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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th June, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which again extended to all but a few industries.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 19·5 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 20·5 at 22nd May, 1933, and 22·2 at 27th June, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 26th June, 1933, was 22·8, and for females 10·9. At 22nd May, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 12·1.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 26th June, 1933, there were approximately 9,792,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 135,000 more than a month before, and 461,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 26th June, 1933, there were 1,884,322 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 114,245 less than a month before, and 77,447 less than a year before. The total on 26th June, 1933, included 1,577,429 men, 42,817 boys, 232,686 women and 31,390 girls. It was made up of 541,215 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,026,561 applicants for transitional payments, 200,965 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 115,581 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped. — At 26th June, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 350,523 men, 8,785 boys, 100,119 women and 4,285 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 463,712 was 26,531 less than a month before, and 224,666 less than a year before. It included 407,672 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 31,997 applicants for transitional payments, and 24,043 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 26th June, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 88,389 men, 107 boys, 1,574 women and 4 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 90,074 was 3,995 less than a month before, and 7,122 less than a year before. It included 60,592 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 28,701 applicants for transitional payments, and 781 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—
The improvement was most marked in mining and quarrying, iron and steel, tinplate, and metal goods manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship epairing, the textile industries, cement, brick and tile,

glass, furniture, leather and leather goods manufacture, the food and drink, paper, printing, and distributive industries, and the transport, hotel and boarding house

On the other hand, there was a decline in tailoring, dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, and in the motor vehicle industry.

#### 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 June resulted in a decrease of £5,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 66,500 workpeople, and in an increase of £260 in those of 1,850 workpeople.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced during June included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, chain makers, bobbin makers, paper makers in various districts, and brush and broom workers. Among those whose wages were increased during June were higherpaid steel sheet millmen and galvanisers.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net decrease of over £88,000 per week in the full-time wages of about 950,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of nearly £17,000 in those of about 130,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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 38 per cent. above the level of July 1914, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st June, 1933, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1932. For food alone the average increase was approximately 18 per cent. at 1st July, 1933, as compared with 14 per cent. a month earlier, and 25 per cent. a year earlier.

The rise in the index-number at 1st July, 1933, as com-

The rise in the index-number at 1st July, 1933, as compared with that for a month earlier, was due mainly to displacement of old potatoes by new potatoes at higher prices, and to a seasonal advance in the prices of eggs.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average

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 June was 42. In addition, 9 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,600, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in June was about 98,000 working days.

COST-OF-LIVING SLIDING SCALES.

COST-OF-LIVING SLIDING SCALES.

In an article which was published on pages 122 to 124 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, details were given of the collective agreements between employers and workpeople in operation in a number of industries, providing for periodical variations in wage rates in correspondence with fluctuations in the selling prices of the products of the industry. In a number of other industries collective agreements are in operation which provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates on a pre-arranged basis in accordance with the changes in the average level of working-class cost of living, as indicated by the index numbers compiled and published by the Ministry of Labour.

During the past few years there has been a diminution in the number of such agreements in operation, and it is estimated that the number of employees whose wages are subject to adjustment in this manner is now about 1½ millions, as compared with rather more than 2½ millions in 1925. In the case of many of the agreements than 2½ millions in 1925. In the case of many of the agreements which are still in force, however, the workpeople covered have not had their wage rates changed for some time, either because the cost-of-living index figure has reached a specified level below which it ceases to affect wages, or because the employers have decided not to operate reductions due under the sliding scales. If these were excluded the number of workers covered by the remaining scales

would be between  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 million.

The principal industries and services in which there are cost-of sliding-scale agreements at the present time are specified

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Electrical Cable Making (Great Britain).

Metallic Bedstead Making (Midlands).

Military Musical Instrument Making (London).

Farriery (Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire).

Steelwork Erecting (England and Wales).

Page Making (Birmingham). Steelwork Erecting (England and Wales).

Pen Making (Birmingham).

Typefounding (London).\*

Harness Furniture: Spring Hook and Swivel Section (Walsall).

Bobbin Making (England and Wales).

Shuttle Making (Lancashire and Yorkshire).

Chain and Anchor Making (Cradley Heath). Chain Making (Great Britain).†

Wool Textile Industry (Leicester and certain firms in the Colne Valley).
,, ,, (West of England).

,

Mechanical Cloth Manufacture (Bury, Lancs.).
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing (Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland).
Machine, Derbyshire, and Scotland).
Machine, Calico Printing (Great Britain and Northern Ireland).
Engraving in Calico Printing and Engraving Works (Lancashire, Scotland, etc.)

eotland, etc.).

Silk Manufacture (Leek).
Silk Dyeing (Leek and Macclesfield).
Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands and Hawick).

(Dumfries), †

" (Dumfries).‡ Hosiery Finishing (Nottingham). Carpet Manufacture (Great Britain).‡ Asbestos Manufacture (Great Britain). Elastic Web Weaving (Leicester).

Boot and Shoe Manufacture (Great Britain).

Shoe and Slipper Making (Rossendale Valley).
Felt Hat Making (Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Atherstone, etc.).
Dyeing and Cleaning (England and Scotland).\*‡ Food and Drink :-

Brewing (North-East Lancashire).

", (Burton-on-Trent). §
Grist and Provender Manufacture (Bristol). ‡
Baking (Liverpool, Manchester, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, and Galashiels).

", (Northwich, Birmingham, Chatham, Portsmouth, Cornwall, Newport (Mon.), Swansea and Wrexham). ‡

Woodworking:

Furniture Manufacture (London, Manchester, North-East Lancashire and High Wycombe).

(Nottingham and Scotland).

Regreen-on-Trent, and King's

Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, and King's

Lynn).

Coopering (Great Britain).‡
Packing Case Making (London).§
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Making (Great Britain).†§

Building and Allied Industries:—
Building (England and Wales, with certain exceptions, and
Scotland).

(Isle of Man).‡ ", (Isle of Man).†
Electrical Contracting (England and Wales, and Northern Ireland).
Civil Engineering Construction (Great Britain).‡
Public Works Contracting (London).‡
Asphalting (Northern Counties).

\* In these cases the scales, though still operative, are no longer the subject of a collective agreement.

† In these cases the scales are embodied in Orders under the Trade Boards

† In these cases the operation of the scale has either been suspended for a definite period, or recent changes in wages due under the scale have not been made or have been put into only partial effect.
§ In these cases the agreements provide that wages shall not be reduced below a level corresponding with an index number which is in excess of the research flurre.

ransport:—
Railway Service: Conciliation grades, dock staff, etc., and police
(Great Britain).
Railway Service: Electrical workers (Great Britain).

Road Transport (Nottingham).‡

Road Transport (Nottingham).‡

Coal Tipping and Teeming (England and Scotland).

Furniture Warehousing and Removing (Great Britain).‡

Public Administration and Public Utility Services:—
Electricity Undertakings: Manual workers (Great Britain).
Electricity Undertakings: Technical engineers (Great Britain).
Waterworks Undertakings (Lancashire and Cheshire, Midlands and South Midlands).

""
(Home Counties and South Wales).

""
(Vorkshire) 8

Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services: Manual workers—

(South Midlands).

(West Midlands, London, Middlesex and Southern Home

(Northumberland and Durham, and West Riding of Yorkshire).§ Other Industries and Services :-

Freestone Quarrying (Northumberland and Durham). Granite Quarrying (Aberdeen).‡

Grante Quarrying (Aberdeen).‡
Limestone Quarrying (Portland).‡
Machine-Made Paper Making (Great Britain).‡
Hand-Made Paper Making (Maidstone, Wells, and Totnes).‡
Glue and Chemical Manure Manufacture (Bristol).
Flint Glass Making and Cutting (Stourbridge and other districts).‡
Basket Making (Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland Counties, and

Government work generally).
Roller Leather Manufacture (Lancashire, Cheshire and North

Wales).‡
Leather Belt Making (Great Britain).‡
Saddlery and Harness Making (London).

"" (Birmingham and Walsall).‡
Brush and Broom Making (Great Britain).†
Hair, Bass, and Fibre Trade (Great Britain).†
Coffin Furniture Making (Great Britain).†§

#### PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS.

In the following paragraphs details are given of the provisions of some of the more important agreements:—

Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.—The wages of workpeople employed in this industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire are regulated by a general agreement made between the principal parties in February, 1932, which provides for the payment, in addition to the basis rates of wages, of a "cost-of-living wage." This agreement continued the operation of a similar sliding scale which had operated for many years previously. Two distinct systems are prescribed for arriving at the amount of-living wage." This agreement continued the operation of a similar sliding scale which had operated for many years previously. Two distinct systems are prescribed for arriving at the amount of this "cost-of-living wage." One system, which operates mainly in Yorkshire, is known as the percentage system: under this system the cost-of-living wage takes the form of a percentage addition to the basis wages of the individual worker. This percentage, in the case of pieceworkers, is the exact equivalent of the index figure; in the case of pieceworkers it is four-fifths of the index figure, except for pressers, for whom it is three-fifths, in accordance with a separate agreement. Thus the current cost-of-living wage consists of the following percentages paid on basis rates:—37 per cent. for timeworkers, 22½ per cent. for pressers, and 29½ per cent. for all other pieceworkers. Under the other system, known as the flat-rate system, and operative mainly in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the cost-of-living wage takes the form of flat weekly amounts, varying only according to the age and sex of the worker. These amounts are arrived at by applying a percentage exactly equivalent to the index figure to specified nominal basis rates. Thus the present cost-of-living wage of 11s. 2d. per week for male workers 21 years of age and over is obtained by applying a percentage of 37 to the nominal basis rate, which for this class of worker is fixed by the agreement at 28s. per week plus 8 per cent. Fluctuations under the scale take place quarterly, the index figures taken into account being those published in the issues of this Gazette for January, April, July, and October, and any alteration taking effect on the first pay-day in the following month, in respect of the whole of the week paid for on that pay-day.

There is a separate agreement for the industry in Scotland, which embodies the principle of the same flat-rate system.

Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands).—An agreement arrived at in 1921 by the Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry provided that when the index number fell to 145 the existing bonus on earnings should be reduced from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. on each shilling earned, with a further reduction of 1d. when the index number fell to 130. From this point the bonus was subject to a variation of 1d. in the shilling for each rise or fall of 10 points in the index number. The changes in bonus operate each time the index number shows the necessary fluctuation, and take effect on the pay-day in the first week following the publication of the index figure in the GAZETTE. The present bonus of 4d. in the shilling came into operation in March, 1933, when the index figure fell below 41.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture.—An agreement arrived at by a National Conference of representatives of employers and workpeople in this industry provides for the payment of specified minimum time rates of wages to male and female operatives when the index is over 70, and for reduced rates when the index number is below 70, 50, and 30 respectively. The minimum time rates of wages so

† 1 § See footnotes in previous column.

fixed for males of 22 years and over\* are 56s., 54s., and 50s. a week when the index number is below 70, 50, and 30 respectively. females of 20 years and over\* the rate is 34s, when the index number is 34s. females of 20 years and over\* the rate is 34s, when the index number is below 70, and is reduced to 33s, when it falls to 50, and to 31s, when it reaches 30. Graduated minimum rates for males of 15 to 21½ years and for females from 15 to 19½ years are also fixed, to correspond with the same index numbers. The agreement also provides for deductions of 3½ per cent, and 2½ per cent, from the piecework rates of male and female operatives respectively when the index number falls to 50, but leaves the amount of the deduction on a fall to 30 points for future determination. Any change in rates due under these arrangements takes effect once a year on the first pay-day in November, based upon the index number published in September.

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published in September. published in September.

Building.—By an agreement adopted by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales, specified standard hourly rates of wages of craftsmen in London and in ten grades of districts are taken to correspond with an index figure of 78. Variations of ½d. an hour in these rates are made in respect of each complete 6½ points difference between this datum figure and the average monthly cost-of-living figure for the period January to December. The variations are decided upon at the "statutory" meeting of the Council held in January of each year, and take effect on 1st February following. Thus, in January, 1933, it was ascertained that the average of the index figures for the twelve dates 1st January to 1st December, 1932, was 43½, i.e., 34½ points below the datum figure of 78; and accordingly, on 1st February, 1933, the standard rates for craftsmen were reduced by ½d. per hour, making a total reduction from the original standard rates of 2½d. Throughout the variations the standard rates for labourers are maintained at 75 per cent. of the current standard rates for craftsmen. maintained at 75 per cent. of the current standard rates for craftsmen.

A similar agreement has been adopted by the Scottish National Joint Council, but with a datum figure of 50 instead of 78.

Railway Service.-For adult male workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic, agreements provide that, for each rise or fall of five full points in the index number, † there shall be an increase or decrease of 1s. a week in wage rates; but whatever the fall in the index number may be, wages are not to fall, owing to the operation of the scale, below certain specified rates. The sliding scale, however, does not now apply to new entrants into any adult grade after 1st February, 1926; and as the specified rates have been reached by most of the employees, the number affected by changes at the present level of the cost-of-living is comparatively small, amounting to less than 5 per cent. of the total at the time of the last reduction under the scale on 1st April 1937. Furthermore deductions from the scale on 1st April, 1933. Furthermore, deductions from earnings made independently of the scale are at present in operation. The necessary adjustments in wages, which are considered at meetings of the Central Wages Board in March, June, September and December, are based upon the index figure published in those months, and operate from the first day of the month following.

#### OTHER AGREEMENTS.

It will be seen that in the above cases the relationship between the amounts of change in wage rates and the extent of the fluctuations in the cost-of-living varies. In the less important agreements there is also considerable variation in this respect. For example, in trades in which the unit of fluctuation in wages is \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) an hour, in trades in which the unit of fluctuation in wages is ½d. an hour, the determining variation in the index number is 5 points in the case of furniture trade operatives at Manchester, and in the case of farriers in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire; 6 points in the case of sawmilling in the Midlands; 6½ points in the case of furniture trade operatives in North-East Lancashire; and 7½ points in the case of civil engineering construction. Other examples of diverse arrangements are found in the case of road transport at Nottingham (1s. a week for 5 points), bedstead making (2s. a week for 10 points), fint glass cutting (1s. a week for 4 points), and baking at Manchester and Liverpool (2s. a week for 9 points).

In some trades the variations in wages depend on different fluctuations in the index number for different classes of workers. Thus, for furniture trade operatives in London a change of 1d. an hour follows a variation of 12 points in the case of cabinet makers, polishers and some other classes, of 18 points for packers and porters, and of 24 points for female polishers. For workers in the same trade at High Wycombe the rates for skilled men are changed by ½d. an hour for each 6½ points variation, those for women by ½d. for each 11 points, and those for labourers by ½d. for each 9 points.

Other agreements provide for different amounts of wage changes for different classes of workers for the same fluctuation in the index number. In pen-making, for example, a fluctuation of 4 points gives a wage change of 1s. 4d. a week to skilled men, 1s. to unskilled men, and 5d. to women. This type of variation is to be distinguished from the differences between the percentage paid to timeworkers and that paid to pieceworkers, where the cost-of-living element in the wage consists of a percentage addition to basis rates. In such cases, as in the textile dyeing trade referred to above, the percentage for pieceworkers, whose earnings are normally higher than those of for pieceworkers, whose earnings are normally higher than those of timeworkers, is made lower than that for timeworkers for the purpose of equalising the actual additional amount received by way of cost-of-living wage.

\* Clerks, mechanics, porters, labourers, etc. are excluded from the application of the rates quoted.

† In accordance with interpretations made by the Central Wages Board rates of wages are increased or reduced by 1s. a week when the index number rises or falls by five full points from the level of that which determined the previous adjustment. Thus, if wages are based on a figure of 75 there is no variation till the index number falls to 70 or rises to 80. For the purpose of the subsequent adjustment the level would be assumed to be 70 or 80 respectively, and a variation of five full points from these figures would be necessary to warrant a further adjustment of wages, that is to say, wages would remain unchanged for index numbers of 66 to 74 or 76 to 84 respectively.

It will also be seen from the scales described above that in some It will also be seen from the scales described above that in some cases, viz., hosiery manufacture and boot and shoe manufacture, the changes take effect whenever the index number shows the necessary variation; while in other cases, viz., textile dyeing, building, and the railway service, they operate at stated intervals, either quarterly or annually, being based either on the index number for the same or the preceding month, or on an average of the preceding months. Similar differences occur in other agreements.

In a number of cases the agreement provides a stop in the downward movement, in the form either of a minimum rate, or of a proviso that the movements in the cost-of-living below a certain point shall cease to have any effect on wages. Thus, as stated above, there are certain minimum rates for railway employees; while the agreement for chain and anchor making at Cradley Heath stipulates that wages shall not be reduced below 20 per cent. above pre-war level, and that for waterworks undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire directs that the scale shall cease to operate by way of reduction when wages have reached the level of those paid in July, 1914, plus 50 per cent. thereon. The agreement for military musical reduction when wages have reached the level of those paid in July, 1914, plus 50 per cent. thereon. The agreement for military musical instrument making stipulates that wages shall not be reduced below the rates corresponding with a cost-of-living figure of 65; that for woollen trade operatives in the Colne Valley provides for changes in wages only when the index figure rises to 55; while for waterworks employees in Yorkshire, and for manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in Northumberland and Durham, and in the Southern Home Counties, the scales cease to operate in a downward direction when the index number has fallen to 50, 45, and 67 points respectively. The scales fixed by the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board and by the Coffin Furniture Trade Board make the same rates apply whenever the index figure is below 72 in the former case and 50 or below in the latter case; while the Hair, Bass, and Fibre Trade Board has fixed two scales of rates, one applying whenever the index figure is 53 latter case; while the Hair, Bass, and Fibre Trade Board has fixed two scales of rates, one applying whenever the index figure is 53 or over, and the other whenever the figure is below 53. The agreement for brewery workers at Burton-on-Trent simply provides for changes in wages if the index figure rises above 65; in the agreement for packing case making at London, the lowest scale of rates corresponds with an index figure of 63; the scales for the dyeing and cleaning trade, and for waterworks undertakings in the Midlands, do not make any provision for reductions when the index number falls to 20; while that for manual workers employed in the nontrading departments of local authorities in the South Midland area stipulates that reconsideration shall be given to the question of wages after the index number has fallen to 50; with a proviso that, in any settlement, wages shall remain materially above the pre-war in any settlement, wages shall remain materially above the pre-war level. In most of such cases, therefore, the cost-of-living scales at the present level of prices have had the effect of stabilising wage rates, and the agreements, though included in the list above, will only affect wages if there should be an appreciable rise in the index number.

# THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

I.—A NEW ILLUSTRATED SERIES OF REPORTS.

The Home Office are proposing to issue quarterly a series of abstracts from reports of industrial accidents. Much valuable information relating to the causes of accidents and means for their prevention is often contained in the reports of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and this new series has been launched with a view to disseminating this information as widely as possible.

Volume I of this new publication has now appeared.\* It contains reports of thirty accidents, accompanied by comments on the causes of the accidents, and suggestions for the prevention of similar accidents in future. There are nine diagrams, illustrating the errors or defects which gave rise to certain of the accidents.

II.—THE USE OF CHAINS AND OTHER LIFTING GEAR.

The Home Office have also issued a new edition of Safety Pamphlet No. 3, dealing with the use of chains and other lifting gear.† Accidents due to the failure of chains and lifting gear are of common occurrence; and this pamphlet has been prepared with a view to giving information as to the causes of such failures, and the best existing practice with regard to the quality, proportions, safe working load, and treatment of such gear. This pamphlet also has numerous illustrations.

# III.—HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

This museum is a permanent exhibition of mechanical and other arrangements for promoting the safety, health, and welfare of industrial workers.

During the past year a number of additional exhibits have been installed at the museum. One of these deals with the scientific and economical heating of factory buildings, to which increasing attention has been paid of recent years. Another shows a device—one of several that have recently been invented—to indicate, at any angle of the jib, the maximum safe load of jib cranes; the overloading of such cranes is often the cause of accidents. The electricity exhibit has been largely re-arranged and modernised. Other exhibits deal with the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis.

The museum is situated in Horseferry Road, Westminster, and is open (free) each week-day from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4.

\* An Illustrated Series of Abstracts from Reports of Industrial Accidents: Vol. I. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post-free). † Safety Pamphlet No. 3: Sixth Edition. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: NEW FACTORIES ESTABLISHED IN 1932.

A Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal for 29th June, 1933,\* A Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal for 25th June, 1953, summarises the results of a survey of industrial development in the United Kingdom in 1932, undertaken by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Factory Department of the Home Office, with the Ministry of Labour, and with the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The survey is intended to show new factories, extensions to existing factories, and factories closed down, during the year 1932, in cases where twenty-five or more people are, or have been, employed. Factories such as laundries, dry-cleaning establishments, etc., not engaged in manufacture or in the processing of new goods, have not been included.

The following Table shows the geographical distribution of these

Region.	New Factories.	Employ- ment in New Factories.	Factory Extensions.	Factories closed down
S. and S.W. England London Wales Midlands Eastern Counties Lancashire Yorkshire North-East Coast Scotland	62 251 11 96 44 115 36 11 20	4,100 16,600 650 8,100 2,300 9,300 1,900 400 1,400	17 17 8 32 31 19 28 4 10	24 50 4 71 17 106 42 5 36
TOTAL	646	44,750	166	355

The great majority of the new undertakings were report employing between twenty-five and a hundred people; but 64 employed between a hundred and two hundred, 21 between two employed between a hundred and two hundred, 21 between two hundred and three hundred, and 16 over three hundred (including 6 with over six hundred). Taking all the new undertakings together, the average number employed was 69.

The number of factories established by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, included in the total of 646, was 122; they were employing about 8,500 people at the end of April, 1933.

The following Table shows the same factories (new factories, extensions, and factories closed down) classified according to the

rades in which they were reported to be engaged :-

Trade Group.	New Factories.	Factories Extended.	Factories closed down.
Non-metalliferous mining products	11	3	4
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	15		6
Chemicals	27	5	. 8
Iron and steel, primary and secon-			
	51	20	31
dary processes		33	39
Engineering	65	8	27
Vehicles	16		10
Non-ferrous metals	14	2	
Cextiles	108	30	122
Leather	20	1	4
Clothing	144	14	49
Food, drink and tobacco	40	23	19
Cimber	55	9	19
	28	9	9
	52	9	8
Miscellaneous	54		
TOTAL	646	166	355

It will be seen that the number of new factories is at least twice the number of factories closed down in all groups except iron and steel, engineering, vehicles, non-ferrous metals, and textiles. Even in these groups some branches of the respective industries were in

a better position than others.

Thus, in iron and steel, there was an expansion in cutlery and in hardware, hollow-ware, etc.; but a contraction in the trades connected with the earlier processes, smelting and rolling, foundry work, and wire manufacture. In engineering there was an expansion in electrical engineering (mainly wireless) and in the lighter kinds of general engineering; but a decline in agricultural, marine, and structural engineering, and in the manufacture of engines and boilors.

In the textile trades, the returns show the following results for

Industry.	New Factories.	Factory Extensions.	Factories closed down.
Cotton spinning Cotton weaving Woollen and worsted trades Silk and artificial silk Hosiery Textile finishing Jute and linen Elastic webbing Other trades	4 29 15 15 33 3 — 6 3	3 2 10 1 11 11 1 1 1	33† 30 17 2 19 10† 7
TOTAL	108	30	122

As regards the trade-groups showing an expansion, the following points may be briefly mentioned: reference should be made to the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* Supplement for fuller

Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying Products.-Here the

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).
† The reduction is largely due to re-organisation with a view to concentating work in a smaller number of units. About one-third of the cotton inning factories, and one-half of the textile finishing factories, were closed own on account of transference of the work to other factories in the same

principal advance is in the building materials trade (concrete blocks, etc.).

Bricks, Pottery and Glass.-New factories have been established for illuminating glassware, spun glass for insulating, glass bulbs for electric lamps, sheet glass, and cut glassware.

Chemicals.—This heading includes factories (mostly in London and the South of England) for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations.

Leather.—There are half-a-dozen new tanneries of different kinds distributed over the country; and fourteen new factories making leather goods, ladies' handbags, etc., for the most part in London.

Clothing .- Of the new clothing factories, seventy-three are in the London region, and account for between one-quarter and one third of the total number of new factories in that region; sixteen are in Lancashire, and seven in Yorkshire (mainly Leeds). Under this heading are included a number of factories of considerable size, one factory employing over eight hundred persons, another over six hundred, and a third over five hundred. Of the factories closed down, fourteen were in London, two in Lancashire, and eight in

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—Here the increase is mostly due to the development of the canning industry.

Timber.—The important trades in this group are the furniture, upholstery and basket-making trades, in which there are forty-four new factories and five extensions, as compared with twelve factories closed down. Some of these new factories are large: one in London employing over five hundred persons, two in Lancashire employing over three hundred, and one in Birmingham employing over two

Paper, Printing, and Stationery.—The twenty-eight new factories are fairly evenly distributed geographically and as between the various industries in the trade-group.

Miscellaneous Group.—This group includes electrical fittings, buttons, combs, spectacle cases, lamp shades, and other fancy goods; scientific instruments, sports requisites, and rubber goods.

# GRANTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN DISTRESSED AREAS.\*

The Minister of Health announced in the House of Commons, on 12th April last, that a Bill would be introduced before the end of the present session dealing on a national basis with the problem of assistance in respect of unemployment. It was also stated that the scheme of the Bill would require readjustments of the financial relations between the State and local authorities, including the amount of the block grant, and that some allowance would be made on a regular basis for the special necessities of the distressed areas. He also announced that the Government were considering whether, as a purely emergency measure of a temporary character pending the introduction of the permanent scheme, arrangements could be made under which the local authorities of the more fortunate areas would be willing to come to the assistance of these distressed areas would be willing to come to the assistance of these distressed areas by making contributions which, with the addition by the Government of 50 per cent. of the amount so contributed, would be devoted to wards the help necessary for distressed areas in the current year.

These arrangements have proved impracticable, having been rejected by the local authorities. The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland therefore introduced in the House of Commons, on 6th July, supplementary estimates for £500,000, which were voted by the House. This amount, of which £440,000 is applicable to England and Wales, and £60,000 to Scotland, is intended for the relief of the distressed areas, and will be distributed during, and in respect of, the financial year 1933-4.

The following conditions are applicable to these grants:-England and Wales.—If the council of a county or county borough in England and Wales incurred expenditure on out-relief in 1932-33 in excess of a sum equal to the product of a 2s. rate, that county or county borough will receive a share in the grant, such share being in proportion to the amount of that excess expenditure; provided that (i) no local authority is to receive a grant in excess of an that (i) no local authority is to receive a grant in excess of an amount equivalent to the product of a shilling rate, and (ii) no grant will be given where the amount would be less than the equivalent of the product of a penny rate.

Scotland.—Areas are eligible in which (a) the average number of Scotland.—Areas are eligible in which (a) the average number of men, together with 10 per cent. of the average number of women, in the local authority's area registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges during the three years 1930–32, expressed as a percentage of the estimated population in 1932, exceeds, in counties 4 per cent. and in burghs 7 per cent.; (b) the expenditure on outdoor relief in the year 1932–33 exceeds the produce in that year of a rate of 1s. 7d. in the £; (c) the excess expenditure on outdoor relief in 1932–35 over the produce of a rate of 1s. 7d. in the £ is greater than the sum by which the amount of the block grant payable to the local authority for the second fixed-grant period attributable to the unemployment weighting factor exceeds the corresponding amount for the first fixed-grant period. fixed-grant period.

It is proposed to allocate the total grant of £60,000 among the local authorities who satisfy the conditions stated above in proportion to the amounts of the excess expenditure referred to in paragraph (c), subject to the restrictions: (i) that no local authority is to receive a grant in excess of two-thirds of the total amount of the grant; and (ii) that no grant will be given where the amount would be less than the produce of a rate of 1d in the f the produce of a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £.

\* Grants to Local Authorities in Distressed Areas; Explanatory Memoranda. Cmd. 4374. (England and Wales); Cmd. 4375 (Scotland). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net each (1½d., post free).

# UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: FINAL REPORT.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1933.

LORD ST. DAVIDS, as Chairman of the Unemployment Grants Com-LORD ST. DAVIDS, as Chairman of the Unemployment Grants Committee from its inception in December, 1920, to its termination on Jist August, 1932, has presented the final Report\* of the Committee, reviewing its proceedings, and surveying the results of its labours, during the whole period of its existence.

The Committee was appointed by H.M. Government in December 1920, and acted with powers approved by the Treasury until 31st August, 1929. It then received statutory powers, under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. The operation of this Act was limited to a period of three years; and, as the Act was not renewed, the Committee's term of appointment ended on 31st August last.

The general attitude of the Committee towards applications for ants necessarily varied in accordance with the policy of the suc-sive Governments which were in office during the period of its existence. During the years 1921 to 1925 there was no important change of policy affecting the Committee, grants being given freely towards the cost of suitable schemes provided by local authorities in areas where unemployment was severe. From December, 1925, to November, 1928, the qualifying conditions were made so stringent that few schemes were submitted, and of these the great majority that few schemes were submitted, and of these the great majority could not be approved. From November, 1928, the scheme was opened, on special terms, to local authorities willing to employ men from the depressed areas; certain relaxations of the conditions were made in July, 1929; and in July, 1930, grants were made available to all local authorities on uniform terms and under uniform conditions. In September, 1931, grants were offered on a much reduced scale up to the end of January, 1932, after which no further schemes were approved. schemes were approved.

The following Table shows how the number and value of schemes approved varied from time to time, in accordance with the varying erms of grant offered :-

Numbers and Estimated Cost of Schemes Approved during various periods from December, 1920, to January, 1932.

Period.			Number.	Total Estimated Cost.
December, 1920—March, 1922			3,523	£ 26,574,000
March, 1922—June, 1923 July, 1923—June, 1924	 		2,917 2,780	15,874,000 24,222,000
July, 1924—June, 1925 July, 1925—June, 1926	 		2,272	20,639,000
July, 1926—June, 1927	 		63	792,000
July, 1927—June, 1928 July, 1928—10th June, 1929	 		352	319,000 6,181,000
llth June, 1929—August, 1929 September, 1929—August, 1930	 	:::	2,026	1,665,000
September, 1930—December, 19 January, 1932			2,274	35,234,000
TOTAL			17,640	191,006,000†

It will be seen that the average capital cost of the schemes was It will be seen that the average capital cost of the schemes was nearly £11,000. The great majority of the schemes, however, were of much less magnitude than this. In the case of 46 per cent. it was under £2,000; in the case of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. it was between £2,000 and £10,000; in only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the schemes was the average value over £50,000. over £50.000

The following Table shows the nature of the schemes approved for grant by the Committee, according to the class of work under-

Class of Work,	Non- Revenue- Producing.	Revenue- Producing.	Total.
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Roads and Footpaths	£ 46,469,000 39,316,000	£	£ 46,469,000 39,316,000
Electricity Supply Standardisation, etc.  Dock and Harbour Improvements		24,498,000	24,498,000
and Equipment Water Supply Parks, Recreation Grounds, Tennis Courts, etc.	5,523,000	20,756,000 14,854,000	20,756,000 20,377,000
Tramways Municipal Buildings	9,555,000	3,039,000 5,330,000 160,000 3,803,000	12,594,000 5,330,000 4,067,000 3,803,000
Sea Defence Land Reclamation and Drainage River Improvements	2,559,000 1,706,000 1,651,000		2,559,000 1,706,000 1,651,000
Land Development Various Public Health Services not		1,571,000 1,444,000	1,571,000
otherwise specified Miscellaneous	1,199,000 1,148,000	2,157,000	1,416,000 3,305,000
TOTAL	113,033,000	77,829,000	190,862,000

Some of the schemes, both revenue-producing and non-revenueproducing, were financed out of loans; in these cases the grants approved by the Committee took the form of a proportion, either of the loan interest only, or of the loan repayment charges, both principal and interest. The Exchequer liability in respect of these

loans will reach its maximum (£4,463,000) in the financial year 1934-5, and will not be finally discharged until the financial year 1963-4 at earliest. The grant in aid of schemes financed otherwise than by loan, whether revenue-producing or not, took the form of a proportion of the wages of the unemployed men taken on for the work

It is estimated that the grants towards the cost of all approved schemes represent approximately 35 per cent. of the total capital outlay of £191,000,000. On a present-value basis, the Exchequer liability is therefore nearly £67,000,000; but the actual disbursements from the Exchequer will amount to about £85,000,000 over the whole period during which grants are payable.

In approving schemes the Committee always had regard to economic considerations; on occasion, they refused grants towards schemes considerations; on occasion, they refused grants towards schemes of low economic value, particularly where such works were proposed in comparatively prosperous areas. In general, the Committee consider that the schemes have resulted in the creation of assets having a value reasonably equivalent to the capital expenditure involved, if allowance is made for the loss arising from the employment of men unaccustomed to the type of work for which they were required, and for the "relay" system adopted by certain local authorities, i.e., the practice of periodically changing the men employed. Against this loss may be set the saving to the Unemployment Fund of the benefit which would have been paid to many of the men employed on the schemes if they had remained unemployed.

In considering applications for grants, the Committee paid particular attention to the amount of direct employment which the schemes were expected to provide, i.e., employment for men on the actual site of the works, regarding this factor as the main indication of the value of a scheme as a measure for the relief of unemployment, while not overlooking the indirect employment also provided in workshops and factories in the preparation of materials and the manufacture of plant and machinery.

Local authorities submitting schemes were required to give estimates of the average number of men to be employed directly, and of the period of duration of the work. From these estimates calculations have been made from time to time of the average amount of direct employment provided by a capital expenditure of £1,000,000. These calculations have given approximately the same results, viz., about 3,000 man-years; and figures which support this estimate have been quoted in several of the earlier Reports of the Committee. have been quoted in several of the earlier Reports of the Committee. As these figures were based on estimates, however, the Report contains a Table showing the employment value of various types of schemes, based on the actual results of a number of representative schemes, taken at random from among those undertaken and completed during the past three years. This Table shows that, counting only the employment directly provided, recreation grounds give 3,752 man-years of employment for every £1,000,000 of expenditure, sewerage works, 3,206 man-years, and sea-defence works, 2,733 man-years; on the other hand, electricity supply works give only 1,170 man-years of direct employment for every £1,000,000 spent, and the erection of municipal offices only 1,612 man-years. Taking all classes of public works aided by the Committee together, the average amount of direct employment given was rather more than average amount of direct employment given was rather more than 2,500 man-years for each £1,000,000 spent.

These figures, however, are for direct employment only. On the subject of indirect employment, the Report makes the following observations :-

"The Committee have no information on which to form a reliable estimate of the volume of indirect employment provided by approved schemes. They are aware that it has generally been assumed that for every man put into direct employment on public works another man is employed indirectly; and, while this may be the case in certain types of schemes, and may or may not be true generally, it does not apply to all types. For example, on certain land levelling schemes, direct employment was provided to the equivalent of over 6,000 man-years for an expenditure of £1,000,000, the reason for this high return being that practically the whole of the cost of the scheme was in the form of wages paid to men employed on the site, and consequently the amount of indirect employment provided by these schemes was negligible. On the other hand electricity supply schemes, and schemes for the improvement of docks and harbours, give a comparatively low return by way of direct employment, but a high return of indirect employment in the manufacture of materials, such as cables, transformers, and motors in the former type, and cranes, rails, lock-gates, slipway "The Committee have no information on which to form a reliable motors in the former type, and cranes, rails, lock-gates, slipway machinery, and dredgers in the latter type. In general, therefore, it is true to say that a small return by way of direct labour is to a considerable degree balanced by a correspondingly large return by way of indirect labour."

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (EXPIRING ENACTMENTS) ACT, 1933.

THE Unemployment Insurance (Expiring Enactments) Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on 28th June.\*

The Act continues in force until 30th June, 1934, certain enactments relating to unemployment benefit and transitional payments which would otherwise have expired on 30th June, 1933. Particulars of the enactments thus extended were given in last month's issue of this Captagara. this GAZETTE, page 203.

\* 23 and 24 Geo. 5, ch. 26. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 4354. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post-free).
† At 31st August, 1932, after making adjustments due to revision of estiates, etc., the estimated capital cost of approved schemes was £190,862,000.

# LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

REPORT FOR 1932.

A REPORT on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1932 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.\* These Committees may be either (i) Juvenile Employment Committees appointed by Local Education Authorities which are exercising "choice of employment" powers under the Education Act, 1921; or (ii) Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment, appointed by the Minister of Labour. At 31st December, 1932, there were 189 Advisory Committees for invenile employment. 1932, there were 189 Advisory Committees for juvenile employment, of which six were newly established during the year; while 107 Local Education Authorities were exercising "choice of employment" powers.

Industrial Review, and Prospects at end of Year.—The decline in the birth-rate during the war continued to affect the number of juveniles available for employment, and in 1932, for the first time, was apparent among juveniles in the 17–18 age-group. There were about 142,000 fewer juveniles of all ages available for work in 1932 then in 1931. than in 1931. The number of insured juveniles in Great Britain also showed a decline, partly on account of the decline in the birth-rate and partly owing to the continued depression; it stood at 977,000 at the count taken in July, 1932.

The average percentage of unemployment among insured juveniles in 1932 was 7.6, the same figure as in 1931: this was only about one-third of the percentage for unemployed adults, which was 22.7 in 1931 and 23.3 in 1932. The disparity between boys and girls, however, in respect of unemployment, which has been apparent since the middle of 1930, increased during 1932; the average unemployed percentage among boys increased from 7.9 in 1931 to 8.4 in 1932, while that among girls declined from 7.1 in 1931 to 6.4 in 1932.

Except, however, in areas affected by the depression in coal mining and the other heavy industries, the younger boys and girls, particularly at the school-leaving age, had comparatively little difficulty in securing early employment. Unemployment continued most severe among the senior age-groups, not least among secondary school pupils, for whom prospects, particularly in commercial occupations, were more restricted than ever.

Vocational Guidance, Placing in Employment, and Industrial Supervision.—Vocational guidance at the outset of the boy's or girl's industrial career is regarded as one of the most important functions of the Committees; and nearly all Committees also have in operation schemes for after-care or industrial supervision, which is continued after placement in employment, until the boy or girl is successfully established in a permanent career.

Among methods most commonly adopted by the Committees in giving general advice to juveniles in choice of employment are mass meetings of school-leavers, at which "trade talks" on local industries are given; visits to local works, etc. In giving more detailed advice to individual boys and girls, one or other of two methods is generally followed:—(i) school conferences, at which an address is generally given to the school-leavers and their parents on conditions and prospects in local employment, followed by individual interviews; or (ii) interviews at the local office of the Ministry or of the Education Authority by members of the Juvenile Employment Committee, selected by rota. An increasing number of Committees favour the school conference method.

In spite of the difficult industrial situation, some Committees reported a large, and many an appreciable, increase in the number of placings as compared with the previous year. Large numbers of boys and girls were placed in areas away from their homes, by means of "clearing" facilities and various systems of co-operative

Conferences were held at the headquarters of the Ministry during the year with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and with the National Chamber of Trade on the subject of non-progressive employment, and suggestions were made for the minimising of its ill effects. The matter has been taken up by local Committees, which are approaching individual Chambers and employers' organisations with a view to preparing suitable schemes for local adoption.

Many of the Committees reported special difficulty in finding employment for secondary school pupils; after midsummer, however, the position in London slightly improved, and the increase in placings of such pupils continued up to the date of compilation of the Report. Some Committees found a greater readiness among girls to take up

Industrial Transference.—The arrangements for the transference of juveniles from the depressed to more prosperous areas, and the facilities for assisting them with the payment of fares, or with grants towards maintenance, remained unchanged during the year. There has unfortunately been a slowing down in transference to industrial vacancies generally; on the other hand, the bringing forward of girls for demostic service continued unabated.

Courses of Instruction.—The existing system of providing courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls remained substantially unchanged throughout the year. These courses are conducted by the Local Education Authorities, on behalf of and with financial assistance from the Ministry, and are intended to prevent demoralisation consequent on unemployment, and to give such instruction of a non-vocational type as will increase the boys' and girls' chances of employment. The curriculum varies, but is largely practical.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING, RATES OF WAGES. "REAL" WAGES, etc.

(I) CHANGES BETWEEN 1924 AND 1933.

In the Report of the Committee on Finance and Industry\* (the MacMillan Committee), issued in 1931, a Table was given showing by means of index numbers the percentage changes, between the first quarter of 1924 and the first quarter of 1931, in the average levels of wholesale prices, working-class cost of living, weekly wages, and industrial production, in this country. On the basis of the average level of the year 1924, taken in each case as 100, the corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1931, as given in the Report, were: wholesale prices, 64; working-class cost of living, 85; average weekly wages, 98; industrial production, 95.4.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons on 15th June, asking (a) for the latest figures, on a similar basis, as to cost of living, average weekly wages, and the real value of average weekly wages, and (b) for the publication of index numbers for 1931, 1932, and the first six months of 1933, corresponding with those given in the MacMillan Report, the Minister of Labour made the following statement:

"On the basis of the average level of the year 1924 taken as = 100° as used in the table in paragraph 187 of the Macmillan Report, the official index number of working-class cost of living at 1st May, 1933, was approximately 78, and the index number of average weekly full-time rates of wages was approximately 95. The increase between 1924 and 1st May, 1933, in the real value of average full-time weekly rates of wages, as indicated by these figures, was approximatel 22 per cent. This calculation takes no account of the effects of short-time, unemployment, and other factors on the average level of actual earnings at the two dates, as to which comprehensive statistics are not available.

"Statistical tables showing the quarterly changes in wholesale "Statistical tables showing the quarterly changes in wholesale prices, cost of living, average weekly wage rates, and industrial production, on the basis of the year 1924 taken as = 100, as used in paragraph 187 of the Macmillan Report, are published regularly in the quarterly Supplement to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. The latest issue of this Supplement, containing figures for the years 1924 to 1932, and for the first quarter of 1933, was published with the May issue of the GAZETTE. Figures for the second quarter of 1933 will appear in the next quarterly Supplement, which will be published with the August issue of the GAZETTE."

#### (II) THE BASIS OF THE OFFICIAL INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 5th July, In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 5th July, asking the Minister of Labour whether the index numbers published by his Department relating to the average changes in rates of wages are based on complete information as to the wage rates fixed by collective agreements between employers and workpeople; and how far these statistics may be taken to be an accurate index of the changes in the general level of wages in this country, the Minister gave the following reply:—

"These index numbers are based largely on the rates of wages fixed by collective agreements, statutory orders, etc., in a wide selection of the principal industries in which organised arrangements exist for the regulation of wages; but particulars are also included of changes in wage rates, made on an organised basis, in some industries in which the actual rates of wages are not fixed by collective agreements. Arrangements are in operation under which particulars agreements. Arrangements are in operation under which particulars of changes in rates of wages, including copies of collective agreements, are systematically obtained by the Ministry of Labour from the employers, or their organisations, and the trade unions concerned. I have no reason to think that any considerable number of changes in rates of wages made on an organised basis, or of collective agreements, affecting substantial numbers of workpeople, escape the notice of my Department notice of my Department.

"The index numbers published, which relate to the weekly full-"The index numbers published, which relate to the weekly fultime rates of wages of corresponding grades of workers at the various dates covered, may be taken to provide an approximately accurate indication of the average percentage changes in the rates of wages of such workers so far as these are covered by collective arrangements on an organised basis. The index numbers would be affected somewhat if sufficient information were available to enable the changes in the rates of wages of all other workers to be included; but this would probably be only to a small extent, since in many cases the rates of wages of these other workers follow the movements of those covered by the collective agreements or other organised arrangements. covered by the collective agreements or other organised arrangements.

"The index numbers do not take account of such factors as changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries and occupations or paid at time rates and piece rates, as to which comprehensive statistics are not available; in view of the changes during the past 20 years in industrial organisation and in the systems of wage-payment in many industries these factors, though relatively unimportant in regard to short-period comparisons, should be borne in mind when the index numbers are used for the purpose of comparisons of the present level of wages rates with that of 1914 or earlier years. It should also be observed that these index numbers do not reflect changes in average earnings due to these factors or to variations in the state of employment."

# ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933 (page 125), a statement was published giving for the period January, 1930, to March, 1933, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to June, 1933. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than recognised " holidays.

A second		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	ot directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Eveluding such	
(1)	4 10 10	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		Thousands. 11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	Thousands. 1,540 1,772 2,044 2,305	Thousands. 10,455 10,343 10,153 9,985	Thousands. 10,035 9,919 9,726 9,555	Thousands 10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552
1931. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	2,583 2,538 2,746 2,652	9,797 9,929 9,804 9,968	9,364 9,492 9,365 9,526	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.	2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010	12,572 12,545 12,560 12,590	2,707 2,728 2,851 2,737	9,865 9,817 9,709 9,853	9,425 9,377 9,269 9,412	9,421 9,375 9,204 9,409
JanMarch AprJune April May June		12,620 12,655 12,640 12,655 12,670	2,819 2,548 2,661 2.553 2,429	9,801 10,107 9,979 10,102 10,241	9,359 9,664 9,537 9,659 9,797	9,356 9,661 9,534 9,657 9,792

#### Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1930. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		108·3 109·4 110·2 111·0	136·9 157·5 181·7 204·9	105·1 104·0 102·1 100·4	105·0 103·8 101·7 99·9	105·3 103·7 102·1 100·3
JanMarch		111.8	229·6	98·5	97·9	97·8
AprJune		112.6	225·6	99·8	99·3	99·6
July-Sept.		113.3	244·1	98·6	98·0	98·2
OctDec.		114.0	235·7	100·2	99·6	100·0
JanMarch		113·5	240 · 6	99·2	98·6	98·9
AprJune		113·3	242 · 5	98·7	98·1	98·4
July-Sept.		113·4	253 · 4	97·6	97·0	96·6
OctDec.		113·7	243 · 3	99·0	98·5	98·8
JanMarch AplJune April May June	:::	114·0 114·3 114·2 114·3 114·4	250·6 226·5 236·5 226·9 215·9	98·5 101·6 100.3 101·5 102·9	97.9 101.1 99.8 101.0 102.5	98·2 101·4 100·1 101·4 102·8

The estimated numbers insured from July, 1932, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged at the annual exchange of books beginning in July, 1933.

# CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1932.

A CENSUS of seamen who were employed on 15th June, 1932, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal for 1st June, 1933, to which reference should be made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified days on sea-trading vessels (i.e., sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of crews recorded at the 931 and 1932 census dates (26th April, 1931, and 15th June, 1932). I should be noted that there was a rapid increase in the tomage up (and consequently in unemployment among seamen) during second quarter of 1932, which may have materially affected the census figures.

"Deck" department in the Table includes navigating officers, able seamen, and all other persons whose duties relate directly

to the navigation of the ship. Wireless operators are also included in the numbers in this group, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle and other animals as cargo, the men attending to such animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer officers, firemen, greasers, and all others employed in attendance on the main and auxiliary machinery. Refrigerating engineers and electricians are also included. The "stewards" department includes stewards, cooks, and all others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. All clerical staff are included in this group, together with pursers, doctors, and musicians.

				Employed in Sea-Trading Vessels.					
eds sel ma ads sel mana ads ed mana agreement				Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards.	All Depart- ments.		
Employed at 2	6th Apr	11. 193	1	Sarge Market	Charge say	oldominol	d hobise		
British		,	165.00	43,282	34,752	30,848	108,882		
Foreign		100000	101	4,024	5,011	2,169	11,204		
Lascar				16,096	19,726	13,303	49,125		
Total	190			63,402	59,489	46,320	169,211		
Employed at	15th Jun	e. 193	2			A 10 10 10 100	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
British				39,070	31.804	28,268	99,142		
Foreign	A 9 10 5 45		THE REAL PROPERTY.	2,634	3,833	1,718	8,185		
Lascar				15,073	17,346	10,984	43,403		
Total		3450		56,777	52,983	40,970	150,730		

# WAGES IN THE TEXTILE BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING AND FINISHING INDUSTRY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February last, particulars were given of the relative levels of rates of wages, at August, 1914, and December, 1932, in the principal industries for which information

December, 1932, in the principal industries for which information was available to the Department.

As regards the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing trades, it was stated that in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland the general increases over weekly pre-war rates at the end of 1932 were 13s. a week for men and 7s. 9d. a week for women, apart from increases in basic rates, granted in 1919, varying for different classes of workpeople; and in Yorkshire were about 54 per cent. for time-workers and about 40 per cent. for piece-workers.

From further information which is now available as to the pre-war rates of wages in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, it is possible to amplify this statement, so as to provide a more comprehensive

to amplify this statement, so as to provide a more comprehensive basis for comparisons of the actual levels of wage rates in this district basis for comparisons of the actual levels of wage rates in this district at the two dates. While rates of wages in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire had not been completely standardised in 1914, a collective agreement made in June, 1913, between an employers' federation covering works engaged in the dyeing and finishing of piece goods and the trade union concerned had fixed minimum time rates of wages of 21s. a week (55½ hours) for men, 21 years of age and over. There were also in existence higher rates, ranging up to 36s. a week, for certain special classes of men, such as makers-up, jig dyers, cutters, beetlers, calendermen, and stentermen. In addition there were piece rates in operation which were yielding a high percentage over the day rate. percentage over the day rate.

percentage over the day rate.

In another group of works, engaged in textile bleaching, minimum time-work rates of 7d. an hour (32s. 4½d. a week of 55½ hours) for beetlers, and of 6d. an hour (27s. 9d. a week) for assistants, had been fixed for adult men. In other works, in which wage rates had not been standardised, varying rates were paid. According to information supplied to the Department, particulars obtained in 1914 from representative firms showed the following average weekly rates of wages for adult workmen on time-work in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire:—

Dyeing ... ... 27s. per week of 55½ hours.
Calico printing ... 24s. 5d. per week of 56 hours.
Raising and finishing... 24s. to 25s. per week of 55½ hours.
Bleaching ... 26s. 1d. per week of 55½ hours.

In Yorkshire, and in the yarn dyeing section of Lancashire, a minimum rate of 28s. per week of 54 hours for adult workmen on time rates had been established by collective agreement in the ipal sections of the industry.

principal sections of the industry.

The increase in the cost of living during and after the war resulted in improvements in the wage rates from time to time, first by way of war grant or war bonus and afterwards by an increase to a uniform minimum base rate, together with an automatic system of advances and reductions corresponding with the rise or fall in the official cost-of-living index figure. The present total minimum wage to time-workers employed on process work is 42s. 2d. on the Lancashire scale and 44s. 5d. on the Yorkshire scale; but for nimed or bigher rates for example, 45s. 6d. for nimed or bridge. men paid on higher rates (for example, 45s. 6d. for jig dyers) brings the average to a considerably higher figure. A material consideration in comparing pre-war and present day wages is that the current figures are based on a 48-hour week, compared with 54 to 56 hours pre-war. It should also be noted that a very large percentage of the operatives in the industry are employed on piece-work, at rates which must be so fixed as to be "capable of yielding a minimum of 25 per cent. in excess of the recognised basic rates (before the addition 25 per cent. In excess of the recognised basic rates (before the addition of cost-of-living wages) in operation at the time of the introduction of piece-work." Further factors are that the exigencies of the war allowed an extension of the number of females employed in the industry, particularly in the finishing and making-up departments; while mechanical improvements have led to a reduction in the number of youths and boys employed in the bleach crofts.

<sup>\*</sup> H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> Report of the Committee on Finance and Industry. Cmd. 3897. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net (5s. 5d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time tring the year 1932, though not on 15th June, was 938; and the total number the first crews of these vessels in 1932 was 45,909. Corresponding particulars respect of trading vessels of under 100 tons gross, and of fishing vessels, have the been ascertained. On 15th June, only 915 persons were employed on seading vessels of less than 100 tons gross.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

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# PROCEEDINGS AT THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION.

THE seventeenth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 8th June and ended on 30th June, 1933. The Conference held twenty-six sittings.

30th June, 1933. The Conference held twenty-six sittings.

Forty-nine States Members were represented, thirty-five of them by complete delegations representative of the Government, employers, and workers. On 19th June the German delegation left the Conference, and on 21st June its credentials were withdrawn by the German Government. The United States of America were represented by four observers, and Egypt by two observers. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour; Sir Walter S. Kinnear, K.B.E., Controller of Insurance, Ministry of Health; Sir James Lithgow, Bart., ex-president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, with Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the Confederation, as adviser and substitute delegate; and Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the Trades Union Congress General Council. Mr. J. F. G. Price, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour, was present as adviser and substitute

the Trades Union Congress General Council. Mr. J. F. G. Price, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour, was present as adviser and substitute delegate. His Excellency M. de Michelis, Italian Government delegate, was elected President of the Conference.

On the subject of invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance the Conference adopted six Conventions and a Recommendation. Each of the Conventions requires that each State insurance the Conference adopted six Conventions and a Recommendation. Each of the Conventions requires that each State Member which ratifies shall undertake to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory insurance based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in the Convention. Three of the Conventions apply to persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and to outworkers and domestic servants. Of these, that concerning compulsory old-age insurance was adopted by 106 votes to 5; that concerning compulsory invalidity insurance by 89 votes to 7; and that concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance by 92 votes to 6. The other three Conventions apply to persons employed in agricultural undertakings. Of these, that concerning compulsory old-age insurance was adopted by 84 votes to 17; that concerning compulsory invalidity insurance by 75 votes to 18; and that concerning widows' and orphans' insurance 75 votes to 18; and that concerning widows' and orphans' insurance by 73 votes to 18. The Recommendation, which deals with the general principles of invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance, was adopted by 72 votes to 20.

insurance, was adopted by 72 votes to 20.

A Draft Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies was adopted by 91 votes to 20. This Convention provides that such agencies shall be abolished within three years of the coming into force of the Convention, and that no new agencies of the kind shall be established during the period preceding abolition. The Conference also adopted, by 92 votes to 7, a Recommendation that measures should be taken to adapt free public employment offices to the needs of the occupations in which recourse is often had to fee-charging agencies.

agencies.
On the question of the reduction of hours of work, a general discussion took place at four sessions, at the conclusion of which the Conference decided, by 69 votes to 55, not to proceed to draw up a Convention or Recommendation this year, and, by 86 votes to 22, to draw up a list of points for inclusion in a questionnaire for circulation to Governments. Such a list was, accordingly, drawn up and adopted. The Conference decided, by 99 votes to 24, to place the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of next

year's Conference.

The Conference considered the question of unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, and the question of methods of providing rest and alteration of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works. On both subjects a list of points for inclusion in a questionnaire to be circulated to Governments was drawn up; and the Conference decided, by 93 votes to 4, to place the question of unemployment insurance, etc., upon the agenda of next year's Conference, and, by 94 votes to 24, to take similar action in regard to the question concerning automatic sheet-glass works

Conference, and, by 94 votes to 24, to take similar action in regard to the question concerning automatic sheet-glass works.

At six sessions the Conference discussed the Report of the Director, in which he examined the influence of the economic depression upon the work of the International Labour Organisation, and the action taken and contemplated by the Organisation in the endeavour to mitigate the social effects of the crisis. Fifty-two speakers took part in this debate. The Conference, as is customary, discussed the Reports of the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Reports of the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them. The Conference also had before it reports from the Governing Body on eight Conventions which had been in force for ten years. In regard to five of these, which dealt with non-maritime subjects, the Reports were noted; and in regard to three, which dealt with maritime matters, the Conference decided that they should be referred to a future maritime session of the Conference.

In accordance with a Resolution of the sixteenth session a report

by the International Labour Office on collective agreements in agriculture was before the Conference. It was examined by a Committee of the Conference, and the report of that Committee was forwarded to the Governing Body for consideration by its agricultural

On 9th June the Conference adopted a Resolution for submission to the Monetary and Economic Conference which assembled in London on 12th June. This Resolution drew the attention of that Conference to the urgency of measures covering the restoration of stable monetary conditions; the prevention of such fluctuations of the price level as must produce widespread unemployment; the cessation of economic warfare between nations; the increase in the

purchasing power of the community, and the maintenance or establishment of an adequate standard of living for the workers; and the restoration to circulation of capital now idle, particularly by the adoption of a policy of public works. This Resolution was submitted to the Monetary and Economic Conference on 13th June by Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Chairman of the Governing Body.

In addition to this Resolution, the Conference adopted Resolutions on the following subjects:—

on the following subjects :-

(i) Inviting the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to study the safety provisions for workers in the building industry, with a view to placing the subject on the agenda of an early session of the Conference.

(ii) Drawing attention to the Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment between foreign workers and national workers, adopted at the International Labour Conference, 1919, and requesting the Governing Body to consider the desirability of placing this question on the agenda of a very early session of the Conference, in order that it may be embodied in a Convention at the earliest possible

(iii) Requesting the Governing Body to examine all action likely to hasten the ratification of the Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines, and in particular to consider the desirability of convening coal mines, and in particular to consider the desirability of convening a tripartite Conference of the Governments, mine-owners and miners of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Poland, with a view to facilitating the simultaneous and early ratification of the Convention by these seven States.

(iv) Requesting the Governing Body to consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of the organisation and co-ordination of national and international public works.

(v) Inviting the Governing Body to instruct the International

(v) Inviting the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to undertake all the necessary study, without interfering in internal questions touching on the national sovereignty of Germany, with a view to placing German refugees in various countries without detriment to the economic welfare of those countries. It was decided to transmit this Resolution to the League of Nations.

(vi) Requesting Governments and industrial bodies to take all

(vi) Requesting Governments and industrial bodies to take all necessary steps, either by administrative action or by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workers, to suspend the application of exceptions from the 48-hour week prescribed by laws or regulations or by practice; expressing the view that exceptions owing to technical difficulties, seasonal requirements, or the necessity of complying with a time limit in executing orders subject to a penalty for non-fulfilment, should be reduced to a strict minimum; and requesting the International Labour Office and the States Members to exchange information on this subject.

(vii) Deciding to place on the agenda of the 1934 Session of the Conference the following item:—" Maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition, under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another."

# ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An Act, approved by the President of the United States on 6th June, 1933, provides for the establishment of a national system of public employment offices and for the co-operation of the States in its promotion. The Act sets up, in place of the existing employment service in the Department of Labour, a bureau, under a director to be appointed by the President, to be known as the United States Employment Service. The bureau is to promote and develop a national system of employment offices, to maintain services for the placing of veterans (ex-service men) and agricultural workers, and to assist in establishing and developing systems of employment offices in the several States.

in the several States.

The Act authorises the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the year ending 30th June, 1934, \$4,000,000 for each succeeding year up to 30th June, 1938, and thereafter such sums as Congress may deem necessary. States which accept the provisions of the Act will be eligible to receive grants from the appropriations, based on the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, provided that no payment will be made in any year until an equivalent sum (at least equal to 25 per cent. of the maximum possible grant according to population) has been made available by the State, or an agency thereof, for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices.

The director is authorised to establish a Federal Advisory Council representative of employers and workers and of the public for the

representative of employers and workers and of the public for the purpose of formulating policies, and to require the organisation of similar councils in the various States.

# EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Order, dated 2nd June, 1933, authorises a further\* extension of working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery industry. The permits are valid until 2nd June, 1934.

\* See this GAZETTE for May, 1933, page 165.

# GERMANY: ACT TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

By the Act to Reduce Unemployment, dated 1st June, 1933, the German Federal Government initiated its general programme for the revival of trade and industry. The Act is divided into six parts, embodying measures for the direct and indirect relief of the labour market. These measures are to be financed (1) through the ssue by the Federal Minister of Finance of "Labour Treasury". (Arbeitsschatzanweisungen) up to the amount of 1,000 million Reichsmarks, and (2) through the proceeds of a public fund made up of voluntary donations, in consideration of which certain taxation privileges are to be granted. The Labour Treasury Bills are to be redeemed in equal amounts in each of the financial years 1934 to 1938, and are to provide cover for bills drawn on the Public Works

The following is a summary of the provisions of the six parts of the

I. Public Works.—For the assistance of public works either loans or grants may be made. Loans are to be granted in the case of the following classes of works: (1) the reconditioning and extension of buildings, bridges and other constructions under the control of the states, local authorities and other public bodies; (2) suburban small holdings; (3) agricultural settlement; (4) the regulation of waterways; (5) the supply of gas, water and electricity. It is a condition for the grant of loans in these cases that the works must be publicly useful and that their execution in the near future would not have been possible without such assistance

istance in the form of grants is to be given to: (1) works in connection with the reconditioning of dwelling-houses and farm buildings and the conversion of house and other property into buildings and the conversion of house and other property into smaller dwellings; (2) excavating works instituted by the local authorities. Special regulations govern the latter class of works: they must be set in hand before 1st August, 1933, and must also satisfy the above-mentioned conditions applicable to measures financed by loans. Furthermore, mechanical labour is to be eliminated, as far as is economically justifiable, in favour of human labour; and, except in so far as the necessary skilled labour is not available among the unemployed, the work is to be performed by unemployed persons. The latter are to continue to receive whatever benefit or relief they would have received if unemployment had continued, and, in addition, are to be granted a bonus out of the general funds provided under the Act of 25 RM. for every full 4 weeks' employment, together with a hot meal at midday provided by the authority responsible for the work, or a suitable allowance in lieu of it. The bonus is to be paid in the form of "commodity vouchers" (Bedarfsdeckungsscheine) available for the purchase of clothing, household utensils, etc. Such vouchers are also to be issued under the general provisions of the Act to the district public relief associations for the purchase of clothing, etc., for distribution to necessitous persons.

persons.

II. Taxation Reliefs in respect of Renewals of Industrial or Agricultural Plant and Equipment.—Employers who incur expenditure in the replacement of industrial or agricultural plant and equipment by other similar equipment of home manufacture may deduct the cost thereof from their profits as normally assessed for taxation under the income, corporation or industrial tax legislation. It is specifically stipulated that the new equipment must be of German manufacture, must be acquired or manufactured between 30th June, 1933, and 1st January, 1935, and must not lead to a reduction of the number of workers employed in the undertaking.

1935, and 1st January, 1935, and must not lead to a reduction of the number of workers employed in the undertaking.

III. Voluntary Donations.—A Fund for the Encouragement of National Labour is to be established by means of voluntary donations, in return for which certain taxation privileges are to be granted. This fund is partly to be used to provide loans for public works other than those specified in I. above, such works to be selected by the Minister of Labour in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

IV. Absorption of Female Workers in Domestic Service.—The reliefs from income tax granted in respect of children are to be accorded as from 1st July, 1933, in respect of female domestic servants, not exceeding three in number, who, at one and the same time, form part of the household of the private employer. Furthermore, female domestic servants in private employment are exempted from liability to the special Unemployment Relief Levy on wage and salary earners.

V. Loans to assist Marriage.—German nationals who marry after the coming into force of the Act may be granted loans up to the amount of 1,000 RM. for the purchase of household equipment by means of "commodity vouchers" (see I. above) issued by the local authorities. The loans may be granted only in cases where the prospective wife has been in an employment relationship in Germany for at least six months between 1st June, 1931, and 31st May, 1933, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, undertakes not to follow on the one hand, and, on the other hand, undertakes not to follow employment as a worker while her husband is in receipt of an income within the meaning of the Income Tax Act of over 125 RM. a month and while any part of the loan has not been repaid. The loan is repayable without interest in monthly instalments of 1 per cent. of the original amount, and is to be provided out of a levy on all single persons and childless married persons, with certain exceptions, who are in receipt of an income within the meaning of the Income Tax Act.

VI. Administrative and Supplementary Regulations.—General responsibility for the issue of administrative and supplementary regulations under the Act is vested in the Federal Minister of Finance except as regards work schemes referred to under III. In these cases, competence rests with the Federal Minister of Labour in consultation with the Federal Minister of Finance. According to a statement by the Federal Minister of Labour, it is officially calculated that the application of the measures provided for under the Act would enable 1½ million unemployed persons to be absorbed into employment within a period of 12 months, independently of any general improvement in the economic situation.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

On 16th June, 1933, the President of the United States of America signed the National Industrial Recovery Act, to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other

The Act is divided into two main parts: Title I, Industrial Recovery, and Title II, Public Works and Construction Projects. Under Title I, the policy of Congress is declared to be to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce, to promote the organisation of industry for the purpose of co-operative action among trade groups, to eliminate unfair competition, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase consumption by increasing purchasing power, to reduce

striction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase consumption by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, and to improve standards of labour. The President's powers under this Title are limited to two years after the date of enactment of the Act, and any agencies established to carry out the policy of the Title shall then cease to exist.

The Act empowers the President, on the application of one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, to approve, subject to certain safeguards, a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or sub-division thereof concerned. Any violation of the provisions of an approved code in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce will be deemed an unfair affecting interstate or foreign commerce will be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the district courts are empowered to prevent and restrain such violations. The President may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for a trade or industry on his own initiative, or on complaint that abuses inimical to the public interest are prevalent therein.

If the President, after investigation by the United States Tariff Commission, finds that any entitle or entitles are being invested.

Commission, finds that any article or articles are being imported into the United States in substantial quantities or in increasing ratio to domestic production on such terms as to render ineffective or seriously endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement made under the Act, he is authorised so to regulate the entry of the articles in question that their entry does not render ineffective

any such code or agreement.

The Act further authorises the President to enter into agreements. with and to approve voluntary agreements between persons engaged in a trade or industry, workers' organisations and employers' organisations where such agreements will further the aims of the Act.

In the event of the practice, in any trade or industry, of desplicit of

wage or price-cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of Title I of the Act, the President may institute a licensing system under which persons carrying on any business in or affecting inter-state or foreign commerce will be required to obtain a licence. The licensing clauses of the Act are to cease to be operative one year after the date of the enactment of the Act, or sooner if the President or Congress declare that the emergency which occasioned the Act

is ended.

Every code, agreement and licence must contain the conditions that workers shall have the right of freedom of organisation and collective bargaining, and that no worker or person seeking employment may be required, as a condition of employment, to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labour organisation of his own choosing, and that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of work, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President. So far as possible, wages, hours and general working conditions are to be established by mutual agreement; but, in the absence of such agreement, the President may, after investigation, prescribe a limited code of fair competition, fixing maximum hours of labour, minimum rates of pay and other conditions.

rates of pay and other conditions.

Under Title II, 3,300 million dollars are appropriated for a comprehensive programme of public works, which is to be planned and directed by a newly-created Emergency Administration of Public Works. The works may be carried out both by the Federal and by the State and local authorities; in the case of works undertaken by the State and local authorities, however, the Federal grant may not exceed 30 per cent. of the whole cost of the scheme, except as regards the construction of highways (for which the except may not exceed 30 per cent. of the whole cost of the scheme, except as regards the construction of highways (for which the aggregate amount granted to the States may not be less than 400 million dollars). All contracts let for construction purposes and all loans and grants made under this Title must provide for the prohibition of the direct employment of convict labour, the limitation of working hours so far as practicable and feasible to 30 a week, the payment of wages adequate to provide a standard of living in decency and of wages adequate to provide a standard of living in decency and comfort, and the employment, for preference, of ex-service men with dependants. The maximum of human labour is to be used in lieu of machinery whenever practicable and economically justifiable. Finally, the Act makes available the sum of 25 million dollars for loans in aid of the purchase of homesteads, to encourage the redistribution of the surplus population in industrial centres.

No grants or loans under Title II may be made after the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of the act of the process.

of two years after the date of enactment of the Act, except in fulfilment of commitments entered into with borrowers before that date.

An account of the formation and functions of the Public Works Company appears in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1930, page 364.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

An Act, promulgated on 24th March, 1933, authorised the raising under State guarantee of a domestic loan, known as the Employment under State guarantee of a domestic loan, known as the Employment Loan, to finance the organisation of large-scale public works for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed, certain concessions being offered to persons subscribing to the loan who are in arrears with the payment of taxes. At 30th June, the date on which the subscription lists were closed, the amount subscribed was estimated at about 1,900 million crowns. The money is being allocated both to State works and to works carried out by local authorities, such as road construction, bridge construction, drainage, etc.; and it has been directed that, apart from skilled workers and overseers, only local unemployed persons and those belonging to the surrounding districts shall be employed, and that districts particularly affected by unemployment shall have special consideration. The use of machinery and mechanical means is to be restricted as far as possible, in order that employment may be given to the greatest possible in order that employment may be given to the greatest possible number of persons.

#### DENMARK.

An Act of 20th May, 1933, re-enacts the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, of 23rd June, 1932,\* with the following main additions and amendments.

The employer's annual contribution to the Central Unemployment Fund has been increased from 3.00 to 4.50 kroner for each insured

Fund has been increased from 3.00 to 4.50 kroner for each insured person employed for a whole year. In future, if the expenses of the Central Unemployment Fund exceed the receipts, the State is to cover the deficit, provided that the State contribution does not exceed one-half of the expenditure of the Fund on grants to unemployment societies, etc. The provisions of the Act as now amended are to come into force on 1st October, 1933.

Another Act passed on 30th April, 1933, extends to 30th September, 1933, the operation of the system of emergency relief, which, under an Act of 23rd June, 1932,\* was to cease on 1st May, 1933, with the following principal amendments:—The new Act excludes from relief non-members of recognised unemployment societies who, under certain conditions, were previously eligible, and also excludes all persons joining a recognised society after 15th February, 1933. In the case of married couples living together, where both are unemployed, the relief is only to be granted to the one who normally makes the more substantial contribution towards the upkeep of the family. Unmarried members with no family responsibilities who family. Unmarried members with no family responsibilities who are living at home and whose parents can afford to support them are also excluded. In future, the weekly rate of relief is to be equal to three-quarters, in the case of persons with dependants, and two-thirds in the case of those without, of the weekly rate of unemployment benefit which they would be entitled to receive from an unemployment society, but must not in any case be less than 1 krone per day. Under the previous Act relief might be equal to the amount of benefit. Provision is also made for employers liable the amount of benefit. Provision is also made for employers liable to accident insurance to contribute an amount of 1.50 kroner for each insured person employed by them as a supplement to their annual contribution to the Central Unemployment Fund, and for the recognised unemployment societies to contribute 30 öre per week for each working member during the period covered by the provisions of the Act. The State will pay two-thirds of the remaining expenditure of the communes not covered by these contributions.

#### LUXEMBURG.

A Grand Ducal Decree of 20th April, 1933, provides that payment of unemployment relief may be made conditional on participation in relief works, or, if the worker is under 21 years of age, on attendance at vocational courses.

Relief works are to be of a nature that would not be undertaken without the aid prescribed in the present decree. The expenses will be borne by the State alone or, with the aid of State subsidies, will be borne by the State alone or, with the aid of State subsidies, by the local authorities, State or municipal undertakings, public utility undertakings, agricultural and other associations, or private persons. Relief will be paid by the State to persons engaged on the works at rates fixed by the decree; local authorities will be required to refund half the sums so expended.

Unemployed persons refusing such work may have the relief payable by the public authorities to which they are entitled withdrawn for four weeks. On the other hand, the period for which unemployment relief is payable (26 weeks in the year) will be extended by one week for every 48 hours' participation in relief work.

#### POLAND.

An Act of 16th March, 1933, provides for the raising of an An Act of 16th March, 1933, provides for the raising of an Employment Fund for the purpose of relieving unemployment by means of public works of economic value and public utility. The Unemployment Relief Fund† set up by the Decree of 23rd August, 1932, to organise relief among persons not in receipt of unemployment benefit, has been wound up, and its functions have been transferred to the Employment Fund. The object of the new Fund is to substitute work as far as possible for the distribution of relief in cash and in kind, and to centralise the planning and financing of public works, including the construction and improvement of roads, canals, railways, land reclamation erection of small dwelling houses. canals, railways, land reclamation, erection of small dwelling-houses, etc. The settlement of unemployed persons on the land and in

\* See this GAZETTE for August, 1932, page 287.

suburban areas, and the setting up of workrooms for craftsmen are also contemplated. Public works will be undertaken both by the State and local authorities, financed where possible by credits advanced by the Employment Fund and repayable under specified conditions. It is anticipated that work will be provided for about 100,000 persons, who are to be organised in special "labour brigades," and lodged, fed and supplied with tools by the State.

The financial resources of the Fund are to be derived from a special tax on workers (1 per cent. of earnings); employers (1 per cent. of all wages paid); the emoluments of all classes of professional workers and the indemnities of members of the Diet and Senate (1 per cent.); and a tax of 2 per cent. on incomes derived from commissions. Further revenue is derived from special taxes on theatre tickets and on various commodities.

#### UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

An Act appropriating a sum of 500 million dollars for Federal grants to the States in aid of their unemployment relief programmes was signed by the President on 12th May, 1933.

Half of the amount voted by this Act is to be used to make quarterly advances to the States equal to one-third of the amount spent by each State for relief purposes during the preceding quarter. The remaining 250 million dollars, less the expenses of administration (which are not to exceed 350,000 dollars), are to be distributed in the form of additional grants to States whose own relief funds, supplemented by the Federal advances already mentioned, are still inadequate to satisfy all the demands for assistance. Any balance from the first 250 million dollars unexpended on 1st October, 1933, will likewise be used for supplementary grants.

The Act establishes a Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which is to remain in existence for a period of two years from the date of enactment of the measure, after which it is to be dissolved, and any residue of the amounts voted for relief grants disposed of

and any residue of the amounts voted for relief grants disposed of by Congress. The Act is to be administered by an Emergency Relief Administrator, who, besides having control of relief funds, may assume the control of the relief administration in any State with the object of securing more efficient co-operation between Federal and State authorities and ensuring the more effective use of relief funds of relief funds.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Under an Act of 7th April, 1933, providing for the institution of joint industrial councils, the Crown is authorised to establish a national or regional industrial council for any industry, branch of an industry or group of industries in which the circumstances give

An industrial council is to be composed of an even number of An industrial council is to be composed of an even number of members, not less than six and not more than twenty, who are to be appointed in equal numbers by employers' and workers' organisations designated by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act. The members hold office for a term of four years, at the expiry of which they may be reappointed. The Crown may appoint as chairman a person not connected with the particular industry for which the council is established; if no such independent chairman is appointed, the council elects from its members two chairmen, one from the employers' and one from the workers' side, who officiate in turn for periods of six months.

The industrial council is to hold meetings as often as the chairman deems necessary, or whenever two or more members so request:

deems necessary, or whenever two or more members so request; so far as possible, it must meet on at least six occasions in the course

of a year. No resolution may be adopted at any meeting at which less than half of the members representing each side are present.

The functions of an industrial council are of a varied character, and include the drawing up of schedules of working conditions, preferably in the form of collective agreements; the promotion of effective vocational education and taxining the consideration of effective vocational education and training; the consideration means of preventing unemployment and expanding the opportunities of employment; the promotion of amicable relations and mutual co-operation between the employer and the workers, both in the individual undertaking and throughout the industry as a whole; the encouragement of the formation of provident and other institutions for the benefit of the workers, and the control, management, or participation in the management of such institutions of the discussion. participation in the management, of such institutions; the discussion of the technical and commercial affairs of the industry, in so far as of the technical and commercial affairs of the industry, in so far as they affect the workers' interests; and the collection of statistical data. In regard to all matters assigned to it by the Act, the industrial council has the power to issue such regulations as it deems necessary. To issue, amend or withdraw any such regulations, a favourable majority of at least two-thirds of the members representing each side is necessary. Regulations issued by an industrial council require the approval of the Crown before they can be enforced; but, once approved, they are binding on all persons engaged in the industry.

engaged in the industry.

Other functions of industrial councils include the furnishing of other functions of industrial councils include the furnishing of advice to Government Departments, local authorities and private individuals and organisations upon matters connected with their particular industries, and co-operation in the administration of legislation. The Act further prescribes that collective agreements may provide for the submission of disputes to the industrial councils for settlement, and that, where no such provision is made, the industrial councils may of their own accord take steps to prevent or settle disputes

The date on which the Act is to come into force has yet to be fixed.

# EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th June, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which again extended to all but a few industries. The improvement was most marked in mining and quarrying, iron d steel, tinplate, and metal goods manufacture, engineering, ipbuilding and ship repairing, the textile industries, cement, ick and tile, glass, furniture, leather and leather goods manufacture, the food and drink, paper, printing, and distributive industries, and the transport, hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, there was a decline in tailoring, dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, and in the motor vehicle industry.

There was a further reduction in the number of insured workpeople

unemployed in all parts of the country. Employment continued fair in London and the South-Eastern Counties, and was moderate in South-West England. In the Midlands it continued slack, and it was still bad in all other areas.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 26th June, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 19·5, as compared with 20·5 at 22nd May, 1933, and with 22·2 at 27th June, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th June, 1933, was 15·8, as compared with 16·6 at 22nd May, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·7, as compared with 3·9. For males alone, the percentage at 26th June, 1933, was 22·8, and for females, 10·9; at 22nd May, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 12·1.

At 26th June, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,884,322 wholly unemployed, 463,712 temporarily stopped, and 90,074 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,438,108. This was 144,771 less than a month before, and 309,235 less than a year before. The total included 2,016,341 men, 51,709 boys, 334,379 women and Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000,

total included 2,016,341 men, 51,709 boys, 334,379 women and

The persons on the Registers included 1,009,479 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,087,259 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 225,789 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 115,581 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th June, 1933, was

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry the numbers temporarily stopped in Yorkshire and Durham showed a fall, but employment generally continued very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th June, 1933, showed a decrease of 1·0 per cent. as compared with 27th May, 1933, and of 5·0 per cent. as compared with 25th June, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, was 4·29, an increase of 0·10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th May, 1933, and of 0·17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further slight.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment remained bad, with much short-time working; area employment remained bad, with much short-time working; in the Clitheroe area it showed a slight improvement but was still slack; the improvement in the Buxton area continued. In the slate quarries in North Wales, employment continued to show an improvement and was fair. At chalk quarries it remained very slack. At china clay quarries it showed a further slight improvement and was fair generally; while at tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment showed a slight improvement but was still very had slight improvement but was still very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate. - In the pig-iron industry, employment showed a slight improvement but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 72, the ame number as at the end of May, compared with 69 at the end

In the iron and steel industry, employment continued to improve but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 38.0 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 39.8 at 22nd May, 1933, and 48.2 at 27th June, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad on the whole. It was bad also in steel sheet nanufacture, although showing some improvement.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a further improvement, but continued bad on the whole. In electrical engineering it showed an improvement and was moderate. In motor vehicle manufacture there was a seasonal decline, and employment was slack; it continued good, at most of the principal centres, in cycle and aircraft manufac-

and very depressed in the latter. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad.

In the shipbuilding industry employment showed a further slight improvement in most districts, but was still very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad in the spinning department and very depressed in the manufacturing department. The holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide was extended by many firms. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 24·3 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 26·4 at 22nd May, 1933, and 32·3 at 27th June,

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 14·0 at 26th June, 1933, compared with 15·0 at 22nd May, 1933, and 27·0 at 27th June, 1932. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further improvement and was moderate on the whole. In the lace trade it showed little change and was slack. It was also slack in the silk industry, although there was an improvement as compared with the previous month. Employment improved also in artificial silk manufacture and was moderate. In the linen and jute industries there was again an improvement, but employment remained bad in the former, and very bad in the latter. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it showed a further slight improvement, but still continued bad, with much short time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a decline, and was only moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight decline, but employment generally remained fairly good. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade, and employment continued moderate. In the corset trade employment was moderate; in the glove trade it was moderate to fairly good. In the hat and cap trade employment showed a decline but was still fair on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment during the first half

showed a decline but was still fair on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment during the first half of the month continued good at some of the principal centres and fair in the industry taken as a whole; towards the end of the month there was a seasonal decline at most of the principal centres. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 13.6 at 26th June, 1933, compared with 13.5 at 22nd May, 1933, and 22.1 at 27th June, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment continued to improve in all sections of the leather trades and was moderate on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was moderate with bricklayers and slack or bad with other classes of operatives. It declined with slaters and painters; with plumbers there was practically no change; with other sections of the industry there was a further slight improvement. Employment in brick manufacture improved and continued moderate on the whole

In the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders employment showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued to improve and was fair generally. Some short time and irregular working were still reported, but there was an increase in the number of centres working full time. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained generally good; while with lithographic printers it showed an improvement and was moderate. Employment with lithographic artists again ranged from fair to slack, though there was a slight improvement on the whole. With bookbinders it showed an improvement and was moderate generally.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed an improvement in the china ware and glazed tile sections, but a decline in the earthenware section. At Bristol and at Worcester the improvement reported last month was maintained. In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued to improve but was still generally slack; while with seamen it remained very slack.

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

improvement and was moderate. In motor vehicle manufacture there was a seasonal decline, and employment was slack; it continued good, at most of the principal centres, in cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further substantial improvement in general and marine engineering, but employment continued bad in the former

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employement during June 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.

Consistency Sensor Resp. (8)	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for June, 1933.	June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	764,590 4,613 2,050	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.29 5.13 5.97	Days. + 0.10 + 0.33 + 0.14	Days. + 0.17 + 0.25 + 0.22	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	••• ••• 51,346	Furnaces in Blast. 72 Mills working. 418 Shifts Worked (one week). 272,880	Number.  + 25 Per cent. + 3·2	Number + 3 + 63 Per cent + 13 · 3	

#### (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The second secon		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	59,535 50,225 74,353 10,329 60,432 8,799 10,768	Per cent 2:1 + 1:2 - 0:3 + 0:5 + 0:4 - 3:1 + 2:7	Per cent 1.7 + 2.8 + 4.5 + 1.0 + 6.7 - 6.8 + 24.4	£ 94,028 93,851 130,051 19,678 133,039 15,033 28,111	Per cent 2·2 + 1·1 - 0·1 - 0·6 - 2·5 - 2·5 + 3·7	Per cent 4.9* + 9.6* + 18.5* + 4.2 + 16.6 - 1.7 + 32.4	

# UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th June, 1933, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

London South-Eastern South-Bastern North-Eastern North-Western Wales Worthern Ireland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,	Percentage Unemployed at 26th June, 1933.			Total Po	e ( + ) or se ( - ) in ercentages mpared th a
	1932. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
	2,366,200 996,220 907,580 1,892,350 2,084,770 2,193,800 1,340,310 618,770 265,000 143,000	13.8 11.1 16.5 20.8 30.3 26.0 29.2 36.8 30.1 3.5	6·4 4·9 6·5 10·2 10·7 17·2 13·4 13·0 19·2 0·7	11·4 9·6 14·3 17·8 25·9 23·1 24·8 34·3 25·9 2·6	- 0·7 - 1·6 - 0·8 - 0·5 - 1·6 - 0·9 - 1·4 - 0·6 - 1·9 - 0·1	- 1·7 - 3·1 - 1·5 - 3·7 - 3·9 - 2·8 - 2·0 - 3·1 - 1·5 - 0·7
Total	12,808,000	22.8	10.9	19.5	- 1.0	- 2.7

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 1932,

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 1932, 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, from July, 1932, inclusive, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Percentages U	Inemplo	oyed am	among Insured Workpeople.  Numbers (Insured Workpeople)  Males and Females.  Numbers (Insured Workpeople)  And Uninsuregistered at ployment Exchemics.				
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number
1932. 27 June 25 July 22 August 26 September 24 October 21 November 19 December	25·3 26·0 26·2 26·2 25·5 25·7 25·1	13·8 14·4 14·5 13·9 12·5 13·0 12·6	16·7 17·1 17·3 17·8 17·9 18·2 18·1	5·5 5·7 5·7 5·0 4·0 4·0 3·6	22·2 22·8 23·0 22·8 21·9 22·2 21·7	1932. 27 June 25 July 22 Aug. 26 Sept. 24 Oct. 21 Nov. 19 Dec.	2,816,00 2,889,00 2,936,00 2,930,00 2,817,00 2,872,00 2,796,00
1933. 23 January 20 February 20 March 24 April 22 May 26 June	26·4 26·0 25·1 24·4 23·7 22·8	14·3 14·1 13·8 13·3 12·1 10·9	18·9 18·7 18·0 17·2 16·6 15·8	4·2 4·1 4·0 4·2 3·9 3·7	23·1 22·8 22·0 21·4 20·5 19·5	1933. 23 Jan. 20 Feb. 20 Mar. 24 Apr. 22 May 26 June	2,979,00 2,932,00 2,851,00 2,771,00 2,654,00 2,504,00

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

July, 1933.

i	PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WO	RKPEOPLE
i	THE PARTY AND A CONTRACT OF CASE PROPERTY OF	N GREAT
į	BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-	

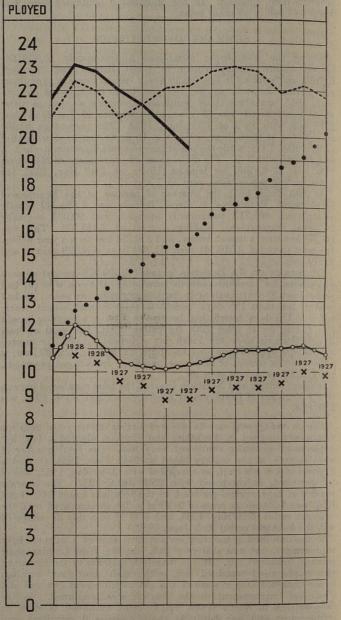
Plain Curve	•	 = 1933.
Broken Curve		 = 1932.
Dotted Curve		
Chain Curve	-	 $= \begin{cases} Mean for 1923-25 \\ and 1927-29. \end{cases}$

CENTAGE

UNEM-

X The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages un uring the years 1923-25 and 1927-32. The maximum percentages upon years were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum percentages were recorded in 1932, exc during the years those years were re 21.5 fell in 1931.

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



# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING JUNE, 1933.

		200	See hors		Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales GREAT BRITAIN	1,396 940 741 650 834 812 941 414	3,791 2,001 1,657 3,354 3,667 3,169 2,465 1,213 21,317	2,412 1,724 1,023 879 1,301 1,143 1,048 528	3,713 1,659 1,388 3,037 2,679 3,033 2,213 620 18,342	11,312 6,324 4,809 7,920 8,481 8,157 6,667 2,775 56,445	0·48 0·63 0·53 0·42 0·41 0·37 0·50 0·45	

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

# 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, the comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 256 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change and continued very bad; but there was a substantial drop in the numbers temporarily stopped in Yorkshire and Durham at 26th June, as compared with 22nd May.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36·8 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 37·9 at 22nd May, 1933, and 40·7 at 27th June, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·1 (from 22·5 to 22·4), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1·0 (from 15·4 to 14·4). The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th June, 1933, showed a decrease of 1·0 per cent., as compared with 27th May, 1933, and of 5·0 per cent. as compared with 25th June, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, was 4·29, an increase of 0·10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th May, 1933, and of 0·17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th June, 1933, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coalmines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Total	Number	rof	Aver	aga Num	her of	
RIPAIRING	Wage Ea			Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	24th June,				Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
13 Aligna Bernarasa	1933.	Month before.	Year before.	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:	40.000		Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	40,698 98,411	- 0·5 - 1·6	- 2·3 - 3·2	4.43	$-0.43 \\ -0.12$	+0.18	
moreland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	6,236 96,639 43,343	- 0·5 - 0·2 - 0·5	-14·9 - 6·7 -12·8	5·14 4·01 3·54	-0·19 +0·66 +0·53	+0.41	
Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester	63,530 45,372 55,489	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	- 6·0 -10·1	3·67 3·38	-0·35 +0·54	+0·30 +0·12	
Warwick North Staffordshire	17,151 22,583	- 0·2 - 0·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.9 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.3 \end{array} $	3·87 4·44 3·66	+0·55 -0·18 -0·40	+0·39 -0·32 -0·16	
South Staffs†, Worc. and Salop Glos. and Somerset	29,643 9,369	- 0·7 - 0·1	- 1·7 - 2·6	3·71 3·77	-0.08 -0.31	-0.02 -0.11	
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	6,357 11,590 140,904	$ \begin{array}{r r} - 1.8 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 0.2 \end{array} $	+ 0·7 -12·5 - 3·0	5·56 4·81 5·04	+0·45 +0·08 +0·04	+0·11 +0·33 +0·08	
England and Wales	687,315	- 0.8	- 5.2	4.20	+0.12	+0.08	
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians	10.700					1001-0	
Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,329 19,400 45,546	$\begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ -3.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ +0.9 \\ -4.6 \end{array} $	5·41 5·55 4·80	-0.01 + 0.06 - 0.15	+0.60 +0.15 +0.04	
Scotland	77,275	- 2.3	- 2.7	5.08	-0.08	+0.16	
GREAT BRITAIN	764,590	- 1.0	- 5.0	4.29	+0.10	+0.17	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, was 1·51 days per week, of which 1·40 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 27th May, 1933, was 1·61 days per week, of which 1·59 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, were 1·66 days per week, and 1·59 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the June and May, 1933, periods, was about one-fifth of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the June, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th June, 1933 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), was reported to the Mines Department as 14,150,300 tons, as compared with 15,666,800 tons in the four weeks ended 25th June, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 26th June, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd May, 1933, and 27th June, 1932, 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. ys worked. † Including Cannock Chase.

	Une	sured Pe mployed	ersons Re at 26th	Dec. (	+) or (-) in (tal		
Area.	Numl	pers.	Pe	ercentage	percentages as compared with a		
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain England and	233,601	150,988	22.4	14.4	36.8	- 1.1	- 3.9
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :—	201,724 31,877	144,700 6,288	21·8 26·8	15·6 5·2	37·4 32·0	- 1·2 - 0·2	- 4·0 - 2·7
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	10,789 44,424	6,229 8,944	20·9 30·1	12·1 6·1	33·0 36·2	+ 6.5	- 2·9 - 2·3
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	4,258 31,281	1,027 42,022	37·5 17·6	9·0 23·7	46·5 41·3	+ 4.8	-18·1 - 5·5
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	16,678 9,406	18,375 6,756	19·2 14·3	21·2 10·2	40·4 24·5	+ 5.2	- 4·6 -10·7
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	11,270 1,240	11,340 362	17·7 9·5	17.8	35·5 12·3	- 2·6 + 2·0	- 2·2 - 2·0
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,066	16,274	14 · 3	23.1	37 - 4	+ 5.2	+ 2.0
Kent Wales and	1,694 466	3,593 112	14·9 7·2	31·5 1·7	46·4 8·9	$+12.3 \\ -2.8$	+ 5.1 + 4.5
Monmouth	58,462	29,633	26.7	13.5	40.2	+ 0.6	- 4.8

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,507,400 tons in June, 1933, as compared with 5,007,900 tons in May, 1933, and with 4,754,900 tons in June, 1972

# IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during June, 1933, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 42·0 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 43·5 at 22nd May, 1933, and 43·4 at 27th June, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

The second secon	Manager Company	Name and Address of the Owner, which the	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	STREET, STREET			
	peo Mi	imber of World employing include the Return	red at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 24th	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 24th	Dec. (-)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
	June, Month before.		Year before.	June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
	AND THE	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days,	Days.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	1,591	- 0.2	- 24.1	4.63	+ 0.29	- 0.18	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,539 1,483	+ 7·0 + 2·0	- 9·0 + 9·9	5·76 5·01	+ 0·48 + 0·17	+ 0.72 + 0.22	
ALL DISTRICTS	4,613	+ 2.8	- 10.2	5-13	+ 0.33	+ 0.25	

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,050, showing a very slight increase as compared with May, 1933, and an increase of 27·7 per cent. as compared with June, 1932. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5·97 in June, 1933, as compared with 5·83 in May, 1933, and 5.75 in June, 1939. and 5.75 in June, 1932.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight] improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36·6 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 39·4 at 22nd May, 1933, and 42·4 at 27th June, 1932.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 72 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, 1933, the same number as at the end of May, 1933, compared with 69 at the end of June, 1932. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,994 workpeople at the end of June, 1933, the returns showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1933, but an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1933, May, 1933, and June, 1932:—

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.			+) or -) on a
Distillors.	of Furnaces.	June, 1933.	May, 1933.	June, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Solvensia Children i		A STATE OF			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	19	19	17		+ 2
Lancs	37	5	5	5		
Parts of Lancs, and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	24	5	5	7		- 2
and Northants	45	16	16	18		- 2
Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-	23	9	9	7		+ 2
wick South Wales and Mon-	38	7	7	6		+ 1
mouthshire	19	4	4	3		+ 1
England and Wales	273	65	65	63		+ 2
SCOTLAND	77	7	7	6		+ 1
GREAT BRITAIN	350	72	72	69	14/1/10/1	+ 3

The production of pig iron in June, 1933, amounted to 345,600 tons, compared with 339,900 tons in May, 1933, and 311,400 tons in June, 1932.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to improve, but still remained

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to improve, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 38·0 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 39·8 at 22nd May, 1933, and 48·2 at 27th June, 1932. At certain firms, employing 51,346 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 24th June, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 3·2 per cent., as compared with the week ended 27th May, 1933, and by 13·3 per cent., as compared with the week ended 25th June, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·3 in the week ended 24th June, 1933, the same as in May, 1933, compared with 5·2 in June, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns the information received from those employers who furnished returns

parati grandi suca	emplo	or of Work	irms	Aggr	egate num Shifts.*	aber of	
est non ett ni .1 est körb ennet d ESS ennet eller a	Week ended 24th	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 24th	ended compared 24th with a		
arent burnsens and - refer	June, 1933.			June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	5,383 854 18,889 1,073 5,896 8,905	+ 6·7 +24·3 + 3·9 - 1·7 + 1·1 + 1·3	+24·9 +26·0 +10·2 +12·5 + 3·0 + 8·8	31,289 2,915 94,658 5,621 31,454 49,028	+ 6·2 + 9·3 + 4·0 - 2·8 + 3·2 - 0·4	+ 27·2 + 13·6 + 18·3 + 25·8 + 3·8 + 7·9	
Labourers	10,346	+ 3.9	+ 7.5	57,915	+ 3.6	+ 8.5	
TOTAL	51,346	+ 3.6	+10.1	272,880	+ 3.2	+ 13.3	
DISTRICTS.	1000		1 2	833 E	100 80 300 4000	Hack Markin	
Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	7,983	+ 1.4	- 1.3	44,458	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	15,073 295	+ 1.6	+ 8.0	79,502 1,317	+ 1.2	+ 10·4 + 2·5	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,064 5,215	+ 4.6 + 5.1	+ 1·6 +15·3	26,174 28,669	+ 1.8 + 5.0	-1.9 + 22.2	
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,980	+ 4.8	+ 5.9	16,136	+ 7.6	+ 20.0	
mouth	7,831	+ 4.2	+30.6	43,615	+ 4.1	+ 36.5	
Total, England and Wales	44,441	+ 2.9	+ 9.3	239,871	+ 2.7	+ 13.0	
Scotland	6,905	+ 8.2	+15.9	33,009	+ 6.9	+ 16.2	
TOTAL	51,346	+ 3.6	+10.1	272,880	+ 3.2	+ 13.3	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 568,800 tons in June, 1933, as compared with 599,600 tons in May, 1933, and 459,300 tons in June, 1932.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad on the whole. In the week ended 24th June, 1933, 346 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 326\* in the week ended 27th May, 1933, and with 289 in the week ended 25th June, 1932. The percentage of insured week-needs are proposed including those temporarily stopped week-needs are proposed including those temporarily stopped week-needs.

workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27·3 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 32·3 at 22nd May, 1933, and with 48·3 at 27th June, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. In the week ended 24th June, 1933, 72 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 67 in the week ended 27th May, 1933, and with 66 in the week ended 25th June, 1932.

which of in the week ended 25th June, 1932.

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

	Numbe	r of Works	Number of Mills in Operation.				
Works.	Week ended Dec. (-) or a		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
rigizmet wi	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	63	+ 5 + 1	+ 8 + 1	346 72	+ 20* + 5	+ 57 + 6	
TOTAL	71	+ 6	+ 9	418	+ 25*	+ 63	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1933, amounted to 57,907 tons, or 8,717 tons less than in May, 1933, and 4,234 tons less than in June, 1932.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement in most districts

during June, but it was still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th June, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd May, 1933, and 27th June, 1932. These percentages have been calculated with reference to the estimated numbers of insured persons in the industry at July, 1932, for all the dates referred to.

As compared with a year ago, employment showed some improvement in all districts except South-west England. The improvement was relatively greatest in Scotland, North-east England, South Wales and Northern Ireland, but unemployment in these areas still remained at a very high level.

Divisions.	Total Number of nsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 26th June, 1933.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 26th June, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total Insure Uner 26th	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Une 26	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,057 1,015 6,289 184 35,551 12,713 33,631 4,005 6,942	+ 458 - 251 + 269 - 5 - 748 - 1,122 - 1,084 - 237 - 697	- 640 - 128 + 317 + 12 - 3,826 - 985 - 4,261 - 537 - 981	34·4 14·6 29·4 70·8 69·1 49·1 67·3 60·7 66·2	+ 5·2 - 3·6 + 1·3 - 1·9 - 1·4 - 2·2 - 3·6 - 6·6	- 7·2 - 1·8 + 1·5 + 4·6 - 7·4 - 3·8 - 8·5 - 8·1 - 9·3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	103,387	- 3,417	- 11,029	56.8	- 1.9	- 6.1

#### SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1933, amounted to 287,502 tons, as compared with 252,401 tons at the end of March, 1933, and 280,692 tons at the end of June, 1932. The present total includes about 140,000 tons on which work has been suspended. The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 50,050 tons. While this figure shows a decrease of 27,256 tons compared with the previous quarter, it has nevertheless only twice been exceeded since the fourth quarter of 1930.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 11,036 tons, showing a decrease of 1,906 tons as compared with the previous three months.

the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1933, amounted to 325,217 h.p., as compared with 283,433 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

#### ENGINEERING.

July 1933.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further improvement, but continued bad on the whole. Employment in electrical engineering improved and was moderate. In motor vehicle manufacture improved and was inoderate. In motor venicle manufacture there was a seasonal decline, and employment was slack. In the manufacture of cycles and aircraft employment continued good at most of the principal centres. There was a further substantial improvement in general and marine engineering, but employment continued bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. Employment remained very bad in textile and constructional

Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in all parts of the country and in all sections of the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th June, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	N	umbe	rs of I	at 26t	Workp	eople Un 1933.	employe	d
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering. Marine	Constructional Engineering.  Motor enicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a			
122) 1221	Genera Ing; J Iron a For	Eng	Marine Engineering,	Const	Moto Vehicles, C and Airc		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales NorthernIreland	9,881 4,954 4,445 14,261 32,381 39,491 22,656 1,791	1,735 778 281 3,777	320 517 174 10,197 351	265 194 2,297 2,692 942 2,493 261	4,175 2,543 4,511 20,982 2,166 4,994 1,995 633 388	16,842 8,860 9,948 41,491 49,336 50,128 35,987 2,841 5,520	-1,067 - 825 + 283 + 34 -3,330 -3,010 -2,353 - 188 + 7	- 4,387 - 4,765 - 3,124 - 11,726 - 9,075 - 5,884 - 9,602 - 365 - 501
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- EEN IRELAND	131,816					220,953 t 26th Ju		-49,429
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	12·0 11·6 12·6 17·4 30·1 32·8 32·6 34·2 29·5	11·7 8·7 7·5 12·4 18·1 20·6 18·2 20·2 36·1	52.3	21.6 30.8 33.4 32.0 36.1 32.2 47.0 28.4 24.9	9.6 8.7 16.2 20.9 14.5 24.8 17.3 24.3	11.6 10.6 13.5 18.8 31.0 30.3 34.1 30.1	- 0.8 - 1.0 + 0.4 - 2.1 - 1.8 - 2.3 - 2.0 + 0.1	- 3.0 - 5.7 - 4.2 - 5.3 - 3.6 - 9.1 - 3.9 - 3.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND Ditto, May, 1933	23.9	14.6	45.5	34.3	16.8	22.6	- 1.1	- 5·1
Ditto, June, 1932		16.0		34.9	22.2	27.7	100 TO	

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad, but showed an improvement in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering showed an improve-Lincolnshire employment in general engineering showed an improvement at some of the principal centres, but remained very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general and textile engineering continued very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a further slight improvement but was very slack; employment continued moderate in electrical engineering; there was a seasonal decline in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment was very slacks, employment in the evels exerting as employment was very slack; employment in the cycle section remained good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued fair or moderate on the whole. Employment in London and the Southern Counties showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole; it was good at most of the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering showed a further improvement but continued very bad; it remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued bad in the spinning depart-

EMPLOYMENT during June continued bad in the spinning department: in the section spinning American cotton employment in the mills that were working was maintained at approximately 75 per cent. of full capacity, and in the Egyptian section it was at about the same level. In the manufacturing department employment remained very depressed. As compared with a year ago there was, on the whole, some improvement in the spinning department, but a decline in the weaving department. The holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide was extended by many firms.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 24·3 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 26·4 at 22nd May, 1933, and with 32·3 at 27th June, 1932. In the preparing and spinning department the percentage was 23·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 25·1 at 22nd May, 1933. In the manufacturing department (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 25·4 and 27·6 respectively. Separate figures for these departments are not available for June, 1932.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a further improvement was reported both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections, and more regular employment was reported in the doubling mills. At Stockport the improvement reported last month with spinners was maintained.

There was also an improvement at Stalybridge. At Glossop short-time working was general. At Hyde the progress of the last few months was maintained, but the mills were still working below

capacity.

At Oldham employment with spinners was very bad, worse than in May and worse also than a year ago; short-time in various forms was general, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. In the manufacturing department also employment was very bad, especially with operatives engaged on velvets, fustians,

At Bolton an improvement was reported in the spinning department, but employment was still described as bad with spinners; it remained moderate with cardroom workers and fair in the weaving department. At Leigh employment in the spinning department improved slightly and was fair, but there was a slight decline in the weaving department. At Bury many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. At Rochdale employment with spinners

was decidedly worse than in May.

At Preston employment declined with most firms; extended holidays at Whitsuntide were fairly general, and there was much under-employment when work was re-started; in a few isolated under-employment when work was re-started; in a few isolated cases, however, employment was good. At Chorley there continued to be much short-time and under-employment. At Blackburn there was an increase in the number of cotton operatives wholly unemployed, but a decrease, of much greater amount, in the number temporarily stopped; several mills extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. At Accrington short-time working was prevalent throughout the month. At Great Harwood unemployment increased. At Darwen under-employment was still prevalent in the manufacturing department, and there was much irregular short-time in the preparatory processes. At Burnley the position tended to become gradually worse; thirty-five mills in the area closed down for the whole of Whit week, involving approximately 6,000 workpeople. At Padiham employment continued bad, and showed a further decline. At Nelson also employment remained bad; at Colne and in the Rossendale Valley it was very bad.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement on the whole; at Todmorden employment remained good in the spinning department, and fairly good in the weaving department.

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

		Number of Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
# 1 7 (A) (I) = 1 (A) (A) (A) (A)	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
tion township the pulse	June, Month Year 1933. before. before.			June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	9,898 21,732 21,593 6,312	Per cent 6.5 - 3.2 + 0.5 - 0.1	Per cent. + 2·3 + 9·0 - 11·0 - 5·5	£ 14,897 32,023 33,567 13,541	Per cent 7.3 - 3.7 + 1.1 - 0.7	Per cent. + 1.0 + 8.3 - 14.0 - 13.0
TOTAL	59,535	- 2.1	- 1.7	94,028	- 2.2	- 4.9
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bolton and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,873 5,551 7,670 11,168 5,868 3,355 3,660 3,237 3,402 2,804 2,767 2,136 3,044	$\begin{array}{c} -9.3 \\ +10.3 \\ -3.5 \\ +1.4 \\ -7.9 \\ -6.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -11.9 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.4 \\ +5.2 \\ +2.4 \end{array}$	+ 5·4 - 4·4 - 5·9 + 9·6 - 0·5 - 10·0 + 2·3 - 34·4 - 12·8 - 8·3 + 43·4 - 0·8 + 17·2	6,926 8,275 13,068 17,200 9,748 4,946 5,719 5,252 5,804 5,815 3,275 3,385 4,615	-15·0 +12·2 - 3·9 + 2·4 - 6·8 + 0·1 -13·2 - 2·4 + 2·3 - 3·6 + 4·3 + 4·0	+ 0.8 - 5.6 - 8.5 +11.3 - 0.6 - 12.2 - 5.0 - 37.0 - 17.3 - 14.7 + 33.0 - 5.5 + 20.0
TOTAL	59,535	- 2.1	- 1.7	94,028	- 2.2	- 4.9

Returns from firms employing about 58,000 workpeople in the week ended 24th June showed that 9 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 16 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 26th June, 1933:—

	N	umbers (e	xcluding 26t	casuals)	on the R 1933.	egisters	at							
Department.	Whol	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped							nolly Unemployed. Temporarily Stoppe				opped.	10.000
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.							
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,964 11,571	6,373 4,521	8,337 16,092	1,088 7,057	4,505 4,522	5,593 11,579	13,930 27,671							
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,923 8,608 1,148	6,750 22,921 258	8,673 31,529 1,406	1,698 3,589 430	7,524 8,728 164	9,222 12,317 594	17,895 43,846 2,000							
Total	25,214	40,823	66,037	13,862	25,443	39,305	105,342							

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

<sup>\*</sup> Revised figure.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd May, 1933:—

		Who	Пу	Unem	plo	yed.		Temporarily Stopped.						otal.
Department.	M	len.	w	omen.	T	otal.	M	len.	w	omen.	T	otal.	1	oual.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	-+	42 76	1-1	49 123		91 47	11	266 364		687 566	1-1	953 930		1,044
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	+	188	+		+	741	-	269	-	697	- 2	2,330	-	1,030
Total	-+	121	100000	161	-+	Territoria.				130	-	127	_	4,90

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 115,706,000 lbs. in June, 1933, compared with 94,090,500 lbs. in May, 1933, and with 87,440,500 lbs. in June, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,582,100 lbs. in June, 1933, compared with 10,915,800 lbs. in May, 1933, and with 10,153,800 lbs. in June, 1939.

in June, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in June, 1933, were 141,556,300 square yards, compared with 168,686,500 square yards in the previous month, and 184,773,400 square yards in June, 1932.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING June there was a slight improvement in the wool textile industry as compared with the previous month, and employment was decidedly better than a year ago. In the carpet industry employment remained fairly good, and was slightly better than

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 14·0 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 15·0 at 22nd May, 1933, and with 27·0 at 27th June, 1932. In the carpet industry the corresponding figures were 9·3, 9·8, and 9·9.

Worsted Section.—There was a further slight improvement in the woolcombing department (which was very fully employed), little change in the spinning department, and a slight decline in the weaving department. In the worsted section taken as a whole there was

department. In the worsted section taken as a whole there was practically no change.

At Bradford, woolcombers, and spinners of coating yarns, continued busy; but there was a decline in the weaving department, and short time in that department increased. A number of firms at Bradford extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. At Shipley there was a further improvement; a large number of men, previously wholly unemployed, were re-absorbed. At Huddersfield there was little change; employment in the fine worsted section at that centre remained slack. At Halifax less short time was worked by women operatives. At Keighley the improvement, recorded last month At Keighley the improvement recorded last month was maintained.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th June showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 17½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on

With wool sorters employment was good; not quite so good as in Mith wool sorters employment was good; not quite so good as in May, but better than a year ago. With woolcombers there was an improvement in all sections; employment was very good, and overtime was worked in the merino section. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, there was much more overtime than short time during June. Less than 10 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th June, losing 8 hours each on the average; while 34 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 10 hours each on the

In the worsted spinning department there was little general change, and employment was good. About 14 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th June, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 6 hours each. In the worsted weaving department there was a slight decline. In this department as a whole, 21 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time\* in the week ended 24th June, losing 12½ hours each on the average; while 17 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

were on overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment showed a further slight improvement in some districts, but on the whole little change. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th June showed that 26½ per cent. of the operatives in the spinning department, and 29 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing 9½ and 11 hours each, respectively, on the average; while 21½ per cent. in the spinning department, and 13 per cent. in the weaving department, were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ and 6 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, the proportion on short time was 27 per cent., losing 10½ hours each on the average; while 14½ per cent. worked overtime to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average. At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley there was no material change, and employment generally remained fair; the mills in the Colne Valley were still busy, and overtime and nightwork continued at some of the mills. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury,

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

Batley, etc.) there was a further improvement; most of the mills at Batley were stated to be working to capacity, and night shifts were worked at many mills in the Dewsbury district. At Leeds, Morley, and Otley there was also an improvement; most of the firms at Morley were fully employed, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked at that centre.

In the rag and shoddy trade there was a further improvement. In the blanket and rug trade employment remained moderate in Yorkshire, though a little better than in May.

Employment with woollen workers at Stockport declined slightly; about half time was worked. At Rochdale employment was described

In Scotland employment remained bad; short time in various firms was very largely worked in the tweed industry. At Galashiels some of the larger firms were working rather longer hours, but short time was still general. The activity reported last month at Kilmarnock contined. At Alloa employment was slack,

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair or good with most firms at the principal centres, and was about the same as in May; compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement. In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 24th June showed that about 6 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, losing 16 hours each on the average; there was very little evertime. very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

			ımber rkpeor		То	tal V	Vages I	paid to
	Week ended 24th June, 1933.	D	or ec. (- on a nonth perore.	faura	Week ended 24th June, 1933.	D	or ec. (-) on a month perore.	Index
Departments: Worsted Section			Per Cent.		£	1	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,849 35,787 16,895 9,185 1,637	++	1·4 0·1 1·6 1·2 0·1	94·5 87·9 84·1 91·6 92·7	25,91; 51,02; 30,21; 19,98; 2,90;	1 +	1·8 0·6 2·5 1·0 1·0	86·8 79·5 74·7 74·8 63·8
Total—Worsted	74,353		0.3	88.1	130,05	1 -	0.1	78-8
Woollen Section :		( A	166.					
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	751 11,643 21,059 14,760 2,012	1 "	5·8 1·9 1·0 0·8 1·6	63·7 85·6 92·0 86·0 79·2	1,559 23,171 34,701 30,628 3,798	1 +++	2·7 0·8 1·1 1·4 0·7	62·3 86·2 86·2 82·0 74·4
Total—Woollen	50,225	+	1.2	87.6	93,851	1 +	1.1	83.5
CARPET SECTION	10,329	+	0.5	115.1	19,678	3 -	0.6	117.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,907	+	0.3	89.3	243,580	+	0.3	82.9
Districts:†		14						
WORSTED SECTION :	K ASSESS	7						
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	33,474 7,720 7,742 7,818 7,155	++	0·3 2·1 0·6 0·8 0·3	89·2 87·4 79·2 90·0 88·3	62,637 13,692 11,961 13,279 11,969	+	0·7 2·8 0·8 1·4 1·0	78·7 71·4 67·5 86·2 85·0
ley, etc.)  Total, West	3,315		0.8	100 · 7	4,419	+	1.2	88.2
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	67,224 4,914 390 1,825	- +-	0·3 0·0 1·0 2·8	87·9 90·6 133·7 82·6	8,793 616 2,685	+	0·0 1·8 1·8 9·4	78·0 83·8 107·6 97·8
Total—Worsted	74,353	-	0.3	88.1	130,051		0.1	78.8
		100			200,001			
Woollen Section:  Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,752	-	0.7	90-3	24,521	-	2.3	81.8
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	9,377 7,386	++	1.4	83·3 98·6	17,142 14,530	++	6.0	84·8 96·4
Vale Bradford	2,197 1,113	++	0.2	89·4 92·4	4,416 2,292	-	0.8	74·9 80·0
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	31,825 4,313	++	0.9	90.9	62,901 8,072	++	1.3	87·2 82·9/
Wales Scotland	3,682 10,405	++	2.1	90·4 79·2	6,405 16,473	+	3.9	96 · 2.
Total—Woollen	50,225	+	1.2	87.6	93,851	+	1.1	83.5
CARPET SECTION	10,329	+	0.5	115-1	19,678	-	0.6	117.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,907	+	0.3	89-3	243,580	+	0.3	82.9

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

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th June, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 27th May, 1933:—

July, 1933.

	emplo (sig	yed as com	(+) or Dec pared with change." - or no workp	previous r	month. figure,
A COMMITTED AND A COMMITTED AN	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Worsted Section: Bradford Huddersfield Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	+ 1·8 - 4·0 + 2·4 	+ 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.0 - 1.3 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.7 + 0.3 - 0.6	- 2·4 - 1·5 - 4·7 - 0·6 + 1·3	+ 1·3 - 4·5 - 1·9 - 0·2 + 0·1 - 3·1 - 1·3 + 1·0 - 5·9	+ 0·3 - 2·1 - 0·6 - 0·8 + 0·3 - 0·8 - 0·3 + 1·0 - 1·0 - 2·8
TOTAL	+ 1.4	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 1.2	- 0.3

The same of the same of	employed		red with pr	evious month.
-	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 5 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 4 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $ $ + \ 1 \cdot 2 $	- 2·4 + 0·7 + 3·1 - 0·8 + 3·3 + 0·1 + 2·8 + 3·8 + 2·4	+ 1·4 - 0·4 + 1·9 + 2·7 - 1·5 + 0·8 - 0·6 + 0·2 + 1·6	- 0·7 + 1·4 + 2·9 + 0·2 + 0·9 + 0·9 + 2·5 + 2·1 + 1·5
TOTAL	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.2

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 26th June, 1933:—

	N	umbers (	at 26t	g Casus h June	als) on the , 1933,	Regist	ers
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Wool Sorting	153	1	154	208	_	208	362
Wool Washing and Preparing	538	328	866	207	95	302	1 100
Wool Combing	218	132	350	100	82	182	1,168 532
Wool Carding	398	104	502	242	67	309	811
Woollen Spinning	302	105	407	259	135	394	801
Worsted Drawing and							
Spinning	573	981	1,554	261	1,569	1,830	3,384
Woollen Winding and							
Warping	74	25	99	243	70	313	412
Worsted Winding and	705	370	007	00-			
Warping Woollen Weaving	105	176 380	281	225	673	898	1,179
Wanted West	139	224	521 363	297	1,592	1,889	2,410
Other Deserves	1,114	104	1,218	121 852	1,940	2,061	2,424
other Processes	1,117	104	1,210	054	100	1,038	2,256
Total	3,755	2,560	6,315	3,015	6,409	9,424	15;739

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd May, 1933:—

Department.	N	Wholly Unemployed.					Temporarily Stopped.							
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	T	otal.	A	len.	W	omen.	T	otal.	To	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	25	-	3	+	22	+	32			+	32	+	54
and Preparing Wool Combing	-	102 42	=	106		208	Ξ	41		3 75	-	44	=	252 253
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing		172 146	+	6 9		178 137	-	163 183	-	18 60	=	181 243	-	359 380
and Spinning Woollen Winding		21	-	24	-	45	-	85	-	281	-	366	-	411
and Warping Worsted Winding	-	30	+	8	-	22	+	67	-	19	+	48	+	26
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	++	13		15.	-	92	-+-	9 49	-	165 323		174 274	-	176 366
Other Processes		5 88	+	5	-	88	+-	151	++	563	+-	565	+-	565 224
Total	-	559	-	256	-	815	-	595		366		961		1,776

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 23,409,300 lbs. in June, 1933, compared with 88,186,100 lbs. in the previous month and 48,305,400 lbs. in June, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in June, 1933, were 3,221,100 lbs., compared with 3,272,700 lbs. in May, 1933, and with 3,117,300 lbs. in June, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in June, 1933, were 6,626,700 square yards, compared with 6,115,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,327,800 square yards in June, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 961 cwts., 1,839 cwts., and 2,036 cwts. in June, 1933, May, 1933, and June, 1932, respectively.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during the first half of June continued good at some of the principal centres and fair in the industry taken as a whole; towards the end of the month there was a seasonal decline at most of the principal centres. Employment was considerably better than a year ago, at nearly all centres.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 13.6 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 13.5 at 22nd May, 1933, and with 22.1 at 27th June, 1932

June, 1932.

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

about the second second		umber of orkpeople		Total all	Wages pa Workpeo	aid to ple.
Districts.	Week ended 24th	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or -) on a
Table 1	June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	June,	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:  London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Leeds and District Leeds and District Leeds and District Lencashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,884 9,518 4,239 6,101 6,015 5,358 1,510 2,645 6,103 1,806 1,678 6,493 901 4,243	Per cent 0.7 - 0.3 + 0.7 - 1.0 - 0.6 - 0.5 + 3.1 + 0.2 - 1.0 +12.5 - 0.8 + 2.9 - 0.2 - 2.0	Per cent. + 7.3 + 14.4 + 10.2 - 3.7 + 13.5 + 6.3 + 8.1 + 12.2 - 4.7 - 1.8 + 5.7 - 3.5 + 3.5	£ 4,122 21,779 9,456 14,442 13,764 12,501 3,433 4,787 12,218 3,403 3,293 14,193 1,632 9,062	Per cent 0.6 - 9.2 - 1.9 + 1.6 - 3.4 - 1.8 + 3.4 - 7.6 - 6.1 +16.8 - 6.8 + 5.3 -10.1 - 1.5	Per cent. + 6.9 + 26.1 + 27.6 + 0.1 + 23.6 + 23.6 + 24.6 + 5.7 + 22.0 + 12.6 - 4.8 + 22.6 - 1.6 + 13.2
England and Wales		+ 0.4	+ 6.9	129,085	- 2.6	+17.1
Scotland		- 1.6	+ 1.4	3,954	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Great Britain	60,432	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	133,039	- 2.5	+16.6

Returns from firms employing about 59,300 workpeople in the week ended 24th June indicated that 24 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time during that week, losing nearly 9 hours each on the average; while about 17½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued fair. At Leicester employment continued good during the first part of the month; afterwards there was a decline with some firms, but employment was still fair, and much better than in June of last year; in the week ended 24th June 28 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10 hours each on the average. There was little change in the Leicester country district, and employment was good.

Employment at Northampton again showed a slight improvement, and was moderate or fair; there was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile employees. In the week ended 24th June nearly 30 per juvenile employees. In the week ended 24th June nearly 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 8 hours each on the average. Employment declined towards the end of the month in the Higham and Rushden district but was still fair; there was very little short time working. In the Kettering district employment showed little change, and remained fairly good; it continued good or fair at Wellingborough. In all the Northamptonshire country districts it was much better than in June of last year.

At Stafford employment declined in the latter part of the month

At Stafford employment declined in the latter part of the month, but was still fair. At Norwich also there was a decline, but employment was still fairly good, and much better than in June of last year; in the week ended 24th June about 30 per cent. of the work-

year; in the week ended 24th June about 30 per cent. of the work-people covered by the employers' returns were on short time, while about 22 per cent. were on overtime.

Employment again showed considerable improvement in the Bristol and Kingswood district; at the end of the month it was fair to moderate, and much better than in June of last year. At Leeds there was a decline in the latter part of the month; at the end of the month employment varied much from firm to firm but was moderate on the whole, with much short-time working.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed a further improvement and was good; there was little short-time working, and a large amount of overtime.

and a large amount of overtime.

There was little general change in Scotland. Employment declined, and was moderate, at Kilmarnock; it was good in some branches, and fair or moderate generally, at Glasgow; it was slack at Edinburgh and at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 26th June,

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th June, 1933.											
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	matal.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total					
Boot and Shoe Manu-	TOTAL	1 301	12 0	TAR.	TOOR							
facture: Preparing Depart-												
ment	218	35	253	93	15	108	361					
Rough Stuff Depart-	STATE OF	C. WALL SHE	100 E 100 E 100 E		MARCO TOTAL							
ment	416	12	428	207	11	218	646					
Clicking Department		3	766	1,013	3	1,016	1,782					
Closing Department	24	496	520	19	871	890	1,410					
Making Department	2,315	47	2,362	1,331	48	1,379	3,741					
Finishing Depart-	1,559	240	1,799	689	186	875	2,674					
Slipper Making	363	90	453	185	204	389	842					
Clog Making	32	2	34	11	201	11	45					
Repairing and Hand			0.	0.000		CHEROL	HIS T					
Sewn Work	853	1	854	65	O' Tole	65	919					
TOTAL	6,543	926	7,469	3,613	1,338	4,951	12,420					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

Donastment	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:					61.538	BY ST		
Preparing Depart-	- 2	+ 2		+ 6	- 10	_ 4	_ (	
ment Rough Stuff Depart-	- 2	+ 2	***	+ 6	- 10			
ment	- 35	- 5	- 40	+ 5	+ 8	+ 13	- 2'	
Clicking Department		- 3	+ 56	+393	- 5	+388	+ 44	
Closing Department		- 28	- 20	- 13	+ 209	+196	+ 176	
Making Department	-153		-153	-149	+ 17	-132	- 285	
Finishing Depart-	ALC: NO.		A PARTY		A CARREST			
ment	- 25	- 28	- 53	+ 76	+ 65	+141	+ 88	
Slipper Making	+ 11	- 26	- 15	-113	- 153	-266	- 281	
log Making	+ 17	+ 1	+ 18	+ 5	***	+ 5	+ 23	
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	- 11		- 11	- 3		- 3	- 14	
Sewn Work	1			3	•••	3		
TOTAL	-131	- 87	-218	+207	+ 131	+338	+ 120	

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in June, 1933, amounted to 45,672 dozen pairs, as compared with 55,460 dozen pairs in May, 1933, and with 49,383 dozen pairs in June, 1932.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed an improvement in the china ware and glazed tile sections, but a decline in the earthenware section. At Bristol and at Worcester, the improvement reported last month was maintained, and at the former centre employment was

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·3 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 29·2 at 22nd May, 1933, and 35·6 at 27th June, 1932.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
AND AND AND AND AND AND	Week	nded Dec. (-)		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.	ek saft a	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Larthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,561 5,613		+ 2·8 -10·5	2,649 9,456	+10.8	+ 1.8	
unspecified)	1,625	+ 2.3	- 1.8	2,928	+ 2.2	+13.5	
TOTAL	8,799	- 3.1	- 6.8	15,033	- 2-5	- 1.7	
DISTRICTS.							
North Staffordshire Other Districts	6,974 1,825		- 8·3 - 0·9	10,822 4,211	- 2·3 - 3·0	- 4·6 + 6·3	
TOTAL	8,799	- 3.1	- 6.8	15,033	- 2-5	- 1.7	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,291 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,223, or 39 per cent., were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th June, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further improvement and continued moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough district it

thinder inductate on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·4 at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 17·6 at 22nd May, 1933, and 21·2 at 27th June, 1932.

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

	V	Number of Vorkpeop	of de.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 24th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	
	June, 1933.	Month before.		24th June, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,672	+ 1.3	+ 3.9	4,203	+ 2.0	+ 7.4	
Counties South and South-West	7,171	+ 2.9	+40.2	19,243	+ 4.0	+51.9	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,745 180	+ 3.6 + 1.7	- 0·2 - 1·1	4,239 426	+ 4.5	+ 0.2 + 3.9	
TOTAL	10,768	+ 2.7	+24.4	28,111	+ 3.7	+32.4	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,768 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were working on an average nearly  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 24th June, 1933; on the other hand, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 5 hours each on the

#### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during June, and there was no general

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during June, and there was no general change compared with the previous month. At some centres, however, it was reported as fair or fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all areas, which was most marked in London and South-east England.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with bricklayers and slack or bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was a decline with slaters and painters, while there was little change with plumbers; with other sections of the industry there was a further slight improvement. Compared with June, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most marked with bricklayers and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th June, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with

centages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with

1111	mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 26th	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	compare	e (-) in
AND THE PROPERTY OF	people at July, 1932.	June, 1933.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.					950	S007310-59
Carpenters	134,250	20,962	662	15.6	- 1.3	- 8.4
Bricklayers	81,310	8,792	509	10.8	- 0.9	-12.4
Masons	22,290	3,927.	191	17.6	- 0.9	- 2.3
Slaters	6,940	1,224	105	17.6	+ 1.1	- 8.3
Plasterers	28,120	4,294	172	15.3	- 2.8	-12.3
Painters	114,090	21,942	608	19.2	+ 5.9	- 4.1
Labourers to	37,180	6,937	377	18.7	+ 0.4	- 6.2
above	239,390	53,109	1,363	00 0		
All other occu-	200,000	33,109	1,303	22.2	- 0.8	- 4.0
pations	193,340	54,314	1,605	28.1	- 0.8	- 2.9
Total	856,910	175,501	5,592	20 · 5		- 5.6
DIVISIONS.			Service County	100		0.000
London	176,920	70 070	100			
South-Eastern	134,260	38,830 14,927	179 108	21.9	- 0.2	- 8.3
South-Western	106,210	18,326	361	11.1	7	- 8·1 - 5·0
Midlands	102,790	20,611	1,278	20.1	- 0·3 - 0·1	- 4.6
North-Eastern	104,540	23,961	1,544	22.9	+ 0.3	- 5.3
North-Western	106,030	24,978	1,098	23.6	+ 0.1	- 4.0
Scotland	81,370	17,463	720	21.5	+ 1.3	- 1.7
Wales	27,580	10,121	300	36.7	- 2.2	- 4.1
Northern Ireland	17,210	6,284	4	36.5	- 2.1	- 0.4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	856,910	175,501	5,592	20.5	polyfie property	- 5.6
The same of the sa		PAT LOS			200	

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,514,000 show that in June, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,130,500, as compared with £8,464,200 in May, 1933, and £6,458,600 in June, 1932. Of the total for June, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,109,400; factories and workshops for £307,700; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £418,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,294,800. For figures for the quarter ended June, 1933, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1932, see page 230.

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

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued to improve during June and was fair generally. It was considerably better than in June, 1932. Some short time and irregular working were still reported, but there was an increase in the number of centres working

reported, but there was an increase in the number of centres working full time.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was fair on the whole; it was better than during either the previous month or June, 1932. It was reported as slack in London and at Birmingham, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and as moderate at Leeds, Liverpool, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; but at Oxford, St. Albans and Watford it was described as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained generally good.

An improvement also occurred in the lithographic printing industry and employment generally was moderate. It was, however, still described as bad in London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh, but was reported as fair in a number of the smaller towns. Employment with lithographic artists again ranged from fair to slack, though there was some slight improvement on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment was moderate generally, and was better than during May, 1933, and June, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 8.8 at 26th June, 1932. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 9.5 at 26th June, 1933, compared with 10.0 at 22nd May, 1933, and 10.1 at 27th June, 1933. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 8.3 at 26th June, 1933, compared with 9.4 at 22nd May, 1933, and 10.0 at 27th June, 1932.

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

ployment amongst their members :-

TO LEGIT MAL	No. of Members of Unions	Unem	Percentagologed at	ge end of	Decrea	e (+) or ase (-)		
	at end of June, 1933.	June, 1933.	May, 1933.	June, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:	32,796	7.7	8-6	8.5	-0.9	- 0.8		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	14,026	8.1	9-2	8.6	-1.1	- 0-		
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,612 5,507 8,871	7·2 11·3 6·5	7·9 11·9 7·7	7·4 11·3 6·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0.7 \\     -0.6 \\     -1.2   \end{array} $	- 0 -		
Total	68,812	7.8	8.8	8.4	-1.0	- 0.		
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,715 8,127	9.9	10·9 12·9	10.9	$-1.0 \\ -2.8$	- 1·1 - 3·1		
binding (branches not distinguished)	24,781	4.5	5.9	6-8	-1.4	- 2.		

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June was still generally slack, but the slight improvement noted in April and May continued.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.4 per cent. were unemployed at 26th June, 1933, as compared with 33.9 per cent. at 22nd May, 1933, and with 34.1 per cent. at 27th June, 1932. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 26th June, 1933, was 21.7, as compared with 27.0 at 22nd May, 1933, and 21.1 at 27th June, 1932. In docks, wharves and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 33.5 at 26th June, 1933, 34.5 at 22nd May, 1933, and 35.8 at 27th June, 1932. ing figures were 33.5 at 26th and 35.8 at 27th June, 1932.

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

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.										
	In	Docks.									
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves						
Week ended— 3rd June, 1933 10th " " 17th " " 24th " "	3,666 3,634 3,538 3,029	1,629 1,492 1,890 1,869	5,295 5,126 5,428 4,898	6,143 6,335 6,267* 6,181	11,438 11,461 11,695 11,079						
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th June, 1933	} 3,450	1,735	5,185	6,225	11,410						
Average for May, 1933	3,887	1,751	5,638	6,201	11,839						
Average for June, 1932	3,711	1,937	5,648	6,560	12,208						

<sup>\*</sup> Average for three days only, the other three days in the week being affected by a local stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during June was 659, compared with 789 in May, and with 810 in June, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained slack. At Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools it continued bad. Employment at North Shields was moderate, and conditions at Hull and at Goole were poor. Employment remained bad at Grimsby and fair at Ipswich. At Boston it continued slack.

Liverpool.—Employment during June was slack and not so good.

The as in May. At Garston, however, conditions were good. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th June, 1933, was 9,949, compared with 10,272 in May, 1933, and with 10,518 in June, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £21,113 in the five weeks ended 30th June, 1933, compared with £21,977 in May, 1933, and with £22,227 in June, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained slack generally at the South Wales ports, but was good with coal trimmers at Swansea. A slight improvement was reported at Barry and Port Talbot. Employment was poor at Cardiff and Penarth, and fair at Bristol. At Plymouth it was quiet. At Southampton, Falmouth and Penzance employment was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was bad at Glasgow, but slightly better than in May. At Leith it improved and was fair, and at Burntisland and Greenock it continued fair. At Dundee it was slack. Employment improved, and was moderate, at Grangemouth. It also showed an improvement, and was fair, at Belfast.

#### SEAMEN.

During June employment among seamen remained very slack. The demand for men was generally very quiet in the early part of the month, but improved slightly later; substantial surpluses of ratings were reported at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 26th June, 1933, was 32·1, compared with 33·6 at 22nd May, 1933, and 32·3 at 27th June, 1932.

22nd May, 1933, and 32·3 at 27th June, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack until towards the end of the month, when conditions became more active. On the Tyne the demand was quiet, more particularly in the second and third weeks; on the Wear the demand slackened during the first two weeks, but improved thereafter, and at the end of June was fair. The demand on the Tees was poor; at the Hartlepools it was slack, with some improvement towards the end of the month. At Hull the demand was very slack in the first three weeks; thereafter it was rather better. At Southampton there was a quiet to moderate demand, with a better tendency in the last two weeks. At Bristol, apart from a period of activity in the third week, the demand was very quiet; at Avonmouth the demand was fair in the first and third weeks, but was dull during the rest of the month. The demand at Cardiff improved to moderate in the first half of June, but declined thereafter and at the end of the month was slack; at Newport it was very quiet generally; at Swansea the demand was good throughout thereafter and at the end of the month was slack; at Newport it was very quiet generally; at Swansea the demand was good throughout the month. At Manchester the demand was quiet, with a declining tendency; on the Mersey it was moderate to fair. On the Clyde there was a moderate demand in the first and third weeks; apart from this, demand was very quiet. The demand at Leith was slack up to the middle of June and very dull thereafter. At Belfast the demand was very slack in the first half of the month, but improved later, and at the end of June was moderate. the end of June was moderate

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 June:—

	1000	Number	of Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	June,	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Six Mene	
and the same	1933.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1933.	June, 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiffs Swansea	11,155 385 8,654 6,796 1,353 360 277 751 614 263 1,303 1,345	+ 2,985 - 385 + 315 - 189 - 80 + 15 + 114 - 110 + 19 + 110 - 118 - 50	+ 2,170 - 169 + 275 - 1,389 - 1,389 + 181 + 125 - 3 + 16 - 174 + 127 - 506	49,294 3,243 47,012 34,753 8,353 1,626 1,225 4,438 4,065 1,755 8,029 6,412	49,564 3,814 44,365 36,724 10,236 1,704 5,196 4,082 2,042 2,042 9,219 7,649
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	257 512 2,874	- 24 + 193 + 847	- 85 - 127 - 707	1,365 1,897 11,617	1,276 2,259 13,915
NORTHERN IRELAND:	228	+ 24	- 29	963	1,095
TOTAL for above Ports	37,127	+ 3,656	- 263	186,047	194,188

that the numbers given are the numbers of separate

July, 1933.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th June, 1933, 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 transfer 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

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value 2250 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. 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. 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 to date in 1933, and at Jun of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the unemployment basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated number basis of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which a relative property of the estimated industry in which are the property of the estimated industry in which are the property of the estimated industr

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 260 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons the property of the 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

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.

maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at each date in 1933, and at June, 1932, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1932, while the figures for June, 1931, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1931. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important, effect on the relative percentage. change may have an important effect on the relative percentage

# NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th JUNE, 1933.

ment of the set, by he a will be despe			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN ]	IRELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
the Constitute of Constitution of the Constitu	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,216	168	6,384	160	53	213	6,376	221	6,597	6,360	221	6,58
Mining:  Coal Mining  Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	233,027 4,255 2,146 8,748 1,049	599 1 7 17 2	233,626 4,256 2,153 8,765 1,051	150,422 939 42 2,297 174	566  9	150,988 939 42 2,306 174	383,449 5,194 2,188 11,045 1,223	1,165 1 7 26 2	384,614 5,195 2,195 11,071 1,225	383,424 5,171 2,185 10,612 1,2 <sup>0</sup>	1,165 1 7 25 2	384,58° 5,17° 2,19° 10,63° 1,22°
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,075 2,770	110 10	2,185 2,780	1,259 431	9	1,268 431	3,334 3,201	119 10	3,453 3,211	3,3°1 3,15!	119	3,410 3,16
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,160 4,086 2,502	14 94 57	3,174 4,180 2,559	448 1,186 507	1 31 5	449 1,217 512	3,608 5,272 3,009	15 125 62	3,623 5,397 3,071	3,60; 5,218 2,946	12 125 61	3,620 5,343 3,000
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	10,254	681	10,935	2,298	230	2,528	12,552	911	13,463	12,302	911	13,21
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,675	4,534	10,209	4,549	7,187	11,736	10,224	11,721	21,945	10,189	11,720	21,90
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,383 3,214	359 158	3,742 3,372	1,049 684	268 32	1,317 716	4,432 3,898	627 190	5,059 4,068	4,429 3,895	627 190	5,05 4,08
Chemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives	12,088 881	1,143 270	13,231 1,151	972 131	186 114	1,158 245	13,060 1,012	1,329 384	14,389 1,396	12,937 1,009	1,320 383	14,25 1,39
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,343	234	1,577	59	10	69	1,402	244	1,645	1,401	244	1,64
Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	7,037	1,062	8,099	2,206	255	2,461	9,243	1,317	10,560	9,204	1,299	10,50
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)  Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	5,312	7	5,319	1,294	8	1,302	6,606	15	6,621	6,603	15	6,61
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	35,762 5,672 3,670 5,671 2,499	260 242 224 101 266	36,022 5,914 3,894 5,772 2,765	27,542 1,467 4,194 3,262 2,095	140 67 292 29 144	27,682 1,534 4,486 3,291 2,239	63,304 7,139 7,864 8,933 4,594	400 309 516 130 410	63,704 7,448 8,380 9,063 5,004	63,298 7,071 7,864 8,932 4,594	400 309 516 130 409	63,69 7,38 8,38 9,06 5,00
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	103,251 10,106 20,995 8,217	2,489 1,389 78 90	105,740 11,495 21,073 8,307	24,732 1,854 1,880 1,687	1,344 394 16 44	26,076 2,248 1,896 1,731	127,983 11,960 22,875 9,904	3,833 1,783 94 134	131,816 13,743 22,969 10,038	126,038 11,789 19,964 9,817	3,822 1,777 93 134	129,860 13,560 20,05 9,95
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	30,589 2,551	1,466	32,055 2,711	9,795 253	537	10,332 283	40,384 2,804	2,003 190	42,387 2,994	40,011 2,752	1,988 190	41,99 2,94
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	8,733	84	8,817	1,302	6	1,308	10,035	90	10,125	10,019	90	10,10
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	99,355	307	99,662	3,684	41	3,725	103,039	348	103,387	96,126	319	96,44

		( interest	E Marin		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.								
	INDUSTRY		LY UNEMP		Темроі	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMP	PAGES,
	TEZEN BENEFITE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove Iron Electri Electri Hand Bolts, Brass Heati Watel Metal	rades:— , Grate, Pipe, etc., and General n Founding	13,863 4,373 9,869 5,084 2,380 2,765 1,479 3,095	588 67 4,779 1,111 907 725 15 1,506	14,451 4,440 14,648 6,195 3,287 3,490 1,494 4,601 25,240	4,906 473 1,519 2,942 1,250 616 239 1,163 6,079	233 4 1,334 485 396 173 2 669 2,162	5,139 477 2,853 3,427 1,646 789 241 1,832 8,241	18,769 4,846 11,388 8,025 3,630 3,381 1,718 4,258 25,991	821 71 6,113 1,596 1,303 898 17 2,175	19,590 4,917 17,501 9,622 4,933 4,279 1,735 6,433 33,481	18,696 4,722 11,362 8,015 3,620 3,297 1,710 4,235	821 69 6,113 1,594 1,303 894 17 2,175 7,482	19,517 4,791 17,475 9,609 4,923 4,191 1,727 6,410
Cotto Cotto Wooll Silk M	Trades:— n Preparing, Spinning, etc n Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton en and Worsted Manufacture and Artificial Silk aving	17,693 13,755 31,448 8,137 2,013	16,375 32,444 48,819 5,963 1,502	34,068 46,199 80,267 14,100 3,515	10,373 6,077 16,450 6,827 1,251	14,161 14,770 28,931 11,806 2,749	24,534 20,847 45,381 18,633 4,000	28,066 19,832 47,898 14,964 3,264	30,536 47,214 77,750 17,769 4,251	58,602 67,046 125,648 32,733 7,515	28,066 19,825 47,891 14,853 3,258	30,536 47,211 77,747 17,700 4,211	58,602 67,036 125,638 32,553 7,469
Artification Jute Hemp Hosies Lace Carpe Textil	o, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,951 5,078 3,941 1,124 1,733 580 583 1,633 9,971	756 8,228 6,056 1,503 5,068 543 604 2,719 3,623	2,707 13,306 9,997 2,627 6,801 1,123 1,187 4,352 13,594	355 1,131 262 496 1,559 862 456 547 10,317	276 1,526 829 736 5,953 845 906 1,647 3,466	631 2,657 1,091 1,232 7,512 1,707 1,362 2,194 13,783	3,284 2,306 6,209 4,203 1,620 3,292 1,442 1,039 2,180 20,288	1,032 9,754 6,885 2,239 11,021 1,388 1,510 4,366 7,089	3,338 15,963 11,088 3,859 14,313 2,830 2,549 6,546 27,377	3,258 2,306 1,124 4,203 1,415 3,253 1,441 1,039 1,977 19,133	4,211 1,032 2,133 6,884 1,813 10,908 1,388 1,510 3,270 5,756	3,338 3,257 11,087 3,228 14,161 2,829 2,549 5,247 24,889
Tanni	and Leather Goods:— ng, Currying and Dressing er Goods	3,982 1,582	952 1,129	4,934 2,711	737 320	235 467	972 787	4,719 1,902	1,187 1,596	5,906 3,498	4,716 1,882	1,187 1,571	5,903 3,453
Tailor Dress Hats a Shirts Dress spec	Making and Millinery and Caps (including Straw Plait) , Collars, Underclothing, etc.	10,995 1,242 1,260 854 879 10,339	6,917 3,992 1,151 5,652 752 1,884	17,912 5,234 2,411 6,506 1,631 12,223	1,139 72 431 69 232 4,731	5,489 1,727 815 1,999 545 1,834	6,628 1,799 1,246 2,068 777 6,565	12,134 1,314 1,691 923 1,111 15,070	12,406 5,719 1,966 7,651 1,297 3,718	24,540 7,033 3,657 8,574 2,408 18,788	11,896 1,298 1,690 714 1,107 14,821	12,055 5,288 1,966 3,197 1,291 3,705	23,951 6,586 3,656 3,911 2,398 18,526
Food, D Bread Grain Cocoa fect Food spec Drink	rink and Tobacco:  , Biscuits, Cakes, etc  Milling  Chocolate and Sugar Conjonerv  Industries not separately effed  Industries	12,950 2,292 3,420 8,408 10,124	3,853 173 3,819 6,863 1,978	16,803 2,465 7,239 15,271 12,102	654 390 766 780 637	406 61 3,238 1,176 459	1,060 451 4,004 1,956 1,096	13,604 2,682 4,186 9,188 10,761	4,259 234 7,057 8,039 2,437 2,094	17,863 2,916 11,243 17,227 13,198	12,813 2,495 4,171 9,052 10,415	4,161 218 7,034 7,908 2,415	16,974 2,713 11,205 16,960 12,830
Sawmilli Sawm Wood Furnit Wood	ing, Furniture and Woodwork:  Illing and Machined Woodwork Boxes and Packing Cases Lure Making, Upholstering, etc. working not separately infed	9,694 2,385 19,096 2,964	1,710 162 189 1,821 532	2,907 9,856 2,574 20,917 3,496	785 403 1,960 665	24 64 425 300	809 467 2,385	1,292 10,479 2,788 21,056 3,629	186 253 2,246 832	3,386 10,665 3,041 23,302 4,461	1,240 10,116 2,721 20,696 3,487	1,985 183 251 2,221 820	3,225 10,299 2,972 22,917 4,307
Printing Paper Cardbe Stat Wall I Station	and Paper Trades :— and Paper Board oard Boxes, Paper Bags and dionery Paper Making paper)	2,558 1,934 362 327 18,601	626 2,358 137 254 6,253	3,184 4,292 499 581 24,854	1,559 193 32 14 951	450 629 25 87 1,113	2,009 822 57 101 2,064	4,117 2,127 394 341 19,552	1,076 2,987 162 341 7,366	5,193 5,114 556 682 26,918	4,088 2,072 394 341 19,200	1,072 2,838 162 341 7,146	5,160 4,910 556 682 26,346
Building Ing Buildi	and Public Works Contract-	169,556 117,309	353 37	169,909 117,346	5,576 2,175	16	5,592 2,178	175,132 119,484	369 40	175,501 119,524	168,859 116,918	358 38	169,217 116,956
Rubbe Oilclot Brushe Scienti	anutacturing Industries :— Th. Linoleum, etc	5,867 1,468 1,057 1,673 4,100	2,005 165 336 397 642	7,872 1,633 1,393 2,070 4,742	733 215 359 228 794	460 28 314 111 243	1,193 243 673 339 1,037	6,600 1,683 1,416 1,901 4,894	2,465 193 650 508 885	9,065 1,876 2,066 2,409 5,779	6,576 1,677 1,361 1,896 4,885	2,457 193 648 508 884	9,033 1,870 2,009 2,404 5,769
Toys,	Games and Sports Requisites ater and Electricity Supply	17,760	553	1,372	254 694	290	708	1,073	843	1,916	1,073	843 192	1,916
Railwa Tramy Road spec	t and Communication:—  ay Service  vay and Omnibus Service  Transport not separately  filed	18,572 9,089 40,815	259 457 422 531	18,831 9,546 41,237	795 514 2,219	6 12 14	801 526 2,233	19,367 9,603 43,034	265 469 436 575	19,632 10,072 43,470	18,921 9,319 42,083	259 464 433	19,180 9,783 42,516
Dock, Serv Transp Stor	oort, Communication and age not separately specified	50,807 52,801 3,228 164,712	148 148 49,346	51,338 52,949 3,376 214,058	415 1,728 88 7,519	44 38 4 3,474	1,766 92 10,993	51,222 54,529 3,316 172,231	186 152 52,820	51,797 54,715 3,468 225,051	50,083 53,030 3,261 166,807	573 185 152 51,184	50,656 53,215 3,413 217,991
ommerc Fina	ee, Banking, Insurance and	9,785	1,587	11,372	140	18	158	9,925	1,605	11,530	9,692	1,581	11,273
Nation Local ( Profess Entert	al Government Government Government sional Services ainments and Sports Public House, Restaurant,	13,216 59,189 5,677 15,587	951 638 1,837 4,667	14,167 59,827 7,514 20,254	410 1,549 244 457	38 44 73 235	448 1,593 317 692	13,626 60,738 5,921 16,044	989 682 1,910 4,902	14,615 61,420 7,831 20,946	13,108 59,345 5,770 15,575	954 661 1,868 4,866	14,062 60,006 7,638 20,441
speci	OMAT.	26,770 3,763 47,737 1,756,106	28,065 6,741 2,363 273,079	54,835 10,504 50,100 2,029,185*	351 166 1,407 361,199	761 1,570 731 107,669	1,112 1,736 2,138 468,868	27,121 3,929 49,144 2,117,305	28,826 8,311 3,094 380,748	55,947 12,240 52,238 2,498,053	26,400 3,822 -47,500 2,068,315	28,347 8,065 2,999 361,181	54,747 11,887 50,499 2,429,496
		1,756,106	210,019	2,029,100	501,135	101,009	100,000	2,111,000	550,140	2,400,000	2,000,010	551,161	_,120,100

\* Including 92.414 Casuals (Males, 90.885: Females, 1.529).

258	THE	MIIN	11011	NI	Or		ADU	UK	G	ALD	111	4.		Ju	ly, 1	933.
		- Careka	BET TERM	enter d	GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	North	HERN I	RELAN	D.					0
	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	2012	PERCEN	TAGES	UNEM	PLOYEL	AT 26	TH JU	NE, 193	33.		EASE (		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.		ULY, 193		U <sub>N</sub>	WHOLL EMPLO including Casuals	YED		EMPORA TOPPAG		l cali	TOTAL	•	Tor	AL PEI	AS	PER- CENTAGES AT 26TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fo	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND MAY, 1933.			JUNE, 1933.
Fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	20.7	16.2	20.5	0.5	5-1	0.7	21.2	21.3	21 · 2	_ 3·2	- 1.0	+ 6.3	21.3
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,039,840 12,340	5,080	1,044,920 12,380	22·4 34·5	11·8 2·5	22.4	14·5 7·6	11.1	14·4 7·6	36·9 42·1	22.9	36·8 42·0	- 1·1 - 1·5	- 3·9 - 1·4	+ 0.6	36·8 41·9
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,300 45,960 10,200	30 400 10	4,330 46,360 10,210	49·9 19·0 10·3	23·3 4·3 20·0	49·7 18·9 10·3	1·0 5·0 1·7	2.2	1·0 5·0 1·7	50·9 24·0 12·0	23·3 6·5 20·0	50.7	-3.9 $-2.1$		-14·2 + 9·8 - 5·8	50·6 24·0 12·0
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	13,260 16,370	1,420 190	14,680 16,560	15·6 16·9	7·7 5·3	14·9 16·8	9·5 2·7	0.7	8·6 2·6	25·1 19·6	8·4 5·3	23.5	+ 0.3		+ 5.4 + 1.2	23·5 19·3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete	11,500 20,240	90 1,670	11,590 21,910	27·5 20·2	15·6 5·6	27·4 19·1	3·9 5·8	1.1	3·9 5·5	31·4 26·0	16·7 7·5	31·3 24·6	- 2·5 + 0·6 - 4·1	- 0.9	- 1·4 + 2·0	31·3 24·5
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting  Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	16,000 81,180	740 6,470	16,740 87,650	15.6	7·7 10·5	15.3	3.2	0·7 3·6	2.9	18·8 15·5	8-4			-6.6 $-5.8$	- 0·1 - 0·4	18·4 15·3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	36,120	38,760	74,880	15.7	11.7	13-6	12.6	18.5	15.7	28.3	30.2	29.3	+ 0.1	- 6.3	- 7.1	29-3
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	20,820 16,640	5,930 <b>2,3</b> 30	26,750 18,970	16·3 19·3	6·1 6·8	14·0 17·8	5·0 4·1	4·5 1·4	4.9	21·3 23·4	10·6 8·2	18·9 21·5	- 1·0 - 1·8	- 2·8 - 2·6	- 5·4 - 3·9	18·9 21·5
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	73,710 11,390	25,410 4,730 4,780	99,120 16,120	16·4 7·7	4·5 5·7	13·3 7·1	1.3	0.7	1.2	17.7	5·2 8·1	14.5		- 3.2	- 4·3 - 7·6	14·4 8·6
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	15,300 59,830	4,780 21,170	20,080 81,000	8.8	4·9 5·0	7·9 10·0	0·4 3·6	0.2	0·3 3·0	9·2 15·4	5·1 6·2	8·2 13·0	- 0·6 - 0·3	- 2.0	- 1·8 + 0·6	8·2 13·0
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	17,890	190	18,080	29.7	3.7	29-4	7.2	4:2	7.2	36.9	7.9	36.6	- 2.8	- 5.8	- 1.6	36-6
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	163,640 34,430 27,480	4,120 3,390 3,240	167,760 37,820 30,720	21·9 16·5 13·4	6·3 7·1 6·9	21·5 15·6 12·7	16·8 4·2 15·2	3·4 2·0 9·0	16·5 4·1 14·6	38·7 20·7 28·6	9·7 9·1 15·9	19.7	- 1·0 - 5·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 2 \\ -7 \cdot 6 \\ -21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	-10·2 - 9·4 -11·4	38·0 19·7 27·3
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	27,000 18,600	1,470 3,870	28,470 22,470	21.0	6.9	20.3	12.1	1·9 3·7	11·5 10·0	33·1 24·7	8.8			-10·8 - 5·4	-10·4 - 7·6	31·8 22·3
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	507,690 73,140	43,510 20,940	551,200 94,080	20·3 13·8	5·7 6·6	19·2 12·2	4.9	3·1 1·9	4.7	25·2 16·4	8.8	14.6	- 1·8 - 2·1	- 5·1 - 1·4	- 4·5 + 0·3	23·8 14·5
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	49,670 28,100	1,200	50,530 29,300	42·3 29·2	9·1 7·5	12·2 41·7 28·3	3·8 6·0	1·8 3·7	3·8 6·0	46·1 35·2	10.9	40.0 6	- 3.41	-12·4 - 0·6	- 2-1	44·0 34·4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	226,680 15,440	25,400 2,780	252,080 18,220	13·5 16·5	5·8 5·8	12·7 14·9	4·3 1·7	2·1 1·0	4·1 1·5	17·8 18·2	7·9 6·8	16·8 16·4	+ 1.3	- 5·4 - 3·6	- 4·4 - 1·1	16·8 16·4
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	47,610 179,120	1,520 2,810	49,130 181,930	18·3 55·5	5.5	17·9 54·8	2.8	0.4	2.7	21 · 1	5.9	2008 SEC. 1		- 5·1 - 6·1	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	20·7 56·3
Metal Trades: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General		831														NATION OF
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	83,920 23,290 69,440	8,630 1,760 48,050	92,550 25,050 117,490	16·5 18·8 14·2	6·8 3·8 9·9	15·6 17·7 12·5	5·9 2·0 2·2	2·7 0·2 2·8	5·6 1·9 2·4	22·4 20·8 16·4	9·5 4·0 12·7	19.6	- 7.6	+ 0.4 + 1.7	+ 0.7	21·1 19·5 14·9
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	23,790 14,410 16,800 8,850	10,270 10,680 10,170 730	34,060 25,090 26,970 9,580	21·4 16·5 16·5 16·7	10·8 8·5 7·1 2·1	18·2 13·1 12·9 15·6	12·3 8·7 3·6 2·7	4·7 3·7 1·7 0·2	10·1 6·6 3·0 2·5	33·7 25·2 20·1 19·4	15·5 12·2 8·8 2·3	19·7 15·9 18·1	- 1.0	- 7·6 - 5·9	-11·9 -11·0 - 9·1	28·3 19·6 15·6 18·4
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified		18,280 73,770	40,460	14.0	8.2	11.4	5.2	3·7 3·0	4.5	19.2	11.9	12.9	- 0.8	- 4·6 - 4·3	+ 2·1 - 6·8	15.9
Textile Trades : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	102,380	152,110	254,490	17.3	10.8	13.4	10-1	9.3	9.6	27.4	20.1	23.0	- 2-1	ţ	+	23.0
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)  Total, Cotton  Woollen and Worsted	84,190 186,570 96,390	179,270 331,386 137,220	263,460 517,950 233,610	16·3 16·9 8·4	18·1 14·7 4·3	17·5 15·5 6·0	7·3 8·8 7·1	8·2 8·8 8·7	7·9 8·8 8·0	23·6 25·7 15·5	26·3 23·5 13·0	25·4 24·3 14·0	- 2.1	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	-16·3 -19·0	25·5 24·3 14·0
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	15,490 14,640 23,170	28,460 11,730 51,390	43,950 26,370 74,560	13·0 13·3 21·9	5·3 6·4 16·0	8·0 10·3 17·8	8·1 2·5 4·9	9·6 2·4 3·0	9·1 2·4 3·6	21·1 15·8 26·8	14·9 8·8 19·0	12.7	- 3·1 - 2·8 - 4·8	- 3·1 - 5·1 - 9·7	-13·4 -14·5 - 9·0	17·0 12·7 25·4
Jute	12,800 6,780 25,210	24,390 11,730 88,990	37,190 18,510 114,200	30·8 16·6 6·9	24·8 12·8 5·7	26·9 14·2 6·0	2·0 7·3 6·2	3·4 6·3 6·7	2·9 6·6 6·5	32·8 23·9 13·1	28·2 19·1 12·4	29.8	- 7·7 - 0·2	-17·3 - 5·4	-20·8 - 8·9 - 7·6	29·8 20·8 12·5
Carpets Textiles not separately specified	6,520 11,130 13,820	10,100 16,230 32,070	16,620 27,360 45,890	8·9 5·2 11·8	5·4 3·7 8·5 11·2	6·8 4·3 9·5	13·2 4·1 4·0 13·0	8·3 5·6 5·1 10·6	10·2 5·0 4·8 12·3	22·1 9·3 15·8 25·5	13·7 9·3 13·6 21·8	17·0 9·3 14·3 24·4	- 0·2 - 0·5 - 1·2	+0.9 $-0.6$ $-2.9$	- 6·2 -11·0 - 7·1	17·0 9·3 12·4
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.  Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	32,400 11,450	32,450 10,080 13,910	112,090 42,480 25,360	12·5 12·3 13·8	9.4	11·6 10·7	2.3	2.4	2.3	14·6 16·6	11·8 11·5		- 2.8		-11·1 - 5·0 - 9·1	24·0 13·9 13·7
Leather Goods  Clothing Trades:— Talloring	69,870	141,790	211,660	15.7	4.9	8.5	1.7	3.8	3.1	17.4	8.7				1000	11.6
Dress Making and Millinery  Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	11,280 13,690 8,940	91,690 21,880 79,990	102,970 35,570 88,930	11·0 9·2 9·6	4·4 5·3 7·1	5·1 6·8 7·3	0·6 3·2 0·7	1·8 3·7 2·5	1·7 3·5 2·3	11·6 12·4 10·3	6·2 9·0 9·6	10.21	+ 10 10 / 10	+ 0.2 - 1.7 - 3.0	+ 0.7 + 0.5 - 4.3 - 2.9	6·5 10·3 5·6
Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,690 84,850	19,550 53,120	28,240 137,970	10·1 12·2	3·8 3·5	5·8 8·9	2·7 5·6	2·8 3·5	2·7 4·7	12·8 17·8	6·6 7·0	8·5 13·6	- 0·7 + 0·1	- 1·8 - 8·5	- 4·1 - 6·5	8·5 13·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco:  Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	98,260 26,430	60,990 3,800	159,250 30,230	13·2 8·7	6·3 4·6	10·6 8·2	0·6 1·4	0·7 1·6	0·6 1·4	13·8 10·1	7·0 6·2	11·2 9·6	- 1·3 - 0·7	- 0.4	- 0·7 - 1·7	11·0 9·3
Food Industries not separately	25,290 60,960	46,780 57,810	72,070 118,770	13·5 13·8	8.2	10.0	3.1	6.9	5·6 1·6	16·6 15·1	15.1				- 2·9 - 0·9	15·6 14·4
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	85,730 15,820	22,350 31,590	108,080 47,410	11·8 7·6	8·9 5·4	11.2	0.8	2.0	1.0	12.6	10.9	12.2	- 3·2 - 0·9 - 1·1	- 0·5 - 2·1 - 1·6	- 0·6 - 5·0	12·1 7·2
*Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	55,940	3,110 2,250 22,970	59,050 12,750 133,870	17·3 22·7 17·2	5·2 8·4 7·9	16·7 20·2 15·6	1·4 3·9 1·8	0·8 2·8 1·9	1·4 3·7 1·8	18·7 26·6 19·0 20·1	6·0 11·2 9·8 15·9	18·1 23·9 17·4	- 0·9 - 1·2 - 1·2	- 1·5 - 2·1	+ 0.4	17·8 23·7 17·3
Woodworking not separately specified	18,060	5,220	23,280	16.4	10.2	15.0	3.7	5.7	4.2	20.1	15.9	19.2	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 0.9 + 0.5 - 2.0	18.8
			-	The second second		TO 050										

TE RECISTERS IN	Esmil	ATED NUM	LDAB OB	1	PERCEN	TAGES	UNEMI	PLOYED	AT 26	тн Ји	NE, 19	33.	INOR	EASE (	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-CENTAGES AT 26TH JUNE, 1935.  8.8 8.1 9.4 10.4 9.4 20.2 41.3 14.1 13.8 17.1 9.5 22.7 13.8 10.6 14.4 5.5 20.7 32.1 32.2 17.7 11.4
INDUSTRY.	INSUI	RED PERS	ONS AT	UN (i	WHOLL EMPLOY including Casuals	TED ag		MPORA OPPAGE		T. A.	TOTAL		Tor	EASH ( AL PEF AGES* PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	22ND MAY, 1933.	27TH JUNE, 1932.	JUNE,	JUNE,
Printing and Paper Trades:  Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	43,580	15,570	59,150	5.9	4.0	5.4	3.5	2.9	3.4	9.4	6.9	8.8	- 1.2	- 3.1	- 5.6	8.8
Stationery	21,370 4,250	40,280 1,670	61,650 5,920	9·1 8·5	5·9 8·2	7·0 8·4	0.8	1·5 1·5	1.3	10.0	7·4 9·7	8·3 9·4	$-\frac{1\cdot 1}{2\cdot 3}$	- 1·7 - 1·5	- 4·0 - 4·2	The second secon
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,830 187,990	3,740 96,780	6,570 284,770	9.9	6.8	8.8	0.4	2.3	1.6	12·0 10·4	9·1 7·6	10.4	+ 0.5	- 2·5 - 0·6	- 4·0 - 0·2	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	846,830 289,150	10,080	856,910 290,370	20·0 40·6	3·5 3·0	19·8 40·4	0·7 0·7	0·2 0·3	0.7	20·7 41·3	3·7 3·3	20·5 41·2	+ 0.3	- 5·6 + 5·3	+ 2·4 +19·3	
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,240 11,600 6,560	25,860 1,920 5,310	64,100 13,520 11,870	15·3 12·7 16·1	7·8 8·6 6·3	12·3 12·1 11·7	2·0 1·8 5·5	1·7 1·5 5·9	1·8 1·8 5·7	17·3 14·5 21·6	9·5 10·1 12·2	14·1 13·9 17·4	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ -1.6 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	- 3·2 - 7·0 - 4·4	- 5·4 - 6·3 - 6·6	14·1 13·8
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	16,540 18,660 6,850	8,930 6,760 7,010	25,470 25,420 13,860	10·1 22·0 12·0	4·4 9·5 7·9	8·1 18·7 9·9	1·4 4·2 3·7	1·3 3·6 4·1	1·4 4·0 3·9	11·5 26·2 15·7	5·7 13·1 12·0	9·5 22·7 13·8	$\begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ -2.1 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$	- 2·4 - 2·9 - 1·1	- 2·5 - 1·2 - 0·9	22.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,940	7,270	174,210	10-6	2.5	10.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	11-1	2.7	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 2.3	10.6
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service  Road Transport not separately	127,690 173,040	6,760 7,470	134,450 180,510	14·5 5·3	3·8 6·1	14·0 5·3	0·7 0·2	0·1 0·2	0·6 0·3	15·2 5·5	3·9 6·3	14·6 5·6	- 2·0 - 0·8	- 0·8 + 0·3	+ 3·8 + 1·0	
specified	200,330 155,200	8,830 6,130	209,160 161,330	20·4 32·7	4·8 8·7	19·7 31·8	1·1 0·3	0·1 0·7	1·1 0·3	21·5 33·0	4·9 9·4	20·8 32·1	- 1·5 - 1·5	+ 0.1	+ 3·4 + 2·5	
Service	166,410	2,660	169,070	31.7	5.6	31.3	1.1	1.4	1:1	32:8	7.0	32.4	- 1.5	- 1.7	- ‡	32.2
Storage not separately specified	17,580	1,960	19,540	18-4	7.6	17.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	18.9	7.8	17.7	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 0.3	17.7
Distributive Trades	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	13.7	6.6	11.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	14.3	7.1	11.5	- 0.8		+ 0.7	11-4
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	165,310	77,820	243,130	5-9	2.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.0	2.1	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:  National Government  Local Government  Professional Services  Entertainments and Sports	100,410 317,120 79,080 64,960	21,430 22,670 58,080 32,570	121,840 339,790 137,160 97,530	13·2 18·7 7·2 24·0	4·4 2·8 3·2 14·3	11·6 17·6 5·5 20·8	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·7	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·8	0·4 0·5 0·2 0·7	13·6 19·2 7·5 24·7	4·6 3·0 3·3 15·1	5.7	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  & - & 0.2 \\  & - & 0.2 \\  & - & 0.6 \\  & - & 0.2 \end{array} $	+ 1·3 - 0·2 + 2·4	+ 2·5 + 6·0 + 0·5 + 0·9	11·9 18·0 5·7 21·3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	140,480 33,180	241,450 115,350	381,930 148,530	19·1 11·3	11.6 5.8	14·4 7·1	0·2 0·5	0·3 1·4	0·2 1·1	19·3 11·8	11·9 7·2	14·6 8·2	- 2·8 - 0·8	- 0·4 - 0·4	- 0·7 - 1·0	14·5 8·1
specified	112,720	38,610	151,330	42.4	6.1	33-1	1.2	1.9	1.4	43.6	8.0	34.5	- 2.9	- 0.5	+ 2.4	34.1
TOTAL	9,302,300	3,505,700	12,808,000	18.9	7.8	15.8	3.9	3.1	3.7	22.8	10.9	19.5	- 1.0	- 2.7	- 1.7	19.4

July, 1933.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 256.

† For 27th June, 1932, and 22nd June, 1931, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

‡ See note \* on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 26th June, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 0·3 than at 22nd June, 1931.

# NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

# PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

	FIRE OF	Mearc	0.		400000000000000000000000000000000000000	теши	les.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-
Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous	6,216 254,070		160 155,564					
Mining Products	9,748				165	0.1	37	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	10,254						230	
Pottery	5,675							
Glass Trades	6,597							
Chemicals	21,349						Million Market	
Metal Manufacture Engineering	58,586 142,569	8.1	39,854 30,153	11.1	1,100			
Vehicles	41,873				4,046 1,710			
Shipbuilding and	11,010	2	11,000	0 1	1,110	0.0	573	0.5
Ship Repairing	99,355	5.6	3,684	1.0	307	0.1	41	0.0
Metal Trades	62,820	3.6	19,187					
extile Trades	68,192			11.2				
eather	5,564	0.3	1,057	0.3				
Boots, Shoes, Slip-		15000				125	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	18 30
pers and Clogs	10,339			1.3	1,884			1.7
lothing Trades	15,230	0.9	1,943	0.5	18,464	6.7	10,575	9-9
lood, Drink and	70 701	00	7 700		70.700	705.00		
Tobacco	38,391	2.2	3,322	0.9	18,396	6.7	5,724	5.4
awmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-								
Tronla	34,139	1.9	3,813	1.1	2 704	7.0	077	
rinting andPaper	23,782	1.3			2,704			
Building and Pub-	20,102	10	2,143	0.0	9,628	3.5	2,304	2.1
lic Works Con-		9600		135,000			100 36 35	
tracting	286,865	16.3	7,751	2.1	390	0.1	19	0.0
ther Manufactur-					330	-		0.0
ing Industries	14,984	0.8	2,583	0-7	4,098	1.5	1,446	1.3
as, Water and							1000	Will be
Electricity Sup-		1255			925			
ply industries	17,760	1.0	694	0-2	181	0.1	14	0.0
ransport and	300 730	70.0				NATION.		
Communication	175,312	10.0	5,759	1.6	1,965	0.7	118	0.1
istributive Trades	164,712	9.4	7,519	2.1	49,346	18.1	3,474	3.2
ommerce, Bank- ing, etc.	9,785	0.6	140	0.0	7 507	0 0	Share of	
Minnella	171,939	9.8	4,584	1.3	1,587	0.6	7 450	0.0
uscenaneous	111,555	9 0	7,004	1.3	45,262	16.6	3,452	3.2
Total	1,756,106	100-0	361.199	100.0	273 079	100.0	107 660	100.0
CANADA TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Intelligible Column	22,200		-10,010		101,009	T00.0

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 26th June, 1933, differed from the figures for 22nd May, 1933, to the extent of 1,800 or more:—

Industry.	Numbers at 26th	recorded as U	Decrease (-) in as Unemployed 3, as compared (ay, 1933.				
The second secon	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Distributive Trades Coal Mining	- 6,924 - 11,357 - 3,533 - 9,221	- 7,703 + 259 - 6,980 - 563	- 14,627 - 11,098 - 10,513 - 9,784				
etc.) Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Hosiery Food Industries not separately	- 1,161 - 2,452 - 583	- 4,400 - 2,866 - 3,636	- 5,561 - 5,318 - 4,219				
specified	- 1,209 - 1,022 - 3,310	- 2,561 - 2,530 - 107	- 3,770 - 3,552 - 3,417				
specified Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging, etc Jute Railway Service	- 3,020 - 2,948 - 736 - 2,582	- 117 - 29 - 2,129 - 56	- 3,137 - 2,977 - 2,865 - 2,638				
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	- 2,578 - 1,454	- 34 - 1,008	- 2,612 - 2,462				
Shipping Service	- 2,235 - 1,846 - 1,109 - 1,876 - 1,575 - 1,438	- 178 - 504 - 880 - 103 - 388 - 500	- 2,413 - 2,413 - 2,350 - 1,989 - 1,979 - 1,963 - 1,938				
etc	- 520	- 1,365	- 1,885				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Tailoring	+ 3,239 + 3,602	+ 41 + 4,176	+ 3,280 + 7,778				
Net Variation for above industries	- 57,848	- 34,161	- 92,009				
Total net variation for all insured industries	- 86,085	- 42,181	-128,266				

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

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 256 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 26th June, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is

-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,736,846	17,421	231,756	7,895	1,993,918
2. Claims under consideration 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit	42,721	1,363	11,803	752	56,639
or transitional payments 4. Uninsured persons on	193,553	10,577	61,332	6,508	271,970
Register 5. Two months' file	43,221 59,081	22,348 3,337	29,488 37,778	20,524 3,049	115,581 103,245
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes Persons on Register	3,396	20	300	8	3,724
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines	2,016,341	51,709	334,379	35,679	2,438,108
1-3, 5 and 6)	2,035,597	32,718	342,969	18,212	2,429,496

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

Analysis of Figures for 26th June, 1933, and 22nd May, 1933.

		26th June	e, 1933.		22nd May, 1933.		
44	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.						
		Great Bri	tain.				
Men Boys Women Girls	1,577,429 42,817 232,686 31,390	350,523 8,785 100,119 4,285	88,389 107 1,574 4	2,016,341 51,709 334,379 35,679	2,103,170 61,957 371,518 46,234		
Total	1,884,322	463,712	90,074	2,438,108	2,582,879		
	Great	Britain and	Northern Ir	eland.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,619,685 43,847 246,770 31,962	90,784 107 1,574 4	352,606 8,803 103,344 4,412	2,063,075 52,757 351,688 36,378	2,151,885 63,168 391,676 47,123		
Total	1,942,264	92,469	469,165	2,503,898	2,653,852		

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		ks ended ne, 1933.	Period 28th June, 1932, to 26th June, 1933.							
	2 1 12 2	1144	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.					
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡				
Men Boys Women Girls	128,866 22,242 70,457 20,415	123,017 18,313 60,916 16,286	1,303,492 197,341 582,390 205,317	+ 173,451 + 27,267 + 96,676 + 28,717	1,257,061 172,563 497,688 173,915	+ 160,232 + 22,318 + 88,219 + 21,881				
TOTAL	241,980	218,532	2,288,540	+ 326,111	2,101,227	+ 292,650				

\* 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 five weeks ended 26th June, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,700 per week.

# 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 unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 26th June, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 26th June, 1933.

London Division ... 210,633 42,710 6,442 259,785 - 17,514 - 36,524 South-Eastern Division ... 81,577 11,182 4.091 96,850 - 19,327

Men. | Wo- | Juven- | Total. | 22nd May, 27th June | 1933. | 1932.

Division Brighton	81,577 3,914	11,182	4,091	96,850 4,670	-	19,327	-+	28,992 223
Chatham Ipswich	4,137 3,167	413 220	462 94	5,012 - 3,481 -		706		1,311
Norwich	5,026	657	88	5,771 -		29		1,129
Rest of Division South-Western	65,333	9,291	3,292	77,916	1300	17,552	-	25,239
Division Bristol	113,560 19,108	12,974 3,142	5,154 1,356	131,688 - 23,606 -		9,753		11,102
Plymouth	7,957 7,076	982	327	9,266 -		836		2,296 489
Portsmouth Reading	2,805	855 180	491 156	8,422 - 3,141 -		1,103		482 165
Southampton Swindon	10,951 2,996	924 261	573 208	12,448 - 3,465 -		744	-	429
Rest of Division	62,667	6,630	2,043	71,340		5.693	+	7,736
Midlands Division Birmingham	272,628 38,482	49,090 7,610	8,349 974	330,067 - 47,066 -	TO I	12,039 971 894 192	2000	67,439 13,922
Coventry Cradley Heath	9,667 5,439	1,422	295	47,066 - 11,384 - 6,231 -	+	894		2,534
Derby	4,966	976	197	6,139		211		3,285 1,791
Leicester Northampton	8,046 4,024	3,903 615	81	12,030 - 4,673 -		561 383		4,090
Nottingham Smethwick	14,761 4,716	2,180	270 48	17,211 - 5,544 -		2,039		1,360 1,188
Stoke-on-Trent	22,430	10,406	746	33,582	+	1,104		1,441 4,103
Walsall West Bromwich	9,065 4,216 10,334	1,197	390	10,652 4,952 12,192	+	455		1,654
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	10,334 136,482	1,420 17,218	438	12,192 - 158,411 -		817 8,794		1,689
North-Eastern	Address I de la	PONE						30,280
Division Barnsley	484,519 14,885	47,275 588	21,359 773	553,153 16,246	+	37,783 2,166	+	72,532
Bradford Darlington	11,935 5,449	3,531	111 367	15,577 6,267	TO S	401 187		9,878
Dewsbury	2,771	1,067	228	4,066	36.3	619		1,723
Doncaster Gateshead	10,274 11,300 4,785	591 1,144	766 673	11,631 13,117 5,607		5/8	+	2,392 424
Grimsby Halifax	4,785 3,873	1,082	275 43	5,607	THE REAL PROPERTY.	400		691 2,343
Hartlepools	11,219	528	652	4,998 12,399		142	+	845
Hull	4,292 16,836	1,971 1,628	222 556	6,485		342	+	4,380 178
Leeds Lincoln	24,168 5,266	5,053 520	335 487	29,556 6,273		11 568	-+	7,113
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	18,627	963	972	20,562		582	I	560
Tyne	23,186	2,762	1,523	27,471	-	867		1,350
Rotherham Sheffield	9,022 43,713	413 5,590	457 1,649	9,892 50,952		2,239 2,687		2,035 7,462
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	13.110	610	857	14,577	+	290		250
Sunderland	11,546 23,942	589 1,524	738 907	12,873 26,373	-	474 413		1,016
Wakefield York	6,426 4,007	1,044	217 164	7,687 4,865		2,443	=	1,227
Rest of Division	203,887	14,385	8,387	226,659		19,896	-	34,013
North-Western Division		115,500	17,820	505,763	_	23,716	_	54,047
Accrington Ashton-under-	5,053	3,346	270	8,669		715	-	742
Lyne	5,497	2,298	259	8,054		389	-	2,056
Barrow Birkenhead	6,636 8,371	385 963	477 528	7,498 9,862		1,126 504		192 1,755
Blackburn Blackpool	9,785 2,976	859	458 171	20,392		1,004		1,060
Bolton	10,008	3,777 5,824	278	4,006 14,063		2,027	-	5,121
Burnley	2,860	2,129	101	5,090		308	-	611 877
Chorley Liverpool	3,621 79,611	1,510 10,152	4,249	5,245 94,012	+	4,030	-+	805 1,335
Manchester	42,041	11.162	1.778	54,981		1,035	-	410
Oldham	2,229 17,775	1,954 6,289 3,769	551	24,615		1,699		3,617 4,937
Preston Rochdale	7,049 6,518	3.499	246 331	11,064	+	99	200	1,806
St. Helens	10,815 14,727	532 3,555	528 625	11,875	+	449 551	+	2,364 201 2,592
Stockport	4 775	3 654	229	8,658	-	906	224	1,206
Warrington Wigan	4,184 11,899	2,394	233 527	5,173 14,820	+	516 793		1,677 1,364
Rest of Division Scotland Division	110,036	36,544	5,460 15,388	152,040 344,152 9,239		7,556 20,466		22,540 20,520
Aberdeen	281,274 7,377	1,594	268	9,239	-	488	+	96
Clydebank Dundee	8,518 11,744	7,256	355 413	9,683 19,413		189 2,985		2,548 5,736
Edinburgh Glasgow	11,744 17,368 97,757	7,256 2,763 15,094	390 6,018	20,521 118,869	-	855 3,546	-	2,991
Greenock	8,498	876	563	9,937	-	569	-	1,657
Motherwell Paisley	9,019 6,407	828	665 431	10,326 7,666	200	656 131	-	110
Port Glasgow Rest of Division	3,743 110,843 <i>199,707</i>	423 17.204	169	4,335		116	-	355 6,323
Wales Division	199,707	17,204 8,158	6,116 8,785	210,000		4,173		18,079
Cardiff Llanelly	15,870	1,763	850 197	18,483 4,093	-	592 277		328 2,673
Newport Swansea	3,619 9,162 9,257	391 638	384 1,147	9,937 11,042		395		1,058
Rest of Division	161,799 46,734		6,207	173,095	-	305 2,604 5,183	-	14,062
Northern Ireland Belfast	31,630	10,158	1,139	65,790 42,927	-	2,650		2,550 881
Londonderry Lurgan	1,774 754	965	78 53	2,817 2,099		10		153 186
Lisburn	1,018	445	33	1.496		307 183	-	203
Rest of Northern	1,209 10,349	4,212	28 416		_	179 1,854	+	1,217
Ireland								
[ wort Dustain and]	200 15 H - 12 11	251 000	00 125	2,503,898		140 054	FUE ST	211 785
Northern Ireland	2,063,075	301,088	09,100	2,000,000		149,904	1	011,.00
Great Britain and Northern Ireland								STATE OF THE PARTY
Northern Ireland   [Percentage rates Britain are given in	of unen	ploymen	nt for e	ach of 73	35	towns	in	Great

† The figures for the period 28th June, 1932, to 26th June, 1933, [Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Evitain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 26TH JUNE, 1933.

	and the	Boys.		Girls.			
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales	2,421 1,110 1,478 3,735 7,490 5,753 4,211 3,163	1,465 959 1,333 1,535 5,674 4,245 4,535 2,602	3,886 2,069 2,811 5,270 13,164 9,998 8,746 5,765	1,346 817 923 1,710 2,879 3,919 2,871 690	1,210 1,205 1,420 1,369 5,316 3,903 3,771 2,330	2,556 2,022 2,343 3,079 8,195 7,822 6,642 3,020	
Great Britain	29,361	22,348	51,709	15,155	20,524	35,679	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 26TH JUNE, 1933.

Division.	Num	ber of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School,			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 7,058 1,537 2,189 2,572 2,950 1,462 503	5,754 1,209 1,746 2,453 2,916 1,644 531	12,812 2,746 3,935 5,025 5,866 3,106 1,034	1,097 291 428 593 876 280 133	821 321 379 667 772 313 209	1,918 612 807 1,260 1,648 593 342	
Great Britain	 18,271	16,253	34,524	3,698	3,482	7,180	

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

	Estin	Percentages Unemployed at 26th June, 1933.						
Division.		numbers insured at July, 1932.			3 44	Girls.		
75 - 5 1 05 0.5 52 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
condon couth-Eastern couth-Western didlands North-Eastern North-Western cotland Wales Becial Schemes	108,740 48,730 42,300 82,920 95,280 83,000 61,180 31,850 2,800	96,460 33,690 28,480 70,230 58,990 74,200 51,130 9,820 2,700	2·8 2·6 3·4 2·5 5·6 5·9 6·9 5·2 0·7	0·0 0·2 0·5 2·3 2·9 1·8 0·9 5·4	2·8 2·8 3·9 4·8 8·5 7·7 7·8 10·6 0·7	1·9 2·7 3·2 1·5 4·4 4·2 5·6 7·7 0·3	0·1 0·3 0·8 1·3 1·4 1·9 1·0	2·0 3·0 4·0 2·8 5·8 6·1 6·6 8·8
reat Britain	556,800	425,700	4.3	1.6	5.9	3.3	1.0	4.3

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION,

- 0.0		A	rerage	Daily	Atten	dance	•				
		Week ended 21.6.33.						Month ended 21.6.33.		Total No. of Separate Individuals	
District Control	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educa- tional Institu-		who have attended since 1st April 1933.		
Division.		Claimants. Non-Claiman		n- ints.	ts. Total.		tio (Cla	ns im-	Con Chang		
Total Control	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions	
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	450 291 258 507 1,653 1,794 1,173 712	155 108 111 229 441 928 728 80		2 15 25 7 90 133 169 289		157 123 136 236 531 1,061 897 369	18 41 27 13 	25 7 20 15 	3,591 1,926 1,396 2,932 9,937 10,278 7,478 5,116	290 277 200 260 68 53	
Great Britain	6,838	2,780	4,383	730	11,221	3,510	109	81	42,654	1,253	

There were 77 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 32 for girls, and 27 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 14 Junior Instruction Classes for boys and 2 for girls. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed Juveniles were admitted was 6 for boys, 4 for girls, 17 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 26th June, 1933. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 463,712 temporarily stopped. 90.074 normally in casual employment, and 575.280 stopped, 90,074 normally in casual employment, and 575,280 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 257,915 (or 13·7 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 162,354 (or 8·6 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 155,011 (or 8·2 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

		Persons v	who had be	een on the	Register	
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
1111		N	UMBERS.			
Men Boys Women Girls	16,630 177,791	209,679 2,008 [39,281 1,042	146,178 239 13,881 97	122,622 38 8,343 12	458,128 29 22,727 7	1,863,666 18,944 262,023 8,744
Total	1,129,066	252,010	160,395	131,015	480,891	2,153,377
10980	*2000X	PEI	CENTAGES.			
Men Boys Women Girls	67.8	11·2 10·6 15·0 11·9	7·8 1·3 5·3 1·1	6·6 0·2 3·2 0·1	24·6 0·2 8·7 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	52.5	11.7	7.4	6.1	22.3	100-0

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 26th June 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

The Table shows that of the 1,534,208 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 26th June, 1933, there were 435,616 with claims to insurance benefit, and 964,619 with applications for transitional payments; while 133,973 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 350,523 men temporarily stopped were 305,281,

27,792 and 17,450 respectively.

Among the 203,198 wholly unemployed insured women, 92,121 had claims for insurance benefit, 61,942 were applicants for transitional payments, and 49,135 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 100,119 women temporarily stopped were 90,404, 4,205 and 5,510 respectively.

THE THE PARTY NAMED IN	Section of Register.	Men.	Women
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	435,616 305,281 59,143	92,121 90,404 1,341
	Total	800,040	183,866
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	964,619 27,792 28,494	61,942 4,205 207
	Total	1,020,905	66,354
<ul> <li>5. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—</li> <li>(a) Authorised for payment</li> <li>(b) Needs of applicant held not to justify payment</li> </ul>	in section with da Issue of ribation of tack for A religion and the	945,171	50,417
Total	outly said that allegant	1,020,905	66,354
4 Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	109,454	42,868
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	24,519 17,450 752	6,267 5,510 26
	Total	42,721	11,803
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,534,208 350,523 88,389	203,198 100,119 1,574
	Total	1,973,120	304,891

#### JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	9,367 8,110 104	4,111 3,877 4
	Total	17,581	7,992
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:— (a) First Statutory Condition			
not satisfied		9,426	6,072
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied		991	339
Total		10,417	6,411
ALL ALL ALL AND ALL AN	MAND - CANNA		
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	685 675 3	344 408
	Total	1,363	752
	laviana na sevia sa	ME one	
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	20,469 8,785 107	10,866 4,285 4
	Total	29,361	15,155

# APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

## DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 8th May to 3rd June, 1933, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

	Me	en.	Woi	men.	Total.		
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	
Transitional payment allowed at:— Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants held not to justify payment	30,040 21,085 8,965	298,954 206,801 17,337	3,025 2,541 2,573	14,743 13,017 2,729	33,065 23,626 11,538	313,697 219,818 20,066	
Total	60,090	523,092	8,139	30,489	68,229	553,581	

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

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH JUNE, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th June, 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

#### A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{\underline{Men}} & \ldots \\ \operatorname{\underline{Women}} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right\}$	20	186 75 153	283 95 162
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Women	5,673	6,441	12,114
	1,141	1,483	2,624
Anomalies Regulations†:-	100	511	040
Class (b) $\left\{egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \ldots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array}\right.$	129	511	640
	48	184	232
	5	12	17
Class (c) $\left\{egin{array}{ll}  ext{Men} & \\  ext{Women} \\  ext{Juveniles} \end{array}\right.$	30	55	85
	29	66	95
	1	7	8
Class (d)	1,156	2,981	4,137
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{egin{array}{lll}  ext{Men} & \cdots &  ext{Women} \\  ext{just cause} & \cdots & \cdots &  ext{Without} \end{array}\right\}$	1,389	2,111	3,500
	999	2,231	3,230
	173	484	657
$\textbf{Employment lost through misconduct} \begin{cases} \underbrace{\textbf{Men}}_{\textbf{Uveniles}} & \dots \\ \textbf{Juveniles} & \dots \end{cases}$	1,167	1,854	3,021
	490	771	1,261
	139	382	521
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	157	468	625
	505	1,925	<b>2,</b> 430
	41	208	<b>24</b> 9
Not unemployed $\left\{egin{array}{ll}  ext{Men } & \dots & \dots &  ext{Women} \\  ext{Juveniles} & \dots & \dots &  ext{Juveniles} \\ \end{array}\right.$	359	2,078	2,437
	54	578	632
	6	120	126
Not capable of work, or not available \{ \begin{matrix} \text{Men} &  & \text{Women} & \text{Juveniles} \end{matrix}	258	542	800
	177	785	962
	8	46	54
Other grounds $\left\{egin{array}{lll} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$	440	3,470	3,910
	70	774	844
	25	305	330
Total $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juveniles} & \dots & \dots & \\ \end{array}\right\}$	9,699	17,716	27,415
	4,689	11,853	16,542
	407	1,717	2,124
Grand Total	14,795	31,286	46,081

# B .- Trade Dispute Cases. ‡

The same of the sa	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	222	588	810
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	42 _	83 2 —	125 2 —
Total Appeals	42	85	127

# C .- Decisions by Umpire. ‡

			103	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Appeals by Insurance Officer	rs .			204	301	505
Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants				 78 89	148 326	226 415
	Tot	al		 371	775	1,146

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

† See note \* in first column on page 263. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ See note † in first column on page 263.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JULY, 1932, TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

grant and the second of the se	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	1986	S. BERLE	
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,691	8,941	10,632
of insurable employment (Class (a)	86,553	114,113	200,666
Anomalies Regulations* $\begin{array}{c} \text{Class } (b) \\ \text{Class } (c) \\ \text{Class } (d) \end{array}$	6,667 944 20,170	18,957 1,899 46,613	25,624 2,843 66,783
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	31,057 24,892	57,095 38,203	88,152 63,095
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions  Not unemployed  Not capable of work, or not available for work other grounds	8,460 6,513 4,829 7,796	28,653 37,681 17,555 54,660	37,113 44,194 22,384 62,456
Total	199,572	424,370	623,942
Trade Dispute Cases.†		Disa es	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	8,137	11,713	19,850
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	1,203	3,045	4,248
Decisions by Umpire.†		Language of	
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	3,568 1,323 2,001	4,152 2,301 5,046	7,720 3,624 7,047
Total	6,892	11,499	18,391

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 24th June and 27th May, 1933, and 25th June, 1932‡:—

emeads as division one yeth to	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1933.	Four weeks ended 27th May, 1933.	Four weeks ended 25th June, 1932.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from :— Employers	1,604,000	1,392,000	1,460,000
Employed persons	1,576,000	1,364,000	1,440,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,592,000 2,000	1,378,000 2,000	1,449,000 2,000
at lawons bolten ends add to	4,774,000	4,136,000	4,351,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex- chequer§	THE RESERVE	60,000	410,000
Total Income	4,774,000	4,196,000	4,761,000
Insurance Benefit	3,359,000 308,000	3,465,000 308,000	4,025,000 312,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	413,000	413,000	417,000
Miscellaneous Payments	6,000	10,000	7,000
Total Expenditure	4,086,000	4,196,000	4,761,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.		od Adt Jo Ar	al aluxe
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶	4,145,000	4,220,000	3,850,000

\* 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

Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portion 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. 13 of 1933 for the period ended 31st March, 1932.)

§ 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.

Owing to seasonal increase in income and improved employment, the Insurance Account shows a surplus of £688,000 for the four weeks ended 24th June, 1933. The surplus will be available to meet deficiencies in the Insurance Account should such occur in the subsequent months of 1933/34.

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

# POOR RELIEF IN JUNE, 1933.

(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 June, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 782,887, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 12.1 per cent. more than in June, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 470, 472‡ and 418 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June, 1933, was 631,053, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 9.0 per

of persons relieved in June, 1933, was 631,053, a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 9·0 per cent. as compared with June, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 151,834, or 0·8 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 27·1 per cent. more than in June, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June, 1933, numbered 91,291, or 2·0 per cent. ess than in the previous month, and 5·8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 691,596, or 0·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 15·0 per cent. more than in June, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-seven showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, 1933, as compared with May, 1933, eighteen showed increases, while in two areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1932, forty areas showed increases, including Glasgow (246 per 10,000), Sheffield (160 per 10,000), Blackburn (141 per 10,000), Liverpool (137 per 10,000), and Manchester (128 per 10,000); while seven areas showed decreases.

the lege and type is		ber of Per oor Relief June			Decreasin rat	e(+) of $e(-)$ to per $e(-)$ to $e(-)$
To be a second to the second to	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula-	comp	year ago.
ENGLAND AND		1 7 08		tion.;	ago.,	
WALES. County of London	32,255	99,846	132,101	303	- 7	- 8
Birkenhead	886	6,486	7,372	499	- 8	+ 76
Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon	4,422 800 874 1,154 1,030 2,102 411 1,484 442 806	17,351 4,923 3,559 9,167 2,012 11,866 2,817 9,751 1,814 3,901	21,773 5,723 4,433 10,321 3,042 13,968 3,228 11,235 2,256 4,707	216 468 249 348 209 346 332 505 125 198	- 1 <sub>2</sub> 5 2 4 9 3 6 2 2	+ 10 +141 + 23 + 18 - 16 - 52 + 58 + 74 - 5 + 30
East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	580 665 684 551 1,654 2,749 804 6,069 3,543 484 879	5,901 6,590 3,857 8,247 1,984 18,228 16,734 4,905 67,984 52,807 4,575 19,641	4,707 7,170 4,522 8,931 2,535 19,882 19,483 5,709 74,053 56,350 5,059 20,520	198 504 320 729 222 625 402 237 862 739 361 720	+ 2 4 5 7 1 1 3 4 5 6 6 1 1 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	+ 30 - 13 + 25 + 30 + 36 + 57 + 14 + 137 + 128 + 52 + 79
Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield	752 1,875 965 522 1,222 494 462 1,546 1,728	9,492 12,413 3,217 5,569 2,790 1,336 5,227 7,567 57,923	10,244 14,288 4,182 6,091 4,012 1,830 5,689 9,113	809 528 301 292 159 154 529 414	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \\ +13 \\ +21 \\ -6 \\ -4 \\ \\ -5 \\ +23 \\ +18 \end{array} $	+118 + 82 +101 - 23 + 18 + 18 + 83 + 77
Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey	1,339 266 775 533 1,725 860 509 260	3,621 2,201 3,362 2,000 8,179 10,813 6,605 1,408	59,651 4,960 2,467 4,137 2,533 9,904 11,673 7,114 1,668	1,163 279 205 363 200 358 620 431 172	+ 18 - 23 - 11 + 18 - 5 - 3 + 2	+160 + 30 + 23 + 3 + 46 + 41 + 87 + 28 + 22
Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	563 2,246 563	3,833 17,456 2,463	4,396 19,702 3,026	420 681 227	- 7 - 25	- 5 + 88 + 40
Total of 42 above- named County Boroughs	52,278	446,674	498,952	480	+ 2	+ 56
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	84,533	546,520	631,053	428	- 1	+ 37
SCOTLAND.		1 - 1 - 1			sal no s	
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,980 694 666 418	114,556 18,252 6,176 6,092	119,536 18,946 6,842 6,510	1,080 425 386 386	- 12 - 4 - 4 + 13	+246 + 60 + 68 + 76
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,758	145,076	151,834	800	- 7	+171
Total for above 47 areas	91,291	691,596	782,887	470	- 2	+ 52

medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

excluded.
† 17th June in London, 24th June in the rest of England and Wales, and
15th Junein Scotland.
‡ The rates per 10,000 for June, 1933, are calculated on the basis of the
estimated populations of the areas at mid-1932. The rates previously
published for May, 1933, have been re-calculated on the same basis for
England and Wales, to make the above comparisons; for Scotland the rates
for May, 1933, were previously on this basis.

# 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. 247–248 to compare the actual level of employment in Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

#### GERMANY.\*

UNEMPLOYMENT decreased in June, both in seasonal and other

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at 30th June, 1933, was 5,061,595 (provisional figure), as compared with 5,248,295 at the end of May and 5,600,029 at the end of June, 1932.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th June, 1933, was 4,855,951 (provisional forms)

Standards as unemptoyed at 30th June, 1933, was 4,855,951 (provisional figure), as compared with 5,038,640 at the end of May and 5,475,778 at the end of June, 1932.

At 30th June, 1933, 416,311 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,310,388 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,726,699 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,801,930 at the end of May and 2,484,750 at the end of June,

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,041,633 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th June, 1933; the corresponding total at the end of May was 2,160,662 and at the end of June, 1932, 2,163,566.

Among members of trade unions for which the statistics are available,

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 44.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1933, as compared with 46.3 per cent. at the end of April, and 43.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1932. In addition, 21.6 per cent. were working short time, at the end of May, 1933, as compared with 22.6 per cent. at the end of April and 22.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1932. The following Table gives particulars for the various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	10 H	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
	Membership reported on at end of May, 1933.	Who		On Short Time.	
	882,E	May, 1933.	Apr., 1933.	May, 1933.	Apr., 1933
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:— Workers subject to	74,800	25.1	21.9	25.6	26.3
seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal	66,600 56,600 552,900	52·1 46·1 50·3	63·5 47·3 50·8	4·2 23·6 27·3	5·2 23·6 26·9
Textile	67,500 173,800 72,700 38,400	31·4 30·3 39·5 40·0	32·4 31·2 38·0 42·6	35·7 34·9 30·8 21·7	36·4 39·5 30·1 26·7
Wood Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes	187,700 184,600 88,100	68·9 27·7 32·8	69·8 29·9 36·1	6·9 37·1 22·0	7·8 36·2 30·9
Building Printing Miscellaneous	417,000 101,900 514,700	76·3 36·2 23·5	82·1 36·5 23·6	0·2 17·2 27·1	0·2 18·4 27·6
	2,597,300	44.7	46.3	21.6	22.6

#### FRANCE.+

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 281,579 (214,102 men and 67,477 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 307,725, and at the end of June, 1932, 295,086.

At the beginning of June, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 2.09 per cent. as compared with June, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 37.83, as compared with 49.68 at the beginning of June, 1932. At 1st June, 1933, 18.98 per cent, were working more than 40 and less than 48, and 18.85 per cent. cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48, and 18.85 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

#### AUSTRIA.+

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 320,955 (128,673 in Vienna), a decrease of 8.4 per cent. as compared with April but an increase of 18.2 per cent. as compared

#### ITALY.§

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. According to statistics furnished by the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, 1,000,128 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,025,754 at the end of April and 968,456 at the end of May, 1932. In addition, 45,183 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of May, 1933, as compared with 51,871 in the preceding month and 35,528 in May, 1932.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1933, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 7th July, 1933. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 23rd June and 7th July, 1933. Parls.
‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1933. Vienna.
§ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, June, 1933. Rome.

July, 1933.

Unemployment showed a decrease during May. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 524,266 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th May, 1933, 23·5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·2 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 24·3 and 5·5 respectively, and in the last week of May, 1932, 22·5 and 5·5. At the end of May, 1933, 316,100 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 292,700 were unemployed.

#### SWITZERLAND+

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 57,163 applications for employment (43.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 60,894 at the end of April and 41,798 at the end of May, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,680, 3,786 and 2,458 respectively.

# SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark during June, in Sweden during May and in Norway during April.

Denmark.‡—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 335,620 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 22·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1933, as compared with 24·3 per cent. at the end of May, and 24·9 per cent. at the end of June, 1932.

Norway.§—Out of 23,524 members of trade unions making returns. 29.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1933, as compared with 31.4 per cent. at the end of March and 24.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1932.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of May, 1933, was 21.9, as compared with 25.5 at the end of April and 19.0 at the end of May,

#### POLAND.

Unemployment showed a decrease during April. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 258,599, as compared with 279,779 at the end of March and 339,773 at the end of April, 1932.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.\*\*

Unemployment showed a seasonal decrease during June. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 674,500 (preliminary figure), as compared with 730,182 at the end of May and 466,946 at the end of June, 1932.

# UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from representative establishments in certain of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, 2,632,335 workpeople were on their pay-rolls at or near 15th May, an increase of 4·8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month: aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 11·5 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for May, 1933, was 58·7, as compared with 56·0 for April and 59·7 for May, 1932.

#### IRISH FREE STATE.

Unemployment decreased in May. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 65,296, as compared with 70,039 in the preceding month.

# CANADA.§§

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further substantial increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,105 firms gave an aggregate of 743,572 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st June, 1933, as compared with 715,068 at 1st May. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st June, 1933, was 80.7, as compared with 77.6 at the beginning of May and 89.1 at the beginning of June, 1932. beginning of June, 1932.

# NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment increased during April. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 29th April, 1933, was 53,171, as compared with 51,035 at the end of March and 48,601 at the end of April, 1932.

#### AUSTRALIA TT

Unemployment showed a further slight decrease during the second quarter of 1933. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 25·7, as compared with 26·5 in the preceding quarter and 30·0 in the second quarter of

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1933

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

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £5,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 66,500 workpeople and in an increase of £260 in those of 1,850 workpeople.

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

Industry Group.		ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Mining Metal, Engineering, etc. Other	1,700	12,800 22,400 31,300	£ 240 20	£ 200 1,400 3,750	
Total	1,850	66,500	260	5,350	

The reduction shown in the mining group concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of collieries by an amount equivalent

in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of collieries by an amount equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on current rates.

The increases in the metal, engineering, etc., trades mainly affected higher-paid steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, for whom the percentage additions to basis rates were raised by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 per cent. The reductions in this group consisted principally of a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. on the current rates of wages of the higher-paid iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, of a decrease of 5 per cent. on the basis rates of chain makers, and of decreases of 1s. a week for men and 6d. a week for women in the bobbin-making industry, and of 2s. a week for skilled engineering trade workers at Belfast.

The workpeople in other industrial groups whose wages were reduced included those employed in the paper manufacturing industry in a number of districts in Great Britain, the reductions (where effected) amounting in the case of adult workers to \( \frac{7}{4} \). or 1d. an hour for men and \( \frac{2}{3} \)d. an hour for women. The wages of plasterers in London and those of electricians in Scotland were reduced by \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour; while the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for brush and broom workers were reduced under a cost-of-living sliding scale generally by \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. or \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour. Of the estimated total decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \), 550 per week, about \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. or \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour. Of the estimated total decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \), 550 per week, about \( \frac{1}{2} \), 50 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, including about \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. or other joint bodies; about \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. was due to the operation of sliding scales based

bodies; about £880 was due to the operation of sliding scales based

on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; while the remaining sum was the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for £250.

Of the estimated total increase of £260 per week, about £210 took effect under sliding scales based upon selling prices.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1933.
The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great
Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages
reported to the Department during the six completed months of
1933, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Coal Mining	Industry Group.	Approxima of Work affected	people†	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Coal Mining          50         13,000         5         41           Other Mining and Quarrying          1,900         6,700         220         73           Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.          20,000         1,000         2,600         10           Iron and Steel          69,500         15,400         10,450         85           Engineering          1,100         5,100         330         1,600           Shipbuilding           1,800          66           Other Metal          300         32,400         50         2,70           Textile          20,500         219,000         2,000         18,90           Tood, Drink, and Tobacco          3,800          30           Woodworking, Furniture, etc.          50         10,350         15         1,00           Paper, Printing, etc.          17,000          2,50           Building, Public Works          533,000          48,00           Gas, Water, and Electricity         400         1,450         40 <td< th=""><th></th><th>Increases.</th><th>Decreases.</th><th>Increases.</th><th>Decreases.</th></td<>		Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Other         Mining         and         Quarrying         1,900         6,700         220         73           Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.         20,000         1,000         2,600         10           Iron and Steel          69,500         15,400         10,450         85           Engineering          1,100         5,100         330         1,600           Shipbuilding          1,800          66           Other Metal          300         32,400         50         2,700           Pextile          20,500         219,000         2,000         18,90           Moodworking,          50         9,800         5         78           Food, Drink, and Tobacco         Woodworking, Furniture, etc.          50         10,350         15         1,00           etc.           17,000          2,50           Building, Public Works          533,000          48,00           Gas, Water, and Electricity         400         1,450         40         18           Iransport          17,700				£	£	
Quarrying          1,900         6,700         220         73           Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.         20,000         1,000         2,600         10           Iron and Steel          69,500         15,400         10,450         85           Engineering          1,100         5,100         330         1,60           Shipbuilding          1,800          50         2,70           Chextile          20,500         219,000         2,000         18,90           Clothing          50         9,800         5         78           Food, Drink, and Tobacco          3,800          30           Woodworking, Furniture, etc.          50         10,350         15         1,00           Paper, Printing, etc.           17,000          2,50           Building, Public Works           533,000          48,00           Gas, Water, and Electricity          400         1,450         40         18           Iransport          17,700         38,800 <t< td=""><td></td><td>50</td><td>13,000</td><td>5</td><td>410</td></t<>		50	13,000	5	410	
Chemical, etc	Quarrying	1,900	6,700	220	730	
Engineering 1,100 5,100 330 1,600 18hipbuilding 1,800 1,800 66 1,000 1,800 66 1,000 1,800 1,000 1,800 1,000 1,800 1,000 1,800 1,000 1,000 1,900 1,000 1,900 1,000 1,900 1,000 1,	Chemical, etc				100	
Shipbuilding   1,800   66					850	
Other Metal        300       32,400       50       2,700         Fextlle        20,500       219,000       2,000       18,90         Clothing         50       9,800       5       78         Food, Drink, and Tobacco        3,800        30         Woodworking, Furniture, etc.        50       10,350       15       1,00         Paper, Printing, etc.        17,000        2,50         Building, Public Works       Contracting, etc.        533,000        48,00         Gas, Water, and Electricity        400       1,450       40       18         Iransport        17,700       38,800       900       5,00		The state of the s		330		
Fextile          20,500         219,000         2,000         18,90           Liothing          50         9,800         5         78           Food, Drink, and Tobacco          3,800          30           Woodworking, Furniture, etc.          50         10,350         15         1,00           Paper, Printing, etc.          17,000          2,50           Building, Public Works         Contracting, etc.          533,000          48,00           Gas, Water, and Electricity         400         1,450         40         18           Iransport          17,700         38,800         900         5,00				50		
State	1431					
Food, Drink, and Tobacco     3,800     30   Woodworking, Furniture, etc   50   10,350   15   1,00   English, Public Works   17,000     2,50   English, Public Works   Contracting, etc   533,000     48,00   etc.   400   1,450   40   18   Eransport     17,700   38,800   900   5,00			9,800		780	
etc 50 10,350 15 1,00 Paper, Printing, etc 17,000 2,50 Building, Public Works Contracting, etc 533,000 48,00 etc 400 1,450 40 18 Transport 17,700 38,800 900 5,00	food, Drink, and Tobacco				300	
Building, Public Works       533,000       48,00         Contracting, etc.       533,000       48,00         Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply       400       1,450       40       18         Fransport       17,700       38,800       900       5,00	etc	50	10,350	15	1,000	
Contracting, etc 533,000 48,00 Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply 400 1,450 40 18 Transport 17,700 38,800 900 5,00			17,000		2,500	
city Supply 400 1,450 40 18 Fransport 17,700 38,800 900 5,00	Contracting, etc		533,000	100 M	48,000	
Fransport 17,700 38,800 900 5,00	as, Water, and Electri-	400		THE PARTY OF THE P		
Dublic Administration 5,00	city Supply				180	
FUONE AUDUNISTRATION	Public Administration	11,100	30,000	300	5,000	
	Clampiana	450	9,900	35	790	
	Alban .				3,850	
Total 132,000 951,000 16,650 88,350	Total	132,000	951,000	16,650	88,350	

In the corresponding six months of 1932, there were net increases of £3,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 94,550 workpeople, and net decreases of £153,300 in those of 1,259,000 workpeople.

# Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in June.

P.	RINCIPAL CHA	NGES IN	RATES OF WAGES RI	EPORTED DURING JUNE, 1933.
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages at the minimum of 43 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per day (to 7s. 1d. at the majority of the collieries).\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Chemical, etc. Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decreases of 1s. 3d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 37s.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca-	5 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced   from 20 to 17½ for workpeople on basis rates over 5s, 10d, per shift.¶
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	shire. Barrow-in-Furness Various districts in Great Britain.**	5 June 4 June	Wire and hoop millmen  Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills (excluding those whose base earnings for a normal week are 65s, or less).**	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced   from 20 to 17½ for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.    Increase   of 2½ per cent. (10 to 12½ per cent.) on base rates of 65s. 1d. to 75s. per week, and of 5 per cent. (7½ to 12½ per cent.) on base rates over 75s. per week.**
Engineering	Belfast and District	Pay week following 5 June.	Skilled men employed on general engineering and contract work.	Decrease†† of 2s. per week for all classes whose bas rate includes the special local advance of 2s. 9d. per week granted in 1919; pieceworkers base rates to be reduced by 2s. Weekly rates after change (exclusive of a bonus of 12s. per week for timeworkers and 10s. per week for pieceworkers): fitters, turners, millwrights, blacksmiths and brassfinishers, 49s. 9d.; patternmakers, 52s. 9d.; ironmoulders, 54s. 9d.
Ship Repairing	South Wales Ports	2 Feb.	Boilermakers	Deductions from net piecework earnings made in March, 1930, increased for (1) platers by 5 or 12½ per cent. according to class of work (deductions for work on new shell plates to remain unaltered), (2) rivetters and holders-on, by 10 or 15 per cent. according to class of work, and (3) caulkers, by 7½, 10 or 12½ per cent. according to class of work.
		9 Feb.	Shipwrights	Deductions from certain items in the Piecework Price List of 1 March, 1928, of from 10 to 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. according to class of work.
	L.	2 Mar.	Platers' helpers, when working with piece or lieu workers.	Basis rate reduced from 65s. to 59s. per week of 47 hours, plus the bonus of 2s. 6d. per week previously paid.

\* 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, howevers details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 6,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ At three collieries, where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. to 38 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

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

¶ The percentage payable to workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift remains unaltered at 27½. In addition to these percentages on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from ½d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a basis rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. for other men on the same rates.

\*\* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The w

† This reduction affected mainly the employees of firms who are affiliated to the Northern Ireland Association, Engineering and Allied Employers.

July, 1933.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1933 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Galvanising	England and Wales*	4 June	Workpeople (except those on base rates of 65s. per week or less) employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing).	Increase† of 2½ per cent. (10 to 12½ per cent.) on base rates from 65s. 1d. to 72s. 6d. per week, and of 5 per cent. (7½ to 12½ per cent.) on base rates over 72s. 6d. per week.*
Bobbin Manufacture,	England and Wales	Pay preceding 1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the bob- bin-making industry, also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn,	Decrease; of 1s. per week for men 21 years and over and of 6d. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: higher skilled men, 54s. 6d. per week; lesser-skilled men, 45s.; labourers, 35s; women, 21s.
Chain and Anchor	Great Britain	1 June -	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-ham- mered chain from iron up to and including \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in, diameter.  Workpeople (mainly male workers) employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S W.G. up to and including \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in, diameter, and hand-ham- mered chain from iron \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in, up to	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 1 November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under the Trade Boards Acts at 5 November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 432d, per hour.  Decreaset of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates as varied under the Trade Boards Acts at 1 February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under the Trade Boards Acts at 16 August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 03d, per hour.
Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	lst full pay day in June	and including ## in, diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 25 per cent. below the lists of 1922.  Decreaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 20 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decreasest of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt.
Farriery	Manchester, Hanley, and Stoke - on - Trent.  Larger towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liverpool and Birkenhead).§  Other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire  , with Kendal and High Peak District.	1 June	Farriers	Decrease; of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5d. per hour or 66s. 7d. per week; doormen, 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or 64s. 7\frac{1}{2}d\$. per week.  Decrease; of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or 64s. 7\frac{1}{2}d\$. per week; doormen, 1s. 4d. per hour or 62s. 8d. per week.  Decrease; of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 60s. 7d. per week; doormen, 57s. 7d. per week.
Baking and Confectionery.	Galashiels	lst pay day in May	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease; of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 64s.
Brewing	Accrington, Black- burn, Burnley and Barrow districts.	1st pay day in June	Brewery workers	Decrease; of 2s. per week for men 19 years of age and over and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 44s.; women, 30s.; youths, 14s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 23s. at 18.
Paper Manufacture	Various districts in England and Wales.¶	1 June	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in handmade paper mills and board mills).	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 1d. per hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of \(\frac{3}{6}\)d. per hour for female timeworkers 18 and over, with corresponding reductions for juveniles and pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—papermaking**—Class I occupations: shift workers, 1s. 4d.; Class III: shiftworkers, 1s. 1d.; dayworkers, 11\frac{1}{2}d.; Class III: shiftworkers, 1s.; dayworkers, 10\frac{1}{2}d. (West of England and Wales, 1d. less in each case); female workers 18 and over, 6\frac{1}{2}d. (West of England and
Action on Alder of a Property of the Control of the	person angles of the control of the		Workpeople employed in the paper box trade:— Male workers under 18 years of age.  Die makers, forme setters, cutters, machine minders and head stock-keepers 18 years of age and over.	Wales, ½d. less).¶  Scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (the previous scale for learners being abolished) starting at 14s. at under 15, increasing each year to 24s. at 17.††  New and extended scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases or decreases of varying amounts in some cases and in no change in others. Minimum rates after change: 30s. at 18, increasing each year to 66s. at 24 and over; for those entering or re-entering the trade at
Paper Box Making	Great Britain	19 June	Other male workers 18 years of age and over.  Female workers	21 years and over the rates are less than the scale rates, increasing to the full rate of 56s. after four years' employment.†† Scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (the previous scale for learners being abolished) starting at 29s. at 18, increasing each year to 49s. at 22 and over.††  New scales of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for learners and for workers other than learners, varying according to age of entry, resulting in increases or decreases of varying amounts in some cases and in no change in others; the minimum rate fixed for adult workers (the adult age varying according to age of entry) remained unchanged at 29s. 6d. per week.††
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 June	Plasterers	Decrease of ½d. per hour.‡‡
Electrical Installation	Scotland§§	1st pay day in June	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Tramway and Omnibus Undertaking.	Edinburgh	1 June	Cleaners employed in the transport department of the Corporation.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: day-work, 1s. 1d.; night-work, 1s. 2d.

\* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on base rates of 65s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher-than that warranted by the selling-price sliding-scale, arrangements.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

§ Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

|| Including Alsager, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Grewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarporley.

¶ This reduction took effect under directions issued to its members by the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, the new rates being those payable on a cost-of-living figure of 55 in accordance with the terms of an agreement of June 1931 made with the Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers (previous wages being based on a figure of 70). Full information is not available as to the extent to which the reductions have been carried into effect, but they are reported not to have been enforced at certain mills in various parts of the country, and at certain other mills, following disputes causing stoppage of work, special temporary bonuses have been granted which had the effect of restoring half the amount of the present reduction in the case of Class II male workers and the whole of the reduction in the case of Class III male workers and the whole of the reduction in the case of Class III male workers and the West of England and Wales); for other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.

† See Notice of Order on page 273.

‡ This reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1933 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government (Non-trading Services).	Eston Glasgow	1 May  1st full pay in June	Manual workers (except paviors)  Settmakers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 53s. 3d. per week; road sweepers, 7s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day; refuse collectors, 7s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day.  Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per ton (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3d.)
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 June	Skip and basket makers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 63½ per cent. and 53½ per cent. above the list for time-workers and pieceworkers respectively.
Brush and Broom Manufacture,	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—  Certain classes of male timeworkers.† All other male timeworkers  Female pan hands  Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).  Female learners (other than pan-setting learners).  Male and female pieceworkers	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 233 of June GAZETTE):—  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), per hour (1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d \), to 1s.).  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), per hour (except for those 14\( \frac{1}{2} \) and under 16\( \frac{1}{2} \) years, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates: 2d. at under 14\( \frac{1}{2} \), increasing to 9\( \frac{1}{2}d \), at 21 years and over.  Decrease in time rates of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), or hour and in piecework basis time rates of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), per hour for higher-paid workers only.  Decrease in time rates of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), per hour (except for those 14\( \frac{1}{2} \) and under 16\( \frac{1}{2} \) years, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates: 2d. at under 14\( \frac{1}{2} \), increasing to 5\( \frac{1}{2}d \), at 18 and under 21, and to 5\( \frac{1}{2}d \), at 21 years and over; piecework basis time rate remained unchanged at 6\( \frac{1}{2}d \).  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d \), or hour (except for those commencing at 16 and under 21 years in the first twelve months of employment, for whom there was no change.)
	DT 499.88 9		Apprentices	Decrease in minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving wages 32 per cent. below the list.  Decreases proportionate to the above.
Retail Distribution.	North-East Lanca- shire.	Pay day in week beginning 15 May	Butchery workers employed by co-operative societies:— Branch managers  Other workers	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 61s., 63s. or 65s. (according to age) for shops taking less than £20 per week and 68s. for shops taking £20 but less than £30, and increasing according to weekly sales.  New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in an increase of 1s. per week for those 23 years and over and in decreases of from 3d. to 7s. 9d. per week for those under 23 years. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 16, increasing each year to 62s. at 23 years.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Those 21 and over with three years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during June, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 120, as compared with 141 in the previous month and with 148\* in June, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1933, numbered 21, as compared with to seamen reported in June, 1933, numbered 21, as compared with 147. 23 in the previous month and with 25 in June, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards .	. (continued).
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3   Locomotives, Railway and
Firemen	3 Tramway Carriages,
	Motors, Aircraft 3 2 Other Metal Trades
Permanent Way Men	2 Other Metal Trades
D1	Shipbuilding ]
Shunters	3 Wood
Mechanics	1 Gas 3
Lahourers	Electric Generating Stations
Other Grades	3   Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc Chemicals, etc 3
	- Food and Drink 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 1	5 Paper, Printing, etc 1
TOTAL, MAINWAY SHAVIOR 1	- Tanning, Currying, etc
The second of th	Rubber Trades
MINES.	Other Non-Textile In-
Underground 5	
	dustries 1
1	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, MINES 5	9 FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	- Docks, Wharves, etc 5
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4 Buildings 6
_	Warehouses and Railway
E W.	C: J:
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Sidings
Cotton	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 42
	3 IOIAL, FACTORI ACIS 42
Other Textiles	. Total (avaluding Saamen) 120
	Total (excluding Seamen) 120
Metal Extracting and Re-	
fining	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	Trading Vessels, Steam and
Rolling Mills and Tube	Motor 21
	5 Fishing Vessels
Metal Founding	
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 21
Making	1
Making Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (including Seamen) 141
tional Engineering	1 lotar (including Seamen) 141

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ropo	and was of		
I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued)		
(a) LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged i	n—	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS U	JLCI	ER-
Smelting of Metals	1	7:101		4
Plumbing and Soldering		Pitch	•••	5
Shiphreaking	2		•••	
Shipbreaking Printing		Paraffin		
Tinning of Metals		Oil		5
Other Contact with		A CONTRACTOR OF THE SOLE		7.4
Molten Lead		TOTAL .	•••	14
Molten Lead White and Red Lead				2333
Works		/ \ C - T		
Works		(e) CHROME ULCERATIO		
Pottery		Chromium Plating .		T
Vitreous Enamelling	0			2000
Electric Accumulator				
Works		Total, Cases	3	0+
Paint and Colour Works	1	Total, Cuscs	0	-
Indiarubber Works	•••			
Coach and Car Painting	•••			
Shipbuilding		II. Deaths.		
Paint used in Other				
Industries		LEAD POISONING.		
Other Industries		Painting of Buildings .		1
Painting of Buildings	2			-
		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER.	A-	
TOTAL	11	TION (SKIN CANCER).		
	-	Tar		11
(b) OTHER POISONING.		Oil		1
Aniline	3			-
		TOTAL .		2
(c) Anthrax.				-
Handling of Horsehair	1	Total, Deaths .		3
serve before auditional in aspectation	-	the way would need the state and an	1000	
		The state of the s	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	200

\* 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.

† In addition, two cases of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories, and one case of anthrax among dock labourers, were reported.

July, 1933.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes | involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 42, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 46 in June, 1932. In these new disputes about 13,300 workpeople were directly involved and 3,800 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 51, involving about 18,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at about 98,000 working days.

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

			Number of Disputes in progress in Month.				
Industry Group.	Started before beginning of Month. Tota		Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	2	9	11	5,900	28,000		
Shipbuilding	1	5 2	6 2	1,100	10,000		
Paper, Printing, etc Transport	•••	6	6	3,300 3,400	25,000 6,000		
Other	6	20	26	4,900	29,000		
Total, June, 1933	9	42	51	18,600	98,000		
Total, May, 1933	8	32	40	7,800	54,000		
Total, June, 1932	13	46	59	12,300	77,000		

Causes.—Of the 42 disputes beginning in June, 4, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 20, directly involving 6,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 11, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving 8,800 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY-JUNE, 1933 AND 1932.+ The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first six months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932:-

	Jan	uary to Ju	ne, 1933.	Janua	January to June, 1932.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	58	27,500	143,000	54	26,300	90,000		
Quarrying	3	300	8,000	1	200	5,000		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	7	500	3,000	5	300	4,000		
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	12 27 22 13	7,800 4,800 3,300 1,000	22,000 74,000 36,000 3,000	10 15 71 13	700 1,400 23,100 1,500	5,000 28,000 272,000 28,000		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	13	1,800	28,000	9	600	6,000		
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	4	3,300	25,000					
Works Contracting, etc Transport Commerce, Distribution and	11 22	400 22,100	6,000 251,000	13 18	1,200 11,100	19,000 188,000		
tribution and Finance Other	2 5	100 3,800	1,000 31,000	2 8	300 800	1,000 4,000		
Total	199	76,700	631,000	219	67,500	650,000		

PRINCIPAL	DISPITTES	INVOLVING	STOPPACES O	F WORK	DURING HINE	1077

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
ZEEASEIO.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.	ATHURDINA LATE	TREADERS, MARKET
COAL MINING:— Colliers, other underground workers and surface workers—Pontefract (near). GLASS INDUSTRY:—	685	790	1933. 7 June	1933.	Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Pressed glass makers, coopers, labourers, etc., and female workers employed in grinding and ware- housing departments—Gateshead. METAL INDUSTRIES:—	46	159	19 June		Refusal to work under a certain official.	No settlement reported.
Workpeople employed in steel casement manufacture, varehousemen, storekeepers, etc.—Smethwick.	687	58	30 Mar.§- 4 April	12 June	Arising out of the application of the Bedaux system of work measure- ment.	Resumption of work on existing conditions pending conference on the points at issue; no extension of the Bedaux system to take place during the negotiations.
PAPER-MAKING INDUSTRY:— Paper mill workers—Northfleet, Blackburn, Darwen, Barrow, Glossop and West Hartlepool.	.3,2		1 June- 7 June	10 June- 13 June	Objection on the part of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers (representing the workpeople directly involved) to general reductions in wages introduced by the Employers' Federation, under the terms of an agreement with another trade union.	Settlements effected providing, in most mills, for resumption of work at the reduced rates pending negotiations for a new agreement, the reduction in the case of the lower-paid adult workers to be returned, wholly or in part, in the form of a bonus. (See also page 266).
TRANSFORT:— Ship and wharf workers—London, S.E.	2,500¶	10712230 100727000000	10 June	15 June	For payment of overtime money to two gangs in respect of their attendance for an early start, for which the original order had been	Amount in question deposited with workpeople's trade union, pend- ing negotiations on the principle involved through the appropriate
Crews of certain vessels on Irish cross-channel services—Various ports, including Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.	500**		28 June and subsequent dates	††	cancelled.  Refusal to accept terms of an agreement negotiated between the National Union of Seamen and Irish cross-channel shipping	conciliation machinery.  (See note ††).
Dock workers—Various ports, as above.	700**		29 June- 3 July	4 July- 7 July	companies.  Refusal to handle cargoes on Irish cross-channel vessels, in sympathy with crews who had stopped work.	Work resumed.
RUBBER INDUSTRY:— Rubber shoe makers and general rubber workers—Edinburgh.	3,2	24	20 June- 22 June	27 June	Dissatisfaction in a certain depart- ment with time allowances fixed under a new production bonus system.	Work resumed following a ballot vote of the workpeople, provision being made for the appointment of a joint committee to consider grievances arising from the operation or extension of the system.

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

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

§ The stoppage, which was confined to one large department on 30th March, had extended to all departments by 4th April.

| Work was resumed on 14th June.

¶ Approximate maximum number of workpeople involved.

The original number on 10th June was less than 150, but the number rapidly increased after 12th June, owing to sympathetic action by other workers.

\*\* Estimated number.

† No settlement has been reported, but it is understood that in each case substitute crews were engaged within short periods.

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

... 38% All Items included ... 18% Food only ...

#### FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat higher than at 1st June. This upward movement was due partly to displacement of old potatoes by new potatoes at higher prices, and partly to a general seasonal advance in the prices of eggs. The remaining articles showed no important changes.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 18 per cent. at 1st July, 1933, as compared with 14 per cent. at 1st June, 1933, and 25 per cent. et 1st July, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st June, 1933, and

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	ted—	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1933, as compared with		
Altitote.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1933.	1st July, 1933.	July, 1914.	June, 1933.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2 0 7½	s. d. 1 2 0 7½	d. + 4 + 1	d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 8 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 81 0 41	$+\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{-0\frac{1}{4}}$		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	+ 41 + 11	==	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 112	0 9 0 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 9½ 0 3¾ 0 11¼	+ 2½ - 0¼	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	1 0 0 7½ 1 9½ 0 2½ 0 5½	1 0 0 71 1 91 0 21 0 51	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 2 \end{array}$	+ 01	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 1½ 0 11½ 0 9 0 6 0 1 0 5½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\frac{1}{4} \\ -2\frac{3}{4} \\ +0\frac{1}{4} \\ -1 \end{array} $ $ +2\frac{3}{4} $	+ 0½  + 0½ + 2½	

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

		Decrease	Percentage I: (-) at 1st J ared with Ju	uly, 1933,	Corre- sponding General	
Article.	icle.		Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st June, 1933.	
Beef, British—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs		43	40	41	41	
Thin Flank		12	12	12	12	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—		TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OW				
Ribs		19	23	21	22	
Thin Flank		-11	- 3	- 7	- 6	
Mutton, British—			10			
Legs		40	40	40	41	
Breast		14	13	13	15	
Mutton, Frozen—	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the state of		THE RESERVE		
Legs		38	29	33	32	
Breast		-14	- 8	-11	-12	
Bacon (streaky)*		- 1	1		2	
Fish		105	81	93	90 .	
Wasse State of the			1.	7.4	13	
Flour	•••	14	14	14 27	27	
Bread	•••	29				
Tea		9	24	17	15	
Sugar (granulated)		19	12	15	15	
Milk		53	57	- 55	56	
Butter—					***	
Fresh	•••	-13	- 6	- 9	-10	
Salt		-21	-18	-19	-20	
Cheeset	•••	1	5	3	3	
Margarine		-13	-15	-14	-14	
Eggs (fresh)		10	4	7	-13	
Potatoes		64	41	. 53	6	
AD -1	1200					
All above articles of Fo	ood )					
(Weighted Percent	age >	19	18	18	14	
Increase)						

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

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

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1933, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 56 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st July the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 80 and 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the prices of coal at 1st July, were, on the average, about 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 1st July, 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 prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July, 1933, is approximately 38 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st June, 1933, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1932.

and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1933 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 before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. statistics are not available.

# SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

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 1933:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	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	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	83
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	THE PERSON NAMED IN	133231	THE REAL PROPERTY.	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Sec.

#### 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

#### L-FOOD

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures		
at a separate aring p	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 49	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1933. 1 July		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 577 73 51 55 59	32 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 44	18 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	9 15 8 756 443 428** 14 318 34 79 71 28 24	5 17 2 738 411 391 11 298 30 81 69 22 16 -6††	May Apr. Apr. May June May Feb. Feb. June May May		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	60 50	47 49	25 10	23 -8	15 -7††	May May		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 34** 8‡ -6	-9†† 26 3‡ -2††	May May June May		

#### 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.\*

The spinners of	Items on	P	ercenta; w	ge Incredith Jul	ease as y, 1914	compa .*	red
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figure available.	
	based.	based.     1929.   1930.   1	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 61	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 38	1933. 1 July
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	601	May
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	73	12 65	7 54 34	54	2 57	May Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	50 1,101	1,008	904	28 894	27 875	Apr. May
France (Paris) Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	455¶ 54	492¶ 49	465¶ 37	4179	423	1st Qr. June
sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	38 259	Mar. Jan
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	351	June Apr.
,, (Rome) Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	407 66	400	352 52	336 49	313	Apr. May
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0‡	-91	-16++	June
Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	69 61	64 59	58 50	56 38	53	July May
United States	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	32	Dec., '32
Ввітіян		47 7 90	2707				
Dominions, &c.	A,B,C,D,E	50¶	419	25¶	20¶	18	4th Qr.,'3
Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	56	56"	37"	25	21	May May
Native families	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	0	May
Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	74 60	68 58	57** 45±	53**	48 261	May June
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	14	May

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other owns), August, 1914; Italy (all Items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all lems), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913–1914; Amsterdam, 1911–1913; elgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, and Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, 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 = Clotbing; D = Fuel and Light;

Other or Miscellaneous Items.

Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\*\* Figure for August. †† Decrease.

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SECOND QUARTER OF 1933.

RETURNS have been received from 145 Local Authorities in Great<sup>li</sup>m Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1933. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1932:—

District and Aggre-	approv	nated Cost ed in the	145 Town	ns from weceived.	hich retu	rns have
gate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Buildings	TOTAL.
Ministra 400 /	SEC	OND QUA	RTER OF	1933.	Special Control	
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (966,000)	874,200	8,500	30,000	61,600	91.800	1,066,100
Yorkshire			The state of the s			
(2,462,000) Lancs.and Cheshire	2,624,200			407,100		3,417,800
North and West Midland Counties	2,139,700	83,400	146,000	166,900	184,100	2,720,100
(3,157,000) South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,541,300	331,000	95,000	231,400	371,400	3,570,100
(678,000) Outer London*	1,029,400	39,100	82,900	37,700	51,500	1,240,600
(2,616,000) South-Eastern	4,659,300	285,600	384,700	256,500	325,600	5,911,700
Counties (1,115,000) South-Western	1,611,100	26,900	183,400	122,300	212,300	2,156,000
Counties (452,000) Wales and Mon.	193,500	1,800	5,700	12,000	53,900	266,900
(821,000) SCOTLAND	229,300	26,700	30,800	92,200	47,700	426,700
(2,234,000)	594,200	40,500	63,200	68,900	281,700	1 049 500

	SECOND GUARTER OF 1932.									
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Northern Counties	445,200	13,500	84,900	39,200	90,400	673,200				
Yorkshire	1,795,700	48,700	138,300	236,800	292,700	2,512,200				
Lancs, and Cheshire North and West	1,710,500	82,900	118,900	148,100	178,400	2,238,800				
Midland Counties South Midland and	1,994,000	196,500	96,400	322,400	300,400	2,909,700				
Eastern Counties	635,100	19,800	46,000	32,600	61,100	794,600				
Outer London*	3,295,000	249,000	264,800	96,100	344,100	4,249,000				
South-Eastern Counties	951,600	31,500	71,400	80,200	197,400	1,332,100				
South-Western Counties	314,100	200	12,000	102,000	73,100	501,400				
Wales and Mon	199,500	121,500	70,200	14,700	29,500	435,400				
SCOTLAND	1,710,200	19,900	59,100	253,700	286,100	2,329,000				
TOTAL	13,050,900	783,500	962,000	1,325,800	1,853,200	17,975,400				
	Total Control of the	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	AND PROPERTY OF STREET							

TOTAL (17,514,000) 16,496,200 890,100 1,168,200 1,456,600 1,813,400 21,824 500

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.  Pig Iron:	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit† en						
				Previous Audit.			A year ago.			
		s. d.		8	. d.	1		B.	d.	
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers)	MarApr.	62 6			0 4			1	11	1.
Lincolnshire Manufactured Iron:	JanMar.	52 10			2 9	1000		3	41	
North of England (Bars) West of Scotland	MarApr.	168 6	1	-	9 8			9	41	
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	MarApr.	194 0	1	-	5 4			6	82	
Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	}JanMar.	90 6	10	+	0 5			1	11	

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated‡, the ascertainments referred to above resulted

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
† Stated to the nearest farthing.
† See the article on the Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1935, page 122.

in a reduction in the wages of the higher-paid blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, iron puddlers and millmen the North of England, and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet illmen in the West of Scotland.

In the case of North Lincolnshire the increase in the ascertained

July, 1933.

price did not result in any increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area, owing to the fact that wages reductions due under previous ascertainments had been

waived by the employers.

As regards Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence

did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes referred to, see page 226 of the June

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

CLAIM OF ADOPTED CHILD AS A DEPENDANT.

CLAIM OF ADOPTED CHILD AS A DEPENDANT.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal from a decision of the Durham County Court that a workman's adopted child was entitled to claim compensation as the workman's dependant.

The workman in question was killed by an accident whilst at work on 3rd January, 1933. He left a widow and an adopted daughter, born in August, 1929, who had been adopted by himself and his wife jointly in accordance with the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. The decree of adoption was dated November, 1932. The County Court judge thought that by the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, an adopted child was for all purposes to be the child of the adopting parents as though born in lawful

Adoption of Children Act, 1926, an adopted child was for all purposes to be the child of the adopting parents as though born in lawful wedlock. Against this decision the employers appealed.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, noted that by section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, the dependants of a workman were "such of the members of the workman's family" as were dependent on him at his death, with a provision that illegitimacy of a child or grandchild dependant was not to be a bar. section 4 (3) defined "member of a family" as "wife or husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister." Could it be said, in view of the above wide definition, that this adopted child was a member of the family? By section 5 of the Adoption of Children Act, all rights, duties, obligations and liabilities in relation to the custody of the child were vested in the adopting parent as though the child rights, duties, obligations and habilities in relation to the custody of the child were vested in the adopting parent as though the child was a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock. The section, however, did not say that the child would be deemed to be the child of the adopter for all purposes or with relation to third parties; it dealt specifically with the relation between the adopter and the adopted child. The child was still to be entitled to certain rights from its natural father by the provisions of section 5 (2); and the expressions "child," "children" and "issue," where used in any disposition, were not, unless a contrary intention appeared, to include an adopted child.

an adopted child.

Section 5 (5) referred to the position of an adopted child with regard to statutes relating to friendly societies, collecting societies, and industrial assurance, but did not refer to the Workmen's Compensation Act or state that an adopted child was to be regarded as a member of the workman's family. This silence was significant in a section which dealt specifically with certain enactments and omitted others. The Court could not, therefore, take the view that the adopted child was a member of the workman's family, and the appeal must be allowed.—Lord Justices Lawrence and Slesser also gave judgment allowing the appeal.—Ward v. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. 20th June, 1933.

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

READYMADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

A partner was charged with underpaying six male workers, and was fined £1 on each charge, with £6 15s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £8 18s. 9d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Cecil Rosenberg, partner in the firm of The Roscoe Clothing Company. Leeds Police Court. 28th June. 1933.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-1933.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME.

Notice of Proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Banking Industry.

for the Banking Industry.

The Minister of Labour gave notice, on 28th June, 1933, that he proposes, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers on that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Banking Industry Special Scheme.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Insurance Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within twenty-one days from 30th June, 1933. Every objection must be in writing and must state:—(a) the draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decision is of general interest:-

#### Case No. 7925/33. (6.6.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—MILL WORKER PREVENTED FROM COMMENCING WORK OWING TO BREAKDOWN AND NOT ENTITLED TO WAGES—APPLICATION OF RULES CONTAINED IN DECISION 5468/33† FOR DETERMINING WHETHER EMPLOYMENT HAS COMMENCED.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following ecision given by the Deputy Umpire:—

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

was unemployed on the 1st March, 1933.

"The decision of the Court of Referees was quite correct in the light of decisions previous to the 11th April, 1933. On that day Decision 5468/33† was issued, and it modified the previously existing rules as to when the employment of an underground worker in a coal mine commenced.

"Later, those modified principles were also applied to surface workers (Decision 5852/33).‡

workers (Decision 5852/33).‡

"The question now arises whether the same principles should be applied to such a case as the present one.

"On the day in question the claimant attended the mill where she is generally employed. There is no system of clocking-on but, having put on her working clothes, the claimant proceeded to and reached the machine which she expected to work. Whether or not there was an actual attempt to start the engines is not clear, but in any event the machinery did not run. It is not stated whether the claimant was a piece-worker or a time-worker, but in either case no time of attendance was booked, and the claimant is not entitled

to any wages in respect of her attendance on that day.

"The Court of Referees did not make any finding on the question of the claimant's right (if any) to wages or pay for her attendance, because that was not a relevant issue in the light of the decisions upon which the case was decided. The statements on this subject have not been challenged and, for the purpose of this decision, I shall

ime their accuracy.

The facts of the present case are not distinguishable in principle from those of Decision 5852/33 and, applying the principle of Decision 5468/33 to the claimant in the present case, it must be held that, notwithstanding her attendance at the mill in the circumstances mentioned on the 1st March, 1933, the claimant was not on that day employed but was unemployed.

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

# Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND .-A claim was made by the Society of Civil Servants that Assistant Inspectors in the Department of Health for Scotland should be granted additional remuneration in respect of extra hours of duty performed in connection with the bringing into operation of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929.

The Court awarded additional remuneration to the Assistant

Inspectors concerned on the following conditions:—(i) the additional remuneration to be assessed in seven four-weekly periods from 1st June to 13th December, 1930; (ii) the assessment to be based on the number of hours of duty of Assistant Inspectors as returned by them in their official diaries; (iii) to these hours of duty to be added for each day from Monday to Friday inclusive, for meal time, one hour if over six and up to eight hours, and one and a quarter hours if over eight hours, are worked; (iv) to these hours of duty to be added an allowance of seven hours for each day of leave; (v) no payment to be made unless in a four-weekly period there is a total of 200 hours or more; (vi) payment to be made for hours in excess of 184 in a four-weekly period at the rates laid down in Treasury Circular No. 2/27 dated 15th February, 1927, for officers conditioned to a 42-hour week.—Award No. 1567; issued 28th June, 1933.

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1932 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for May, 1933.

† See Pamphlet No. 4/1933, Umpire's selected decisions, page 39. †See Pamphlet No. 4/1933, Umpire's selected decisions, page 40.

# RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD

THE National Wages Board, presided over by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., issued findings on 22nd June, 1933, in the following cases:—

REFERRED BY THE ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Fireman "put back" W. Smith, Eastfield, London and North Eastern Railway.—Claim for payment of 11s. rate as from 21st March-1931.—Smith was a fireman rated at 10s. 6d. a day as from 21st March-1929. He would normally have received 11s. a day as 21st March, 1931; but on 8th September, 1930, he was "put h 21st March, 1931; but on 8th September, 1930, he was "put back" to cleaning work, from which date, in accordance with the national agreements, he was paid 9s. 6d. a day when cleaning and 10s. 6d. a day when temporarily performing firing duties. He was reappointed as fireman on 22nd June, 1931, and was granted the rate of 11s. a day on 18th August, 1931, credit being given to him for the temporary firing turns performed during the period he had been "nut back"

The Society claimed that Smith should have received the rate of 11s. as from 21st March, 1931. They submitted that a man "put 11s. as from 21st March, 1931. They submitted that a man "put back" is not de-graded, but is acting or working in a lower grade. They also pointed out that although "put back" on 8th September, 1930, Smith performed firing duties until 20th October, 1930, and then again from 22nd March, 1931, onwards; and they contended that the terms of the Board's Decision No. 22, which provides that a driver or fireman temporarily acting in a lower grade who is reinstated within a period of six months should be allowed credit for future new and sociosity on the state of the second of for future pay and seniority as though his service had been continuous in his appointed grade, had not been correctly applied continuous in his appointed grade, had not been correctly applied in this case. The Company opposed the claim, and contended that a fireman "put back" loses his post as fireman, but is treated specially in so far as rate of pay is concerned when employed on lower-grade work. They maintained that Smith lost his appointed post from 8th September, 1930, to 22nd June, 1931, which is a period in excess of the six months specified in the Board's Decision No. 22.

The Board's finding was that the claim had not been established; four members of the Board did not concur in the finding.

Fireman "put back" J. E. Scott, Heaton, London and North Eastern Railway.—Claim to be paid as for a firing turn of duty for 15th April, 1931.—Scott was a fireman who had been "put back" to cleaning duties. On 15th April, 1931, he was called upon to act as fireman for 1 hour 40 minutes, and was paid at his fireman's rate for this period and at his special cleaner's rate for the rest of his period of duty on that day.

The Society claimed that he should have been paid at his fireman's rate for the whole of his period of duty under clause 1 of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937, which provides inter alia that the rate for a freman in his fifth year and onwards shall be 11s. a day. The Company contended that Scott's case was governed by clause 10 of the memorandum of agreement dated 28th July, 1920, which provides that a cleaner who during a turn of duty works as a fireman for two hours or over shall be paid at the fireman's rate for the whole of the turn; but that, if the time so occupied is less than two hours, payment at the fireman's rate shall be for the actual work performed. The Society, however, contended that this clause applied only to unappointed cleaners, and not to a fireman "put back" to cleaner.

The Board by a majority found against the claim.

Fireman Dudley, New Cross Gate, Southern Railway.—Payment in respect of mileage turn of duty, week ended 16th May, 1931.—
The Society claimed that fireman Dudley, in addition to mileage payment, should be paid for the time engaged travelling passenger from New Cross to London Bridge before commencing his mileage turn, and also for travelling passenger from Victoria to New Cross at the completion of his mileage turn during the week ended 16th May, 1931. The Society based their claim on clause 9 (d) of the enclosure to Brillway Executive Committee Circular Letter New 1977, which 1931. The Society based their claim on clause 9 (d) of the enclosure to Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937, which provides that a man paid on mileage, who finishes the latter part of the day's work travelling passenger on account of the hours of duty, shall be paid the mileage rate up to the time he gives up his engine, plus the time for the hours occupied travelling passenger, less any marginal time for the disposal of his engine. They further contended that, by analogy, under the terms of this clause, fireman Dudley should also be paid for the time occupied travelling passenger before the commencement of the mileage duty. The Company opposed the claim, and pointed out that the clause 9 (d), referred to above, makes no reference to men travelling passenger before commencing makes no reference to men travelling passenger before commencing a mileage turn, and, so far as travelling at the end of a mileage turn is concerned, relates only to cases in which men travel passenger "on account of the hours of duty."

The Board found that fireman Dudley was entitled to the time occupied travelling passenger at the completion of his mileage turn, but found against the claim for payment for time occupied before commencing the mileage turn; six members of the Board did not

Clause 12 of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1858 of 19th June, 1919.—Interpretation.—Clause 6 of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1786 of 3rd April, 1919, and clause 12 of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1858 of 19th June, 1919, make provisions in respect of rest periods for staff in conciliation grades. Clause 6 requires that the roster shall provide for a period of twelve hours rest being shown in the case of all regular duties for men when at their home station, and in all other cases a

minimum of nine hours from the time of signing off for one turn of duty to signing on for the next turn of duty. Clause 12 provides for certain variations to be made in regard to clause 6 on account of emergencies such as fogs, breakdowns, etc., or in other circumstances set out in the clause. Arising out of the case of motorman W. G. Walters, Victoria Central, Southern Railway, the Society sought an interpretation of clause 12. During the hearing, it was agreed by the parties that the interpretation of clause 12 did not cover the real point in issue between them. The Board were of opinion that the question in issue was whether, in the case of trainmen, it is the true construction of clause 6 that, as regards all regular duties for men when at their home station, the period of rest of twelve hours should be effective in all cases. The Board accordingly referred the case back to the Central Wages Board, in order that it could be reconsidered by that Board.

Clause 6 of Appendix C to Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937 of 29th August, 1919.—Interpretation.—This case, which arose out of the appointment at Ferndale, Great Western Railway, of a clause 6 engineman to fill a vacant post, raised a question as to the meaning of the provision in clause 6 which requires that the shed enginemen defined therein shall be superseded in due course by qualified drivers and firemen.

The Board found that clause 6 defines men, and does not apply The Board found that clause 6 defines men, and does not apply to posts, and that such men can be superseded at once under the circumstances set out in clause 8 of the agreement of July, 1920, relating to enginemen in the line of promotion put back owing to defective eyesight or physical disability. Apart from this, the words "superseded in due course" mean that, where employment in "shed work such as shed relieving, turning, stabling and preparing engines" is vacant, and no man coming under clause 6 is available, a driver or fireman should be appointed. Two members of the Board did not concur in this finding.

Preparation of double-shifted engines.—Marginal time allowance.—Footplate staff, Dairycoates, Hull, London and North Eastern Railway.—The Society claimed that, when engines are employed on double-shift working, the set of enginemen who take over the engine for the second shift, or who are called upon to work a turn of duty with a double-shifted engine, should be granted the marginal time allowances for the preparation of the second engine, as laid down in clause 4 (c) of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937 of 29th August, 1919.

The Board, in their finding, stated that the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board is to consider appeals from decisions of the Central Wages Board. The claim before the Central Wages Board in the present case was in reference to the working of a particular turn at Dairycoates, Hull; and the Central Wages Board gave their decision on that claim. The claim submitted to the National Wages Board was one of a general character which had never been before the Central Wages Board, and the National Wages Board were of opinion and found that they had no jurisdiction to entertain

Driver T. Haldane, Edinburgh (St. Margaret's), London and North Eastern Railway.—Attendance at medical examination.—Claim for payment as for continuous duty.—Driver Haldane was instructed to attend for medical examination by the Company's doctor at Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, at 9.30 a.m., on September 25th, 1931. Before doing so he signed on duty at the locomotive depôt at St. Margaret's at 9 a.m. He was free from the medical examination about 11 a.m. and he afterwards returned to the locomotive shed St. Margaret's at 9 a.m. He was free from the medical examination about 11 a.m., and he afterwards returned to the locomotive shed and worked his rostered turn of duty from 12.55 p.m. to 8.55 p.m. Payment was made by the Company as for two hours for the time occupied in connection with the medical examination, and a standard day's pay for the rostered turn of duty.

The Society contended that an employee who is attending medical examination in accordance with the instructions of the Company is considered as having booked on duty within the provisions of the national agreement, and they claimed that he should be paid as for continuous duty from 9.30 a.m. to 8.55 p.m., viz., the first eight hours at ordinary time rate, and all time over such eight hours at the appropriate overtime rates. The claim was opposed by the Company who contended that the particular clause in the agreement on which the Society relied related only to the method of payment of trainmen signing on for actual work, and has no bearing on the payment to be made to men in respect of time occupied in connection with

The Board by a majority found that the claim was not established

REFERRED BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

Signalmen.—Closing of signal boxes for short periods on Sundays.—
The Union claimed that, in the case of signalmen, where the periods between effective duties on Sunday are of one hour or less, they should be paid as for continuous duty. It was admitted that the companies are in order in bringing signalmen out for two or three short turns of duty, and that this involves their being booked off in between such turns; the Union submitted, however, that men are booked off for periods verying from thirty mivness to an hour. booked off for periods varying from thirty minutes to an hour, and that such intervals are of no value to them. The claim was opposed by the companies, who pointed out that the Board's Decision No. 12 laid down the basis of payment to signalmen who are booked on duty for several short turns on Sundays, and further submitted that the claim was, in effect, a claim for payment for work not performed.

The Board found that a signalman required to come on duty on Sunday for two turns shall be paid as for continuous duty if the period between the two turns is less than one hour; the existing provisions with regard to signalmen required to come on duty on Sunday for three turns or more to remain unaltered.

Ticket Collector W. Small, Paisley (Gilmour Street), London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Application to be regraded as foreman ticket collector.—The Union claimed that, under the provisions of Appendix G to the agreement of 20th March, 1920, which dealt with imination of existing grades and absorption into standard grades, eket collector W. Small should be regraded as foreman ticket They submitted that, under this agreement, the senior collector. They submitted that, under this agreement, the semor ticket collector at that time was correctly regraded as a foreman ticket collector, because of the number of ticket collecting staff at the station; and, as the number of ticket collecting staff had not been reduced below the figure mentioned in the 1920 agreement, the present senior ticket collector should be graded as foreman. The claim was opposed by the Company, who submitted that no formula is laid down to determine the circumstances which would justify the employment of a foreman ticket collector, and there is no obligation on the companies to employ a foreman ticket collector in reumstances in which they do not consider this necessary.

The Board decided against the claim.

July, 1933.

Permanent Way, Signal and Telegraph Department Staff.—Application for payment of special allowance for exceptionally dirty work.—The Union claimed that, when men are employed on work of an exceptionally dirty and objectionable nature, they should become entitled to receive payment of a special allowance. The companies opposed the claim, and pointed out that, when the rates of pay of the men concerned were agreed in 1920, they were fixed with a full knowledge of the duties of the grades, and on the distinct understanding that special allowances for work of an exceptionally dirty character were to be discontinued. They submitted that there had been no change of circumstances since the date of the agreement which would justify the claim now put forward. which would justify the claim now put forward.

The Board found that the claim was not established; four members

of the Board did not concur in this finding.

T. McLuggage and J. Winton, Labellers and Recorders, Glasgow (Buchanan Street), London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Claim to be graded as number takers.—The Union claimed that the men concerned, who are paid as goods porters, should be graded as number takers, and paid accordingly. They contended that the duties which the men were required to undertake are commensurate in importance with those usually undertaken by men at other centres who are graded as number takers. The Company opposed the claim, and pointed out that a detailed analysis of the men's work showed that the duties which are strictly number takers' work occupy a small the duties which are strictly number takers' work occupy a small percentage of their time, and that the bulk of their time is occupied on duties coming clearly within those applicable to truck labellers, ticket or invoice affixers, for whom the correct rate is that paid to

goods porter.

The Board by a majority found that the claim was not established.

Foreman A. Legge and eleven others, Stranraer Harbour, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Payment in respect of certain short turns worked between August, 1930, and September, 1931.—This case raised two questions, the first as to the proper payment for a short turn of duty of three hours worked on Monday, and the second as to the proper payment for a seventh turn of six hours worked on Saturday/Sunday. The Company had paid the Monday morning turn as for three hours at ordinary rate as part of the guaranteed week, and the seventh turn of six hours at overtime or Sunday rates.

week, and the seventh turn of six hours at overtime or Sunday rates. The Union asked that a guaranteed day of eight hours should be paid for the Monday morning turn, and a guaranteed day of eight hours at overtime rates for the seventh turn.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim. In the course of their decision, the Board re-stated their view that a short turn may be worked on any week-day although as a general practice the short turn is worked on Saturday, and that a man cannot be paid as for a guaranteed day at overtime rates.

Signalman W. Hartburn, South Shields, London and North Eastern Signalman W. Hartburn, South Shields, London and North Eastern Railway.—Claim for payment as for continuous duty from 1.25 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Monday, 21st December, 1931.—Hartburn was required to open his box at 1.25 a.m., and the box was open until 2.52 a.m. It was then closed, and Hartburn returned at 4.30 a.m. to re-open his box for his normal rostered turn of duty, 4.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. For the period 1.25 a.m. to 2.52 a.m. he was paid as for two hours, calculated at night overtime rate. The Union claimed that he should be raid as for continuous duty in respect claimed that he should be paid as for continuous duty in respect of these two periods, and based their claim by analogy with the Board's decision No. 33, which provides for continuous duty pay if a man is required to return to duty within a period not exceeding

if a man is required to return to duty within a period not exceeding two hours of the completion of his rostered turn. The claim was opposed by the Company, who submitted that it was in effect a claim for payment for time not worked, that it was not supported by any existing agreement or decision, and was unjustified.

The Board, by a majority, held the view that the claim in question was not established under any agreement or decision, but that, by analogy with the Board's Decision No. 33, where a man is required for a special duty on week-days which ends within a period not exceeding two hours of the beginning of his rostered turn, the additional duty should be treated as continuous with the rostered turn.

REFERRED BY THE RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

Clerks T. E. Birch, Permanent Way Inspectors' Office, Longsight, and H. Smith, Permanent Way Inspector's Office, Rochdale, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Claim for expenses.—At the hearing before the Board, after discussion, it was agreed that the question in issue in the case should be further considered by the parties with a view to settlement, and that the claim should accordingly be withdrawn.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order L. (14), dated 22nd June, 1933, confirming the variation and cancellation of certain minimum rates of wages, and specifying 3rd July, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B. (19), dated 14th June, 1933, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 19th June, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

#### Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (57), dated 12th June, 1933, to fix general minimum piece-rates and guaranteed time-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for female piece-workers on hessian weaving. Objection period expires 30th July, 1933.

#### REGULATIONS.

#### Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Regulations dated 16th June, 1933, issued by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

# FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

#### Proposed New Cellulose Solutions Regulations.

It is stated by the Factory Department of the Home Office that their experience shows that there are various risks of fire and explosion arising in connection with the manufacture and use of cellulose solutions; and their rapidly extended use in different classes of factories and workshops has accentuated the need for general Regulations requiring proper precautions to be taken. Moreover, the workers are liable to be affected by the inhalation of fumes from such solutions, though such effects are generally temporary; and in the case of solutions containing benzene there is danger of injury to health,

solutions containing benzene there is danger of injury to health, especially in the case of young persons.

The precautions which ought to be adopted have been dealt with in the "Memorandum on the Manufacture, Use and Storage of Cellulose Solutions" issued by the Factory Department. The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that the recommendations contained in the memorandum are now largely carried out in most factories and workshops where cellulose solutions are manufactured or used; but there have within the last few years been a number of free attributable to the use of cellulose solutions covering in some fires attributable to the use of cellulose solutions, causing in some cases death or serious injury, and, in the absence of Regulations, there is no power to require the necessary precautions. Accordingly, after consultation with the Engineering and Allied Employers' Federation, the National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and certain other employers' organisations, the Chief Inspector recommends that the matter should now be dealt with by means of Regulations.

that the matter should now be dealt with by means of Regulations. The Home Secretary concurs in this proposal. He has accordingly, as required by section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, certified as dangerous the manufacture, use and storage of cellulose solutions; and he issued on 23rd June, 1933, a notice under section 80 of the same Act, to the effect that he proposes to make Regulations dealing with the manufacture, use and storage of cellulose solutions. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W.1; and any objection with respect to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary of State within 40 days of that date. Every such objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices quoted are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural Statistics, 1932. Vol. LXVII. Part I. Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and the United Kingdom. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Somerset.
Part I. County of Wilts. Part I. County of Devon. Part I.
County of Dorset. Part I. County of Cornwall. Part I. Counties
of Anglesey and Caernarvon. Part I. Cardigan and Pembroke.
Part I. S.O. publications; price 3s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s.,
Is and 3s. representative. 3s. and 3s., respectively.)

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

CHILD LABOUR.—Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. Table of comparison showing how the enactments consolidated are dealt with by the Act. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

DISTRESSED AREAS.—(i) Grants to Local Authorities in distressed areas. Memorandum by the Minister of Health explaining the supplementary estimate (H.C.133). (Cmd. 4374; price 1d.) (ii) Grants to Local Authorities in distressed areas. Explanatory memorandum by the Secretary of State for Scotland. (Cmd. 4375; price 1d.): see page 240 of this GAZETTE.

FISHING INDUSTRY.—Fifty-first Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, being for the year 1932. (Cmd. 4343; price 2s.) Contains a chapter on persons engaged in the fishing industry.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—International Labour Organisation. Constitution and rules. Edition of May, 1933. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 1s. 3d.)

MINING.—Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1933. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.). OFFICIAL STATISTICS .- Statistical year-book of the League of Nations,

1932-3. (Geneva, 1933; price 7s. 6d.)

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Pensions.—(i) Compulsory pension insurance. Comparative analysis of national laws and statistics. Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance) No. 10. (Published for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 16s.). (ii) (a) International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Report II. Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. Second item on the agenda. (b) Supplement to the Blue Report on invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 5s.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1932. (Cmd. 4370; price 9d.).

SAFETY.—The use of chains and other lifting gear. Safety Pamphlet No. 3. Sixth edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 9d.): No. 3. Sixth edition. Home see page 239 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.—Final report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, 20th December, 1920, to 31st August, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4354; price 6d.): see page 241 of this

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed. Supplementary report. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; issued free of charge.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1933. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 5/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

# LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1933.

# ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Corrugated Sheets: John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—
Railway Materials: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—
Timber: J. Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Rosyth: Timber:
Jas. Walker & Co., Leith.—Sleepers: Calders, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Cleethorpes: Erection of Pump House, &c.: T. Wilkinson & Son, Cleethorpes.—Devonport: Steelwork for Machine Shop: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Greenwich: Superstructure of Transit House: Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.

#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulators, Air Loaded: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrowin-Furness.—Air Firing Reservoirs: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Air System, High Pressure: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Anchors, Stockless: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Blooms, Steel: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Steel, Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham.—Bolts and Nuts, Bright Steel: Crane's Screw & Colgryp Castor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. P. Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Boxes, Ditty: Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—Brackets, G.S. Shaft: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Cable, Chain, Merchant Service Quality: Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath:—Gable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., South-Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—Chains for Mooring, etc.: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton.—Gloth, Leather: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London E.—Colls W.T. Badio Instruments Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—Coils, W/T: Radio Instruments,

Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

Compressors, Air—Replace Heads for: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Crane, 8-Ton Steam: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes, Seaplane—Modifications to: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Cutters, Motor: C. Lallow, Cowes.—Cylinder Liners, Pistons, Connecting Rods, etc.: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Drums, Galvanised: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.—Floats, Galvanised Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Flour: Joseph Read, Ltd., London, E.C.—Generating Sets, Oil-Engine Driven: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Grips, Bulldog and D. Shackles: Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane). Ltd., Old Hill; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Hoses, Flexible Bronze: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Jam, Strawberry: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—Lanterns: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—Lathes, Screwcutting: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, Combination Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Launch, Motor: McGruer & Co., Ltd., Clynder.—Machine, Boring, Milling, Drilling and Tapping: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Drilling, Pipe Flange Facing: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—Machine, Milling—Universal: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Machine, Shaping: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Meat and Vegetable Rations: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Glasgow: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Mersey White Lead: Alexander Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Mersey White Lead: Alexander Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., Warrington; Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Propeller, Manganese Bronze: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—

#### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Blankets, Brown: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bodies for Morris 12/15 cwt. Chassis: John Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill.—Bodies, "House" Type: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Boiler Plant: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Gum: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Box Girder Bridge: Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Boxes, Ammunition, Parts: Huntley, Bourne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Brushes, Shoe: Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Gases, Cordite: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Cells, Inert: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Chassis, Motor Car: Austin Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth, Scarlet: Jas. Harper & Sons, Calverley; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Appleby Bridge; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley.—Cloth, Silk: E. Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Clothing, W.D. Constabulary: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Copper Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Curtains, Sandfly: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Cylinders, Iron, 3 gal.: Baldwins, Ltd., London, R.—Discs, Glass: United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Drill, Khaki: Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Linen: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Engines, 120 h.p., Rebuilding: Engines, Gearboxes and Parts: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Extinguishers, Fire, Refills: Knock-out Fire Extinguishers, Ltd., London, N.—Fencing Equipment, Foils, etc.—Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.—Fencing, Strained Wire: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Helmet Bodies: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Linoleum, Brown: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Medicines: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., Bodies: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Lincleum, Brown: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Medicines: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London, E.; Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd., London, E.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mop Heads: T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley.—Motor Gycles: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Oil, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Oxygen Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Power Press: James Ward (Worcester), Ltd., Worcester.—Sheets, Cotton: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Bars: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Billets: Steel, Peech & Tozer (Branch of United Steel Cos.), Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Rails, Fishplates, etc.—R. White & Sons, Widnes.—Steel Tubing: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tractors, Utility: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Tractors for Mobile Printing Press: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Washers, Leather: Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, N.E.—Webbing, Spun Silk: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.— Webbing, Spun Silk: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry-Wilson Gear Boxes: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry-Zinc: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works Services: Ballykinlar, Married Officers' Quarters: Henry Laverty & Sons (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast. Bramley School of Instruction, Additional buildings: H. W. Fisk, Godalming Bramley School of Instruction, Additional buildings: H. W. Fisk, Godalining. Chatham—Repairing and repointing walls, etc.: H. Burley, London, S.E.; Reconditioning roofs: J. Macquire, London, S.E.; Periodical painting: N. Long, Blackpool. Hyde Park and Kensington Barracks, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Isle of Grain, Cockleshell Hard, Reconstruction of Pier: J. Shelbourne &

Co., London, E.C. Perham Down and Dulford, Double-storied barrack blocks: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Purfleet, Sand bullet catchers: Pavitt Bros., Ltd., Aveley. Woolwich—Renewal of stable floors: Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Restoration of stonework: Bidder Steeplejack & Contracting Co., Manchester; Renewal of balconies: Thomas &

July, 1933.

#### AIR MINISTRY

Accumulators: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End;

C. A. Vandervell, Ltd., Birmingham; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, Dagenham.—Aircraft: Cierva Autogiro

Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft, Modification: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Gloucester.— Aircraft, Oil Tanks: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middle Aircraft, Reconditioning: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Research: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier Aircraft, Research: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aircraft, Spares: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers, Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Apparatus for and the testing of Metal Floats: Short Bros., (R. & B.) Ltd., Rochester.—Boots, Flying: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—Brushes—Various: Newton & Cook, London, S.W.—Buildings and Works Services: District Heating Scheme (Henlow): Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Heating Extensions to Hospital (Halton): Wm. Freer, Ltd., London, W.C. Married Quarters (Biggin Hill): E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Station Offices, Married Quarters (Mildenhall): M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin.—Cable, Towing: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Coke: Abingdon: Peake, Oliver & Peake, I. d. F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Intenin.—Calle, Towning: Whiteeross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Coke: Abingdon: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Andover: Read & Son, Salisbury. Biggin Hill: South Metropolitan Gas Co., London, S.E. Boscombe Down: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Calshot: Peter Stewart & Co. (So'ton), Ltd., Southampton. Cranwell: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Gosport: Gosport & District Gas Co., Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Gosport: Gosport & District Gas Co., Gosport. Hawkinge: Cawood Wharton & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Henlow: Kidbrooke: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Manston: P. Hawksfield & Sons, Ltd., Dover. Martlesham Heath: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Milton: Oxford & District Gas Co., Oxford. Sealand: Richardson & McWilliam, Ltd., Liverpool. Upper Heyford: J. C. Abbott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Uxbridge: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Worthy Down: Bradbury Son & Co. (1920), Ltd., London, E.C. —Coke, Domestic: Henlow: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coke, Domestic: Henlow: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cortains, Mosquito and Sandfly: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Dope: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Electrically Heated Clothing: Dowsing Radiant Heat Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Engines, Aero: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aero, Exhaust Manifolds: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero, Magnetos: Receiver & Manager, North & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—Engines, Aero, Overhaul and Tools: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby. Magnetos: Receiver & Manager, North & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—
Engines, Aero, Overhaul and Tools: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—
Engines, Aero, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd.,
Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero,
Spares, Stripping, & Tools etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—
Films, Panchromatic: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fuel Oil:
Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fuzes, Electric: VickersArmstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gauntlets, Flying: Leathercraft
of Malvern (J. A. Stephens, Ltd.), Worcester.—Glycerine: David
Thom & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale
Society, Ltd., Grangemouth.—Greatcoats: John Hammond & Co.,
Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—House Coal: Abingdon: Andover:
Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham. Bircham Newton: Peake,
Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Boscombe Down: Alexander
Comley, Ltd., Birmingham. Calshot: Stephenson Clarke & Associated Companies, Ltd., London, E.C. Cranwell: Peake, Oliver &
Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Farnborough: Alexander Comley, Ltd.,
Birmingham. Felixstowe: Woodmancy & Co., Felixstowe. Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Farnborough: Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham. Felixstowe: Woodmancy & Co., Felixstowe. Grantham: J. B. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Henlow: Wm. Cory & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Manston: P. Hawksfield & Sons, Ltd., Dover. Martlesham Heath: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. North Weald: J. B. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Ruislip (Records): Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham. Tangmere: J. B. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Upper Heyford: Uxbridge: Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham. Wittering: J. B. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Worthy Down: Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham.—Jackets: R. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Jacks, Lifting: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bisherston & Sons, London, E.—Jacks, Lifting: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bisherston & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—M.T. Petrol: Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine Gun Parts: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mechanical Transport M.T. Petrol: Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine Gun Parts: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mechanical Transport Spares: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—Mountings, Ring: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Navigation Lamps: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oxygen Cylinders: Vicker-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pantaloons: Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Paraffin: Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Shock Absorbers: J. Macdonald & Co. (Pneumatic Tools), Ltd., Glasgow.—Stockings: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Yarmouth.—Tanks, Oil Heating: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Thermometers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Torpedo Locating Devices: Plessey & Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Tractors: Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.; W. Anison Bull, Otley.—Transmitter—Receiver: Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Valves, W/T: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Axlebox Bearings: Anti-Attrition Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Bitumen: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable: Callender's Cable Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gable: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.—Gement: I.C.I. (Casebourne & Co.), Stockton-on-Tees.—Glothing: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Goats, Waterproof: North British Rubber Co., London, W.—Cold Storage Plant: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Desks: Benet Furnishing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Dynamite: Nobels Industries (Explosives Sales Section), London, S.W.—Fittings, etc., for Villa: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Gabardine: Kellett Woodman & Co., Bradford.—Gear for Sliding Doors: Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lorries: Karrier Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—Marble Columns: Fenning & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Neo-arsphenamine: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Patent Fuel: D. L. Flack & Son, S.W.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Patent Fuel: D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Nottingham.—Pumps: H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Serge: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Buckfastleigh.—Sliding Doors: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Spindles: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Spring Furnaces: Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Stamps: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden; Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Bare: Carro Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middles Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden; Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Bars: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel Fencing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Plates: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Tarpaulins: J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Water Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Well Drilling Plant: English Drilling Equipment, London, S.W.—Wire: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Wireless Materials: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.— Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd. Radeliffe; Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., Greenhithe; Fife Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Star Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Barnsley; Towgood & Beckwith, Ltd., Helpston.—Pencils: F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., Stapleford, Notts.—Printing Puling Rinding etc.; Grave 930 (1933) Paperion Order Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 930 (1933) Pension Order Books and Forms: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 300,000 Books Form Med. 40 (Revised): John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. Forms U.I. 80A: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 60,000 Books "Army Book 64": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stencils: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

#### POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Baskets, Trolley: W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey.—Bends, C. I.: Jones and Attwood, Etd., Stourbridge.—Bicycles and Parts: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Botts, Arm: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Packing: A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Gaps: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Cells, Leclanché: Atlas Carbon and Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Brimingham; Siemen Bros & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemen Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Gells, Secondary and Parts: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.—Channels and Covers, Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Clocks, Electric: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Coils, Loading: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Combiners: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Covers and Tubes (Motor): Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Covers, Tyre (Bicycle): Leicester Rubber Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Diaphragms: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Elements, Rectifier: Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Fittings, Electric

Receptacles: Geo. Chapman & Sons, London, S.E.—Rods, Stay: Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Screws, Coach: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Signs, Glass: Brilliant Sign Co. (1907), Ltd., London, W.—Steps, Pole: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—Tarpaulins: James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—Tricycles and Parts: S. A. Newman, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trucks, Electric Battery: Greenwood and Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Twine: Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Typewriters, Telegraph: Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Wire, Copper: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Richard Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Nevill, Druce and Co., Ltd., Llanelly; R. H. Symonds, Ltd., Enfield.—Wire, Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Insulated: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Iron and Steel: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Richard Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley.

Armoured Cable Laying: Exeter—Crediton: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh.—Cable—Reconditioning: Manchester—Warrington-Preston—Carliele—Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. London, E.—Conduit Laying: Revincton and Milton.

Armoured Cable Laying: Exeter-Crediton: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh.—Cable—Reconditioning: Manchester-Warrington—Preston—Carlisle—Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Conduit Laying: Bovington and Milton Abbas (Dorset), Ottery St. Mary (Devon): W. J. Thomas, Neath, Glamorgan. Ibrox (Glasgow): R. &. C. Murray, Glasgow. Farnham and Haslemere (Surrey) and Farnborough (Hants): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Manchester—Prestwich—Whitefield—Radcliffe: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Manchester—Ardwick—Collyhurst: J. E. Turner, Bury.—Low Tension Cables: Mount Pleasant New Letter Office, E.C.: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W.1.—Structural Alterations: Battle P.O.: A. J. Hayhurst, Hastings. Tavistock P.O.: J. W. Spencer, Plymouth.—Telegram Conveyors: Newcastle-on-Tyne Head Post Office: Sovex, Limited, London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Crewe; Folkestone; Hampstead: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Western (London): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. York; Metropolitan (London): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Kenton (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Halifax; London (Trunk): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. L.C.C. County Hall, Westminster: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Leicester; Birmingham: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

# H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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