ...	49,038	- 1.3	- 0.8	2.99	- 0.25	- 0.32
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	66,172	- 2.0	- 5.3	3.25	- 0.30	- 0.47
Derbyshire ...	49,503	- 2.0	- 3.8	3.24	- 0.14	- 0.01
Notts. and Leicester ...	58,340	- 0.1	- 1.6	3.33	- 0.15	- 0.06
Warwick ...	16,992	0.9	- 1.1	4.67	- 0.09	- 0.47
North Staffordshire ...	22,327	- 0.9	+ 0.3	3.47	- 0.35	- 0.34
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	29,734	- 1.4	+ 0.5	3.54	- 0.19	- 0.35
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,539	- 0.8	- 0.6	3.56	- 0.32	- 0.74
Kent ...	6,369	+ 0.9	+ 11.9	5.50	+ 0.05	...
North Wales ...	13,067	- 1.4	- 4.6	4.16	- 0.32	- 0.35
South Wales and Mon. ...	140,104	- 3.6	- 5.9	5.04	+ 0.08	+ 0.15
England and Wales ...	711,879	- 1.9	- 4.5	3.88	- 0.15	- 0.18
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. & East Lothians	12,367	- 0.7	+ 0.1	2.81	- 2.00	- 0.25
Fife and Clackmannan	19,102	- 0.7	- 0.5	2.85	- 2.55	+ 1.17
Rest of Scotland ...	45,000	- 5.8	- 11.0	3.04	- 1.72	- 0.02
Scotland ...	76,469	- 3.7	- 6.9	2.95	- 1.97	+ 0.21
GREAT BRITAIN ...	788,348	- 2.0	- 4.7	3.79	- 0.33	- 0.13

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, was 2.00 days per week, of which 1.67 days were due to want of trade and 0.30 of a day to holidays. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, was 1.66 days per week, of which 1.59 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, were 1.83 days per week, of which 1.45 days were due to want of trade and 0.28 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time for the July and June, 1932, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-quarter of a day per week during the July, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 14,218,500 tons, as compared with 15,875,600 tons in the four weeks ended 25th June, 1932, and 15,227,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th July, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 25th July, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 27th June, 1932, and 27th July, 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 25th July, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	225,402	206,139	21.5	19.7	41.2	+ 0.6 + 4.0
England and Wales ...	192,266	196,267	20.8	21.2	42.0	+ 0.6 + 4.2
Scotland ...	33,136	9,872	27.5	8.2	35.7	+ 1.4 + 3.2
Principal Districts in England and Wales:-						
Northumberland ...	11,105	9,723	21.9	19.1	41.0	+ 4.6 - 2.4
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	47,010	14,034	31.7	9.4	41.1	+ 2.9 - 1.3
Yorkshire ...	3,663	2,683	32.2	23.6	55.8	- 8.7 + 18.0
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	25,387	57,512	14.2	32.0	46.2	- 0.2 + 1.0
Derbyshire ...	16,887	16,978	19.1	19.3	38.4	- 5.8 - 1.9
Notts. and Leicester ...	7,230	16,546	11.2	25.7	36.9	+ 0.9 + 5.6
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	7,776	16,812	12.1	26.2	38.3	+ 1.0 + 5.5
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,226	126	9.7	1.0	10.7	- 4.1 + 4.5
Wales and Monmouth ...	9,992	15,133	14.4	21.8	36.2	+ 0.3 + 9.6
	1,696	3,267	14.8	28.6	43.4	+ 2.2 + 13.8
	274	4	4.6	0.1	4.7	- 0.1 + 0.9
	58,755	43,433	26.8	19.9	46.7	+ 1.7 + 10.7

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 4,812,300 tons in July, 1932, as compared with 4,754,900 tons in June, 1932, and with 4,972,200 tons in July, 1931.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 42.1 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 41.7 at 27th June, 1932, and 38.8 at 27th July, 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 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,091	- 0.2	- 27.5	4.49	- 0.32	+ 0.10
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,636	- 3.3	+ 11.7	4.59	- 0.45	- 1.23
Other Districts ...	1,360	+ 0.7	+ 3.5	4.59	- 0.20	+ 0.11
ALL DISTRICTS	5,087	- 1.0	- 10.1	4.55	- 0.33	- 0.23

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,592, showing a decrease of 0.8 per cent., as compared with June, 1932, and 36

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 56 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 69 at the end of June, 1932, and 70 at the end of July, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,882 workpeople at the end of July, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 10.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1932, and a decrease of 18.9 per cent. compared with July, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1932.	June, 1932.	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	15	17	22	- 2	- 8
Cumberland and West Lancs.	36	3	5	6	- 2	- 3
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	5	7	4	- 2	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	43	18	18	21	...	- 3
Lincolnshire	23	6	7	7	...	- 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Wores. and Warwick	38	5	6	6	- 1	- 1
South Wales and Mon.	21	3	3	2	...	+ 1
ENGLAND AND WALES						
SCOTLAND	273	55	63	69	- 8	- 14
GREAT BRITAIN	83	1	6	1	- 5	...
GREAT BRITAIN	356	56	69	70	- 13	- 14

The production of pig iron in July, 1932, amounted to 292,600 tons, compared with 311,400 tons in June, 1932, and 317,000 tons in July, 1931.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 48.5 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 47.7 at 27th June, 1932, and 45.7 at 27th July, 1931.

At certain firms, employing 39,821 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd July, 1932, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th June, 1932, and by 4.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th July, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932, as compared with 5.2 in June, 1932, and 5.3 in July, 1931.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Per cent.	Per cent.	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	3,729	+ 1.7	+ 4.7	20,960	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Puddling Forges	408	+ 9.1	- 26.6	1,671	+ 0.2	- 25.9
Rolling Mills	14,564	+ 1.3	+ 5.3	67,693	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Forging & Pressing	874	+ 0.6	- 41.7	4,178	+ 2.4	- 45.9
Founding	5,648	+ 0.6	- 6.8	29,118	- 2.1	- 8.2
Other Departments	7,037	- 4.7	- 5.2	39,701	- 4.2	- 4.4
Mechanics, Labourers	7,561	- 1.9	- 6.9	43,086	- 1.5	- 7.8
TOTAL	39,821	- 0.4	- 3.0	206,407	- 1.2	- 4.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	7,709	- 4.1	- 7.7	41,363	- 4.3	- 12.2
Sheffield & Rotherham	13,884	- 0.5	- 2.5	71,070	- 1.4	- 4.8
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	356	+ 12.3	- 9.2	1,697	+ 20.8	+ 2.1
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,780	- 14.7	- 17.5	20,287	- 15.7	- 12.9
Staffordshire	4,480	+ 0.4	+ 3.6	23,146	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Other Midland Counties	2,980	+ 6.6	+ 4.9	13,800	+ 3.9	- 0.8
Wales and Monmouth	6,632	+ 10.8	+ 5.0	35,044	+ 10.3	+ 4.9
Scotland	†	†	†	†	†	†
TOTAL	39,821	- 0.4	- 3.0	206,407	- 1.2	- 4.8

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

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 23rd July, 1932, and 25th July, 1931.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 450,300 tons in July, 1932, as compared with 459,300 tons in June, 1932, and 428,700 tons in July, 1931.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little general change and remained very bad. In the week ended 23rd July, 1932, 289 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, the same as in the week ended 25th June, 1932, as compared with 356 in the week ended 25th July, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44.9 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 48.9 at 27th June, 1932, and with 33.2 at 27th July, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change and was very bad. In the week ended 23rd July, 1932, 62 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 66 in the week ended 25th June, 1932, and with 76 in the week ended 25th July, 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.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate	53	- 2	289	...	- 67	
Steel Sheet	6	- 1	62	- 4	- 14	
TOTAL	59	- 3	351	- 4	- 81	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1932, amounted to 55,937 tons, or 6,204 tons less than in June, 1932, and 7,538 tons less than in July, 1931.

### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight decline and was very bad. Holiday stoppages were extended in some districts. In electrical engineering employment showed little change and was moderate, on the whole. In the general and textile machinery sections there was some decline and employment was very bad; it was very bad also in constructional engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In marine engineering it showed a slight improvement, but was still very depressed.

Compared with a year ago employment showed some improvement in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, but in all other areas it showed a slight decline.

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

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th July, 1932.						
	General Engineering: Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a
London	11,670	1,911	389	787	5,842	20,599	- 630 + 2,885
South-Eastern	7,604	1,127	389	306	4,403	13,829	+ 204 + 1,031
South-Western	5,393	271	946	212	6,027	12,849	- 223 + 1,696
Midlands	19,442	4,089	346	2,392	27,063	53,332	+ 115 - 5,901
North-Eastern	41,011	1,954	10,834	2,739	2,871	59,219	+ 808 + 2,698
North-Western	44,823	4,616	359	895	6,616	57,309	+ 1,297 - 2,993
Scotland	32,103	974	10,901	2,495	2,136	48,609	+ 3,020 + 2,789
Wales...	2,178	77	73	234	746	3,308	+ 102 + 442
Northern Ireland	1,975	134	3,607	42	275	6,033	+ 12 + 587
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	166,199	15,163	27,844	10,102	55,779	275,087	+ 4,705 + 3,234
Percentages Unemployed at 25th July, 1932.							
London	14.0	13.0	58.1	19.9	14.5	14.4	- 0.4 + 2.0
South-Eastern	17.3	14.8	17.8	34.0	15.0	16.4	+ 0.2 + 1.2
South-Western	15.1	7.4	14.0	40.8	20.9	17.0	- 0.3 + 2.2
Midlands	...	13.5	24.0	32.7	27.4	23.6	+ 0.1 + 1.7
North-Eastern	37.0	19.9	53.1	36.9	18.3	36.3	+ 0.5 + 1.7
North-Western	35.9	21.1	43.8	29.6	28.4	33.0	+ 0.5 + 1.7
Scotland	41.8	28.4	60.7	45.9	18.9	42.3	+ 2.6 + 2.4
Wales...	38.8	18.3	52.1	28.2	30.8	35.1	+ 1.1 + 4.7
Northern Ireland	29.0	18.4	73.9	24.7	11.7	40.4	+ 0.1 + 4.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	28.8	16.4	50.4	34.2	22.2	27.4	+ 0.5 + 0.3
June, 1932	27.8	16.3	53.0	34.5	22.2	26.9	...
July, 1931	29.1	14.3	47.5	24.0	22.9	27.1	...

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad, though there was a slight improvement in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was some decline in general engineering at a number of the principal centres, and employment was very bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in the general and textile machinery sections and was very bad generally. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry districts employment in general engineering showed a slight decline, and much short-time was worked; holiday stoppages were extended in some cases. In motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very bad; in electrical engineering it continued fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district there was little change, and employment was moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment was slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland the numbers of insured persons in general engineering recorded as unemployed showed an increase; but this was due, in part, to an extension of holiday stoppages. Employment was very bad, however, in that section and in marine engineering. Employment remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline on the whole and was very bad. There was a slight improvement in the North-Eastern Division and in Wales. In Scotland there was a considerable increase in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, which was partly due to holiday stoppages.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in most districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th July, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 27th June, 1932, and 27th July, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th July, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th July, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern	1,533	+ 390	+ 99	22.2	+ 5.6	+ 1.4
South-Western	6,654	+ 682	+ 1,208	31.6	+ 3.3	+ 5.8
Midlands	203	+ 31	+ 69	63.4	+ 9.6	+ 21.5
North-Eastern	38,451	- 926	- 909	27.8	- 1.6	- 1.6
North-Western	13,649	49	580	45.6	0.1	- 2.0
Scotland	39,484	+ 1,592	+ 3,100	72.8	+ 3.0	+ 5.7
Wales	4,414	- 128	+ 235	63.5	- 1.9	+ 3.4
Northern Ireland	8,060	+ 137	+ 1,578	69.5	+ 1.2	+ 13.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	116,162	+ 1,746	+ 4,545	59.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE depression continued during July, and employment showed a slight decline in the weaving department; the other departments showed little general change. In several districts the annual holidays were extended. As compared with a year ago there was an improvement, especially in the weaving department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 30.4 at 27th June, 1932, and with 42.5 at 27th July, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was bad, particularly in the section spinning American cotton, and worse than in June; the doubling mills also were working intermittently, and employment was slack in the weaving sheds. At Hyde there was no improvement; short time was worked by all firms. At Stockport and at Stalybridge employment continued very slack; at Glossop it was quiet, with short time working general.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad; it was worse than in June but somewhat better than a year ago; this section has suffered from the disputes, and the increased depression, in the weaving districts. In the manufacturing section at Oldham employment was very bad, especially with operatives employed on velvets, fustians, and sheetings. In the Middleton district full time was still worked in the Egyptian spinning section.

At Bolton employment continued bad in the spinning section; with weavers, winders and warpers there was a slight decline. At Leigh there was a decline in the spinning section, and employment was bad; in the weaving section there was little change. At Bury employment continued bad; at Rochdale there was some improvement.

At Preston there was, on the whole, little change; most of the mills were working normal hours, but the proportion of machinery running was estimated at about 60 per cent. of that normally engaged. At Chorley sectional stoppages were reported in the weaving section; several mills were closed for extended annual holidays. At Blackburn the majority of the operatives affected by the disputes referred to in

ast month's issue of this GAZETTE returned to work in July, but employment remained very bad. At Accrington there was a slight improvement in the weaving section, but under-employment, particularly amongst women weavers, was still reported; in the winding and warping departments the position was slightly worse. At Great Harwood there was a decline in the weaving section. At Darwen several firms extended the holiday stoppage. At Burnley employment was disorganised by a dispute, which caused an almost general stoppage towards the end of July. At Padiham employment was bad, and worse than in June. At Colne a further decline was reported; there was also a decline at Nelson. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, and much under-employment in various forms was reported.

In Yorkshire employment was very bad, especially in the section spinning American cotton. At Todmorden, however, full time was worked by most firms.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
			Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Preparing	10,093	- 0.9	+ 2.0	15,059	- 1.8	+ 0.3
Spinning	18,605	...	+ 0.7	28,216	- 0.6	+ 3.5
Weaving	25,603	- 6.9	+ 9.7	39,537	- 8.6	+ 9.1
Other	7,248	- 3.3	- 1.4	16,362	- 4.8	+ 0.4
TOTAL	61,551	- 4.0	+ 4.2	99,174	- 4.8	+ 4.6
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,138	- 16.5	+ 7.7	5,989	- 18.7	+ 6.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,680	+ 1.0	+ 36.0	8,667	+ 0.4	+ 36.8
Oldham	7,911	- 7.0	- 3.6	13,091	- 8.3	+ 0.8
Bolton and Leigh	12,308	+ 2.3	- 2.1	19,656	+ 5.9	- 0.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	6,244	+ 0.3	+ 15.3	10,610	+ 2.7	+ 23.9
Manchester	4,456	- 9.2	+ 18.9	6,857	- 7.3	+ 17.8
Preston and Chorley	3,607	- 2.7	- 18.3	5,622	- 7.4	- 22.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,193	- 14.7	+ 0.3	6,523	- 20.5	- 10.1
Burnley, Padiham	3,455	- 11.4	+ 3.5	5,990	- 14.9	- 3.6
Colne and Nelson	3,073	- 0.7	+ 14.0	6,792	- 1.4	+ 19.3
Other Lancashire Towns	1,609	+ 22.0	+ 7.6	1,925	+ 12.7	- 4.3
Yorkshire Towns	2,161	- 10.3	- 2.5	3,401	- 14.4	+ 3.2
Other Districts	2,706	+ 6.8	- 3.5	4,051	+ 8.5	+ 0.1
TOTAL	61,551	- 4.0	+ 4.2	99,174	- 4.8	+ 4.6

Returns from firms employing 58,700 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July showed that about 15 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing 17 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 25th July, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th July, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room	2,036	7,331	9,367	2,294	10,633	12,927
Spinning	11,516	5,142	16,658	13,781	8,863	22,644
Beaming, Winding and Warping	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	2,027	7,056	9,083			





cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd July, losing over 9 hours each on the average.

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 25th July, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th July, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Root and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	259	58	317	336	77	413	730
Rough Stuff Department ...	569	18	587	541	19	560	1,147
Clicking Department ...	1,270	6	1,276	2,273	9	2,282	3,558
Closing Department ...	39	1,557	1,596	23	2,681	2,704	4,300
Making Department ...	2,889	93	2,982	3,059	42	3,101	6,083
Finishing Department ...	1,988	576	2,564	1,899	648	2,547	5,111
Slipper Making ...	334	151	485	612	527	1,139	1,624
Clog Making ...	31	7	38	11	1	12	50
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	858	5	863	88	1	89	952
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>8,230</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>12,847</b>	<b>23,548</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th June, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Root and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	+ 12	+ 1	+ 13	+ 132	+ 10	+ 142	+ 155
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 76	- 3	+ 73	+ 8	+ 3	+ 11	+ 84
Clicking Department ...	+ 211	+ 4	+ 215	+ 160	- 1	+ 159	+ 374
Closing Department ...	+ 9	+ 143	+ 152	- 12	+ 212	+ 200	+ 352
Making Department ...	+ 100	+ 55	+ 155	- 84	+ 14	- 70	+ 85
Finishing Department ...	+ 127	+ 48	+ 175	- 202	+ 66	- 136	+ 39
Slipper Making ...	- 3	- 25	- 28	+ 52	+ 81	+ 133	+ 105
Clog Making ...	+ 3	+ 5	+ 8	+ 5	+ 1	+ 6	+ 14
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 78	+ 3	+ 81	+ 36	+ 1	+ 37	+ 118
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>+ 613</b>	<b>+ 231</b>	<b>+ 844</b>	<b>+ 95</b>	<b>+ 387</b>	<b>+ 482</b>	<b>+ 1,326</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1932, amounted to 73,484 dozen pairs, or 9,118 dozen pairs more than in June, 1932, but 6,724 dozen pairs less than in July, 1931.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed little change in the china-ware section, but there was a further decline in the earthenware section. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, and short-time working was again reported; at Worcester also short-time working continued.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.8 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 33.9 at 27th June, 1932, and 36.9 at 27th July, 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 23rd July, 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,498	- 1.3	+ 1.9		2,612	+ 0.4	+ 1.0					
Earthenware Manufacture ...	5,976	- 7.9	- 4.9		9,555	- 4.8	- 0.8					
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,552	- 6.2	- 12.7		2,428	- 5.9	- 22.7					
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,026</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>		<b>14,593</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 5.0</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>												
North Staffordshire ...	7,181	- 8.2	- 6.0		10,597	- 5.9	- 5.8					
Other Districts ...	1,845	+ 0.2	- 2.2		3,996	+ 0.9	- 2.6					
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,026</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>		<b>14,593</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 5.0</b>					

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 7,865 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,118, or nearly 52½ per cent., were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd July, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further slight improvement, but was still very slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.8 at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 21.2 at 27th June, 1932, and 15.8 at 27th July, 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 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,446	- 2.8	+ 2.4	3,479	- 3.3	- 2.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,321	+ 4.0	- 23.0	12,984	+ 2.5	- 23.8
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,879	- 0.3	- 4.4	4,144	- 0.6	- 8.5
Scotland ...	138	+ 0.7	+ 14.0	289	- 4.0	- 2.4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>8,784</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>- 15.6</b>	<b>20,896</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 22.3</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,096 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 13½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd July, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight general decline during July, and remained very slack or bad on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good, however, at a few centres, including Oldham, St. Helens, Leicester, Oxford and Paisley. Short time working occurred in a number of districts, attributable in some instances to adverse weather conditions. As compared with July, 1931, employment was considerably worse.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with each class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters and slaters; it was very slack with masons and bad with each of the remaining classes. As compared with July, 1931, employment was much worse with each class of worker.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1931.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 25th July, 1932.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
<b>CARPENTERS.</b>						
Carpenters ...	131,060	33,158	1,176	25.3	+ 0.7	+ 8.5
Bricklayers ...	79,010	19,914	913	25.2	+ 1.3	+ 14.8
Masons ...	21,620	4,710	331	21.8	+ 1.3	+ 9.5
Slaters ...	6,370	1,976	169	31.0	+ 2.8	+ 13.1
Plasterers ...	26,500	7,897	329	29.8	+ 0.5	+ 13.2
Painters ...	11,120	31,203	1,054	28.1	+ 4.2	+ 6.7
Plumbers ...	35,500	9,397	533	26.5	+ 0.4	+ 6.8
Labourers to above ...	245,110	66,620	2,077	27.2	+ 1.6	+ 8.2
All other occupations ...	201,780	61,594	2,137	30.5	+ 0.8	+ 9.8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>236,469</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	182,790	54,146	144	29.6	+ 0.4	+ 12.6
South-Eastern ...	137,690	28,902	372	21.0	+ 2.3	+ 9.0
South-Western ...	105,180	26,360	561	25.1	+ 2.6	+ 10.4
Midlands ...	104,260	26,617	1,896	25.5	+ 1.1	+ 8.9
North-Eastern ...	101,780	30,484	2,403	30.0	+ 1.0	+ 8.8
North-Western ...	103,410	30,936	1,880	29.9	+ 1.6	+ 6.5
Scotland ...	78,430	20,356	1,132	26.0	+ 1.9	+ 5.5
Wales ...	26,780	11,684	317	43.6	+ 1.6	+ 10.9
Northern Ireland ...	17,850	6,984	14	39.1	+ 3.5	+ 3.2
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>236,469</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,842,000, show that in July, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,176,900, as compared with £6,303,300 in June, 1932, and £7,503,400 in July, 1931. Of the total for July, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,375,000; factories and workshops for £410,000; shops, offices, warehouses, and other business premises for £313,800; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,078,100.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during July in the paper-making industry continued moderate generally. Compared with the previous month it showed some decline, but it was better than in July, 1931. It was described as good, and full time was worked, in some centres, but in others short time and irregular working were again reported.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry remained moderate on the whole. It was again reported as bad or slack in London and at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Liverpool, with considerable short time at the four last named centres. In some of the smaller towns employment continued fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment remained slack generally. There was a slight improvement compared with the previous month, but employment was worse than during July, 1931. With lithographic artists it continued slack to fair in most of the districts from which reports were received.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.1 at 25th July, 1932, compared with 12.3 at 27th June, 1932, and 15.5 at 27th July, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.2 at 25th July, 1932, compared with 10.3 at 27th June, 1932, and 9.6 at 27th July, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 9.4 at 25th July, 1932, compared with 10.0 at 27th June, 1932, and 12.2 at 27th July, 1931.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1932.	June, 1932.	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ...	34,131	9.4	8.5	6.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,762	8.7	8.6	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,648	7.5	7.4	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Scotland ...	5,510	9.5	11.3	6.6	- 1.8	+ 2.9
Other Districts ...	8,856	6.9	6.7	5.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>69,907</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>
Bookbinding ...	8,393	13.1	13.1	10.5	...	+ 2.6
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	25,145	6.8	6.8	4.4	...	+ 2.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July was still generally slack, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.9 per cent. were unemployed at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 33.3 per cent. at 27th June, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 25th July, 1932, was less by 0.2 per cent. than at 27th July, 1931.

London.—Employment was slack and worse than in June. 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 included in the returns.					
	Employed in Docks.			Employed at Wharves.	Grand Total.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.			
<b>Week ended—</b>						
2nd July, 1932 ...	3,555	2,047	5,602	6,306	11,908	
9th " " " ...	3,921	2,008	5,929	6,193	12,122	
16th " " " ...	3,977	1,643	5,620	5,988	11,546	
23rd " " " ...	3,064	1,724	4,788	6,102	11,480	
30th " " " ...	3,754	1,847	5,601	5,875	11,476	
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 30th July, 1932</b> ...	<b>3,759</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>11,706</b>	
<b>Average for June, 1932</b> ...	<b>3,711</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>12,208</b>	
<b>Average for July, 1931</b> ...	<b>3,879</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>12,751</b>	

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during July was 648, compared with 810 in June, and with 656 in July, 1931.

East Coast.—There was a slight improvement in employment at North Shields and Middlesbrough, and a fair amount of activity generally on imported timber, but employment was only moderate as a whole on the North-East Coast. Employment remained moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich; but at Goole it declined and was very slack.

Liverpool.—Employment declined and was bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1932, was 9,680, compared with 10,518 in June, 1932, and with 10,399 in July, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £19,769 in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1932, compared with £22,227 in June, 1932, and with £22,992 in July, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Except at Cardiff and at Barry, where the import trade continued good, work at the South Wales ports was generally slack. At Southampton employment was fair and better than in June. It was slack at Plymouth, and slack to fair at other south-western ports. It was also slack at Manchester, being worse than in June.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined at Glasgow and Dundee. At Leith, at Grangemouth, and at Burntisland it was fair, and better than in June. At Belfast employment was fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING July employment continued very slack on the whole. There was little material change in the level of the demand for ratings, and large surpluses of seamen were reported at nearly all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th July, 1932, was 32.7, compared with 32.2 at 27th June, 1932, and 31.5 at 27th July, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to moderate, with a tendency to more slackness towards the end of the month. On the Tyne, on the Wear, on the Tees and at the Hartlepoons, the demand was very slack generally. At Hull it was quiet to moderate with some improvement in the last week. At Southampton it fluctuated somewhat, departures of liners in the second and last weeks of the month causing increases in employment. The demand at Bristol was extremely quiet throughout the month; at Avonmouth it was poor except in the third week, when some briskness was reported. At Newport it was quiet, with slackness more marked in the second half of the month; at Cardiff the demand improved up to the end of the third week but declined subsequently, and at the end of July was slack. At Swansea the demand was fair to good. On the Mersey it varied somewhat and in the last week was moderate; at Manchester it was slack until the later stages of the month, when increased activity was shown. On the Clyde the demand for men was quiet to moderate up to the middle of the month, but thereafter became very slack. At Leith it was very quiet on the whole. At Belfast, apart from some occasional slight activity, it was slack.

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 July:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	July, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1932.	July, 1931.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 25th July, 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 302 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 302.

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.

It is estimated that at 25th July, 1932, these changes, and certain changes in the method of counting the number of casual dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 170,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th JULY, 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 ... ..	5,981	169	6,150	172	28	200	6,153	197	6,350	6,145	197	6,342
Mining :-												
Coal Mining ... ..	224,678	766	225,444	205,571	568	206,139	430,249	1,334	431,583	430,207	1,334	431,541
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,900	3	3,903	1,521	—	1,521	5,421	3	5,424	5,411	3	5,414
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,588	6	2,594	145	—	145	2,733	6	2,739	2,733	6	2,739
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	8,334	23	8,357	2,748	5	2,753	11,082	28	11,110	10,572	28	10,600
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,287	—	1,287	148	—	148	1,435	—	1,435	1,428	—	1,428
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	2,655	146	2,801	685	4	689	3,340	150	3,490	3,297	150	3,447
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,049	17	4,066	741	12	753	4,790	29	4,819	4,742	29	4,771
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,210	18	3,228	831	2	833	4,041	20	4,061	4,041	20	4,061
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,455	108	4,563	1,189	42	1,231	5,644	150	5,794	5,597	150	5,747
Cement, Limestones and Whiting ...	3,129	97	3,226	792	6	798	3,921	103	4,024	3,884	103	3,987
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	12,831	998	13,829	4,132	307	4,439	16,963	1,305	18,268	16,507	1,305	17,812
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	5,609	5,993	11,602	6,117	8,884	15,001	11,726	14,877	26,603	11,683	14,877	26,560
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	3,946	492	4,438	1,322	90	1,412	5,268	582	5,850	5,254	582	5,836
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,588	155	3,743	1,022	94	1,116	4,610	249	4,859	4,610	249	4,859
Chemicals etc. :-												
Chemicals ... ..	13,117	1,231	14,348	1,305	336	1,641	14,422	1,567	15,989	14,308	1,564	15,872
Explosives ... ..	1,179	328	1,507	107	63	170	1,286	391	1,677	1,285	391	1,676
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,536	286	1,822	283	24	307	1,819	310	2,129	1,812	310	2,122
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	6,828	1,143	7,971	1,760	327	2,087	8,588	1,470	10,058	8,533	1,454	9,987
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	6,178	14	6,192	1,868	11	1,879	8,046	25	8,071	8,046	25	8,071
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	39,416	311	39,727	42,190	188	42,378	81,606	499	82,105	81,586	499	82,085
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	6,962	277	7,239	3,533	92	3,625	10,495	369	10,864	10,421	369	10,790
Tin Plates ... ..	3,922	295	4,217	687	67	754	12,662	986	13,648	12,661	986	13,647
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	6,515	150	6,665	6,245	67	6,312	12,760	217	12,977	12,759	217	12,976
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,793	389	3,182	3,333	173	3,506	6,126	562	6,688	6,126	562	6,688
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	115,404	3,294	118,698	44,953	2,548	47,501	160,357	5,842	166,199	158,397	5,827	164,224
Electrical Engineering ... ..	10,555	1,210	11,765	2,927	371	3,298	13,582	1,581	15,163	13,452	1,577	15,029
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	24,037	119	24,156	3,640	48	3,688	27,677	167	27,844	24,072	165	24,237
Constructional Engineering ... ..	7,544	97	7,641	2,446	15	2,461	9,990	112	10,102	9,948	112	10,060
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	38,404	1,987	40,391	14,734	654	15,388	53,138	2,641	55,779	52,870	2,634	55,504
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	3,161	206	3,367	476	46	522	3,637	252	3,889	3,595	251	3,846
Tramcars ... ..	10,696	99	10,795	1,903	22	1,925	12,599	121	12,720	12,593	121	12,714

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 ...	110,198	521	110,719	5,297	146	5,443	115,495	667	116,162	107,503	599	108,102			
Metal Trades :-															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	16,726	790	17,516	9,370	625	9,995	26,096	1,415	27,511	26,015	1,414	27,429			
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,699	62	4,761	413	5	418	5,112	67	5,179	5,019	66	5,085			
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	8,588	3,480	12,068	1,587	903	2,490	10,175	4,383	14,558	10,160	4,382	14,542			
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,866	1,442	7,308	4,273	1,015	5,288	9,939	2,457	12,396	9,925	2,456	12,381			
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,528	1,343	3,871	1,835	811	2,646	4,363	2,154	6,517	4,363	2,154	6,517			
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	3,330	1,055	4,385	1,109	422	1,531	4,438	1,477	5,915	4,423	1,477	5,900			
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,685	17	1,702	353	3	356	2,038	20	2,058	2,018	20	2,038			
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,406	2,068	5,474	1,590	1,024	2,614	4,996	3,092	8,088	4,976	3,089	8,065			
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	22,681	7,331	30,012	8,208	3,626	11,834	30,889	10,957	41,846	30,740	10,948	41,688			
Textile Trades :-															
Cotton ... ..	33,468	54,123	87,591	29,108	54,159	83,267	62,576	108,282	170,858	62,569	108,278	170,847			
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	10,580	10,100	20,680	15,890	26,932	42,822	26,470	37,032	63,502	26,327	36,914	63,241			
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	2,625	1,574	4,199	1,166	3,604	4,770	3,791	5,178	8,969	3,790	5,177	8,967			
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	2,031	786	2,817	714	707	1,421	2,745	4,238	2,744	4,237	2,744	4,237			
Linen ... ..	6,429	11,121	17,550	3,046	9,844	12,890	9,475	20,965	30,440	9,473	20,962	30,435			
Jute ... ..	4,185	8,344	12,529	5,421	11,056	16,477	9,606	19,400	29,006	9,606	19,400	29,006			
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,336	1,926	3,262	433	1,344	1,777	1,769	3,270	5,039	1,587	2,874	4,461			
Hosiery ... ..	1,785	5,608	7,393	1,571	7,603	9,174	3,356	13,211	16,567	3,326	13,101	16,427			
Lace ... ..	662	469	1,131	815	1,141	1,956	1,477	1,610	3,087	1,477	1,589	3,066			
Carpets ... ..	636	682	1,318	605	1,024	1,629	1,241	1,706	2,947	1,241	1,706	2,947			
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,781	2,918	4,699	1,128	2,249	3,377	2,909	5,167	8,076	2,707	4,441	7,148			
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	10,530	3,751	14,281	13,090	4,366	17,456	23,620	8,117	31,737	22,452	6,504	28,956			
Leather and Leather Goods :-															
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,422	1,090	5,512	1,679	417	2,096	6,101	1,507	7,608	6,099	1,507	7,606			
Leather Goods ... ..	1,918	1,288	3,206	529	629	1,158	2,447	1,917	4,364	2,425	1,902	4,327			
Clothing Trades :-															
Tailoring ... ..	11,375	9,428	20,803	2,215	11,341	13,556	13,590	20,769	34,359	13,198	19,830	33,028			
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	1,359	5,198	6,557	114	2,149	2,263	1,473	8,820	10,293	1,454	6,927	8,381			
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	1,288	1,523	2,811	574	1,257	1,831	1,862	2,780	4,642	1,860	2,778	4,638			
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	972	6,574	7,546	195	5,193	5,388	1,167	11,767	12,934	943	6,044	6,987			
Dress Industries not separately specified ... ..	1,003	792	1,795	311	649	960	1,314	1,441	2,755	1,308	1,437	2,745			
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,875	3,487	15,362	10,792	5,017	15,809	22,667	8,504	31,171	22,387	8,479	30,866			
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	12,000	4,058	16,058	714	413	1,127	12,714	4,471	17,185	12,195	4,408	16,603			
Grain Milling ... ..	2,420	210	2,630	372	44										

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JULY, 1932, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 27TH JUNE, 1932, 27TH JULY, 1931, 21ST JULY, 1930, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JULY, 1932.

\* See note \* on page 301.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JULY, 1932, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 27TH JUNE, 1932, 27TH JULY, 1931, 21ST JULY, 1930, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JULY, 1932.

\* The percentages at each date have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance being made for the monthly changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year. The estimated numbers insured at the end of 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, Females, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Temporarily Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Temporarily Unemployed, 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 25th July, 1932, differed from the figures for 27th June, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th July, 1932, as compared with 27th June, 1932, Males, Females, Total.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 298 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th July, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,981,211	29,506	301,021	14,004	2,325,742
2. Claims under consideration ...	67,620	3,332	23,068	2,072	96,092
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	175,506	14,025	70,555	8,199	268,285
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	34,720	29,257	29,121	28,565	121,663
5. Two months file ...	83,499	5,056	51,971	4,089	144,615
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,136	16	403	15	4,570
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,259,057	76,120	423,765	52,840	2,811,782
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,311,972	51,935	447,018	28,379	2,839,304

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 25TH JULY, AND FOR 27TH JUNE, 1932.

	25th July, 1932.				27th June, 1932.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	
Men ...	1,645,687	520,004	93,366	2,259,057	2,216,607
Boys ...	58,932	17,110	78	76,120	67,796
Women ...	248,279	174,164	1,322	423,765	416,386
Girls ...	42,555	10,274	11	52,840	46,554
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,995,453</b>	<b>721,552</b>	<b>94,777</b>	<b>2,811,782</b>	<b>2,747,343</b>

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Men ...	1,687,705	523,534	95,846	2,307,085	2,261,817
Boys ...	60,068	17,268	79	77,415	68,967
Women ...	263,913	184,687	1,328	449,928	437,370
Girls ...	43,372	10,822	11	54,205	47,529
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,055,058</b>	<b>736,311</b>	<b>97,264</b>	<b>2,888,633</b>	<b>2,815,683</b>

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1932.		Period 29th December, 1931, to 25th July, 1932.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	82,665	79,716	599,479	- 157,590	579,904	- 149,807
Boys ...	13,978	12,259	99,541	- 8,242	88,034	- 4,961
Women ...	49,454	44,243	298,835	- 29,443	250,863	- 21,323
Girls ...	15,103	12,807	106,419	+ 2,589	90,701	+ 2,083
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161,200</b>	<b>149,025</b>	<b>1,104,274</b>	<b>- 192,786</b>	<b>1,009,502</b>	<b>- 174,008</b>

\* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.  
 † "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 25th July, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,038 per week.  
 ‡ The figures for 1931 cover 31 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 30 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 25th July, 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 25th July, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	27th June, 1932.	27th July, 1931.
London Division ...	241,240	43,735	13,654	298,629	+ 2,320	+ 35,158
South-Eastern Division ...	110,103	12,390	5,278	127,771	+ 1,929	+ 33,692
Brighton ...	4,244	636	184	5,064	+ 617	+ 1,184
Chatham ...	4,951	610	508	6,069	+ 254	+ 1,141
Ipswich ...	4,070	374	155	4,599	+ 11	+ 682
Norwich ...	5,962	1,435	262	7,659	+ 352	+ 1,145
Rest of Division ...	90,876	9,335	4,169	104,380	+ 1,225	+ 29,560
South-Western Division ...	128,011	14,160	6,039	148,210	+ 5,420	+ 32,039
Bristol ...	19,742	3,374	1,570	24,686	+ 1,216	+ 2,158
Plymouth ...	8,411	1,162	324	9,897	+ 142	+ 1,019
Portsmouth ...	7,627	815	499	8,941	+ 37	+ 1,086
Reading ...	2,774	237	241	3,252	+ 54	+ 728
Southampton ...	11,442	923	768	13,133	+ 256	+ 3,299
Swindon ...	2,743	266	197	3,206	+ 236	+ 901
Rest of Division ...	75,272	7,583	2,440	85,095	+ 6,019	+ 22,848
Midlands Division ...	316,243	66,194	16,139	398,576	+ 1,070	+ 2,287
Birmingham ...	46,537	11,380	3,386	61,303	+ 315	+ 10,157
Coventry ...	11,397	1,691	449	13,537	+ 381	+ 3,013
Cradley Heath ...	7,407	1,229	288	8,924	+ 592	+ 400
Derby ...	6,881	809	680	8,370	+ 440	+ 1,709
Leicester ...	10,782	5,626	249	16,657	+ 537	+ 1,114
Northampton ...	4,774	1,337	200	6,311	+ 278	+ 487
Nottingham ...	14,429	5,043	623	18,095	+ 304	+ 1,591
Smethwick ...	5,623	1,171	148	6,942	+ 43	+ 454
Stoke-on-Trent ...	23,851	12,822	1,381	38,050	+ 375	+ 1,323
Walsall ...	9,703	1,472	605	11,780	+ 1,026	+ 923
West Bromwich ...	5,277	986	281	6,544	+ 62	+ 159
Wolverhampton ...	11,760	1,596	440	13,796	+ 85	+ 1,488
Rest of Division ...	157,822	23,026	7,409	188,257	+ 434	+ 11,393
North-Eastern Division ...	539,279	72,192	30,402	641,873	+ 16,188	+ 18,947
Barrow ...	14,833	992	726	16,551	+ 522	+ 133
Bradford ...	17,408	8,035	1,186	26,629	+ 1,174	+ 8,437
Darlington ...	6,051	434	526	7,011	+ 310	+ 1,573
Dewsbury ...	4,159	1,242	430	5,831	+ 42	+ 126
Doncaster ...	11,803	502	622	12,927	+ 3,688	+ 3,296
Gateshead ...	11,605	1,354	1,056	14,015	+ 474	+ 1,201
Grimsby ...	4,794	547	300	5,641	+ 657	+ 1,207
Halifax ...	5,152	2,017	113	7,282	+ 59	+ 2,170
Hartlepool ...	10,279	520	657	11,456	+ 98	+ 288
Huddersfield ...	6,883	4,220	548	11,651	+ 786	+ 2,175
Hull ...	15,895	1,662	925	18,482	+ 360	+ 716
Leeds ...	27,179	10,552	1,004	38,735	+ 2,066	+ 1,052
Lincoln ...	5,558	506	611	6,675	+ 715	+ 1,622
Middlesbrough ...	19,416	919	927	21,262	+ 140	+ 2,950
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	23,761	3,144	1,959	28,864	+ 43	+ 1,553
Rotherham ...	9,801	469	460	10,730	+ 1,197	+ 637
Sheffield ...	50,012	6,773	3,125	59,910	+ 1,496	+ 2,141
South Shields ...	12,574	628	851	15,053	+ 226	+ 1,501
Stockton-on-Tees ...	13,745	654	720	14,119	+ 230	+ 2,341
Sunderland ...	24,230	1,718	1,163	27,111	+ 79	+ 781
Wakefield ...	7,287	1,080	619	8,986	+ 72	+ 334
York ...	4,055	472	362	4,889	+ 895	+ 645
Rest of Division ...	232,799	23,752	11,512	268,063	+ 7,391	+ 10,986
North-Western Division ...	398,450	143,921	26,375	568,746	+ 8,936	+ 74,006
Accrington ...	6,130	3,171	385	9,686	+ 275	+ 4,173
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	6,409	3,818	416	10,643	+ 533	+ 2,166
Barrow ...	6,855	357	441	7,653	+ 347	+ 2,006
Birkenhead ...	10,230	1,048	821	12,099	+ 482	+ 842
Blackburn ...	9,619	9,765	544	19,928	+ 699	+ 8,532
Blackpool ...	3,468	757	104	4,329	+ 737	+ 371
Bolton ...	13,264	6,543	972	20,779	+ 1,595	+ 1,388
Burnley ...	5,670	4,988	423	11,081	+ 1,670	+ 8,237
Bury ...	3,231	2,842	159	6,232	+ 265	+ 2,870
Chorley ...	4,358	2,074	258	6,690	+ 640	+ 338
Liverpool ...	76,925	10,336	6,153	93,414	+ 737	+ 2,215
Manchester ...	42,944	12,489	2,536	57,969	+ 2,578	+ 7,664
Nelson ...	2,438	2,022	183	4,693	+ 3,175	+ 2,473
Oldham ...	20,004	10,052	1,156	31,212	+ 1,660	+ 7,054
Preston ...	8,413	6,183	408	15,004	+ 2,134	+ 1,240
Rochdale ...	7,482	4,468	350	12,300	+ 412	+ 4,232
St. Helens ...	8,712	4,999	406	9,617	+ 2,057	+ 2,105
Salford ...	15,756	4,529	840	21,125	+ 374	+ 5,984
Stockport ...	6,233	4,720	345	11,298	+ 1,434	+ 59
Warrington ...	5,371	2,053	577	8,001	+ 1,151	+ 1,122
Wigan ...	12,160	2,458	777	15,395	+ 789	+ 817
Rest of Division ...	122,728	48,749	8,121	179,598	+ 5,018	+ 20,298
Scotland Division ...	307,395	62,214	20,727	390,336	+ 25,664	+ 19,128
Aberdeen ...	7,812	1,915	560	10,287	+ 1,144	+ 1,379
Clydebank ...	11,076	1,684	852	13,612	+ 1,381	+ 2,707
Dunfermline ...	17,171	17,875	2,467	37,513	+ 12,164	+ 1,187
Edinburgh ...	17,702	2,845	920	21,467	+ 62	+ 850
Glasgow ...	101,617	15,362	6,323	123,302	+ 1,442	+ 6,199
Greenock ...	14,002	1,538	889	16,429	+ 145	+ 47
Motherwell ...	10,085	609	531	11,225	+ 789	+ 1,030
Paisley ...	6,598	749	612	7,959	+ 281	+ 8,365
Rest of Division ...	121,332	19,837	7,573	148,742	+ 8,256	+ 8,365
Wales Division ...	218,336	8,959	10,346	237,641	+ 2,912	+ 41,781
Cardiff ...	15,371	1,885	969	18,225	+ 180	+ 1,034
Llanelli ...	5,611	576	399	6,586	+ 267	+ 657
Newport ...	9,304	587	433	10,284	+ 70	+ 200
Swansea ...	10,475	710	833	12,018	+ 82	+ 200
Rest of Division ...	177,575	5,241	7,712	190,528	+ 3,371	+ 39,570
Northern Ireland ...	48,028	26,163	2,660	76,851	+ 8,511	+ 6,964
Belfast ...	31,828	16,150	1,716	49,694	+ 5,886	+ 5,917
Londonderry ...	1,755	1,179	103	3,037	+ 67	+ 781
Lurgan ...	1,429	1,699	113	3,241	+ 126	+ 82
Lisburn ...	1,163	606	56	1,825	+ 179	+ 282
Newry ...	1,176	356	31	1,563	+ 179	+ 282
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	10,677	6,173	641	17,491	+ 1,297	+ 409
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	2,307,085	449,928	131,620	2,888,633	+ 72,950	+ 105,968

[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 25th JULY, 1932.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Ins		

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	575,977	93,146
	Temporarily Stopped	446,095	149,929
	Casuals ... ..	58,062	1,080
	Total ... ..	1,080,134	244,155
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	912,540	72,476
	Temporarily Stopped	40,628	9,688
	Casuals ... ..	34,237	176
	Total ... ..	987,405	82,340
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ...	...	910,109	60,691
	...	77,296	21,649
	Total ... ..	987,405	82,340
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	89,178	45,081
	Temporarily Stopped	33,272	8,455
	Casuals ... ..	33,281	14,547
	Total ... ..	67,620	23,068
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,610,967	219,158
	Temporarily Stopped	520,004	174,164
	Casuals ... ..	93,366	1,322
	Total ... ..	2,224,337	394,644

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	14,583	5,251
	Temporarily Stopped	15,169	8,566
	Casuals ... ..	75	11
	Total ... ..	29,827	14,128
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit— (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ... .. (b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ... ..	...	12,174	7,655
	...	1,530	420
	Total ... ..	13,704	8,075
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,388	664
	Temporarily Stopped	1,941	1,408
	Casuals ... ..	3	...
	Total ... ..	3,332	2,072
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	29,675	13,990
	Temporarily Stopped	17,110	10,274
	Casuals ... ..	78	11
	Total ... ..	46,863	24,275

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 6th June to 2nd July, 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 Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:						
Maximum benefit rates ... ..	42,412	255,902	3,466	14,215	45,878	270,117
Lower rates ... ..	26,335	167,582	2,687	12,841	29,022	180,423
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ... ..	13,517	18,183	3,924	3,510	17,441	21,693
Total ... ..	82,264	441,667	10,077	30,566	92,341	472,233

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST JULY, 1932, GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st July, 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 Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ... ..	124	220	344
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	4,638	6,798	11,436
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ... ..	98	117	215
Class (c) ... ..	42	95	137
Class (d) ... ..	1,713	4,196	5,909
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	1,317	2,065	3,382
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	1,394	1,976	3,370
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... ..	152	382	534
Not unemployed ... ..	526	1,864	2,390
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	189	694	883
Other grounds ... ..	385	2,477	2,862
Total ... ..	15,106	31,807	46,913

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	305	721	1,024
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... ..	21	29	50
Total Appeals ... ..	45	65	110

C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ... ..	367	424	791
Appeals by Associations ... ..	149	278	427
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	220	350	570
Total ... ..	736	1,052	1,788

\* 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.  
† There were no cases under class (d); see note \* on page 305.  
‡ See note † on page 305.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST JULY, 1932.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions ... ..	691	4,024	4,715
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	50,282	86,757	137,039
Anomalies Regulations* ... ..	3,222	8,261	11,483
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	17,888	32,973	50,861
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	15,457	23,780	39,237
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... ..	4,534	17,512	22,046
Not unemployed ... ..	3,957	21,907	25,864
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	2,726	8,661	11,387
Other grounds ... ..	4,032	29,154	33,186
Total ... ..	120,294	271,538	391,832
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	1,335	5,029	6,364
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... ..	291	1,068	1,359
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ... ..	3,156	3,363	6,519
Appeals by Associations ... ..	1,636	2,777	4,413
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	1,836	4,339	6,175
Total ... ..	6,628	10,479	17,107

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1932.	Four weeks ended 25th June, 1932.	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1931.
I. Insurance Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ... ..	2,047,000	1,460,000	1,375,000
Employed persons ... ..	2,014,000	1,440,000	1,188,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ... ..	2,031,000	1,449,000	1,297,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	3,000	2,000	2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer‡ ... ..	6,095,000	4,351,000	3,862,000
Total Income ... ..	6,314,000	4,761,000	3,862,000
Insurance Benefit ... ..	5,390,000	4,025,000	7,315,000
Cost of Administration ... ..	390,000	312,000	418,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ... ..	520,000	417,000	326,000
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	14,000	7,000	9,000
Total Expenditure ... ..	6,314,000	4,761,000	8,068,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding ... ..	115,000,000	115,000,000	91,920,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereon   ... ..	4,720,000	3,850,000	1,740,000

\* 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 contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 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 in this line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

POOR RELIEF IN JULY, 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 July, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 710,214, or 1.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 29.0 per cent. more than in July, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 425, 418, and 330 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July, 1932, was 587,458, an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 29.3 per cent. as compared with July, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 122,756, or 2.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 27.3 per cent. more than in July, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July, 1932, numbered 96,467, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 613,747, or 2.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 36.9 per cent. more than in July, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-six showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, 1932, as compared with June, 1932, while ten showed decreases. In one area there was no change. Compared with July, 1931, forty-six showed increases, including Sheffield (497 per 10,000), Norwich (268 per 10,000), Bristol (199 per 10,000), Glasgow (197 per 10,000), Manchester (192 per 10,000), and Liverpool (184 per 10,000); while one (Edinburgh) showed a small decrease.

County of London	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 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.	35,387	99,881	135,268	309	– 2	+ 33
Birkenhead ... ..	821	5,637	6,458	435	+ 12	+ 106
Birmingham ... ..	5,130	16,195	21,325	211	+ 5	+ 38
Blackburn ... ..	797	3,765	4,562	368	+ 41	+ 100
Bolton ... ..	898	3,181	4,079	228	+ 2	+ 47
Bradford ... ..	1,225	8,990	10,215	359	+ 9	+ 68
Brighton ... ..	1,102	2,105	3,207	221	– 4	+ 26
Bristol ... ..	2,216	13,998	16,214	405	+ 7	+ 139
Burnley ... ..	454	2,504	2,958	238	+ 24	+ 83
Cardiff ... ..	1,554	8,124	9,678	432	+ 1	+ 58
Coventry ... ..	447	1,852	2,299	136	+ 6	+ 21
Croydon ... ..	914	3,027	3,941	169	+ 1	+ 50
Derby ... ..	567	6,758	7,325	510	– 7	+ 60
East Ham ... ..	650	3,588	4,238	297	+ 2	+ 79
Gateshead ... ..	731	8,052	8,783	710	+ 11	+ 146
Huddersfield ... ..	507	1,629	2,136	137	+ 8	+ 22
Kingston-upon-Hull ... ..	1,535	17,242	18,777	599	+ 10	+ 77
Leeds ... ..	2,759	14,174	16,933	348	+ 3	+ 61
Leicester ... ..	793	4,734	5,527	229	+ 6	+ 24
Liverpool ... ..	6,098	57,153	63,251	733	+ 8	+ 184
Manchester ... ..	3,710	44,668	48,368	625	+ 14	+ 192
Middlesbrough ... ..	527	3,767	4,294	309	...	+ 29
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	897	17,891	18,788	661	+ 20	+ 176
Norwich ... ..	832	8,310	9,142	721	+ 30	+ 268
Nottingham ... ..	1,822	10,758	12,580	464	+ 18	+ 95
Oldham ... ..	953	1,996	2,949	208	+ 8	+ 56
Plymouth ... ..	507	6,141	6,648	320	+ 5	+ 39
Portsmouth ... ..	1,262	2,531	3,793	153	– 3	+ 16
Preston ... ..	532	1,091	1,623	135	– 1	+ 24
St. Helens ... ..	486	4,326	4,812	444	+ 2	+ 92
Salford ... ..	1,657	6,621	8,278	366	+ 29	+ 105
Sheffield ... ..	1,816	51,592	53,408	1,032	+ 29	+ 491
Southampton ... ..	1,383	3,110	4,493	256	+ 7	+ 41
Southend-on-Sea ... ..	252	2,058	2,310	195	+ 13	+ 72
South Shields ... ..	743	3,295	4,038	354	– 6	+ 48
Stockport ... ..	580	1,540	2,120	167	+ 13	+ 36
Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	1,743	7,471	9,214	329	+ 12	+ 83
Sunderland ... ..	861	9,297	10,158	641	+ 8	+ 79
Swansea ... ..	684	6,089	6,773	409	+ 6	+ 53
Walsall ... ..	250	1,158	1,418	146	– 4	+ 14
Waltham ... ..	587	4,094	4,681	449	+ 24	+ 71
West Ham ... ..	2,244	15,441	17,685	596	+ 3	+ 175
Wolverhampton ... ..	556	2,055	2,611	194	+ 7	+ 24
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ... ..	54,182	398,008	452,190	434	+ 10	+ 114
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ... ..	89,569	497,889	587,458	397	+ 6	+ 90
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ... ..	4,984	91,140	96,124	869	+ 35	+ 197
Edinburgh ... ..	796	15,177	15,973	359	– 6	– 14
Dundee ... ..	705	4,633	5,338	301	– 17	+ 75

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. 289-290 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.\*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a further decrease during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of June, 1932, was 5,600,029, as compared with 5,694,390 at the end of May, and 4,082,596 at the end of June, 1931. At 31st July, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,526,478.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,475,778 at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 5,582,620 at the end of May and 3,953,946 at the end of June, 1931. At 31st July, 1932, the provisional total was 5,393,392.

On the last day of June, 1932, 940,338 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,544,412 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,484,750, as compared with 2,658,042 at the end of May and 2,353,657 at the end of June, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st July, 1932, was 2,111,357 (provisional total).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 43.3 per cent. at the end of May and 29.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1931. In addition 22.4 per cent. were working short-time at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 22.9 per cent. at the end of May and 17.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of June, 1932.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		June, 1932.	May, 1932.	June, 1932.	May, 1932.
Mining ... ..	137,400	18.2	18.4	35.3	36.8
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. — workers subject to seasonal influences ...	100,600	61.1	65.8	4.5	4.9
Other workers ... ..	72,000	48.1	49.7	23.8	23.8
Engineering and metal ...	819,400	45.0	44.8	27.8	28.1
Chemical ... ..	92,600	32.5	29.9	32.8	33.3
Textile ... ..	280,300	33.0	32.8	45.0	44.8
Paper ... ..	97,700	34.2	34.6	32.4	32.2
Food, tobacco, etc. ... ..	49,600	46.9	47.7	21.5	24.3
Leather ... ..	249,400	65.5	64.9	9.7	10.3
Wood ... ..	233,300	29.8	30.1	31.8	30.8
Food, tobacco, etc. ... ..	128,400	42.0	38.3	33.4	33.0
Clothing, boots and shoes	528,500	78.0	79.5	0.3	0.4
Printing ... ..	145,000	35.7	34.8	16.0	16.1
Miscellaneous ... ..	686,100	20.4	20.8	21.8	23.2
All Unions making Returns	3,620,300	43.1	43.3	22.4	22.9

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed little change during July. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 296,401 (221,746 men and 74,655 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 295,086 and at the end of July, 1931, 50,356.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed a slight increase during May. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 172 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 849,752, show that 18.9 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 May, 1931, 7.9 per cent. In addition, 22.5 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In May, 1932, 21.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment: in the preceding month the percentage was 24.4 and in May, 1931, 11.2.

AUSTRIA.§

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 265,040 (106,990 in Vienna), as compared with 271,481 (106,043 in Vienna) at the end of May, 1932, and 191,150 (85,250 in Vienna) at the end of June, 1931.

HOLLAND.||

Unemployment showed a slight increase during June. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger—9th August, 1932. Berlin.  
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th August, 1932. Paris.  
‡ Revue du Travail, July, 1932. Brussels.  
§ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th July, 1932. Vienna.  
|| Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th July, 1932. The Hague.

Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 500,941 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th June, 1932, 22.8 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 7.5 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.5 and 5.5 respectively, and in the last week of June, 1931, 9.1 and 4.0. At the end of June, 1932, 268,400 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 243,200 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.\*

There was a further decrease in the number of unemployed during June. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 905,097 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 968,456 at the end of May, 1932, and 573,593 at the end of June, 1931. In addition, 31,710 persons were partially unemployed at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 35,528 at the end of May and 24,206 at the end of June, 1931.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased slightly in Denmark and in Sweden during June; in Norway during May it showed little change.

Denmark.†.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that, out of 312,602 workpeople, 25.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 24.8 at the end of April, and 11.3 at the end of June, 1931.

Norway.‡.—Out of 23,143 members of trade unions making returns, 24.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 24.9 per cent. at the end of April, and 17.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1931.

Sweden.§.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 30th June, 1932, was 19.1, as compared with 18.8 at the end of May and 12.4 at the end of June, 1931.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment showed a slight seasonal decrease during June. At the end of the month, 41,441 applications for employment (31.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 41,798 at the end of May, and 14,433 at the end of June, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,042, 2,458 and 2,853, respectively.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 64,014 establishments in 16 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,246,037 workpeople in June, 1932, showing a decrease of 3.0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 6.4 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June, 1932 (based on returns relating to 18,492 establishments employing 2,585,108 workpeople), was 57.5, as compared with 59.7 in May and 73.4 in June, 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 July, 1932, as compared with 32 per cent. in June, and 26 per cent. in July, 1931.

AUSTRALIA.\*\*

Unemployment increased during the second quarter of 1932. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 30.0, as compared with 28.3 in the preceding quarter and 27.6 in the second quarter of 1931. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

CANADA.††

Employment during June showed a slight decrease. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,994 firms with an aggregate of 811,972 workpeople on their pay roll at 1st July, 1932, as compared with 815,907 at 1st June, 1932. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for July, 1932, was 88.7, as compared with 89.1 at the beginning of June, and 103.8 at the beginning of July, 1931.

At the end of June, 1932, 21.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 22.1 per cent. at the end of May, and 16.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1931.

NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment showed a further increase during May. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureau at the end of May, 1932, was 53,543, as compared with 48,601 at the end of April, and 40,507 at the end of May, 1931.

\* Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, July, 1932. Rome.  
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th July, 1932. Copenhagen.  
‡ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
§ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm.  
|| La Vie Economique, July, 1932. Berne.  
¶ Based on reports in the United States press and American Federationist, August, 1932.  
\*\* Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.  
†† The July Employment Situation, 1932, and information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.  
‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 27th June, 1932. Wellington.

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

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 July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £11,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 170,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £250 in those of 18,000 workpeople. † The groups of industries principally affected were as follows:—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	£	£
Mining and Quarrying ...	15,150	1,500	210	25
Metal ... ..	2,500	16,000	20	2,300
Textile ... ..	...	95,500	...	2,950
Public Administration Services ... ..	...	21,500	...	1,800
Other ... ..	350	35,500	20	4,825
Total ... ..	18,000	170,000	250	11,900

The principal increases which took effect in July in the mining and quarrying group concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for most of whom the percentage addition to basis rates was slightly raised.

In the metal group, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers (except the lowest paid men) had their wages reduced by amounts varying from 2½ to 12½ per cent. on basis rates; and pen, etc., makers at Birmingham sustained reductions of 1s. or 1s. 4d. per week for men and 5d. per week for women. There were slight increases for blast-furnace workers in Northamptonshire and Cumberland.

The largest bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the textile group consisted of bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., workers in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, whose wages were slightly reduced by the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

The reductions in the public administration services mainly affected manual workers employed by a number of local authorities in London, and in Northumberland and Durham.

In the other industrial groups, workpeople affected by reductions included tailors, furniture trade operatives, and asphalt workers in London. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed for adult male workers in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales, and for the majority of workers in the brush and broom and in the hair, bass and fibre trades.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911 at the majority of the collieries; making wages 48 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per day (to 7s. 2¼d. in most cases).†
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increase of ¼ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 13¼ per cent. above the standard.
Brick and Tile Making.	Bridgwater ... ..	1st full pay week in July.	Dayworkers ... ..	Decrease of ¼d. per hour for kilnburners, of 6d. per week for other adult workers, of 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18. Rates after change: kilnburners, 1s. 2¼d. per hour; other workers—14s. 9d. per week at 14 increasing each year to 44s. at 21 and over.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 5 per cent. in bonus payable on basic rates, leaving wages 122½ per cent. above basic rates.
Pig-Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of ½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 15 per cent. above the standard.‡
	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase of ½ per cent. on standard rates of 1930, making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ...	31 July†	Workpeople (excluding lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 2 per cent. above the standard.
Steel Sheet Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	4 July	Men whose base earnings for a normal week are 33s. 4d. or less. Men with base earnings over 33s. 4d.	Minimum amount received for a full week's work to be 45s.** Decreases varying usually from 2½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. on base rates (2½ per cent. on rates up to 40s. per week, 5 per cent. over 40s. up to 50s., 7½ per cent. over 50s. up to 65s., 10 per cent. over 65s. up to 75s., 12½ per cent. over 75s.) so as to leave additions to base rates ranging from 7½ per cent. on rates over 75s. per week, and 10 or 12½ per cent. on rates over 80s. up to 75s., to 32½ or 35 per cent. on rates from 33s. 5d. to 40s.**
			Boys and youths ... ..	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on base rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above base rates.**

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.  
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 17,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.  
‡ At three collieries where a lower percentage than 48 is payable, the percentage was increased by 1 per cent. to 43 per cent. at one colliery and reduced by 1 per cent. to 37 and 39 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively.  
\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
§ The wages of workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for 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.  
¶ The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st August—in most cases this was 31st July.  
\*\* The changes described are in accordance with recommendations of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board covering firms whose mills are situated principally in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district. The new rates are stabilised until 1st July, 1933. Men previously on base rates up to 33s. received an addition of 40 per cent. on their base rates where this resulted in a higher rate than 45s., and those on rates over 33s. up to 33s. 4d. received an addition of 37½ per cent.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Ship-repairing	Thames district	21 July	Electric welders	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week (110s. 4d. to 107s.).*
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 July	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing): Men on base rates up to 33s. Men on base rates over 33s. ...	Minimum amount received for a full week's work to be 45s.† Decreases varying from 2½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. on base rates (e.g., 2½ per cent. on rates up to 40s. per week, 7½ per cent. on rates from 55s. 1d. to 65s., 12½ per cent. on rates over 72s. 6d.) leaving additions to base rates ranging from 7½ per cent. on rates over 72s. 6d. per week to 35 per cent. on rates from 33s. 1d. to 35s.†
			Boys	Decrease of 7½ per cent. (32½ to 25) on base rates; and scale of minimum base rates introduced, starting at 2s. per shift for new entrants 14 to 16 years of age, other boys to receive rates varying according to age from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per shift (subject to no reduction in the wages of those already employed).†
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	4 July	Picklers	Uniform basis rate of 9s. per 100 boxes adopted, resulting in increases in earnings of varying amounts for the majority of the workpeople concerned.‡
Nut and Bolt Manufacture.	Atherton	May to July.‡	Female workers	Revised scale of weekly time rates adopted, resulting in reductions varying from 4d. to 2s. 4d. per week. Weekly rates after change: 10s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 20s. at 18 years and to 24s. at 21 years and over.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day after 1 July	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age.	Decrease of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 68s. 8d. and 59s. 2d. per week; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 49s. 2d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 61s. 2d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 53s. 2d.; others, 41s. per week.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years of age.	Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices	Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 21s. 4d. per week.
			Female dayworkers and learners	Decrease of 5d. in the basic piecework rate (23s. 3d. to 22s. 10d.).
Cotton Manufacture.	Chorley	1st making-up day after 25 July.	Workpeople employed in cotton manufacture.	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the Uniform List of Prices for Weaving, with corresponding reductions for workers whose wages are not governed by a standard list.
	Padiham	1st making-up day after 25 July.	Workpeople employed in cotton manufacture.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 72½ per cent. above the Uniform List of Prices for Weaving, with corresponding reductions for workers whose wages are not governed by a standard list.
	Huddersfield and district, including Colne Valley (certain firms).**	After making-up day in week ending 2 July.	Workpeople employed in woollen manufacture.	Decreases of approximately 4-7 per cent. on rates in operation prior to April, 1932, making (with reduction effected in April) a total approximate reduction of 11-7 per cent. on such rates, and leaving additions to base rates at 52 per cent. for timeworkers and 45-76 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Manufacture.	Leicester	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced from 1½d. to 1d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d. per week; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 1d. in the shilling.
Silk Manufacture.	Leek	1st pay day in July.	Mechanics	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change: 62s. per week.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.††	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 44 per cent. to 43 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 35½ per cent. to 34½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 26½ per cent. to 25½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 43 per cent. on total; Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 43 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 43 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‡‡; also Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 13s. 4d. per week to 13s. 9d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 7s. 11d. per week to 7s. 9d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 and over in Scotland, with corresponding reductions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: Lancashire—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 13s.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 7s. 9d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 13s.; women 21 and over, 15s. plus 7s. 9d.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reellers).	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 13s. 4d. per week to 13s. 1d. per week for men 21 and over and from 8s. 3d. per week to 8s. 1d. per week for women 18 and over, with corresponding reductions for juveniles.§§
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.††	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 21s. 2d. per week to 20s. 11d. per week for engravers and from 13s. 4d. per week to 13s. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Belfast.	2nd pay day in July.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 23s. 2d. per week to 21s. 2d. per week for men, from 14s. 3d. per week to 13s. 3d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
			1st pay day in Aug.††	

\* The decrease forms the last of three equal instalments of a total reduction of 10s. per week—the first and second instalments having operated from 15th February and 21st April respectively.  
 † The changes described are in accordance with recommendations of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The new rates are stabilised for a minimum period of 12 months. Men previously on base rates up to 33s. received an addition of 40 per cent. on their base rates where this resulted in a higher rate than 45s.  
 ‡ The above rate is inclusive of a consolidated bonus of 25 per cent. In most cases the rates previously in force were on a daywork basis. The new rate is to be apportioned as follows:—black pickling, 5s. 2d. per 100 boxes; white pickling, 3s. 10d. per 100 boxes.  
 § The new schedule, which affected the employees of nut and bolt firms affiliated to the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association, was introduced in March, 1932. Owing, however, to a dispute concerning its introduction and a consequent stoppage of work, the schedule did not actually operate until later dates. It is understood that work under the new conditions was resumed in some cases in May. The dispute was terminated by the trade union concerned on 14th July, when the schedule was formally recognised.  
 ¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 \*\* The change applied mainly to workers employed by firms affiliated to the local Cotton Manufacturers' Associations.  
 \*\*\* The change affected mainly the employees of certain firms affiliated to the Huddersfield Woollen and Worsted Federation.  
 †† The change applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.  
 ‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.  
 §§ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged on productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.  
 ¶¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were reduced from 38 per cent. to 37 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 34 per cent. to 33 per cent. for hand cutters, and from 29 per cent. to 28 per cent. for menders, the cost-of-living wage (32 per cent.) for all other workers remaining unchanged.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Tailoring	London*	1st pay week after 27 July.	Tailors and tailoresses	Decrease of 5 per cent. on all current rates.*
Hat, Cap, etc. Manufacture.	England and Wales	21 July	Male workers employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade.	Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour for those 22 and over and ½d. per hour for those 19 and under 22, the rates for those under 19 remaining unchanged; also decrease in the piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rates: special classes, 1s. 4d.; at 19 and 1s. at 22 and over; piecework basis time rates: special classes, 1s. 5½d., other workers, 1s. 1½d. (See Notice of Order on page 276 of July GAZETTE.)
	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 22 July.	Male pieceworkers employed in the felt hat making trade.	Bonus of 17½ per cent. on list prices increased† to 20 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Aberdeen	25 July	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 71s. 6d.
	Galashiels	2 July	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 65s.
Baking and Confectionery.	Inverness	23 May	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 63s. 6d.
	Various districts in Lanarkshire.†	16 or 21 May.	Bakers and confectioners	Minimum rate fixed at 68s. per week, resulting in decreases, varying according to district, from 1s. to 5s. 6d. per week.†
Brewing	Paisley and district	4 July	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 72s. 6d.
	Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley and Barrow districts.	1st pay day in July.	Brewery workers	Decreases of 2s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 46s.; women, 31s. 6d.; youths, 15s. at 14 increasing each year to 24s. at 18.
Furniture Manufacture.	London§	1 July	Furniture trade operatives	Decreases of 1d. or ½d. per hour for men and women on time rates, of 5 per cent. on current wages for learners and improvers, and of such an amount from piece rates as will leave rates 10 per cent. below those in force prior to 14 August, 1931. Minimum rates after change include: fourcutter and spindle hands, 1s. 8d.; male polishers, japanners and chair shapers, 1s. 6½d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; packers and porters in wholesale establishments, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2½d. respectively; hand sand-papers, 1s. 4d.; female polishers, 11½d.; women caners, 11d.‡
	Swansea (certain firms).	22 July	Cabinet makers, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
Building	Leeds and Bradford districts.	1 July	Plasterers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).
	Londonderry	4 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 11½d.
Asphalting	London	15 July	Asphalt workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: spreaders, 1s. 7d.; potmen and labourers, 1s. 5d.
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).¶	1st full pay week in July.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Decrease of 1s. per shift for watchmen (8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.); area of Wanstead Urban District regraded from the lowest grade to the intermediate grade for all classes, resulting in an increase of ½d. per hour.¶
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Northern Area.**	21 July	Adult male manual workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers vary according to Undertaking from 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hour.
Mercantile Marine.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	31 July	Engine officers on monthly articles on motor ships (cargo liners, general trading, and oil tank vessels).	Decrease of 10 per cent. on rates of pay. Monthly rates after change (varying according to tonnage of vessel, service, etc., and with food found in addition) include: Second engineers, on ships 1,001-5,000 tons, £15 15s. to £20 5s.; 5,001-9,000 tons, £17 15s. 6d. to £24 6s.; over 9,000 tons, £21 18s. 6d. to £28 7s. Third engineers, with superior certificate, £13 5s. 6d. to £20 9s. 6d.; uncertificated or juniors, £12 16s. 6d. to £13 10s. Fourth engineers, £10 2s. 6d. to £11 18s. 6d. Fifth or junior engineers, £9 9s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Various Authorities in the London Area.††	1 July	Manual workers	Decrease of 1/10th of the cost-of-living bonus as revised in 1922, making a total reduction of 1/10th. Scheduled weekly rates after change include:—Grade A occupations (including scavengers, park-keepers, etc.) 53s. 10d.; Grade B occupations (including labourers, dust collectors, etc.) 56s. 11d.; women, 42s.††
	Certain Authorities in Northumberland and Durham.‡‡	1 July	Manual workers	Decrease in scheduled minimum rates of 1d. per hour for Grades A and B authorities. Scheduled minimum rates after change include:—road sweepers and general labourers—Grade A authorities, 1s.; Grade B, 11d.‡‡
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Darlington	6 July	Manual workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, road labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 11½d.; refuse collectors (day), 1s. 0½d.; paviers and masons, 1s. 5½d.
	Middlesbrough	1st full pay in July.	Manual workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard labourers and road scavengers, 11½d.; refuse collectors (day), 1s. 0½d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	West Hartlepool	1 July	Manual workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: street sweepers, 10d.; general labourers, 1s. 0½d.; roadmen and carters, 1s. 1½d.
	Hampshire	1 July	Road workers employed by County Council.	Decrease of 1/10th of basic rates. Rates after change: road labourers, 34s. 10d.; lengthmen, 36s. 2d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Various Authorities in Middlesex.§§	Day following 1st pay day after 12 July.	Unskilled adult female workers	Minimum hourly rates fixed at 10½d. for those employed by Zone IA Authorities, 10d. for Zone I, and 9d. for Zones II and III.§§

\* The change took effect under a decision of the Industrial Court (No. 1540) to which the Association of London Master Tailors, the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Branch) and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers were parties (see page 314).  
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 ‡ The districts affected include: Airdrie, Bellshill, Carluke, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell, Shotts, and Wishaw. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
 § The reduction operated under an agreement of 27th July, 1932, between the London Furniture Trades' Federation and the trade unions constituting the London Furniture Trades' Federated Committee. As regards the upholstery section of the trade, notice of a corresponding reduction to take effect from the same date under a cost-of-living sliding-scale has been issued by the London Furniture Trades' Federation, but the Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers contends that this notice has been issued without joint agreement.  
 ¶ The change took effect under a decision of a Committee appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers. A further reduction of ½d. per hour is to take effect on and from 1st October, 1932.  
 \*\* The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Public Works Conciliation Board. It was also agreed that the sliding-scale arrangement should be suspended until 31st March, 1933, and that current rates of wages (apart from those shown above) should remain unaltered. The rates now current for labourers are as follows:—City and County of London, 1s. 2d. per hour; Acton, Croydon, East Ham, Ilford, Leyton, West Ham, Walthamstow, Wembleton, Barking Town, Dagenham, Edmonton, Mitcham, Tottenham, Wanstead and Willesden, 1s. 1½d.; Rest of Metropolitan Police Area, 1s. 1d.  
 †† The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Northern Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry (covering various districts in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland).  
 ‡‡ The reduction described is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in the Administrative County of London. The authorities affected include:—London County Council, Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shore-ditch (to take effect in September), Stepney, Stoke Newington, Woolwich. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ from those shown in the Table.  
 §§ The reduction affected certain Authorities affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Northumberland and Durham and is in accordance with a recommendation made by the employers' side of the Joint Council, as to which, however, the Council failed to reach a joint agreement. The Authorities reported to have made the reduction include the following, some of which, as indicated, made the reduction from a later date than 1 July:—Durham County Council (1 Aug.), Chester-le-Street U.D.C., Felling, Longbenton, Newbigin-by-the-Sea (23 July), Newburn (21 July), Prudhoe, Seaham Harbour, Seaton Delaval, Stanley, Tanfield (1 Aug.), Washington, Whickham (1 Aug.), Eastington R.D.C., Lanchester R.D.C. (1 Aug.), South Shields R.D.C. In a number of cases the rates actually paid by the Authorities concerned are in excess of the minimum rates quoted above.  
 ¶¶ The new rates are embodied in an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Middlesex. It was further agreed that employees of the County Council should be excepted, and provision was made for the rates to rise or fall with the cost-of-living.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government (contd.)	Hiford ...	1 July	Various classes of Corporation employees (excluding building trade operatives and other workers covered by outside agreements).	Decrease of 5 per cent. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 57s. per week.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain male timeworkers† ... All other male timeworkers ...	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¼d.).* Decrease of ½d. per hour for those 21 and over and 1d. 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.*
			Female pan hands ... Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).  Female pan-setting learners ... Male and female pieceworkers ... Apprentices ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour.* Decrease in time rates of ½d. per hour (except for those under 15, 16½ and under 17, and 17½ and under 18, for whom there was no change), and in piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour, leaving minimum time rates as follows:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6d. at 21 and over.* Decrease of ½d. per hour (3½d. to 3d.).* Decrease in minimum piece rates of 2½ per cent.* Decreases proportionate to the above.*
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in July.	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, 3d.; semi-skilled, 6d. or 7½d.; women—5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 40 per cent.*
Hajr, Bass and Fibre.	Great Britain ...	11 July	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade:— Those with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations in hair dressing, curling or weaving, bass-dressing and fibre dressing.	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease in time rates of from 1d. to 1d. per hour for male workers and ½d. or 1d. per hour for female workers and in piecework basis time rates of 1d. and ½d. per hour for male and female workers respectively. Minimum time rates after change: hair dressing, curling or weaving—male workers: 6½d. at 17, increasing each year to 1s. 1½d. at 21 and over; female workers: 5½d. at 17, increasing to 6½d. at 18 and over; bass and fibre dressing—male workers: 6½d. at 17, increasing each year to 1s. 0¼d. at 21; female workers: 5½d. at 17, increasing to 6½d. at 18.
			Other male workers ...	Decreases of from ½d. to 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 10½d. at 21.
			Other female workers ...	Decrease of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing each half-year to 6½d. at 18.

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY, 1932.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking and Confectionery.	Various districts in Lanarkshire.	16 or 21 May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Hours of labour fixed at 47 per week where more than five men are employed and 48 per week where five or less men are employed (in lieu of 45 or 47 hours previously worked).§

\* The above decreases took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Increases of corresponding amounts have taken effect under the scale in August, restoring the minimum rates to those in force prior to 1 July.  
† Viz., those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those with 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.  
‡ Excluding those weaving hair machine belting or on any preparatory, finishing, warehousing or packing operation incidental thereto.  
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 124, as compared with 147 in the previous month and with 158 in July, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1932, numbered 26, as compared with 25 in the previous month and with 21 in July, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakemen, Goods Guards ... 1	Locomotives, Railway and Engine Drivers, Motormen ... 1
Firemen ... 1	Tramway Carriages, Guards (Passenger) ... 1
Permanent Way Men ... 5	Motors, Aircraft ... 2
Porters ... 2	Other Metal Trades ... 1
Shunters ... 2	Shipbuilding ... 4
Mechanics ... 2	Wood ... 1
Labourers ... 2	Gas ... 3
Other Grades ... 4	Electric Generating Stations ... 1
Contractors' Servants ... 2	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 1
	Chemicals, etc. ... 2
	Food and Drink ... 4
	Other Non-Textile Industries ...
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b> ... 15	
<b>MINES.</b>	<b>PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.</b>
Underground ... 54	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 4
Surface ... 4	Buildings ... 12
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b> ... 58	
<b>QUARRIES over 20 feet deep</b> ... 1	<b>TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS</b> ... 48
<b>FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR of Railway*</b> ... 2
Cotton ... 2	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b> 124
Wool, Worsteds and Shoddy ... 2	
Other Textiles ... 1	<b>SEAMEN.</b>
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing ... 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... 1
Metal Extracting and Refining ... 1	" " Steam ... 17
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... 6	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... 8
Metal Founding ... 2	" " Steam ... 8
Engineering and Machine Making ... 2	<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b> ... 26
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 2	<b>Total (including Seamen)</b> 150

\* Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 43; the total number of deaths\* reported was 2.

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.	(c) ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Wool ... 3
Smelting of Metals ... 3	
Plumbing and Soldering ... 3	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Shipbreaking ... 3	Pitch ... 4
Printing ... 2	Tar ... 4
Tinning of Metals ... 1	Paraffin ... 6
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 4	Oil ... 6
White and Red Lead Works ... 4	<b>TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b> ... 14
Pottery ... 1	
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator Works ... 1	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 1
Paint and Colour Works ... 1	Dyeing and Finishing ... 1
Indiarubber Works ... 1	Chrome Tanning ... 2
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	Chromium Plating ... 2
Shipbuilding ... 1	Other Industries ... 1
Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	<b>TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION</b> ... 3
Other Industries ... 4	
Painting of Buildings ... 2	<b>II. Deaths.</b>
<b>TOTAL, LEAD POISONING</b> ... 19	LEAD POISONING.
	Printing ... 1
(b) OTHER POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Aniline ... 2	Oil ... 1
Toxic Jaundice ... 2	
<b>TOTAL, OTHER POISONING</b> ... 4	

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 30, as compared with 46 in the previous month, and 38 in July, 1931. In these new disputes about 34,100 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,300 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 19 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 49, involving about 40,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, of about 248,000 working days.

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

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 ...	4	9	13	7,400	31,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	5	8	800	5,000
Textile ...	7	7	14	30,000	200,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	1	3	1,300	8,000
Other ...	3	8	11	900	4,000
<b>Total, July, 1932</b> ...	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>248,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1932</b> ...	<b>13</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>77,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1931</b> ...	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>356,000†</b>

Causes.—Of the 30 disputes beginning in July, 16, directly involving 29,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions; 5, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 6,400 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1931 AND 1932.‡

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1932, as compared with the corresponding period of 1931:—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1931.			January to July, 1932.		
	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.
Coal Mining ...	98	224,600	2,577,000†	62	32,700	121,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	200	5,000	2	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	9	900	17,000	5	300	4,000
Chemical ...	5	800	2,000	1	200	1,000
Engineering ...	4	300	8,000	2	200	1,000
Shipbuilding ...	6	500	4,000	8	500	4,000
Other Metal ...	26	4,200	29,000	20	1,900	33,000
Textile ...	22	159,100	3,584,000	78	51,700	475,000
Clothing ...	11	500	3,000	14	1,600	28,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	1	100	500	4	300	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	4	1,400	26,000	9	600	7,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	36	9,200	127,000	17	2,400	28,000
Transport ...	13	4,800	12,000	20	11,700	188,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	3	100	500	3	300	1,000
Other ...	14	1,400	12,000	7	500	4,000
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>257</b>	<b>408,100</b>	<b>6,407,000†</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>105,100</b>	<b>901,000</b>

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY, 1932.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Pontardawe (near)	1,200	...	1932, 12 July	1932, 13 July	Dispute respecting conditions of employment of colliers' assistants.	Amicable settlement effected.
× Colliery workpeople—Stirling (near)	322	592	14 July	21 July	For reinstatement of certain coal-getters dismissed for alleged excessive filling of dirt with coal.	Men in question reinstated for a trial period of two months, employers reserving the right to close the section should the condition of coal produced not prove satisfactory.
× Colliery workpeople—Dalkeith (near)	2,120	...	28 July	30 July	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined Trade Union.
NUT AND BOLT INDUSTRY:— Nut and bolt workers—Atherton	390	...	1 April	14 July	Against proposed reduction in time rates of wages of female workers.	Agreement effected between employers and Trade Union concerned, for recognition of the schedule proposed by the employers, and re-instatement of workpeople as opportunity offers. (See page 308).
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— Engine drivers, firemen and tinsplate workers—Llanelli.	9	466	11 July	13 July	Dissatisfaction of a section of the workpeople with a recent promotion.	Workpeople on strike agreed to resume work under protest.
COTTON INDUSTRY:— Cotton weavers, etc.—Blackburn (one firm).	773	49	16 June		Against proposed reduction in wages.	
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, etc.—Pudham (one firm).	600	...	11 July	13 July	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposal withdrawn.
Workpeople in cotton spinning and doubling industry—Halifax, Huddersfield, Brighouse and Calder Valley Districts (certain firms).	1,200	...	14-28 July.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry—Burnley District.	25,000	...	25 July	...	Against proposed reductions in wages or changes in system of working.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Building operatives—Londonderry	228	56	2 May	2 July¶	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction of ½d. per hour accepted. (See page 309).
Asphalt layers and potmen—London.	1,000	...	8 July	14 July	Against proposed reduction in wages and change in working conditions.	Modified reduction accepted; present working conditions to be continued pending revision of agreement by representatives of both sides. (See page 309).

\* 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.  
|| No settlement reported except at one mill, where work was resumed on 4th July at reduced rates.  
¶ Work was resumed 6th July.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 2nd AUGUST.\*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... ..	41%
Food only ... ..	23%

FOOD.

At 2nd August\* the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was somewhat lower than at 1st July. This was due to heavy reductions in the prices of potatoes, which were, however, to some extent offset by advances in the prices of eggs and butter.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 23 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st July, 1932, and 28 per cent. at 1st August, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st July, 1932, and 2nd August, 1932:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 2nd August, 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1932.	2nd August, 1932.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1932.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ... ..	0 10	1 3	1 3	+ 5	...
Thin Flank ... ..	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ... ..	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2	...
Thin Flank ... ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ... ..	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	...
Breast ... ..	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ... ..	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	...
Breast ... ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	...	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	0 10	0 10	- 1½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7	0 7	+ 1½	...
Tea ... ..	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 2	...
Butter—					
Fresh ... ..	1 2½	1 3	1 3½	+ 1	+ 0½
Salt ... ..	1 2½	1 1½	1 2	- 0½	+ 0½
Cheese‡ ... ..	0 8½	0 10	0 10	+ 1½	...
Margarine ... ..	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	- 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	...	...
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 11½	0 8½	+ 3½	- 3½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 2nd August 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st July, 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ... ..	51	50	51	50
Thin Flank ... ..	20	22	21	22
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ... ..	25	28	27	27
Thin Flank ... ..	- 7	2	- 2	- 1
Mutton, British—				
Legs ... ..	45	50	47	47
Breast ... ..	22	24	23	23
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ... ..	40	37	39	40
Breast ... ..	- 6	1	- 3	- 2
Bacon (streaky)†	- 11	- 9	- 10	- 11
Fish ... ..	109	87	98	94
Flour ... ..	10	11	10	10
Bread ... ..	24	22	23	23
Tea ... ..	10	25	17	17
Sugar (granulated) ...	18	11	14	13
Milk ... ..	56	62	59	60
Butter—				
Fresh ... ..	4	10	7	3
Salt ... ..	- 1	...	- 1	- 6
Cheese‡ ... ..	15	16	16	15
Margarine ... ..	- 1	- 7	- 4	- 4
Eggs (fresh) ... ..	27	21	24	8
Potatoes ... ..	81	57	69	135
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ... ..	24	23	23	25

\* As 1st August was a Bank Holiday the statistics relate to 2nd August.  
 † 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.  
 § Average increase less than ¼d.

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 2nd August 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."

A special article on "Increases in Working-class Rents, 1914-1932," appears on page 284 of this issue.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in quantities 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 2nd August 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 August averaged slightly less than 75 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 2nd August, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 2nd August, 1932, is approximately 41 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1932, and 45 per cent. at 1st August, 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:—

Year.	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	63	62	60	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41				

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 23	1932. 2 Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	30	18½	9½	June
Denmark ...	53	49	37	19	15	July
Egypt (Cairo)†	44	40	32	16	16	Feb.
Finland ...	1,016	979	837	718	741	July
France (Paris)†	...	522	503	517	447	July
„ (other towns)†	...	503**	514**	502**	434	May
Germany ...	...	54	56	46	30	14 July
Italy ...	416	458	407	342	330	June
Norway ...	73	58	51	40	33	June
Spain (Madrid)†	73	77	80	93	79	June
„ (Barcelona)†	65	73	72	77	70	June
Sweden ...	57	51	40	30	27	June
Switzerland ...	57	55	52	40	25	June
United States ...	50	55	41	17	-2	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	52	60	47	25	23	June
Canada ...	47	50	49	10	-8	June
India (Bombay)†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native families ...	43	45	36	0	2	July
Irish Free State ...	66	66	56	43**	44	May
New Zealand ...	46	46	43	18½	11½	June
South Africa ...	16	16	9	4	-4	June

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.	Rise.	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. 41	1932. 2 Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	608	June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	9	4	4½	June
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54	July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	51	50	48	34	30	June
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	886	June
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	419†	455†	492†	465†	435	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	22	July
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	41	June
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	276‡	Jan—
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	374	May
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	342	May
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	66	61	52	49	June
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	0†	-9†	July
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58	56	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	61	59	50	38	June
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67	50§	46	Dec. '31
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47†	50†	41†	25†	23	4th Qr. '31
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	25	July
India (Bombay)†	A,B,C,D	47	48	39	8	9	July
Native families ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	59	May
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45†	39†	Apr.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	18	June
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	18	June

\* 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.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Master and Servant.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE—MOTOR CAR SALESMAN—LEGAL EFFECT OF AGREEMENT NOT TO COMPETE.

An action for damages and for an injunction was brought against a salesman by a firm of motor-car dealers. The salesman left the plaintiffs' service in December, 1931, and re-entered the service of a company in which he had been formerly employed, carrying on a business of substantially the same character as the plaintiffs. Clause 4 of the salesman's agreement with the plaintiffs, dated June, 1930, provided that the agreement might be terminated on the giving of one week's notice by either party. Clause 5 was as follows:—

The employed shall not for a period of three years from the termination of this agreement (at whatever time and in whatever way it may be terminated), either solely or jointly with or as manager or agent or servant for any other person or persons or company, directly or indirectly carry on or be engaged or concerned in or interested in or permit or suffer his name to be used or employed in carrying on or in connexion with the business of an automobile dealer or agent within 15 miles of Station Square, Reading.

It was admitted that the new employment was situated within 15 miles of Station Square.

Mr. Justice Humphreys, giving judgment for the defendant, said that he deduced two principles from the cases cited. Those were:— (i) a person seeking to enforce an agreement such as this must show that it went no farther than was reasonably necessary for the protection of his business; and (ii) the employer must not take from the employee a covenant which protected the employer, after the employment had ceased, from the competition of his former servant.

"The claimant, who married in 1912, was employed as a beamer for 12 years to March, 1931. She has had no employment since that date except for one month in 1932, when she was employed in insurable domestic service. No evidence is recorded as to her efforts to obtain employment, but, according to the statement of her Association, she frequently applies at mills. From these facts it should not, in my view, be inferred that she had abandoned insurable employment.

"According to her evidence the spinning side of the mill at which she was employed has been closed because the owner finds it cheaper to buy yarn than to make it. I understand from the statements before me that the spinning side is ready to be re-opened, and that it is anticipated that it would be re-opened if trade improved sufficiently to make it profitable for the mill to resume its former method of production. She should, therefore, be regarded as having prospects of re-engagement in the event of an improvement in trade, and, in my view, she satisfies Regulation 4 (ii) of the Anomalies Regulations, 1931.

"Decision 14966/32\* is intended to summarise the general principles on which Regulation 4 of the Anomalies Regulations, 1931, should be construed. In applying those principles to the claims of women employed in the cotton textile industry the following circumstances relating to that industry should be taken into account.

#### Practice of Employers.

"(1) It is the general, but not the invariable, practice in this industry that women should remain in employment after marriage and that no preference should be given to unmarried as against married women. It is also a common practice that a woman who has been a regular worker at a mill should be re-engaged before applications are considered from women who have not been regular workers at that mill.

"(2) In some mills it is the rule that a woman who loses her employment owing to confinement should also lose her place in the mill. In such a case a claimant who has worked in a mill where all the workers are engaged from school and are promoted to fill vacancies has no prospect of re-engagement. In other mills which have adopted the rule the practice is said to vary. In some she is said to have no better chance than an applicant who has never worked in the mill; in others she has to take her chance of obtaining sick work† in the hope that she may ultimately be chosen from among the more regular sick workers‡ to fill a vacancy for regular employment. Such conditions could not ordinarily be held to indicate a reasonable prospect of re-engagement. But a claimant might be held to have such a prospect if she had worked in one of the mills where a woman is said to lose her place on confinement but to have a definite preference for any vacancy over workers who have never been employed in the mill.

"(3) Subject, therefore, to the consideration of the other industrial circumstances discussed in paragraphs (5) (6) and (7) below, a regular worker, who has not abandoned insurable employment or lost her employment in circumstances which may make her re-engagement improbable, should as a rule be held to have reasonable prospects of obtaining insurable employment. But the chances of a worker who cannot look forward to re-engagement at her former mill are considerably less favourable, since she cannot as a rule expect to obtain regular employment in a mill where she has not worked until all the regular workers of that mill who may be unemployed have been re-engaged. In the absence of evidence that she has a promise or prospect of work in a specified mill or in some other industry such a claimant will as a rule fail to prove that she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment.

"(4) A 'sick worker' who takes temporary employment when a regular worker is sick has of course no regular place in that mill, and therefore cannot expect re-engagement there. But it is understood that sick workers include women who as a rule obtain their livelihood by sick work. If a claimant's record shows that she has looked to sick work for her livelihood and has obtained substantial periods of sick work, and if there is no reason to doubt that she will obtain sick work in the future no less frequently than she has obtained it in the past, it should be held that she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment.

#### State of Trade.

"(5) The depression in the cotton textile industry has been prolonged and is now acute. While opinions differ as to the extent to which recovery may be expected, it is commonly believed that there is little prospect of the industry being again employed to its full capacity. But unemployment due only to a temporary trade depression is not a ground for disallowance, and it should not be held that, because depression is now severe, no such recovery can be anticipated as would offer reasonable prospects of employment to a qualified worker. A worker who might expect to be employed in the event of such an improvement in trade as would still leave the industry considerably below its full capacity should therefore be held to satisfy the condition.

"(6) But this does not mean that industrial depression cannot be a factor which will determine whether a particular married woman has a reasonable prospect of obtaining insurable employment in the district in which she resides. Industrial depression may cause the mill where she was employed to close never to be re-opened, and, owing to the practice of many mills in giving preference in employment to their own regular workers, her chances of employment in another mill may be considerably less favourable than those of workers who can look forward to re-engagement in their own mills in the event of an improvement in trade. If a mill has been closed and dismantled it may be assumed that there is no prospect of its being re-opened. If it has not been dismantled the Insurance Officer and the Court of Referees should consider such information as can

\* See page 97 *Umpire's Selected Decisions* (Pamphlet No. 6/1932), and *MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1932, page 274.

† "Sick workers" are employees who only work temporary periods for others who are away ill.

be obtained as to the position of the mill and its owners, with a view to determining whether the mill might be expected to be re-opened if orders were received. The fact that a mill has been kept in running order does not necessarily mean that it would be re-opened if orders were received, since the plant may be kept in running order with a view to its sale and removal. The fact that a mill is for sale, or that the owners are in liquidation, gives rise to the inference that the owners are not in a position to resume business; but it is not conclusive, since the owners may intend to resume work if no purchaser should appear, and liquidation may be part of a scheme of reconstruction undertaken with a view to re-opening.

"(7) If a claimant was unemployed for a considerable period before her mill was closed the Court of Referees should consider whether she is one of those workers who might expect to be re-engaged if her mill were re-opened. If the explanation of the claimant's having lost her employment some time before the mill closed is that the particular shed or part of the mill in which she was employed closed at the time of her discharge, or that she was suspended owing to slackness of trade in her section, she may usually be held to be one of the mill's regular workers, who might expect to be re-engaged if her mill were re-opened. The claimant's age may also make it doubtful whether she could expect employment in the event of an improvement in trade. In a case in which the employer, on re-opening the mill, would employ only those workers who were prepared to work on six looms, a claimant who stated that she was too old to work on that number of looms was held not to satisfy the condition."

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.**—*Representative body of the London Fire Brigade v. London County Council. Difference.*—Rates of pay of firemen entering the London Fire Brigade on and after 16th March, 1932. *Decision.*—The Court decided that the new rates fixed by the Council shall continue to operate, but if and when any review takes place of the pay of firemen appointed prior to 16th March, 1932, the rates of pay of firemen appointed on and after 16th March, 1932, shall also be reviewed. Award issued 27th July, 1932. (1539.)

**TAILORS, LONDON.**—*Association of London Master Tailors and the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Branch) being the Employer parties to the Conciliation Board v. National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers being the Employee party to the Conciliation Board. Difference.*—To determine the rates of wages henceforth payable to journeymen-tailors employed by the employers parties to the conciliation board. (The employers had claimed to terminate the wages agreement of June 23rd, 1931, and to be at liberty to pay the rates fixed by the trade board for the London Area A.) *Decision.*—The Court awarded that the present rates of pay shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the award. Award issued 27th July, 1932. (1540.)

#### CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

**IRON AND STEEL TRADE: ROTHERHAM.**—*Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association v. National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers. Difference.*—To decide whether certain enginemen employed by the Park Gate Iron and Steel Company, Limited, should be paid tonnage rates for a particular operation. Mr. H. M. Hallsworth, O.B.E., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter. *Award.*—It was decided that a tonnage rate, the amount of which should be determined by negotiation between the parties, should be paid in respect of the operation in question. Issued 20th July, 1932.

## RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS were issued by the National Wages Board on 25th July, 1932, in the following cases:—

#### REFERRED BY THE ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

**Driver R. A. Spensley and Fireman G. Bovill, Hartlepool, London and North Eastern Railway.**—*Payment for 11th/12th August, 1930.*—The Society claimed that driver Spensley and fireman Bovill should be paid for 9 hours 40 minutes instead of for 8 hours 45 minutes in respect of a term of duty performed on 11th/12th August, 1930. The question in issue between the parties was as to the length of time the men were on duty on the night of 11th/12th August, 1930, at Hartlepool shed, where they were employed as relief men on stabling engines. During the hearing the question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board to entertain the claim, and the contentions of the parties on this point were heard by the Board. The Board's finding was that the Board have no jurisdiction to entertain the claim. (Two members of the Board were unable to concur in this decision.)

#### REFERRED BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

**Ticket Collectors, Class 2, Malden, Southern Railway.**—*Application to be regraded Class 1.*—The Union claimed that two ticket collectors, class 2, at Malden, should be regraded as class 1. They based their claim on the added responsibilities of the men concerned due to the increased volume of traffic, which, it was contended, is not of a temporary nature. The company contended that an increase in the number of passengers does not in itself necessarily justify a higher classification, and submitted that the nature of the work performed is not altered. The Board by a majority found against the claim.

**Class 4 Shunter, Llanelly Docks, Great Western Railway.**—*Application for regrading as Goods Guard.*—The Union claimed that the class 4 shunter who accompanies the goods guard on the trains working between Llanelly docks and Dafen should be regraded as goods guard. A goods train works two trips each way over this branch line daily, and before March, 1928, two guards accompanied the train, the second man being required to assist in shunting at works sidings and to protect occupation crossings on route. In March, 1928, the company replaced the second guard by a shunter, class 4, and the issue between the parties was whether the second man should be graded as a class 4 shunter or a goods guard. In the company's view the fact that the shunter travels for half-a-mile on the leading wagon is not a sufficient justification for grading him as a guard.

The Board found against the claim.

**Permanent Way Gang No. 146, Oxford, Great Western Railway.**—*Application to be paid "industrial" (instead of "intermediate") rate.*—The Union claimed that the classification of this gang should be amended from "intermediate" to "industrial," on the ground that in April, 1929, under the Oxford Extension Act, 1928, the city boundary was extended to embrace certain outlying districts, including practically the whole of length No. 146, and submitted that the classification of the gang should be amended to agree with the classification of the two other gangs working within the city boundary. The company contended that the classification of permanent way lengths was determined by the degree of industrial activities or residential importance of the locality in which the length is situated, and not by the boundary line fixed arbitrarily for purposes of local government, and pointed out that no industrial development has taken place in the locality of length No. 146 since 1920.

The Board's finding was that the claim had not been established.

**Canal Ganger, Sub-Ganger, and Labourers, Marsden, London Midland and Scottish Railway.**—*Application for payment of double time rate for Sunday duty.*—The Union claimed that this gang should be paid double time rate for Sunday duty performed on certain dates between 27th October, 1929, and 13th April, 1930. They are employed under the terms of an agreement of 1st September, 1926, governing the rates of pay and conditions of service of adult male staff employed on railway-owned canals, clause 6 of which provides that "the conditions of service of railway conciliation grades (other than trainmen) shall be applied to all adult male staff employed on railway-owned canals." The company submitted that the intention of this clause was that all the conditions of conciliation staff which were common to such staff should be extended to the canal staff, and that the clause does not mean that certain special conditions specifically applicable to a particular section of the conciliation staff, such as permanent way men, should automatically be extended to another section of the staff.

The Board by a majority found in favour of the claim.

**Temporary Goods Porters, Carlisle, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.**—*Deductions under National Wages Board Decision No. 119.*—The Union claimed that the company is not entitled to make deductions under National Wages Board Decision No. 119 from the earnings of two temporary goods porters when there is insufficient work to enable them to earn 40s. a week. Owing to the falling-off in traffic they were not employed for any full week during the twelve months ended September, 1931. The company opposed the claim, on the ground that the determining factor in the proviso with regard to men whose earnings should not be reduced below a certain figure is the base rate of their grade and not the individual earnings. The base rates of the men in question are 44s. a week.

The Board decided that the deduction made by the company from the earnings of the men in question was not in contravention of Decision No. 119. (Eight members of the Board were unable to concur in this Decision.)

**Callers Off, Grain Loft, New Bridge Street, Newcastle, London and North Eastern Railway.**—*Application for three posts to be regraded as Checkers.*—The Union claimed that the three posts now occupied by callers off should be regraded as those of checkers, and based their application on the grounds of the responsible nature of the duties performed. The company contended that the work performed by the men does not involve checking of goods traffic as generally understood, i.e., the checking of definite articles of varying descriptions under various invoices or consignment orders and addresses, which would entitle them to the grading of checkers.

The Board's decision was that on the evidence submitted a case had not been made out for regrading the men in question as checkers.

**Goods Porter, Wolverhampton, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.**—*Claim to be paid current rate from date of permanent re-appointment.*—The Union claimed that goods porter J. F. Jordan is entitled to the current rate of pay from the date of his permanent re-appointment by the company on 5th August, 1929, in accordance with National Wages Board Decision No. 41. The company submitted that this decision was not intended to apply to men who had been re-employed several years prior to the decision. The Board's finding was that goods porter Jordan is entitled to the current rate of pay from 5th August, 1929.

**Motor Driver, Glasgow (Buchanan Street), London, Midland and Scottish Railway.**—*Claim for 1s. per day expenses.*—The Union

claimed that motor driver H. Johnstone should receive 1s. per day expenses for the period he was employed in the Tollcross district of Glasgow in connection with the collection and delivery of traffic. Johnstone is usually employed at Buchanan Street, Glasgow, but from 16th June to 1st November, 1930, he was allocated for duty in the Tollcross district of Glasgow; and the Union contended that, as he was working away from his home station and outside the recognised area, he is entitled to a payment of 1s. per day expenses. The company contended that Johnstone was required to work away from his home station in the course of his ordinary duties, and is not entitled to an allowance. The Board by a majority found that when Johnstone was employed in the Tollcross district of Glasgow he was employed away from his home station in the course of his ordinary duties, and is not entitled to 1s. per day expenses.

**Working Foreman, Loader and Porters, Curzon Street, Birmingham, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.**—*Claim for 1s. per day expenses.*—The Union claimed that the men in question are entitled to a payment of 1s. per day expenses on certain days when they were employed at Stratford-on-Avon, and submitted that, as the men come under the jurisdiction of the Birmingham goods manager, and on the dates in question were sent to Stratford-on-Avon, outside the limit of their usual operations, the work cannot be regarded as coming within the scope of their ordinary duties, and therefore they are entitled to the payment of 1s. per day expenses. The company contended that timber loading gangs are required to work over a section of the line, and are therefore normally away from their home station during the course of their ordinary duties.

The Board by a majority found that the men concerned, when employed on the days in question in the area of the Northampton goods manager, were not employed away from their home station in the course of their ordinary duties, and are entitled to 1s. per day expenses.

**Trainmen.**—*Claim for payment of overtime rate for Seventh Turn of Duty.*—The Union claimed that trainmen required to work a seventh turn of duty should be paid at the overtime rate for the whole of the turn. The claim was raised as a question of principle, and the case of goods guard Wilkinson (Woodford, London and North Eastern Railway) was put forward as an illustration of the principle in question. Goods guard Wilkinson, during the week ending 15th March, 1930, had worked six turns of duty from Monday to Friday, and had been paid for eight hours on each turn in accordance with the National Agreement, although he had not worked eight hours on every turn. The difference between the parties arose concerning the payment for the seventh turn of duty, commencing at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and continuing until 6 a.m. on Sunday. The Union contended that under the Guaranteed Day Agreement in Circular Letter No. 1786 each day must stand by itself, and that time paid for is analogous to time worked, and that the fact that a man may work less than eight hours on one day for which he is paid a full eight hours' pay does not interfere with any claim he may have for overtime worked on any other day, whether during the period of the guaranteed week or not. The company submitted that the contention of the Union that each day must stand by itself is incorrect; the words of clause 1 of Circular Letter No. 1786 only provide for a minimum payment for each time of signing on duty. The company also declined to accept the contention of the Union that time paid for is analogous to time worked.

The finding of the Board was that the claim of the Union failed; six members of the Board did not concur with this finding.

**Special Turn of Duty.**—*Signalman J. J. Belsham, Seaton, London and North-Eastern Railway.*—*Rate of Pay.*—The Union submitted that signalman J. J. Belsham, Seaton, London and North Eastern Railway, is entitled to payment at rate-and-a-half in respect of a turn of duty worked from 11.30 p.m. on Sunday, 31st August, 1930, to 4 a.m. on Monday, 1st September, for the purpose of working two excursion trains. The Union contended that this shift was a special duty outside signalman Belsham's ordinary rostered week; whilst the Company stated that he was instructed on the previous Friday to take duty for this turn, and that in these circumstances he was not called out specially for the turn of duty. After reviewing the submissions made to them the Board referred the matter back to the parties for further consideration.

**Flagmen and Look-out Men.**—*Payment for Sunday Duty, Protecting Artisans paid at double time rates.*—*National Wages Board Decision No. 116.*—The Union claimed that the terms of National Wages Board Decision No. 116 shall have retrospective effect so far as all cases are concerned in which the companies had incorrectly applied the National Agreement in respect of the performance of the duty specifically referred to in that decision. Subsequent to the issue of the Board's Decision No. 116, a number of applications for payment at double time rate for Sunday duty were conceded by the companies; but when further cases were raised, and claims made for similar payment, these were declined by the companies on the ground that the claims in question were in respect of duties performed prior to the decision, and had not been submitted through a sectional council before the date of the decision. After reviewing the submissions made to them the Board referred the matter back to the parties for further consideration.

#### JURISDICTION OF CENTRAL WAGES BOARD.

(a) **Yard Inspectors, Norwood Junction, Southern Railway.**—*Application for re-classification.*—(b) **Classification of Locomotive Shift Foremen, Ebbw Junction, Newport, Great Western Railway.**—(c) **W. Smith, Costing Clerk, Eastleigh, Southern Railway.**—*Application for post to be re-classified.*—(d) **Classification of Loco. Foreman W. W. Urell, Laira, Great Western Railway.**—As these four claims raised the same question relating to the jurisdiction of the Central Wages Board and the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board, the National Wages Board decided that it would be convenient to deal with them in one decision. The first three cases were submitted by the

National Union of Railwaymen, but a representative of the Railway Clerks' Association was also heard in support of the second claim. The last claim was submitted by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The Board's finding was that questions concerning the jurisdiction of the Central Wages Board must be heard and determined by the Central Wages Board itself. The Board therefore adjourned these cases, in order that the questions arising in them may be heard and determined by the Central Wages Board.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### CONFIRMING ORDER.

#### Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Order H.M.S. (16), dated 27th July, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying 8th August, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal H.B. (18), dated 8th July, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 8th September, 1932.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (L.) 10, dated 28th July, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Objection period expires 22nd September, 1932.

## CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st August, 1932, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 43 and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain), M. (46) and (47), column 15.

## TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN WELSH 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):—

Welsh Division (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire):—Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. (Tel. No.: Cardiff 3834.)

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of London. County of Middlesex. Part 1.* (S.O. publications; price 3s. each.) (ii) *Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 3. City of Dundee. Part 4. City of Aberdeen.* (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d. each.)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—*Twelfth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board to 30th June, 1932.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.—(i) *Industrial Survey of Merseyside, made for the Board of Trade by the University of Liverpool (see page 283.)* (ii) *Industrial Survey (Lancashire area, excluding Merseyside), made for the Board of Trade by the University of Manchester. Board of Trade.* (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d. and 6s., respectively.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference at its sixteenth session, 12th–30th April, 1932.* (Cmd. 4115; price 1s.)

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1932.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1932.* Mines Department. (Cmd. 4125; price 1d.) (See page 282.)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—(i) *Guide to current official statistics. Vol. X, 1931. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 286.) (ii) *Statistical year-book of the League of Nations, 1931–2.* League of Nations. (Geneva, 1932; price 7s. 6d.)

POOR RELIEF.—*Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the first day of January, 1932.* Ministry of Health. (H.C. 97; price 9d.) (See page 282.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—*Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1931.* (Cmd. 4132; price 1s.) (See page 286.)

SAFETY.—*Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1929. Precautions in the manufacture, use and storage of cellulose solutions.* Form 275. June, 1932. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part VI. Written evidence submitted with regard to the inclusion of certain classes of employments within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6s.) (ii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of June, 1932.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 6/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 13. Insurance.* Revised, May, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

WOMEN'S WORK.—*Women's work under labour law: a survey of protective legislation. Studies and Reports. Series I. (Employment of women and children.) No. 2.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1932.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: **Barrack Block for Seamen:** F. J. Privett, Portsmouth; **Galvanized Sheets:** Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Chatham:** **Canteen, Recreation and Changing Rooms:** Rice & Sons, Margate; **Steelwork for Crane Track:** Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Portland:** **Heating Installation, Men's Block:** Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

##### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Anchors, Stockless:** W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Cable, Chain:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Cable, Electric:** Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.—**Circuit Breakers:** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Blond Brothers, Manchester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Crane, 5-ton Steam:** Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.—**Floors:** Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Flour:** J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Frames for W/T Racks:** Maybrey Light Metals Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gear, Taut Wire Measuring:** Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hammers, Pneumatic:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Openshaw.—**Jam, Black Currant:** Crosbie's Pure Food, Ltd., Southall.—**Jam, Strawberry:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—**Lamps, Incandescent, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Lathes, Screwcutting:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Launches, Harbour Service, 52½ ft.:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Machine, Grinding, Plain:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Planing, Plate Edge:** Scriven & Co., Leeds.—**Machine, Milling, Vertical:** Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Oil, Linseed, Boiled:** Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.—**Oil, Linseed, Raw:** Union Oil & Cake Mills, Rochester.—**Peas, Split:** Wheatheaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Scuttles, Side:** John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; Carron Co., Falkirk; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill.—**Shirting, Twill:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Nelson; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Slings, Chain:** W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodfield Hoisting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Socks, Blue Cashmere:** Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Towles (1928), Ltd., Loughborough; Alfred Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Steel, Bar:** Hemmings & Co., Rotherham; Govan Shafting & Engineering Co., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Syrup, Golden:** Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock; Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes, Condenser, Copper Nickel:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Seamless Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Tubes, Boiler, Steel:** Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Voice-piping and Gear:** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Waistbelts, Web:** George Aked, Halifax; French, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Winches, Electrically-driven:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Batteries and Cells:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever-Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.—**Batteries, Dry, Refills:** Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Bitumen, Tar, etc.:** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., Shell Haven; McCreath, Taylor & Co., Ltd., Cricklewood.—**Blankets, Saddle:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Bodies for Light Six-Wheeled Vehicles:** Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boots, Ankle:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Brushes, Shoe:** Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Caps, Bearskin, and Field Service:** L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E.—**Chassis, Six-Wheeled:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—

**Chassis, Forward Control:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Chassis and Cabs:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cloth, Silk:** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Clothing, Messengers':** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Cooking Apparatus:** Richmond Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Copper Ingot:** British American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Distemper and Wall Composition:** Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.—**Drawers, Brown Cotton:** Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Drawers, Woolen:** John Haines & Co., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester.—**Fencing, Strained Wire:** Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Frocks, Khaki, Drill:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Gloves, Knitted, Drab:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Helmet Bodies, Khaki:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Hides, Collar and Light:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Iron, Pig:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Knives, Clasp:** Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lead, Pig:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Mess Tins:** Corfield, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Metal Rod:** Vickers - Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Milling Machines, Vertical:** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Oil, Lubricating:** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oxygen Gas:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Paint, Prepared for Use:** Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnston & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—**Plate Bending Machine:** Sedgwick, Ltd., Oldbury.—**Refractories:** Burn Fireclay Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Road Metal:** Bloomball Quarry Co., Plymouth; Roads Reconstruction, Ltd., Cranmore; British Quarrying Co., Ltd. (J. Arnold & Sons Unit), Chipping Sodbury; Timsbury Gravel Co., Clatford.—**Serge, S.D.:** Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Shoes, Horse:** Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen.—**Sleepers, Crosoted and Crossing Timbers:** Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Socks, Worsted:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Tractors, Six-Wheel Drive:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Trailers:** Tuke & Bell, Lichfield; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Trousers, Khaki Drill:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—**Zinc:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Building Works Services:** *Aldershot:* Marlborough Lines, Sanitary Annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot; Stanhope Lines, Sanitary Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. W. Fisk, Godalming; Gibraltar Barracks, Roof Repairs: James G. Tuxford, Woolwich. *Blackdown:* Alterations to Hutted Buildings: H. T. Hill, Cove, Hants. *Bordon, Longmoor, etc.:* Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. *Bevington:* Erection of Nursing Sisters' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. *Canterbury and Dover:* Tar Spraying and Repairs to Roads and Parades: W. & J. Glossop, London, W. *Chatham:* Kitchener Barracks, Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Roof Repairs: A. W. Allard & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Repointing Walls, etc.: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. *Dover:* Citadel Barracks, Erection of Dining Hall, etc.: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Hilsea:* Lecture Rooms, etc., R.A.O.C. Depot: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. *Landguard:* Term Contract: E. F. Andrews, Felixstowe. *Longmoor:* Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. *Norwich and Bury St. Edmunds:* Tar Spraying and Repairs to Roads: W. F. Rees, Cheltenham. *Plymouth and Devonport:* Periodical Services: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. *Sandhurst:* Sanitary Annexes, Married Soldiers' Quarters: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. *Woking:* Inkerman Barracks: Reconstruction of Regimental Institute: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. *Woolwich:* Royal Herbert Hospital, Repairs to Stonework, A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—**Aircraft, Miscellaneous work on:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Modifications:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Edgware; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Air-screws:** Aircrow Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Batteries:** C. A. V.-Bosch, Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Battery Charging Panels:** Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bombs, Filling of:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bombs, Release and Repair, etc.:** Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boots, Flying:** G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Brackets, Wing Tip Flare:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Flight Shed (Quarterm), Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton. Quarters and Mess (Aldergrove): H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast.—**Caps, Blue Grey:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Coats, Great:** Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Coke:** (Gosport): Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; (Henlow and Kidbrooke): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dopes and Varnish Remover:** Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—**Engines, Aircraft:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft Exhaust Manifolds, etc.:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Miscellaneous Work on:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Rebuilding:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Repairs and Spares:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd.,

Coventry.—Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, W.—**Frocks, Khaki Drill:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Fuel, Aviation:** Aviation Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fuel Oil:** Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Gauges, Oil Pressure:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Helmet Telephone Fittings:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**House Coal (Farnborough, Henlow and Old Sarum):** Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Cos., Ltd., London, E.C.; (Uxbridge): J. O. Murgatroyd & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Inspector and Engineer's Services:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Jackets:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Launching Chassis:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Pantaloon:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Parachutes and Spares:** Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Paraffin (Iraq), Petrol, M.T.:** Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Radiators and Cases, Aircraft:** John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Receivers, W/T:** Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Roadless Tractors:** Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Signal Cartridges:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steam Coal (Milton):** Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Suits, Pyjama:** Hookway, Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Trousers:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Tyres:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Valves, W/T:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels and Bushes, Aero:** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Tyres, Aero, etc.:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Blankets:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Buoys:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**Chassis:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Clothing:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Mills, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal Tar:** Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Culverts:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Disinfectant Fluid:** Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dogspikes, etc.:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Gelignite:** Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor Rollers:** Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Rochester.—**Oils:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Onsberg:** Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Dunganon, Co. Tyrone.—**Paper:** Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green.—**Patent Fuel:** D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes:** Stanton Ironworks, Ltd., Nottingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Poles:** J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Road Emulsion:** United British Refineries, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Serge:** J. Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Sleepers:** C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stationery:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steelwork:** Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Substation Equipment:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tryparsamide:** May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres:** Brown Bayley's Steelworks, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Water Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Cloth (Bookbinding):** Mills & Co., Manchester; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles.—**Cord:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Elastic Circlets:** T. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Envelopes:** McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Ink, Duplicating:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—**Millboards:** Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—**Pencils:** Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.—**Paper:** Dingley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Dingley; Five Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Water-side Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Bathgate.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** 28,000 copies of "Manual of Seamanship, Vol. I." J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Letchworth. 2,000,000 Cards D. 1000: Fisher, Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston. 500,000 Drivers' Licences: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 500,000 Drivers' Licences: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. 800,000 Telephone Subscribers' Handbooks: Harold Whitehead & Staff, London, E.C.—**Toilet Rolls:** Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Protective:** Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Packing:** New Merton Board Mills, Ltd., London, S.W.; Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cords, Telephone:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Couplings, C.I.:** Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Jacks, Pole:** Richard C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—**Lamps for Motor Cars:** J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Locks and Keys:** Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. (British Division), Willenhall,

Staffs.—**Materials for P.O. Clothing** : Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Middleton, Jones & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fred Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Motor Cycle Combinations** : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Panels, Charging** : Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Paper, Telegraph** : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Parts for Stamping Machines** : Roneo-Neopost, Ltd., Romford.—**Plates, Earth** : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Rectifiers** : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End.—**Repair of Parcel Post Receptacles** : Geo. Chapman & Sons, London, S.E.—**Sleeves, Paper** : S. O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Spindles, Insulator** : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Staples, Insulated** : Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Steps, Pole** : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Tricycles** : S. A. Newman, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes and Covers for Bicycles** : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pirelli, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Wallboards** : Thermega, Ltd., Leatherhead.—**Wire, Steel** : Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

**Battery—Repairing** : Fenny Stratford Repeater Station : Alton Battery Co. Ltd., Alton. **Conduit-Laying** : Maryland (Forest Lane and Romford Road, etc.); Ealing-Southall Junction and Riverside-Hounslow Junction : Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Queens Park (Glasgow) : R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Deptford, Erith, Bexley and Sidcup, East and West Molesey : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. St. Pancras : Harvey Collingridge, London, W.C. Gillingham, Sittingbourne and Canterbury (Kent) : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Hornsey, etc. : O. C. Summers, London N. Ardrossan (Ayrshire) : Hugh Lapraik & Sons, Ayr. Willesden, etc. : Watford, etc. : Ruddock & Meighan, Wealdstone. Richmond (Chertsey Arterial Road) : Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. **Lifts—Conversion to Direct Current** : Money Order Office, Holloway : Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. **Lifts—Electric (New)** : General Post Office (South), London, E.C. : John Bennie, Ltd., London, S.W. **Loading Coils and Terminations** : Derby-Leeds Cable (Leeds-Barnsley Section) : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Derby-Leeds Cable (Derby-Barnsley Section) : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. **Telephone Exchange Equipment** : Bowes Park (London Automatic Area) : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Pill (Bristol Automatic Area) : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Marston Green (Birmingham Automatic Area) : Larkswood (London Automatic Area) : Newcastle-on-Tyne Trunk Exchange : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Stainland (Halifax Automatic Area) : Nottingham Trunk Exchange; Newcastle-on-Tyne Trunk Exchange; Birmingham Trunk Exchange : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment** : Birmingham : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Edinburgh : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Edinburgh : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, for Motor Generator Sets **Transformers, E.H.T. Oil Switch Fuse Units, etc.** : Aston Cross (Birmingham) Telephone Exchange Sub-Station : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.

#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works** : Birchfield Telephone Exchange—Glazier : J. H. Walker, Ltd., West Bromwich. Camberwell Green, S.E., P.O.—Asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plumber : H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Croydon P.O. Engineers' Office—Extension : A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Dagenham P.O.—Erection : A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Fencing : Merton Abbey Joinery Works, London, S.W.; Pavior : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork : E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Devonport P.O.—Flooring : J. R. Gibbard & Sons, Exeter. Glasgow Sorting Office—Asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Glazier : E. M. Watt, Glasgow; Joiner : W. O. Stevenson & Co., Giffnock; Painter : A. C. Black, Rutherglen; Steelwork : Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Harrogate Inland Revenue Office—Plasterer : F. Heffernan, Harrogate; Plumber, etc. : G. Thompson (Leeds), Ltd., Harrogate. Hartlepool Employment Exchange—Asphalter : W. Mullin, Numthorpe; Slater : J. E. Nelson & Son, Sunderland. Hounslow Telephone Exchange—Painter : A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford. Ilford Telephone Exchange—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Slater : Westminster Tiling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork : Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Steps : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Irlam Telephone Exchange—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Plasterer, etc. : C. E. Harwood, Ltd., Manchester; Slater : J. Valentine & Co., Patricroft; Steelwork : Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonemason : S. & J. Whitehead, Oldham. King's Heath P.O.—Plasterer : C. Trumper & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Leeds, Oakwood Telephone Exchange—Plumber, etc. : L. Ward, Leeds. Leicester Employment Exchange—Pre-cast work, etc. : Alexandra Stone Co., Ltd., Leicester. Leigh, Lancs., P.O.—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Carpenter, etc. : S. Porter, Bolton; Painter : J. Hulme, Leigh; Slater, etc. : W. Altham, Bolton; Steelwork :

J. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Leigh-on-Sea Postmen's Office—Erection : A. D. Jackson & Son (Contractors), Ltd., Southend. Llandaff Ministry of Pensions Hospital—Adaptations : F. J. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff. Lossiemouth Coastguard Station—Mason, etc. : W. Christie, Lossiemouth; Painter : W. S. Smith & Son, Lossiemouth; Plasterer : C. Menzies, Lossiemouth; Plumber : A. Morrison, Lossiemouth; Slater : W. Leslie & Son, Lossiemouth. Maldon Telephone Exchange—Tiler : Broadbent & Stephens, Leicester. Mexborough Employment Exchange—Erection : Thomson & Dixon (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Newington P.O.—Glazier : A. Cunningham & Co., Edinburgh; Mason, etc. : J. Robb & Son, Leith; Plumber : J. Paterson, Edinburgh; Tiler, etc. : Allan & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. Nottingham P.O. Mail Yard—Alterations : W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham; Steelwork : G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Reading Employment Exchange—Erection : A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Reading Telephone Exchange—Steelwork : W. Bain & Co., London, E.C. Richmond, Yorks, P.O.—Asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sheffield Employment Exchange—Asphalter : Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer : Hodkin & Jones, Ltd., Sheffield. Sleaford P.O.—Alterations : B. Pumphrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. Southport Head P.O.—Ceramic Floor Work : Camden Tile and Mosaic Co., Ltd., London, N. Stamford Hill, N., Telephone Exchange—Painter : A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; Steel Casements : Doodson & Bain, Ltd., Manchester. Stone, Staffs, P.O.—Tiler : S. Jackson & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Stourbridge P.O.—Tiler : E. H. Smith & Co., Birmingham. Stratford, E., Employment Exchange—Roofing : J. E. Fuller, London, E. Sutton-in-Ashfield Employment Exchange—Erection : Harper & Green, Ltd., Nottingham. Sutton Coldfield Telephone Exchange—Glazier : J. H. Walker, Ltd., West Bromwich. Tunbridge Wells P.O. Garage—Glazier : Helliwell & Co., Ltd., Brighouse; Joiner : D. Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N. Victoria Docks, E., P.O.—Reinforcement : Helical Bar & Engg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Watford P.O.—Tiler : E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N. Weston-super-Mare Employment Exchange—Adaptations : J. Dyer & Son, Weston; Joiner : E. J. Harris, Bristol; Steelwork : Gardiner, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Worcester Sorting Office—Plasterer : A. Grubb, Worcester. **Maintenance Work** : Bangor : J. Owen, Bangor; Basingstoke : Musselwhite & Son, Basingstoke; Bedford : W. Laughton, Bedford; Holyhead : R. P. Williams, Holyhead; Ipswich : R. Bennett & Snare, Ltd., Ipswich; Lancaster : R. Thompson & Morris, Lancaster; Leeds : W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds; Windsor : W. Goddard & Son, Eton. **Engineering Services** : Belfast Law Courts—Lifts : J. Binnie, Ltd., London, S.W.; Oil Firing Equipment : Clyde Oil Fuel System, Ltd., Glasgow. Cranwell, R.A.F. College—Boilers, etc. : Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford; Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough. Edinburgh, National Portrait Gallery—Heating, etc. : J. Boyd & Sons, Ltd., Paisley. Plymouth Head P.O.—Heating : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Reading P.O. Garage—Heating : H. C. Goodman, Reading. Teddington, Chemical Research Laboratory—Boiler : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. **Painting** : B. Colley & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W.; Decra, Ltd., London, W.; J. S. Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. W. Holleyman, London, S.W.; G. Jones & Son, London, W.; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. **Miscellaneous** : Boots : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough. Furniture and Fittings : Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham; Leicester Cabinet Co., Leicester; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Leather (Chamois) : North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Preston & Son, Liverpool.

#### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Coal and Coke** : J. H. Beattie & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Shipping & Coal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Howlett & Sons, London, S.W.; C. L. Kinnear & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Charrington, Booth, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wandsworth & District Gas Co., London, S.W.—**Helmets, Caps, etc.** : Christy & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Waste Paper** : A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Stapleford Abbots Estate—Battleshall Farm : Provision of New Cowhouse and drainage : C. J. Smith, Abridge.

#### 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.

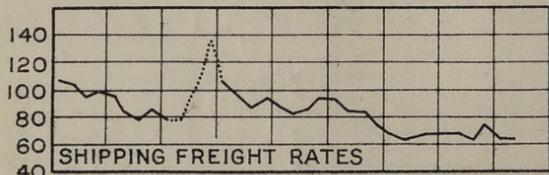
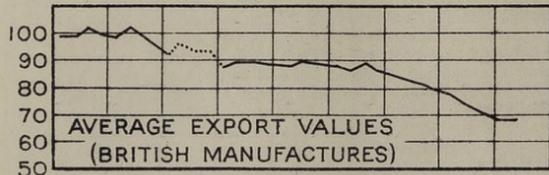
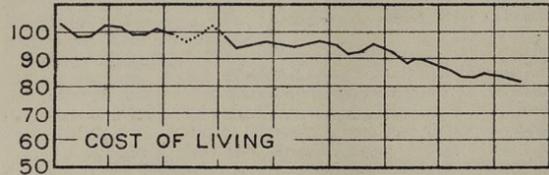
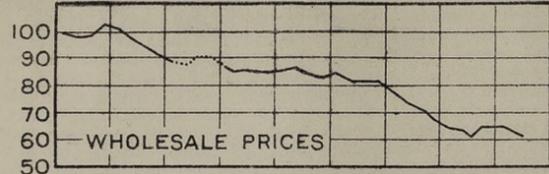
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, PRODUCTION, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

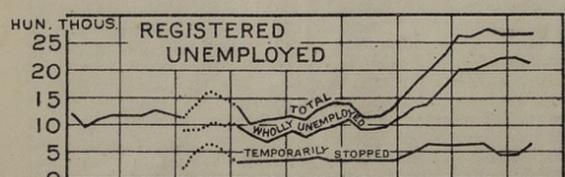
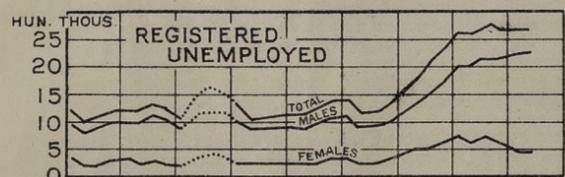
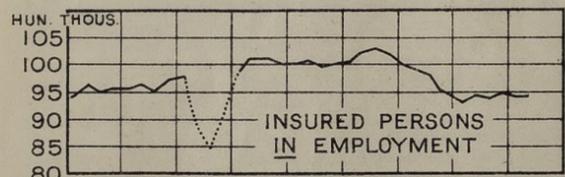
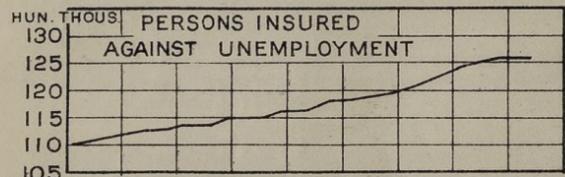
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

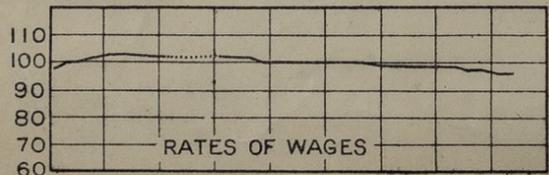
PRICES



EMPLOYMENT



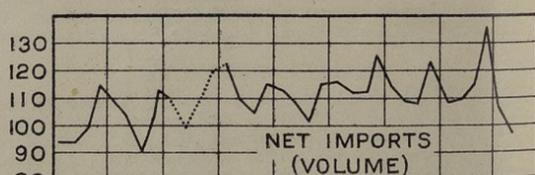
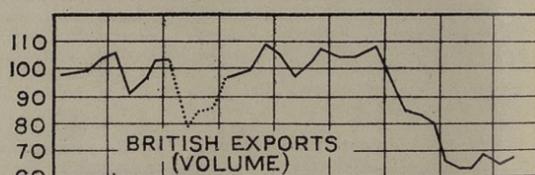
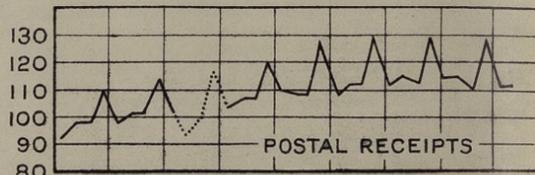
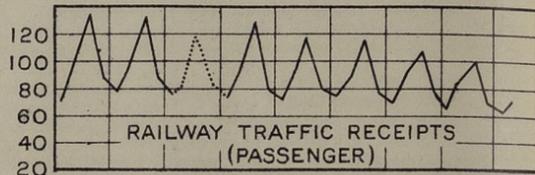
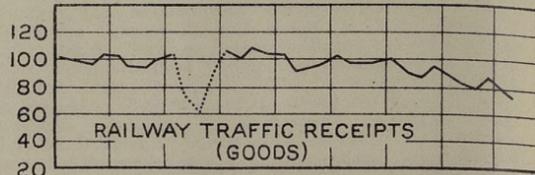
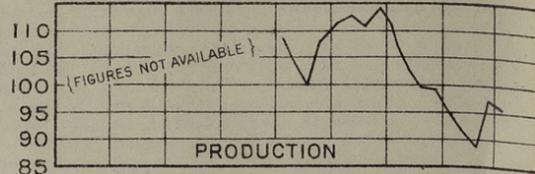
WAGES



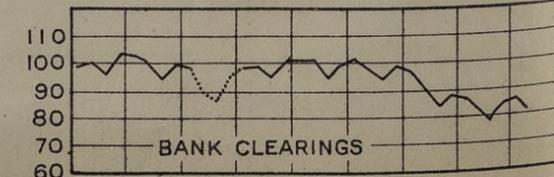
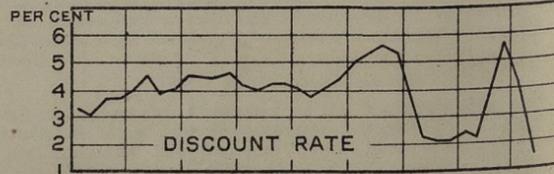
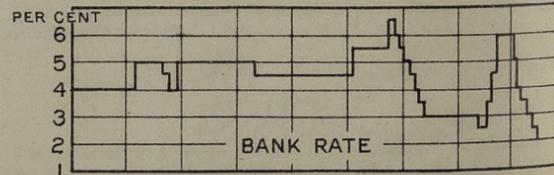
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



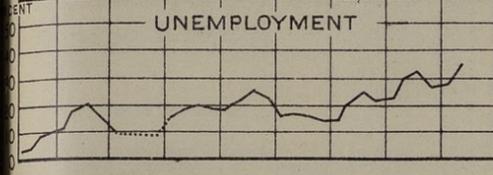
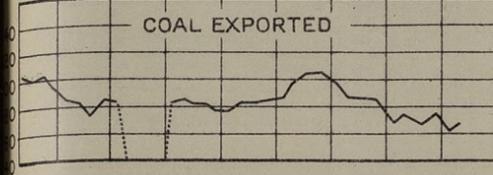
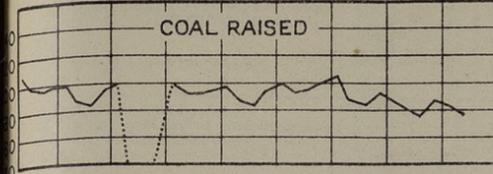
FINANCE



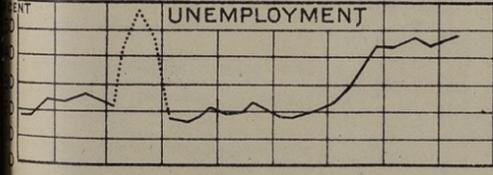
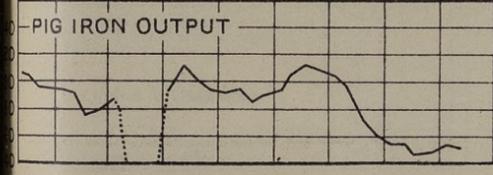
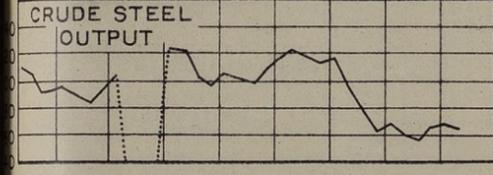
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

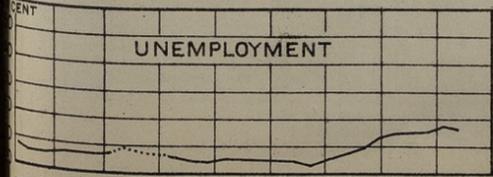
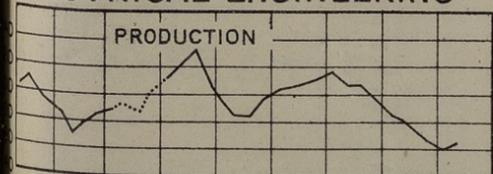
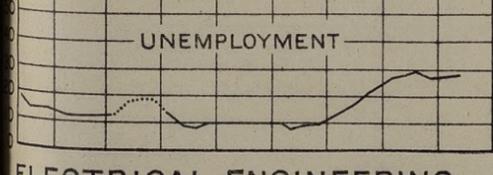
COAL MINING



IRON AND STEEL



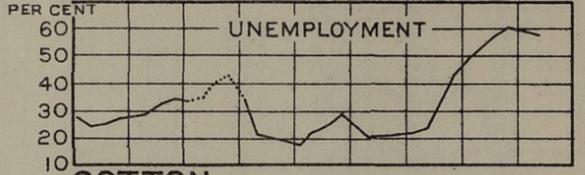
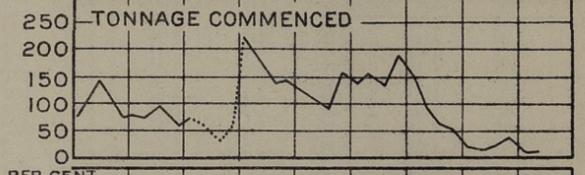
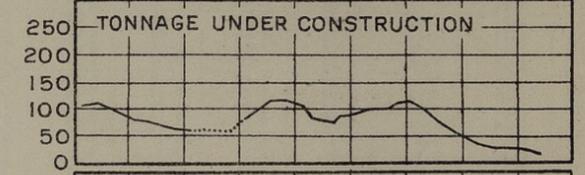
GENERAL ENGINEERING



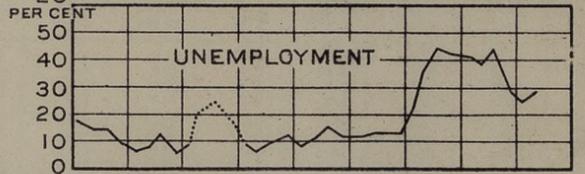
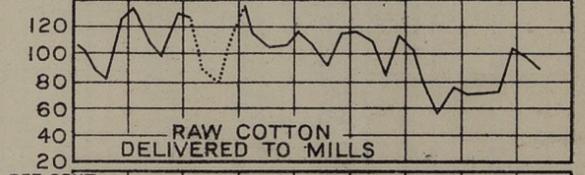
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

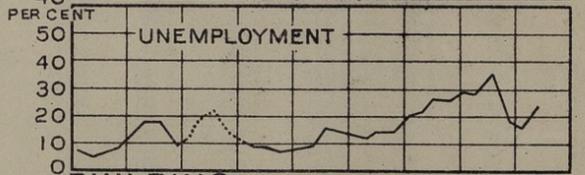
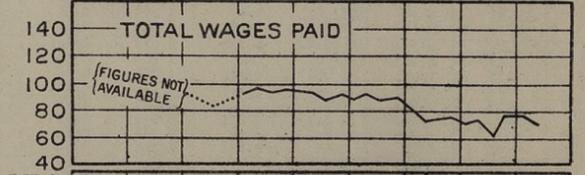
SHIPBUILDING



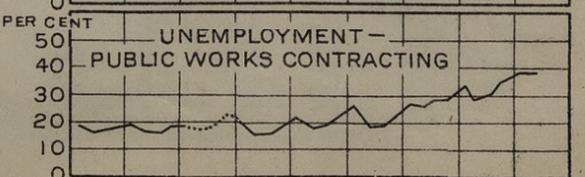
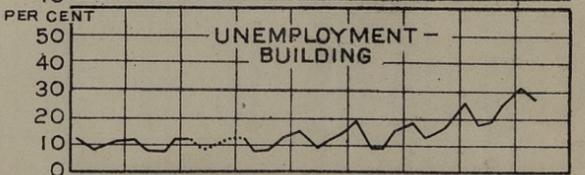
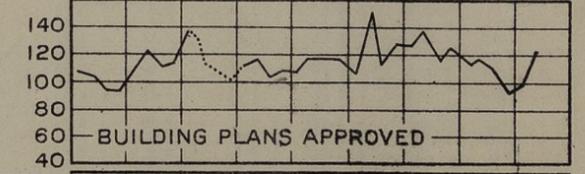
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	2½	4½
	2nd "	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	2½	4½
	3rd "	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	2½	4½
	4th "	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	2½	4½
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	15.4	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.0	13.5	13.2
	2nd "	15.6	15.6	14.0	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.3	12.9	12.5
	3rd "	15.0	14.6	13.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.2	12.2	12.2
	4th "	16.1	15.6	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	13.0
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	99.2	103.4	98.1	98.3	100.6	100.9	96.7	86.7	85.3
	2nd "	100.3	100.5	90.1	98.8	100.5	98.0	92.4	82.9	80.6
	3rd "	96.8	94.3	86.6	94.6	94.3	94.4	85.2	78.4	78.4
	4th "	103.7	100.2	95.1	101.4	100.1	99.4	87.7	83.8	83.8
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	23.8	21.9	22.3	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7
	2nd "	21.9	19.3	7.3	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4
	3rd "	21.3	18.7	1.2	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8	17.1	17.1
	4th "	22.0	21.2	11.1	20.9	20.4	22.2	20.5	19.3	19.3
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	106.7	98.6	100.0	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8
	2nd "	98.5	86.5	32.7	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1
	3rd "	95.7	84.0	5.4	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4	76.6	76.6
	4th "	98.9	95.0	49.9	93.7	91.8	99.8	92.1	86.6	86.6
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2
	2nd "	5.1	4.2	1.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5
	3rd "	5.2	3.9	...	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.4
	4th "	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.7
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	101.9	85.0	85.6	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4
	2nd "	100.1	82.7	37.5	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2
	3rd "	101.6	75.4	0.1	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8	67.1	67.1
	4th "	96.4	86.6	10.5	78.9	84.6	104.7	85.1	72.2	72.2
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	3.1	10.1	9.7	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6
	2nd "	3.3	17.5	8.9	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3
	3rd "	7.6	20.4	8.8	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9	33.0	33.0
	4th "	9.1	15.6	9.2	18.2	23.2	14.8	22.4	26.9	26.9
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	1st Qr.	759.6	647.4	709.4	835.7	728.0	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7
	2nd "	724.2	611.5	247.1	827.3	701.9	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5
	3rd "	621.9	569.2	60.0	702.4	677.9	802.0	553.4	395.5	395.5
	4th "	634.6	637.7	170.3	667.5	733.9	788.7	430.1	447.3	447.3
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	111.2	94.7	103.8	122.3	106.5	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0
	2nd "	106.0	89.5	36.2	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9
	3rd "	91.0	83.3	8.8	102.8	99.2	117.4	81.0	57.9	57.9
	4th "	92.9	93.3	24.9	97.7	107.4	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.5
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	639.3	574.8	534.7	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7
	2nd "	625.7	551.6	223.2	683.8	572.8	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5
	3rd "	591.2	462.0	14.7	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.2	280.3	280.3
	4th "	583.4	490.4	41.3	577.1	542.8	654.4	382.6	303.7	303.7
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	105.0	94.4	87.8	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1
	2nd "	102.8	90.6	36.7	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7
	3rd "	97.1	75.9	2.4	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.6	46.0	46.0
	4th "	95.8	80.5	6.8	94.8	89.1	107.5	62.8	49.9	49.9
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.2	22.8	20.8	17.5	18.8	22.9	22.9	44.1	46.5
	2nd "	17.7	24.3	45.3	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.0
	3rd "	22.3	26.5	57.3	17.6	23.2	18.6	35.5	47.2	47.2
	4th "	23.9	24.0	47.0	20.7	21.2	20.5	44.4	44.7	44.7
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.6	13.3	12.1	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8
	2nd "	14.9	12.4	15.5	9.9	9.6	9.1	15.1	27.4	27.9
	3rd "	14.8	12.4	17.7	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4	29.4	29.4
	4th "	14.5	11.8	17.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	22.8	27.7	27.7
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufac- turers' Assn.) expressed as per- centage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	103.4	85.2	88.0	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9
	2nd "	110.4	68.7	92.5	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8
	3rd "	96.0	78.9	86.6	131.1	84.1	109.6	109.4	75.7	75.7
	4th "	90.1	86.9	101.3	109.0	98.1	111.1	97.5	65.2	65.2
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2
	2nd "	5.4	5.6	9.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.4
	3rd "	5.0	5.5	8.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1	14.6	14.6
	4th "	5.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.9	15.0	15.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.47	1.17	0.84	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37
	2nd "	1.52	1.09	0.84	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28
	3rd "	1.47	1.01	0.77	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.42
	4th "	1.30	0.89	0.76	1.58	1.24	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.40
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	102.4	81.0	58.6	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9
	2nd "	105.4	76.0	58.5	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5
	3rd "	102.0	70.1	53.8	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6	29.0	29.0
	4th "	90.1	61.5	52.8	109.8	86.4	108.4	63.2	27.8	27.8
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	227.8	202.4	193.1	579.8	341.8	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7
	2nd "	375.2	189.8	168.5	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0
	3rd "	252.7	260.6	68.3	370.1	244.6	360.1	160.7	38.7	38.7
	4th "	194.6	161.0	152.4	377.5	431.8	499.0	132.0	104.8	104.8
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	86.7	77.1	73.5	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8
	2nd "	142.9	72.3	64.2	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6
	3rd "	96.3	99.2	26.0	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2	14.7	14.7
	4th "	74.1	61.3	58.0	143.8	164.4	190.0	50.3	39.9	39.9
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28.1	29.3	34.3	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4	49.7	59.4
	2nd "	25.1	29.2	35.3	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1	54.4	58.4
	3rd "	25.9	33.1	40.4	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9	58.2	58.2
	4th "	28.3	35.3	41.9	19.0	28.8	21.0	43.1	60.1	60.1
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr.	122.7	155.8	147.8	160.2	137.7	134.6	118.7	85.1	116.5
	2nd "	106.4	134.7	106.2	134.5	124.6	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.0
	3rd "	96.7	113.0	94.1	121.8	105.6	98.3	65.1	85.2	85.2
	4th "	146.7	152.9	129.1	124.9	133.4	135.5	90.8	121.4	121.4
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	104	132	125	136	117	114	101	72	99
	2nd "	90	114	90	114	105	110	77	72	91
	3rd "	82	96	80	103	89	83	55	72	72
	4th "	124	129	109	106	113	113	77	103	103
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15.8	6.6	9.1	8.6	9.2	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9
	2nd "	15.4	7.7	20.6	6.9	10.9	13.8	37.3	38.8	29.6
	3rd "	15.1	11.6	25.4	9.6	15.4	14.0	45.5	44.0	44.0
	4th "	8.9	6.8	17.4	11.1	12.3	13.3	43.0	30.4	30.4
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	100	Figures not available.	92.0	91.6	96.2	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1
	2nd "	100	Figures not available.	86.8	95.6	95.0	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5
	3rd "	100	Figures not available.	84.9	94.9	88.0	88.5	75.7	62.8	62.8
	4th "	100	Figures not available.	89.2	96.7	91.6	90.6	76.7	78.6	78.6
Wool Textile Industry—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	7.1	13.1	10.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	21.2	29.5	16.5
	2nd "	5.1	17.9	18.6	9.2	9.3	12.0	22.8	28.6	23.3
	3rd "	7.5	17.7	20.7	9.0	15.6	15.2	26.5	36.3	36.3
	4th "	8.5	9.7	13.9	7.1	14.3	15.1	25.9	18.8	18.8
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, Million £	1st Qr.	15.9	15.0	20.1	16.6	15.9	15.7	18.8	16.3	14.5
	2nd "	15.1	17.9	16.9	17.2	17.2	22.1	20.2	16.9	18.1
	3rd "	13.6	16.0	15.9	14.7	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.3	16.3
	4th "	13.7	16.6	14.8	15.8	17.2	18.9	18.4	13.6	13.6
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	108.9	109.6							

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

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.9	101.4	88.6	85.7	84.6	83.6	76.9	64.0	63.4
	2nd "	98.6	95.8	87.3	84.9	86.1	82.2	73.4	62.8	60.4
	3rd "	99.3	93.9	90.2	85.3	83.8	82.1	70.7	60.3	
	4th "	102.4	92.0	90.4	84.9	83.1	80.7	67.0	63.5	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	177.3	178.5	172.2	171.0	165.3	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2
	2nd "	170.5	173.0	168.0	164.2	164.5	160.8	155.0	146.3	142.8
	3rd "	172.0	173.8	171.3	165.2	165.2	163.3	156.5	145.3	
	4th "	179.7	176.2	177.5	168.5	167.2	166.5	155.5	146.7	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	101.4	102.1	98.5	97.8	94.5	94.5	92.7	86.2	83.6
	2nd "	97.5	98.9	96.1	93.9	94.1	91.9	88.6	83.6	81.6
	3rd "	98.3	99.4	97.9	94.5	94.5	93.4	89.5	83.1	
	4th "	102.7	100.7	101.5	96.3	95.6	95.2	88.9	83.9	
Average Values of British Exports of Manufactured Goods. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	148.2	165.7	152.7	134.3	147.2	145.1	128.4	78.4	70.2
	2nd "	153.2	147.0	122.8	136.7	139.4	138.9	110.3	72.0	72.8
	3rd "	159.2	149.9	135.2	141.3	144.6	146.2	104.8	70.7	
	4th "	158.4	154.0	128.7	151.6	147.7	143.5	96.3	69.5	
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £	1st Qr.	124.1						124.7	83.8	84.9
	2nd "	128.2						110.0	79.2	87.8
	3rd "	130.2						105.1	81.5	
	4th "	130.9						100.2	81.9	
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.1						85.4	77.7	68.6
	2nd "	99.1						83.2	75.4	68.8
	3rd "	101.4						82.7	72.0	
	4th "	100.3						80.0	70.4	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	106.3	95.5	78.6	103.6	84.2	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4
	2nd "	101.6	82.4	77.8	95.1	82.4	85.1	61.7	66.8	64.0
	3rd "	94.0	77.6	97.7	86.9	85.6	83.4	66.2	62.4	
	4th "	98.6	87.3	138.0	92.5	96.2	75.0	66.8	72.6	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,006	11,200	11,372	11,493	11,599	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,603
	2nd "	11,048	11,254	11,409	11,518	11,624	11,822	12,115	12,467	12,610
	3rd "	11,092	11,300	11,443	11,541	11,694	11,870	12,197	12,550	
	4th "	11,146	11,336	11,468	11,565	11,750	11,923	12,290	12,620	
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	9,356	9,562	9,800	9,839	10,016	10,036	10,021	9,308	9,439
	2nd "	9,617	9,612	8,888	10,082	10,061	10,265	9,868	9,475	9,427
	3rd "	9,533	9,512	8,461	10,064	9,966	10,297	9,712	9,341	
	4th "	9,550	9,708	9,052	10,026	9,985	10,233	9,540	9,513	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,178	1,240	1,140	1,259	1,149	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666
	2nd "	1,030	1,225	1,390	1,031	1,119	1,133	1,762	2,574	2,714
	3rd "	1,112	1,294	1,584	1,050	1,288	1,152	2,045	2,734	
	4th "	1,204	1,197	1,493	1,107	1,355	1,281	2,297	2,668	
Males	1st Qr.	907	982	928	1,034	956	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197
	2nd "	800	986	1,084	859	933	916	1,302	1,956	2,251
	3rd "	875	1,046	1,232	865	1,045	919	1,508	2,068	
	4th "	951	996	1,199	919	1,103	1,020	1,720	2,118	
Females	1st Qr.	271	258	212	225	193	248	368	649	469
	2nd "	230	239	306	172	186	217	460	618	463
	3rd "	237	248	352	185	243	233	537	666	
	4th "	253	201	294	188	252	261	577	550	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr.		925	965	884	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	
	2nd "		Figures not available.	900	746	885	1,260	1,966	2,102	
	3rd "			958	740	869	1,411	2,061		
	4th "			1,011	827	1,031	1,007	1,726	2,198	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr.		215	294	265	269	364	629	469	
	2nd "		Figures not available.	490	285	248	502	608	612	
	3rd "			626	310	372	634	673		
	4th "			482	280	324	571	470		
Index Number of Rates of Wages (Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr.	99	102	101½	102	100	100	99	98½	96
	2nd "	100	102½	101½	101	100	100	99	98	96
	3rd "	100½	102	101½	101	100	99½	99	97	
	4th "	101	102	101½	100	100	99	99	97	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr.					109.3	110.6	111.0	95.0	95.5
	2nd "				106.8	103.6	112.0	103.1	91.9	
	3rd "	100				100.2	110.7	99.5	89.4	
	4th "					108.4	114.0	99.0	97.1	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	2,002	1,755	1,617
	2nd "	1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,809	1,651	1,480
	3rd "	1,962	1,892	1,222	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,748	1,607	
	4th "	2,055	2,016	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,861	1,740	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	101.4	100.5	102.3	105.8	101.1	100.3	99.6	87.3	80.4
	2nd "	98.9	93.7	72.4	102.3	92.8	97.6	90.0	82.1	73.6
	3rd "	97.6	94.1	60.8	108.4	93.4	97.2	86.9	79.9	
	4th "	102.2	100.2	86.4	102.0	97.2	100.2	92.5	86.5	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,205	1,125	1,082
	2nd "	1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,504	1,393	1,242
	3rd "	2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,841	1,713	
	4th "	1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,355	1,300	1,196	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	74.9	77.7	78.5	74.2	73.3	73.3	70.2	65.6	63.1
	2nd "	102.3	100.0	80.5	92.9	90.5	87.7	87.6	81.2	72.4
	3rd "	134.4	131.1	115.6	128.4	117.0	114.3	107.3	99.8	
	4th "	88.4	86.6	80.6	81.2	79.0	79.0	75.8	69.7	
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	106.9	113.0	118.4	119.4	125.7	124.3	129.0	129.7	127.1
	2nd "	112.4	115.4	108.2	122.0	124.9	128.6	130.8	129.9	127.7
	3rd "	113.0	116.1	114.2	121.7	125.4	127.8	129.0	127.0	
	4th "	126.2	131.1	133.7	139.0	146.3	149.3	148.5	147.3	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	93.3	98.6	103.3	104.2	109.7	108.4	112.5	113.2	110.9
	2nd "	98.1	100.7	94.4	106.5	108.9	112.2	114.2	113.3	111.4
	3rd "	98.6	101.3	99.7	106.1	109.4	111.5	112.5	110.8	
	4th "	110.1	114.3	116.6	121.3	127.7	130.3	129.6	128.5	
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	194.7	208.7	189.6	170.5	181.9	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3
	2nd "	196.5	184.0	148.6	171.9	173.3	177.6	140.7	95.8	94.7
	3rd "	201.9	186.6	157.7	176.2	179.7	184.7	136.3	93.2	
	4th "	207.8	194.1	157.1	190.6	188.6	185.9	129.6	96.8	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	162.0						159.0	110.9	109.7
	2nd "	163.6						140.2	105.6	112.3
	3rd "	166.0						137.0	106.2	
	4th "	171.6						134.5	112.5	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97.7						95.9	66.9	66.2
	2nd "	98.6						84.6	63.7	67.7
	3rd "	100.1						82.6	64.0	
	4th "	103.5						81.1	67.9	
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	262.3	312.0	284.4	289.5	276.5	275.9	259.0	192.5	177.3
	2nd "	261.8	288.1	251.6	261.5	261.3	268.3	233.4	189.7	153.3
	3rd "	282.3	252.5	276.6	258.1	256.7	268.6	224.9	190.9	
	4th "	331.0	314.1	303.2	286.3	280.8	298.3	239.8	225.0	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	196.2						240.4	227.8	226.1
	2nd "	196.3						230.2	231.3	203.7
	3rd "	210.3						226.7	241.5	
	4th "	239.7						259.7	284.8	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	93.2						114.2	108.1	107.3
	2nd "	93.2						109.3	109.8	96.7
	3rd "	99.9						107.6	114.6	
	4th "	113.8						123.3	135.2	
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		No change.	4 5 Mch. 5 6 Aug. 4½ 1 Oct. 4 3 Dec. 5	No change.	5 21 Apr. 4½	No change.	4½ 7 Feb. 5½ 26 Sep. 6½ 31 Oct. 6	6 Feb. 4½ 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 3½ 1 May 3	14 May 2½ 23 July 4½ 30 July 4½ 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4 17