

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLI.—No. 5.]

MAY, 1933.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th April, 1933, showed a further improvement.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 21·4 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 22·0 at 20th March, 1933, and 21·4 at 25th April, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 24th April, 1933, was 24·4, and for females 13·3. At 20th March, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 25·1 and 13·8.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 24th April, 1933, there were approximately 9,534,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 91,000 more than a month before, and 92,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th April, 1933, there were 2,070,814 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 99,438 less than a month before, but 38,926 more than a year before. The total on 24th April, 1933, included 1,694,460 men, 60,599 boys, 268,418 women and 47,337 girls. It was made up of 627,256 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,081,595 applicants for transitional payments, 215,945 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 146,018 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th April, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 377,024 men, 8,164 boys, 135,629 women and 6,601 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 527,418 was 24,041 more than a month before, and 10,855 more than a year before. It included 470,119 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,502 applicants for transitional payments, and 20,797 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th April, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 97,644 men, 95 boys, 1,653 women and 10 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 99,402 was 3,153 less than a month before, and 4,328 less than a year before. It included 69,067 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 29,437 applicants for transitional payments, and 898 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a further substantial improvement in the building, distributive and clothing industries. Employment also continued to improve in public works contracting, brick, tile and cement manufacture, stone quarrying, hotel, boarding-house and laundry services, in engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship

repairing, and in the vehicle, furniture, woodworking, food and drink industries. There was also an improvement in the transport services and in electric cable and apparatus manufacture.

On the other hand, there was a decline in coal-mining, in the cotton, linen, jute and hosiery industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in a decrease of £11,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 155,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,900 in those of nearly 42,000 workpeople.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced in April included textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland; railway workers in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland; and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales. The principal group of workpeople whose wages were increased during April were employed in the heavy chemical, explosives and allied industries.

The changes so far reported in the four completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £4,600 per week in the full-time rates of wages of nearly 51,000 workpeople and in a net decrease of £74,000 in those of 818,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May 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 36 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 37 per cent. a month earlier and 43 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 14 per cent., as compared with 15 per cent. a month earlier and 25 per cent. a year earlier.

The fall in the average level of prices as compared with a month earlier was due to reductions in the prices of butter, milk and coal.

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 April was 22. In addition, 12 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 14,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 104,000 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1932.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1933 (pages 6 and 7), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1932. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1932 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 389.* In these disputes about 337,200 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and 41,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,100 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in nine disputes which began in 1931 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1932. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1932 was thus about 382,000, as compared with 491,800 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1932 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 6,488,000 working days, as compared with 6,983,000 in 1931.

The principal disputes during 1932 all occurred in the cotton industry, in which general stoppages of work occurred both in the spinning and in the manufacturing sections. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes in this industry accounted for over three-quarters of the total number in all industries involved in disputes in progress during 1932, and the aggregate time lost through disputes in the cotton industry amounted to about seven-eighths of the total recorded for all industries.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1932 and 1931 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in each year:—

Industry Group.	1932.			1931.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1931.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	2,200	49,000	1	100	500
Coal Mining ...	111	52,400	287,000	147	281,000	2,848,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	200	5,000	8	500	11,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	7	400	5,000	13	1,100	19,000
Chemical ...	1	200	1,000	6	1,000	2,000
Engineering ...	6	300	2,000	8	700	11,000
Shipbuilding ...	13	1,100	10,000	14	2,400	39,000
Other Metal ...	27	2,300	36,000	39	8,700	50,000
Cotton ...	83	294,500	5,653,000	17	147,500	3,318,000
Other Textile ...	22	8,400	158,000	21	16,400	399,000
Clothing ...	24	2,400	32,000	21	1,500	16,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6	400	1,000	4	5,100	11,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc. ...	14	900	8,000	17	6,100	85,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	29	3,000	36,000	57	12,300	145,000
Transport ...	25	12,600	194,000	17	5,300	13,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	300	1,000	9	600	2,000
Other ...	8	400	10,000	21	1,900	13,500
Total ...	389	382,000	6,488,000	420	491,800	6,983,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 41,700 in 1932 and 65,800 in 1931 were indirectly involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1932.

The disputes in the cotton industry, already referred to above, mainly arose in consequence of proposals by the employers for reductions in wages, or other changes in working conditions. In the manufacturing section the general stoppage of work, which began on 29th August and affected most districts in Lancashire (except those in the south-east portion of the county) besides parts of Yorkshire, was preceded by a number of local stoppages, the most important of which affected the Burnley district (where stoppages of work occurred in February, and on a larger scale in July). The question of the reinstatement of operatives displaced as a result of some of these disputes was also at issue. General terms of settlement were reached on 27th September, and work was resumed in most cases on the following day. In the spinning section the main stoppage of work, which began on 31st October and affected 130,000 workpeople, was the result of the rejection by the representatives of the trade unions concerned of terms of settlement which had already been agreed upon between their executive committees and the employers. The reduction in wages involved by these terms was eventually accepted, after a ballot vote had been taken of the trade union members, and work was resumed on 7th November. The total number of working days lost on account of the main stoppage in the manufacturing section is estimated at nearly two-and-a-half million,

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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.

while a further two million are estimated to have been lost as a result of the local disputes which preceded it; the general stoppage in the spinning section is estimated to have resulted in a loss of over three-quarters of a million working days.*

In industries other than cotton, the disputes which occurred in 1932 were of relatively small importance.

About 4,000 lightermen, watermen, tugmen, bargemen, etc. in the Port of London ceased work on 4th January to resist a reduction in wages and were idle until 17th February, when the reduction was accepted. About 2,000 dock workers in the Port of London ceased work for a short period in January, partly in sympathy with the lightermen, etc.; while a similar number of dock workers on the Mersey were also affected by a short stoppage during January. The total loss of time in these riverside stoppages was about 173,000 working days.

About 5,000 coal miners employed at collieries near Kirkcaldy were idle for varying periods between 29th April and 14th May in opposition to reductions in wages proposed in the case of certain workmen; work was resumed on the advice of the trade union officials after a total loss of time estimated at 35,000 working days.

A prolonged stoppage occurred at a colliery in the Sunderland district involving in all 1,246 workpeople and causing a loss of nearly 93,000 working days. This dispute arose out of a demand by the workpeople for the drawing of caving to determine (by lot) the order of re-engagement of unemployed colliery workpeople. The dispute lasted from 10th October until 27th January, 1933, when the workpeople were promised reinstatement at as early a date as possible on the previous terms of employment, the general question of caving becoming the subject of county negotiations.

Trawler skippers and mates ceased work at Milford Haven on 2nd August to resist proposed revised terms of employment, involving reductions in earnings. It was eventually agreed to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court, and the stoppage terminated on 14th September. The decision issued by the Industrial Court fixed terms of employment, involving modified reductions in earnings. Including deck hands, engineers and firemen who were rendered idle by the action of the skippers and mates, 1,216 workpeople were involved in this dispute and lost nearly 44,000 working days.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, which began in 1932:—

Classes of Workpeople involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
FISHING:— Trawler skippers and mates, etc.—Milford Haven ...	1932. 2 Aug.—14 Sept.	1,216	43,900
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople— Sunderland (near) ... Kirkcaldy (near) ...	29 Mar.—26 July 29 Apr./9 May— 7/14 May.	414 5,000	32,700 35,000
Dunfermline (near) ... Sunderland (near) ...	8 Sept.—25 Oct. 10 Oct.—27 Jan. (1933).	1,400 1,246	30,200 92,800
MISCELLANEOUS METAL INDUSTRIES:— Nut and bolt workers— Atherton ...	1 Apr.—14 July	390	26,000
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople in cotton spinning and doubling industry— Halifax, Huddersfield, Brighouse and Calder Valley Districts (certain firms) ...	14/28 July— 23/24 Aug.	1,500	36,000
Cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc.— Fallsforth ...	17 Aug.—3 and 13 Dec.	475	46,300
Reddish ...	22 Aug.—27 Jan. (1933).	775	107,100
Workpeople engaged in cotton preparing and spinning etc.— Lancashire and parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire ...	31 Oct.—5 Nov.	130,000	760,000
Workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry— Burnley ...	8 Feb.—13/20 Feb.	4,000	37,000
Earby ...	25 July—27 Sept.	1,044	61,100
Burnley District ...	25 July—27 Sept.	25,000	1,347,000
Preston District ...	15/18 Aug.—27 Sept.	13,000	463,000
Bolton ...	17 Aug.—27 Sept.	1,125	40,400
Haslingden ...	18 Aug.—27 Sept.	3,600	126,000
Other places in Lancashire and Yorkshire ...	29 Aug.—27 Sept. 22 Jan.	100,000	2,450,000
Wool textile operatives— Dewsbury and Batley ...	and subse- quent Feb. dates.	3,300	43,000
TRANSPORT:— Lightermen, watermen, tugmen, bargemen, etc.— Port of London ...	4 Jan.—17 Feb.	4,000	156,000
Dock workers, etc.— Port of London ...	4 Jan.—11 Jan.	2,000	7,500
Mersey ...	4 Jan.—9 Jan.	2,000	10,000

* Special articles relating to the general disputes which took place in the cotton industry in 1932 appeared, as regards the manufacturing section, in the October issue of the GAZETTE, and as regards the spinning section, in the November issue.

MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below, the disputes of 1932 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1932, but take account of time lost in 1933 by such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year, and therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 160.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Under 100 workpeople ...	176	6,800	92,000
100 and under 250 ...	100	16,400	142,000
250 " ...	56	19,500	242,000
500 " ...	26	16,100	171,000
1,000 " ...	21	27,700	368,000
2,500 " ...	5	17,400	365,000
5,000 " ...	1	5,000	35,000
10,000 and upwards ...	4	268,000	5,020,000

Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved.

Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Under 1 week ...	224	58,200	121,000
1 and under 2 weeks ...	67	143,100	831,000
2 " " ...	37	15,900	161,000
4 " " ...	23	107,300	2,667,000
6 " " ...	18	48,900	2,214,000
10 " " ...	14	4,300	291,000
20 weeks and upwards ...	6	1,200	150,000

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Under 500 days ...	217	20,800	38,000
500 and under 1,000 days ...	56	12,700	39,000
1,000 " ...	68	33,900	144,000
5,000 " ...	29	14,000	281,000
25,000 " ...	10	18,800	370,000
50,000 " ...	2	2,300	154,000
100,000 days and upwards ...	7	276,400	5,409,000

As in other recent years, most of the disputes beginning in 1932 were of small proportions, stoppages of less than 250 workpeople forming over 70 per cent. of the total number, while the number involved reached 2,500 or more in ten cases only. In about 58 per cent. of all the disputes the stoppage of work lasted less than one week, and was under two weeks in 75 per cent. of the disputes. Seven disputes (out of 389), of which the aggregate duration amounted to 100,000 days or over, accounted for about 84 per cent. of the aggregate duration of all disputes beginning in 1932, six of these disputes affecting the cotton industry.

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1932, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage:—

Principal Causes.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1932.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Wage increase questions ...	21	5.4	2,200	0.7
Wage decrease questions ...	131	33.7	279,000	82.7
Other wage questions ...	78	20.0	10,600	3.1
All wage questions ...	230	59.1	291,800	86.5
Hours of labour ...	10	2.6	4,700	1.4
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	89	22.9	15,900	4.7
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	43	11.0	16,900	5.0
Trade Unionism ...	14	3.6	5,700	1.7
Sympathetic action ...	3	0.8	2,200	0.7
Total ...	389	100.0	337,200	100.0

About one-third of the disputes beginning in 1932 arose out of wage decrease questions, covering nearly 83 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved in disputes. Wage questions as a whole accounted for nearly 60 per cent. of all disputes. Next to wage questions the most frequent causes of disputes were questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons (about 23 per cent.); but these disputes were mostly small, and included less than 5 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved.

Disputes in which questions as to working hours were the chief points of difference represented less than 3 per cent. of the total number of disputes. Disputes arising from other questions as to working arrangements, etc., covered 11 per cent. of the total number of disputes, but only 5 per cent. of the number of workpeople.

Questions involving trade union principles gave rise to 14 disputes, mostly small. Three stoppages only were due to sympathetic action.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1932 arising from the principal classes of causes:—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1932.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting					
		Wages.	Hours of Labour.	Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Other Working Arrangements, Rules and Discipline.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathetic Action.
Mining and Quarrying ...	43,100	36.9	5.7	24.2	20.2	13.0	...
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2,900	69.9	0.7	26.8	2.6	...	...
Textile ...	271,000	96.7	0.8	0.3	2.2	...	...
Clothing ...	1,800	51.2	...	48.8	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2,800	68.8	0.9	24.9	3.5	0.5	1.4
Transport ...	12,300	54.1	...	14.1	13.9	...	17.9
Other ...	3,300	75.5	...	14.7	8.7	...	1.1
All Industries ...	337,200	86.5	1.4	4.7	5.0	1.7	0.7

Judged by the numbers of workpeople directly involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups, and in the textile industry they greatly preponderated. Questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons concerned an appreciable proportion of the workpeople in groups other than the textile group. Questions respecting working hours and questions involving trade union principles were of appreciable weight in the mining and quarrying group only.

RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1932, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or the employers, had to make concessions of a more or less substantial nature are included under "compromise."

Results.	Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
In favour of workpeople ...	88	22.6	23,200	6.9
In favour of employers ...	168	43.2	161,600	47.9
Compromise ...	133	34.2	152,400	45.2
Total ...	389	100.0	337,200	100.0

The general dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry, which was settled by the workpeople's acceptance of the terms of a provisional agreement they had previously rejected, accounted for 35 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved in all disputes. That in the manufacturing section, which resulted in a compromise, included, with certain preceding local stoppages, approximately 40 per cent. of the total. Disputes settled in favour of the employers formed the largest group in 1932 (representing about 43 per cent.) and included about half of all the workpeople, other than those in the major stoppages referred to above. Disputes settled by compromise formed the second most numerous group, but, apart from the stoppages in cotton manufacturing, the numbers involved were generally small.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1932, classified according to their results:—

Industry Group.	Work-people directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1932.	Proportions directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1932, the results of which were		
		In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employers.	A compromise.
Mining and Quarrying ...	43,100	26.1	53.3	20.6
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2,900	18.9	38.6	42.5
Textile ...	271,000	2.8	46.8	50.4
Clothing ...	1,800	58.0	21.2	20.8
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2,800	18.7	13.7	67.6
Transport ...	12,300	7.6	72.3	20.1
Other ...	3,300	40.0	28.4	31.6
All Industries ...	337,200	6.9	47.9	45.2

The results of the disputes in the cotton industry have already been referred to in the preceding paragraph. These account almost entirely for the percentages shown in the above Table for the textile group. In the other groups principally concerned in disputes in 1932, it will be noted that both in the mining and quarrying and in the transport groups the majority of the workpeople took part in disputes which were settled in favour of the employers. Only in the clothing group, where the number of workpeople directly affected was small, was the issue favourable to a majority of the workpeople concerned.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1932 are given below:—

Principal Causes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1932, the results of which were			Total.
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employers.	A Compromise.	
Wage increase questions ...	100	1,500	600	2,200
Wage decrease questions ...	3,100	136,600	139,300	279,000
Other wage questions ...	2,100	4,600	3,900	10,600
All wage questions ...	5,300	142,700	143,800	291,800
Hours of labour ...	1,100	3,500	100	4,700
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	5,600	6,600	3,700	15,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	6,300	6,000	4,600	16,900
Trade Unionism ...	4,900	800	—	5,700
Sympathetic action ...	—	2,000	200	2,200
Total ...	23,200	161,600	152,400	337,200

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1932 were settled are shown in the Table below:—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1932.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives ...	228	58.6	51,600	15.3
By conciliation ...	37	9.5	134,800	40.0
By arbitration ...	3	0.8	300	0.1
By return to work on employers' terms without negotiations ...	74	19.0	146,500	43.4
By replacement of workpeople ...	33	10.0	3,600	1.1
By closing of works ...	3	0.8	100	0.0
Otherwise ...	5	1.3	300	0.1
Total ...	389	100.0	337,200	100.0

While the most frequent method of settlement of disputes was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, disputes in which work was resumed, without negotiations, on the terms offered covered 43 per cent. of all the workpeople directly involved, and those settled by conciliation 40 per cent. of the total number, these two groups including the main stoppages in the cotton spinning and the cotton manufacturing industries respectively.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1932.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1932, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, while in the first Table in this article (page 160) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

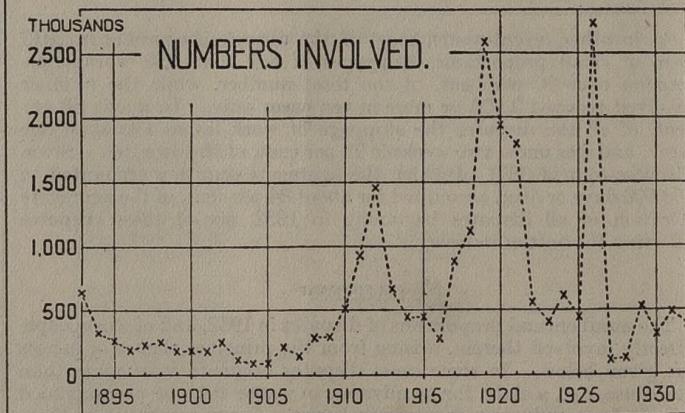
Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year. (See * note in next column.)			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1893 ...	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894 ...	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895 ...	728	205,000	54,000	259,000	5,700,000
1896 ...	906	142,000	50,000	192,000	3,560,000
1897 ...	848	168,000	63,000	229,000	10,350,000
1898 ...	695	159,000	53,000	212,000	15,250,000
1899 ...	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
1900 ...	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1901 ...	631	111,000	68,000	179,000	4,130,000
1902 ...	432	115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
1903 ...	380	95,000	23,000	116,000	2,320,000
1904 ...	346	56,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000
1905 ...	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000
1906 ...	479	158,000	60,000	218,000	3,020,000
1907 ...	585	100,000	45,000	145,000	2,150,000
1908 ...	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
1909 ...	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
1910 ...	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year.*			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1911 ...	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912 ...	834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000
1913 ...	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000
1914 ...	972	325,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915 ...	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916 ...	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917 ...	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918 ...	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	765	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ...	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000

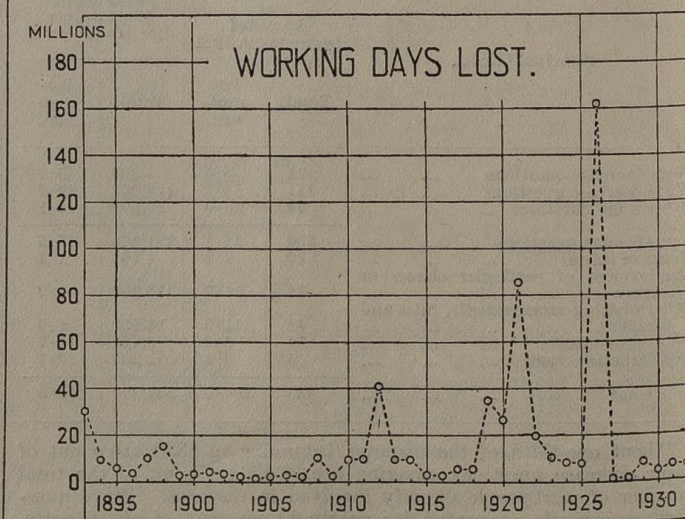
It will be noticed that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost, of which the maximum and minimum figures occurred in consecutive years, viz., over 162 millions in 1926 and less than 1½ million in 1927. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike," which occurred in that year. The large figures for 1893, 1912, 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages; whilst those for 1919 were due to disputes of exceptional magnitude involving coal miners, cotton operatives, iron-founders, etc., and railway workers. Stoppages of work involving large numbers of cotton operatives also occurred in 1908, 1911, 1918, 1921, 1929, 1931 and 1932.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1932, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year.



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order to assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles.

* Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the "general strike" in May, 1926; also in the coal-mining group, in which there were involved in more than one dispute about 106,000 workpeople in 1912, 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, 100,000 in 1921, 41,000 in 1926, and 35,000 in 1931; and in the cotton industry in 1932, when about 15,000 workpeople were so involved.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN 1932.

THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE efforts made in recent years to secure greater use by farmers and growers of the facilities provided by the Employment Exchange service for the engagement of workpeople, and to organise the supply of labour for agricultural employment, as described in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1932 (page 170), were continued and extended during 1932.

Early in the year, special records were again made at all Employment Exchanges in or near rural areas of applicants registered for employment who were suitable for submission for permanent or seasonal employment in any branch of agricultural work. Enquiries were directed to ascertain probable local demands for additional workpeople, and advance arrangements were made to facilitate the transfer, when required, of available workpeople to districts where demands were anticipated for large numbers of workers for such work as fruit and pea-picking.

The National Farmers' Union very willingly extended the measure of co-operation with the Exchange service which was provided in 1931, to include local as well as county branches. The Union issued a letter to all branches, which drew attention to the arrangements made by the Exchanges to assist farmers in the engagement of workpeople, and to the advantages of co-operation between each branch and the local Exchange. A very satisfactory local response to this appeal was evident; and the cordial relations established in many areas not only led to increased use of the Exchanges by farmers, but permitted arrangements to be made in advance to meet the needs of local farmers.

Publicity.—As in the previous year, an advertisement was inserted in the May issue of *The National Farmers' Union Record*, and in the same issue of the *Record* an article was included describing the service provided by Exchanges for agriculturists requiring workpeople.

Some 56,000 printed letters inviting use of the Exchanges were issued to farmers and growers, those posted in Wales being printed in both Welsh and English. Posters were exhibited in rural areas drawing the attention of both employers and workpeople to the arrangements made for the supply of labour for agriculture, and, in appropriate districts, special posters were displayed in connection with pea-pulling, fruit-picking, and the hoeing and singling, and lifting and topping, of sugar beet. In addition, leaflets were widely distributed to bring the facilities available to the notice of those employers and workpeople concerned who had not been reached by other means.

Stalls were provided at agricultural shows, where officers of the Department explained in detail to farmers the arrangements made for dealing with their particular labour requirements. Officers from the local Exchanges attended at local markets to give advice on labour questions, to receive particulars of any vacancies, and to register workpeople seeking employment in agriculture. Mobile officers were appointed in the North-Eastern, Midlands and South-Eastern areas of England, whose duties, in addition to visiting farmers and growers in widely scattered districts, were to organise supplies of workpeople for the districts where adequate numbers of local workpeople were unlikely to be available.

Demand for Workpeople.—Agriculture, in common with other industries, has undergone a period of severe depression during the past few years. The area of arable land has fallen steadily, and, although there has been an increase in grass land, the combined area of arable and grass land is considerably less than it was ten years ago. The reduction in the acreage of arable land and the increase in the acreage under grass follows an extensive change from the cultivation of crops to live-stock rearing and dairy farming, in connection with which labour costs are less heavy. There has been a corresponding shrinkage in the number of workers employed in the industry.

The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland indicate that the number of regular agricultural workers in Great Britain employed on holdings above one acre in extent (on 4th June of each year) was 694,481 in 1932, 713,737 in 1931, and 729,146 in 1930; while casual workers similarly employed numbered 114,257 in 1932, 115,336 in 1931, and 128,058 in 1930.

There is evidence that many agricultural workers have gone into insurable employment, but, conversely, extensive unemployment in industry generally has resulted in increased numbers of workpeople seeking employment on the land, and the number making direct application to farmers during 1932 was probably greater than ever before.

There are also indications that employers engaged in agriculture have made economies in staff wherever possible, and that during 1932 efforts were made to carry on with minimum numbers of workpeople. The effect of the economies was in some cases felt by regular farm employees as well as by casual workers. Until the last few winters, regular farm hands were nearly always retained in employment all the year round, but more recently in certain areas such workers have been stood off for several weeks during the winter. Co-operation in the lifting of crops, etc., by the loan of workpeople between farmers was evident, and some increase in the use of machinery was also reported.

Employment was further adversely affected in many districts in 1932 by the widespread floods which occurred early in the year, which resulted in considerable damage to crops. Later in the year, the fine weather conditions which prevailed enabled many farmers to undertake harvesting without haste, and demands for additional labour were small. In many cases, the whole of the work was done by the regular staff on the farms. It was found also that farmers were disposed to employ part-time casual labour to a greater extent than previously. This practice was common in districts where

mining and quarrying are also carried on, as the shift system operating in these industries leaves many of the employees free to undertake other work early in the afternoon.

Numbers of Workpeople placed in Employment.—On the whole, conditions in agriculture were not favourable to the development of placing work through the Exchanges. Nevertheless, the Exchanges were able to take a greater part than ever before in supplying workpeople to this industry. The number of adult workpeople placed in agricultural work during 1932 was 33,571, compared with 27,272 in 1931 and 27,803 in 1930. The increase over the number placed in 1931 was 6,299. Of the number placed in 1932, 24,934 were men and 8,637 were women. Employment was also found for 1,780 workpeople as gardeners and for 4,388 as gardeners' labourers, compared with 2,027 and 3,666, respectively, in 1931. In addition, local offices of the Ministry (excluding Juvenile Employment Bureaux) placed over 6,300 juveniles in agricultural employment during 1932, compared with approximately 1,600 in 1931. Over 5,600 juveniles were found employment in North-East England, of whom more than 5,000 were engaged for temporary work in connection with pea-pulling. The comparatively small numbers of juveniles placed in agriculture in other parts of the country showed little variation from the numbers placed in the previous year.

Fruit and Pea Crops.—Farms on which fruit and peas are grown on an extensive scale are often situated in remote districts, and growers require large numbers of workpeople, often at very short notice, for gathering crops. Until recent years, the additional workpeople employed were drawn almost entirely from the casual itinerant class, i.e., gipsies, tramps, etc. In some cases, crops were lost on account of the inability of the growers to obtain sufficient labour; but in the last two or three years special steps have been taken through the Exchanges to ensure the availability of adequate numbers of suitable workpeople. During 1932, over 13,000 workpeople (including over 5,000 juveniles) were engaged through the Exchanges for pea-picking, and nearly 4,000 workpeople for fruit-picking.

A greater measure of co-operation was also established with numbers of pea-growers. In one area in North-Eastern England, 50 employers notified vacancies for 6,240 workpeople during 1932, whereas in 1931 only ten employers in this area notified vacancies for 615 workpeople. To meet the needs of this area, arrangements were made for gangs of workers to meet at the local Exchange each evening, to receive instructions for the following day. The gangs were reassembled outside the Exchange at an early hour on the following morning, and Exchange officers were on duty to ensure that the numbers of workpeople required by each grower were available to be conveyed by motor vehicle to the fields. Visits were made to villages in the district, and the local workpeople were registered and formed into gangs, with the object of placing them in employment as near as possible to their own village. Gang leaders were communicated with by telephone each evening, and were given instructions regarding the number of workpeople required on the following morning. The selection of workpeople was left entirely to the Exchange, and the arrangements worked satisfactorily and expeditiously.

Irish Labour.—For several years past, the Department has been endeavouring, with some success, to induce employers who have made a practice of employing Irish labour for agricultural work to engage instead local labour through the Exchanges. Instances of the employment of Irish labour which came to notice during last year were fewer than in previous years, and in each case the employer concerned was specially approached and invited to give preference to local workpeople. The facilities for recruiting labour through Exchanges were explained, and, where necessary, details regarding available supplies of local labour were given. While it was not possible to ascertain the total number of Irish agricultural workers employed in this country last year, it was reported that the reduction in the number which had occurred in the past few years was continued.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

THE Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on 13th April.*

The Act is a consolidation Act, incorporating the whole or portions of eight earlier Acts. It is divided into six Parts, with six schedules. Part II deals with employment. Section 18 (the first section in Part II) lays down general restrictions on the employment of children; section 19 empowers local authorities to make byelaws with respect to the employment of persons under eighteen years of age, other than children; and section 20 prohibits street trading by persons under 16 and provides for the regulation by byelaws of street trading by persons between the ages of 16 and 18. Sections 22 to 24 lay down restrictions on children taking part in entertainments, prohibit persons under sixteen years of age from taking part in dangerous performances, and provide for the licensing of children between the ages of 12 and 16 to be trained to take part in dangerous performances. Sections 25 and 26 prohibit children under 14 going abroad for the purpose of performing for profit, and provide that no young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 shall be sent abroad for this purpose except in pursuance of a licence.

The other Parts deal with the prevention of cruelty to children and young persons, with the treatment of juvenile offenders, &c., &c. The Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons on 11th May that he had hoped to fix 1st July next as the date for bringing the Act into operation; but, in view of representations from the local authorities primarily concerned with the administration of the Act, he proposed, in due course, to fix 1st November next.

* 23 Geo. 5, ch. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

RESTRICTIONS ON RECRUITMENT TO THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A DESCRIPTION of the nature of the restrictions on recruitment to the coal-mining industry which were introduced in connection with Section 18 of the Mining Industry Act, 1926, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1927 (pages 286-7); and an account of the working of the restrictions over the period of four years during which they had then been in operation appeared in the issue of August, 1931 (page 295). The conclusion reached after four years' working, as indicated in the latter article, was that the method of procedure by means of the undertaking given by the Mining Association had proved successful in carrying out the intentions of Parliament as expressed in Section 18, namely, to preserve such opportunities for adult employment as the industry might afford for those miners who had remained continuously attached to the coal-mining industry prior to the stoppage of 1926.

Section 18 was again re-enacted in the Expiring Laws Continuance Acts of 1931 and 1932, to operate during 1932 and 1933; and, under arrangements made with the Mining Association, the provisions of the undertaking have also remained in operation.

Experience gained in the administration of the restrictions during the past two years has confirmed the views expressed in 1931 as to the success achieved by the method of procedure adopted. During 1931 and 1932, over a thousand cases of *uninsured* persons who applied for unemployment books to take up employment in the industry were investigated; and, of this number, of not more than a hundred and fifty cases could it be definitely affirmed that they related to "new entrants." In the case of the transfer of *insured* workpeople from other industries to the coal-mining industry, the inquiries which were made at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in 1929 and 1930 were repeated in 1931 and 1932. The results of these latter inquiries show that, out of a total of approximately 7,400 and 8,100 transfers during the insurance years 1930-31 and 1931-32, respectively, only 131 (or 1.8 per cent.) in 1930-31, and 102 (or 1.3 per cent.) in 1931-32 were definitely found to relate to "new entrants."

In the great majority of cases where this appeared desirable, the employer has agreed, on his attention being drawn to the irregular engagement, to substitute an "eligible person" for the "new entrant."

PROPOSED SCHEME OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man has circulated a Bill* by which it is proposed to introduce a scheme of unemployment insurance in the island.

In a memorandum prefixed to the Bill it is stated that in the summer season the visiting industry is able to absorb all available workers, and during the summer months wages are earned substantially in excess of the ordinary rates of pay. Once the season ends a number of men, now approximating 2,000, mostly of the unskilled labour class, are thrown out of employment; and, apart from provision by the authorities, only a small amount of regular work is available until the succeeding spring.

Hitherto the problem has been dealt with by the provision of work by the Highway Board, the Harbour Board, etc., and by improvements undertaken by local authorities. Eligible men are placed on an employment register. From this register men are drawn for public works; and those for whom no employment can be found are entitled to apply for relief pay from the Guardians of the Poor, who consider their position and means, and, if satisfied, give them pay on an approved scale, graduated according to their family and dependants, to which the Insular Government contribute 50 per cent. Earnings up to 10s. a week are not taken into account, but anything over that sum is deducted from relief pay.

The scheme has worked fairly well, but has been attended with increasing difficulties, as the number of men affected increases and the genuine schemes of work tend to exhaust themselves. A Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor recommended the abolition of the present system and the substitution of unemployment insurance, based to a large measure on the scheme in operation in England, but modified in many essential respects, and strictly limited to genuine insurance. The scheme embraces all employed men within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts, but it divides the men into two classes, for the purposes both of contribution and of benefit: Class A, consisting of men who have made no claim to unemployment pay during the last preceding insurance year, although if unemployed in that year they would have been entitled to make a claim; and Class B, consisting of all other men.

The scheme provides that Class A men shall pay 4d. a week, which may be commuted for a payment of 4s. a quarter in advance. A Class A man, when unemployed, will be entitled to receive 14s. a week, with 6s. for wife and 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 or dependent relative, up to a maximum of 30s. a week. Benefit is to be payable for twenty-six weeks, and if the period of twenty-six weeks is not exhausted during the year, the balance may be carried forward to the next year. A Class A man whose contributions since he last drew benefit have reached £3 will be entitled to benefit for 52 instead of 26 weeks.

Class B men will contribute 1s. 6d. a week; this is normally to be payable through the employer, who will affix unemployment insurance stamps to a card and deduct the amount from the man's wages.

* It is understood that copies of the Bill may be obtained from the Government Secretary, Douglas, Isle of Man.

The rate of benefit for Class B men is on a sliding scale, according to the number of contributions standing to the man's credit. For thirty contributions or more the rates of benefit proposed are the same as for Class A men, and benefit is payable for 26 weeks; but for ten contributions—the minimum entitling to benefit—the rates proposed are 10s. for the man, 4s. for his wife, and 2s. for each child, with a maximum of 24s.: this benefit is to be payable for only two weeks.

Provision is made for a waiting period of two weeks before benefit is payable. No unemployment pay will be claimable by a man under the age of 18, and the maximum for men between the ages of 18 and 22 is 10s. a week. The general conditions for the receipt of benefit are similar to those in force in Great Britain, with the addition that the man must be "genuinely seeking work, and unable to obtain any for which he is fitted."

Special provision is made for part-time wages and casual earnings. The amount received in respect of employment during part of the week is deducted in full, and in the case of earnings otherwise than by employment two-thirds of the amount in excess of 5s. is deducted; with the proviso that in no case shall the unemployment pay and the earnings of the insured from any source exceed the normal week's pay of an unskilled labourer, or the insured person's ordinary week's wage.

The Insurance Fund is made up of the employees' contributions as to one-half, and the other half by a "retrenchment premium," payable by employers who employ more men in the summer months than in the winter months, and by a contribution of the balance from the funds of the Insular Government.

The scheme contemplates that men who are not entitled to benefit, or have exceeded their benefit and are out of employment and in need, should continue to be dealt with by the Poor Law Guardians.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 1930.

THE Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce has issued a Report* on the Census of Production taken in Northern Ireland in respect of the year 1930. In taking the Census of Production on this occasion firms employing not more than five persons on the average were exempted from making detailed returns. This made a great reduction in the number of returns to be collected and tabulated, but only a negligible reduction in the output and in the number of employees concerned. Moreover, it is believed that the Census was more complete than the Census taken in respect of 1924, and it is thought probable that this was sufficient to counterbalance the deficiency due to the exemption of small firms.

The following Table, abridged from a Table in the Report, shows the net output of the various industries and services (i.e., the gross output, less the cost of materials used and the amount paid for work given out to other firms), the average number of persons employed, and the net output per person employed:—

Group.	Net Output.	Average number of persons employed.	Net output per person employed.
	Thous. £.		£
Textiles	6,659	67,097	99
<i>Linen and hemp</i>	4,978	55,460	90
Food, drink and tobacco	2,518	10,410	242
Boot, shoe and apparel	1,493	14,628	102
Shipbuilding, engineering and metal	4,126	23,609	175
<i>Shipbuilding and ship repairing</i>	1,633	9,882	165
<i>Mechanical engineering</i>	2,493	11,053	194
Manufactures of clay, etc., and building and contracting	1,856	10,799	172
Paper, printing, etc.	1,018	4,834	211
Timber	283	2,033	139
Mines and quarries	133	1,425	93
Miscellaneous	415	1,250	332
Public utility services and Government departments	1,912	10,051	190
Totals { 1930	20,413	146,136	140
1924	23,880	156,834	152

It will be seen that the net value of the output of the industries and services covered by the Census showed a reduction of £3,467,000 in 1930 as compared with 1924. If, however, the 1924 output were re-valued at 1930 price-levels, it is estimated that the total value in 1924 would be only £17,170,000, which would indicate an increase of £3,243,000, or 19 per cent., in the net output of 1930 as compared with 1924. Nearly 60 per cent. of this increase was accounted for by the shipbuilding and engineering trades.

There was a reduction of 10,700 in the average number of persons employed in 1930 as compared with 1924. The reduction was almost entirely in the number of female operatives employed, there being practically no change in the aggregate numbers of the male operatives, or of the administrative, technical, and clerical staffs. A decline of 15,000 in the textile and clothing groups was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 4,000 in the shipbuilding and engineering group. Other large groups—food, drink, and tobacco; the public utility services; and the building trades—showed much smaller fluctuations.

* *Census of Production of Northern Ireland, 1930. Report.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 10d., post free).

† Marine engineering accounted for about 65 per cent. of the total gross value of the output in the mechanical engineering group.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF THE COST OF FOOD.

THE International Labour Office have published in the "International Labour Review" for April, 1933, the results of an investigation into the cost of food in 21 countries in October, 1932.

The competent statistical authorities in these countries were asked to furnish particulars of the retail prices, in the chief towns of their countries, of 25 of the most important foodstuffs, and 5 of the principal items of fuel and lighting, represented in working-class family consumption. The number of towns covered by the enquiry ranged from only 1, in certain countries, to 6 or 7 in some of the principal European countries and in Canada, and 51 in the United States. From the details so obtained, which are given in full in the Review, the International Labour Office selected 14 of the principal articles of food, in respect of which information as to prices was supplied by all the 21 countries, as a basis for calculations designed to provide an indication of the relative levels of the cost of food in the different countries. The 14 articles selected for this purpose were: bread, flour (wheat), butter, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, potatoes, sugar, coffee or tea, cheese, rice, milk and eggs. The exclusion of 11 other articles of food covered by the inquiry was due to the fact that some countries did not supply data for these commodities: the articles excluded were generally only of minor importance, and it is stated that the 14 foodstuffs included may be considered as representative of the larger part of working-class family expenditure on food.

The procedure adopted for the purpose of the comparisons consisted in finding the total cost, in each country, of a fixed quantity of each of the 14 articles considered, representing approximately the average weekly consumption of an adult man in Western European countries. The total cost was calculated for each country in the national currency, and then converted into its equivalent in United States dollars. In view of the difficulties arising from the international exchange position in October, 1932, when only a few countries were completely adhering to the gold standard, others were maintaining it only with restrictions on the free movement of foreign exchange, and others had completely abandoned it, these conversions were made both by taking the national currencies at par and by taking the actual rate of exchange in October, 1932. The results are given in the following Table, together with index numbers expressing the total cost in each country as a percentage of the cost in the United States:—

Cost, at October, 1932,* of a fixed quantity of 14 foodstuffs, expressed in United States dollars.

Country.	Cost converted at par of exchange.		Cost converted at actual rate of exchange in October, 1932.*	
	U.S. Dollars.	Index numbers (U.S.A.=100).	U.S. Dollars.	Index numbers (U.S.A.=100).
United States	1.74	100	1.74	100
Austria	1.52	87	1.28	74
Belgium	1.06	61	1.05	60
Canada	1.53	88	1.40	80
Czechoslovakia	1.23	71	1.23	71
Denmark	1.34	77	0.88	51
Estonia	0.71	41	0.71	41
France	1.56	90	1.56	90
Germany	1.33	76	1.33	76
Great Britain	1.54	89	1.07	61
Hungary	1.16	67	1.16	67
Irish Free State	1.57	90	1.09	63
Italy	1.60	92	1.55	89
Latvia	0.92	53	0.92	53
Norway	1.44	83	0.92	53
Netherlands	1.23	71	1.23	71
Poland	0.75	43	0.75	43
Portugal ... ..	...	...	1.20	69
Sweden	1.72	99	1.13	65
Switzerland	1.50	86	1.50	86
Yugoslavia	1.02	59	0.79	45

The results of these calculations, as set out in the above Table, are subject to certain reservations, which are dealt with in some detail in the "International Labour Review." In particular, they cover only 14 articles of food, and the omission of other articles may to some extent have affected the final figures. Moreover, the quantities of these articles which have been used for the purpose of the calculations are based on international averages, which do not necessarily correspond with the actual quantities consumed in any individual country. If allowance could be made for the effect of the variations in the average diets of the different countries, the result might be to lower some of the index numbers, and to raise others. It is specially emphasized in the "International Labour Review" that, as the figures relate only to the cost of food, they cannot properly be used for the purpose of comprehensive comparisons of the cost of living in the countries concerned, for which statistics of the cost of clothing, fuel and light, housing, and other important items of expenditure would also be required.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

AN Order, dated 16th March, 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 3rd June, 1933.

* Except for Estonia and Italy (July, 1932), Belgium, France, and the Irish Free State (November, 1932), and Yugoslavia (December, 1932).

† See this GAZETTE for January, 1933, page 13.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixty-second session at Geneva on 27th, 28th and 29th April, 1933. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. A. Norman of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, assistant secretary of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, acting as substitute for Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the Confederation; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body considered the budget for the year 1934, and adopted estimates, the net total of which, after deducting receipts from sales of publications, etc., is 8,257,876 Swiss francs. This represents a decrease of 594,096 francs as compared with the budget for 1933.

The following questions were provisionally selected for possible consideration at the International Labour Conference of 1935, but are subject to a final choice to be made next October:—freedom of association; holidays with pay; unemployment among young persons; methods and conditions of recruiting native labour; living-in conditions; regulation of the opening and closing of shops; and employment of children in the cinema industry.

The Director was authorised to call a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission during the present year.

In the course of the session the representative of the Japanese Government made a statement to the effect that Japan proposed to continue to collaborate in the work of the organisation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.

By an Act of 7th April, 1933, amending the Order of the Federal President, dated 4th September, 1932, for the Revival of Trade and Industry, the Federal Government has abolished the grant of tax certificates to employers who increase the number of their workers. These grants, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 367, were originally to be operative until 30th September, 1933. Under the present Act, however, tax certificates in consideration of the employment of additional workers are not to be granted to employers in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1933, except in cases where an employer who had already qualified for tax certificates in respect of the calendar quarter ending on that date would have been entitled, but for the Act, to further certificates in respect of the calendar quarter ending 30th June, 1933. In these cases, further certificates may be granted for the second calendar quarter, but in no higher amount than that appropriate to the first calendar quarter.

SWITZERLAND.

Under a Decree dated 13th April, 1933, a credit of 8,000,000 francs has been opened to subsidise works of public utility for relieving unemployment. This credit is supplementary to a credit of 5,000,000 francs allotted in December, 1931, for the same purpose. As under the previous Decree, the subsidies are to be granted in respect of unemployed persons working on relief works outside their own trades, and, in general, they are not to exceed 30 per cent. of the wages paid; but, under the new Decree, the subsidy may also be granted, in communes where unemployment in the building trades is high, in respect of the wages of building workers employed in their own trade on relief works. If a canton is suffering from exceptionally severe unemployment and the overhead expenses of the relief works are high, the subsidy may be raised to 60 per cent. of the wages.

The credit of 8,000,000 francs may also be applied to the granting of subsidies to labour camps and other enterprises intended to provide regular occupation for young unemployed workers of not more than 22 years of age as a general rule. Such subsidies may not be more than two-fifths of the cost of maintenance, daily allowance and travelling expenses. The canton and commune in which the enterprises are situated are to grant jointly a subsidy equal to that given by the Confederation.

UNITED STATES.

On 31st March, 1933, the President of the United States signed the first of the unemployment relief measures to be passed by Congress since the new Administration came into office. This measure, entitled "An Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes," authorises the President, in order to relieve the existing widespread distress and unemployment and at the same time to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources, to take the necessary steps to provide work for the unemployed in the execution of works of a public nature in connection with the afforestation of suitable public lands, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, the control of plant pests and diseases, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and fire-lanes in the national parks and forests, and such other work incidental to, or necessary in connection with, such projects as he may deem desirable. The persons employed under the Act are to be housed, fed and clothed, and furnished with medical attendance and treatment, at the expense of the Government, and are, in addition, to be paid a cash allowance during the period of their employment; the determination of the amount of this allowance is left by the Act to the discretion of the President, and is understood to have been fixed by him at 30 dollars a month.

The cost of carrying out the schemes provided for in the Act is to be defrayed out of any unexpended or unappropriated monies already voted for public works; such diverted funds may be recouped in full by means of additional votes for the purposes for which the original sums were intended.

The present Act also amends the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1932, page 327) by removing the restriction on the amount which any single State may receive out of the funds provided by that Act for Federal grants to the States for the direct relief of the unemployed.

The Act came into operation immediately after receiving the presidential assent, and is to remain in force for a period of two years. Active recruitment of volunteers from the ranks of the unemployed has already begun, and it is hoped eventually to provide employment in labour camps for about a quarter of a million persons.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

*Textile Industry.**—The dispute involving some six thousand workers employed in weaving establishments in Armentières and its vicinity, which began on 4th January following the rejection of the employers' proposals for a revision of wage rates and the introduction of the system of four looms per weaver, ended on 24th April by an agreement between the employers and the workers' organisations. The agreement provides for a reduction of 5 per cent. in wage rates, and for the introduction, subject to conditions which safeguard the workers' interests, of the system of four looms. In addition, a study will be made during a period of four months beginning 13th May of comparative earnings under the old system of measuring output and a proposed new system, with the object of obtaining accurate data regarding the effect on earnings of the introduction of the new system.

*Motor-car Industry.**—The Citroën motor-car factories in Paris were reopened on 24th April following a lock-out which had lasted— with a brief interim resumption—from 30th March, the management undertaking that the wage reductions effected, which vary according to the category of worker, and are said to average about 12 per cent., should in no case reduce wages below those applicable in the Paris region to the various categories of workers concerned.

GERMANY.

In a memorandum dated 6th April, 1933, addressed to the central associations of employers in industry and agriculture and the head organisations of wholesale and retail traders, banking and insurance institutions, handicraft and other business undertakings, the Federal Minister of Labour has exhorted all employers concerned to maintain the regulation of working conditions provided for under current collective agreements without change, until such time as the plans of the Federal Government for a fundamental revision of industrial and economic conditions can be put into effect. It is intended to carry out this revision in the course of the next few months.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN JAPAN.

THE International Labour Office have issued a Report on industrial labour in Japan.† The Report is intended to be the first of a series dealing, in accordance with a resolution passed by the International Labour Conference at its seventh session, with the conditions of labour in Asiatic countries.

The Report is in six parts, of which the first is introductory and the remaining five deal with industrial relations; labour legislation and administration; conditions of work; unemployment and migration; and workers' welfare, education, and co-operation.

In the introductory section it is pointed out that Japan is densely populated, the population having risen from 35½ million in 1879 to 64½ million in 1930, or from 249 to 449 to the square mile. Barely 18 per cent. of the total area is under cultivation. Agriculture is still the most important industry; but the increase in the mining and manufacturing and other urban industries has been very remarkable during the last sixty years, and especially since the impetus given to industry in Japan by the Great War. The rural population, especially the young people, tend to flock into the towns, creating a grave problem of unemployment.

The number of industrial workers in Japan in the year 1931 is given in the Report as 4,729,436, of whom 3,215,256 were men and 1,514,180 were women. Over two million were factory workers, 200,000 were mine workers, over half a million were engaged in transport and communication, while nearly two million are described as "casual workers"; these are apparently a floating population of unskilled or semi-skilled industrial workers, mostly engaged on day-to-day contracts.

Until past the middle of the nineteenth century Japan was a feudal State, and the "family system" is still very strong, even in industry. Much of the Report is devoted to a study of the changes that have taken place in this system as paternalism has been modified by factory acts, health insurance acts, and other measures characteristic of industrial legislation in Western countries. Many of these changes have only occurred in the last twenty years or so, others have been greatly accelerated in that period; for example, it is stated in the Report that "modern trade unionism did not come into existence in

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 128.

† *Industrial Labour in Japan*. International Labour Office: Studies and Reports, Series A. (Industrial Relations), No. 37. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd. (14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1); price 10s., post free.

Japan until shortly before the Great War." The establishment of the International Labour Organisation in 1919 promoted the development of labour institutions on the Western model in several ways, notably the rise and consolidation of trade unionism.

The Report deals fully with the various aspects of industrial labour in Japan, and gives, in considerable detail, information and statistics as to wages and hours, cost of living, industrial accidents and workmen's compensation, the health and safety of workers, social insurance, etc.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE results of an official inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of workers employed in 20 establishments in the artificial silk, etc., industry* in the United States during a representative pay period in October, November or December, 1932, are published in the "Monthly Labor Review" for March, 1933 (the official journal of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour), and are summarised below, together with comparative figures from the results of an inquiry conducted in February to May, 1930:—

Occupation and Sex.	Number of wage earners covered.	Average actual weekly hours.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual weekly earnings.
			Cents.	Dollars.
Chemical-building workers ... Male...	1,854	50.8	40.6	20.58
Spinners Male...	3,437	49.6	45.7	22.64
Spoolers Female	685	37.4	28.1	10.54
Twisters and throwers ... Male...	513	46.4	29.4	13.63
Reelers and lacers Female	752	48.6	26.9	13.08
Winders, cone, quill, cop ... Female	3,276	44.9	29.3	13.15
or bobbin Male...	969	40.9	30.5	12.46
Skein washers and bleachers Male...	2,496	43.4	26.9	11.68
Skein inspectors Female	694	48.3	40.6	19.62
Truckers and handlers ... Male...	1,670	43.8	30.0	13.15
... .. Female	1,042	49.3	30.1	14.83
All employees†:—				
Male 1932	14,869	47.9	40.8	19.51
... .. 1930	18,743	46.7	50.4	23.53
Female 1932	10,457	44.3	28.3	12.55
... .. 1930	13,549	42.3	34.4	14.55
Male and Female 1932	25,326	46.4	35.9	16.64
... .. 1930	32,292	44.8	44.1	19.76

It is noteworthy that, although average hourly earnings fell between 1930 and 1932 by about 18.6 per cent., average weekly hours of labour increased from 44.8 to 46.4 hours in the same period or by nearly 3.6 per cent., so that average weekly earnings fell by only 15.8 per cent., from 19.76 to 16.64 dollars.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY IN 1930, 1931 AND 1932.

Wirtschaft und Statistik for 30th March, 1933, the official organ of the German Federal Statistical Office, contains the following statistics of the earnings of workers in the coal mining industry during the period 1929 to 1932, based on monthly returns supplied by the Mineowners' Associations. The figures are a weighted average of the returns for the Ruhr, Aix-la-Chapelle, Saxony, West Upper Silesia and Lower Silesia.

Date.	Average monthly cash earnings per worker during the period.	Average number of shifts worked in a month.	Average cash earnings per shift of						
			Underground workers.			Surface workers.			All workers.
			Hew-ers.	Tram-ers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.	
1930 ...	Rmks. 182	21.4	Rmks. 9.92	Rmks. 8.12	Rmks. 8.91	Rmks. 8.65	Rmks. 7.17	Rmks. 7.67	Rmks. 8.51
1931 ...	163	20.9	9.03	7.25	8.16	8.01	6.60	7.10	7.80
1932 ...	137	20.6	7.66	6.02	6.93	6.81	5.66	6.07	6.63
1932: January	132	19.8	7.69	6.02	6.94	6.85	5.67	6.09	6.66
December	147	22.2	7.63	5.98	6.91	6.80	5.66	6.07	6.62

The total number of workers to which the above statistics of earnings relate declined from 458,536 in 1930 to 322,954 in January, 1932, and to 299,841 in December, 1932. The decline in average monthly cash earnings and average shift earnings between 1930 and 1931 continued and was even more marked between 1931 and 1932, but the change during 1932 in average shift earnings was small, i.e., from 6.66 to 6.62 Rmks., or 0.6 per cent. Average monthly earnings rose during the same period from 132 to 147 Rmks., or by about 11.4 per cent., owing to the increase in the average number of shifts worked in a month, which rose from 19.8 in January, 1932, to 22.2 in December, 1932.

* The industry covered by the inquiry is described as "Rayon and other synthetic yarn manufacturing."
† Including occupations not shown in the Table.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th April, 1933, showed a further improvement. There was again a substantial improvement in the building, distributive and clothing industries. Employment also continued to improve in public works contracting, brick, tile and cement manufacture, stone quarrying, hotel, boarding house and laundry services, in engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and in the vehicle, furniture, woodworking, and food and drink industries. There was also an improvement in the transport services and in electric cable and apparatus manufacture.

On the other hand there was a decline in coal mining, in the cotton, linen, jute and hosiery industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery industries.

The improvement in employment, which was experienced in all parts of the country except Wales, was most marked in the South of England. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued moderate; in South-West England and the Midlands it was slack; while in all other areas it was still bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th April, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.4, as compared with 22.0 at 20th March, 1933, and with 21.4 at 25th April, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th April, 1933, was 17.2, as compared with 18.0 at 20th March, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.2, as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at 24th April, 1933, was 24.4, and for females, 13.3; at 20th March, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 25.1 and 13.8.

At 24th April, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,070,814 wholly unemployed, 527,418 temporarily stopped, and 99,402 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,697,634. This was 78,550 less than a month before, but 45,453 more than a year before. The total included 2,169,128 men, 68,858 boys, 405,700 women and 53,948 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,166,442 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 year; 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); 1,147,534 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 237,640 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 146,018 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th April, 1933, was 2,770,980.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further decline and was very bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th April, 1933, showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 25th March, 1933, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd April, 1932. The average number of days worked in the week ended 29th April, 1933 was 4.71, an increase of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, and of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of April was 69, the same as at the end of April, 1932, compared with 70 at the end of March, 1933.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight decline and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 44.3 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 45.2 at 20th March, 1933, and 47.6 at 25th April, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. It continued bad also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a further general improvement, but continued bad on the whole. There was again a substantial improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate. Employment improved also in general and marine engineering, but was still bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In electrical engineering employment was very slack; while in textile and constructional engineering it continued very bad.

In the shipbuilding industry employment showed a slight improvement in the principal districts, but remained very bad. The per-

centage of insured workpeople unemployed was still over 70 in the North-Eastern division and in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware trade; moderate in the brasswork, wire manufacturing, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; slack in the sheet metal, edge tool, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the tube, stove and grate, cutlery, metallic bedstead, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further decline, and was bad. A large number of mills extended the holiday stoppage at Easter. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 28.0 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 26.0 at 20th March, 1933, and 24.9 at 25th April, 1932.

Employment in the wool textile industry was slack, and showed little change on the whole. There was a slight improvement in Yorkshire, particularly in the weaving department of the worsted section, but a slight decline in other districts. Much short time was still worked, but there was also an appreciable amount of overtime. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.8 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 18.7 at 20th March, 1933, and 18.0 at 25th April, 1932. In the carpet section employment showed a slight improvement, and was fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further decline, and was very slack on the whole. In the lace trade it showed little change and remained slack. In the silk and artificial silk industries it continued very slack. In the linen industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. There was a further decline also in the jute industry, 41 per cent. of the insured workpeople in the industry being recorded as unemployed on 24th April. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a further decline and 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 further improvement and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trade improvement continued, and employment was fairly good. There was a slight improvement in the shirt and collar trade, but employment generally was only moderate. In the corset trade it was fairly good, but in the glove trade it remained slack. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further improvement and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment during the first fortnight of April showed a further improvement; after Easter there was a slight setback, but employment remained fair in some of the principal centres, and moderate in the industry taken as a whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.4 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 18.4 at 20th March, 1933, and 20.0 at 25th April, 1932.

Leather Trades.—In the tanning, currying and dressing section of the leather trades employment showed a slight decline and was very slack. In the leather goods section it improved slightly, but was still slack.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a further improvement, but was still very slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was slack with bricklayers, painters and plumbers, and bad with all other classes of operatives. There was, however, an improvement during the month with all classes, which was most marked with painters and decorators. Employment in brick manufacture showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders continued to improve, but was still very slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed some improvement and was moderate on the whole. In the letterpress printing industry employment remained moderate generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair. With lithographic printers it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally. With lithographic artists it was slack to fair. With bookbinders employment showed some improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire continued bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed a decline in the china ware and earthenware sections, but an improvement in the glazed tile section. At Bristol there was a further improvement, and employment was fair. At Worcester and Derby it remained slack. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad, but in the sanitary ware and earthenware sections it was fair.

In the glass trades employment remained slack on the whole; it showed little change in the bottle-making section, but a slight improvement in other sections.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. With seamen it remained very slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during April are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for April, 1933.	April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining	784,428	4.71	+ 0.02	+ 0.10
Iron	4,447	4.75	+ 0.19	- 0.32
Shale	2,049	6.00	...	+ 0.35
Furnaces in Blast.				
Pig Iron	69	...	- 1	...
Mills working.				
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	358	...	- 28	- 50
Shifts Worked (one week).				
Iron and Steel	46,657	245,247	+ 0.6	+ 2.0

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Month before.	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Month before.	Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—			£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	62,316	- 1.7	94,938	- 3.4	- 23.2*	- 4.9*
Woolen	48,931	+ 0.8	90,775	+ 1.1	- 4.9*	- 4.9*
Worsted	74,343	+ 1.0	127,162	+ 2.9	- 0.5*	- 0.5*
Carpet	10,294	+ 0.0	19,211	+ 3.3	- 2.2	- 2.2
Boot and Shoe	58,505	+ 3.1	129,312	+ 6.6	+ 10.3	+ 10.3
Pottery	9,020	- 2.5	14,843	- 3.5	- 4.3	- 4.3
Brick	10,204	+ 7.2	26,096	+ 10.9	+ 25.3	+ 25.3

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th April, 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:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,366,200	15.4	7.6	12.9	- 1.0	- 0.6
South-Eastern	996,220	14.1	7.6	12.5	- 1.6	- 1.9
South-Western	907,580	18.7	8.3	16.4	- 1.1	- 0.2
Midlands	1,892,350	22.3	12.9	19.6	- 0.2	...
North-Eastern	2,084,770	31.4	13.2	27.4	- 0.8	- 0.2
North-Western	2,193,800	27.7	19.9	25.1	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Scotland	1,340,310	31.1	16.5	27.1	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Wales	618,770	38.0	17.7	35.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Northern Ireland	265,000	32.0	23.6	28.8	- 0.4	+ 4.7
Special Schemes	143,000	3.9	0.8	2.9	- 0.2	- 0.6
Total	12,808,000	24.4	13.3	21.4	- 0.6	...

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from April, 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.

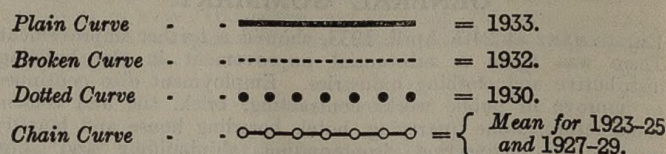
The percentages for each month have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Date.	Number.
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1932.						1932.	
25 April	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21.4	25 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	22.1	23 May	2,805,000
27 June	25.3	13.8	16.7	5.5	22.2	27 June	2,816,000
25 July	26.0	14.4	17.1	5.7	22.8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August	26.2	14.5	17.3	5.7	23.0	22 Aug.	2,930,000
26 September	26.2	13.9	17.8	5.0	22.8	26 Sept.	2,817,000
24 October	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	21.9	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	22.2	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	21.7	19 Dec.	2,796,000
1933.						1933.	
23 January	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	23.1	23 Jan.	2,979,000
20 February	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	22.8	20 Feb.	2,932,000
20 March	25.1	13.8	18.0	4.0	22.0	20 Mar.	2,851,000
24 April	24.4	13.3	17.2	4.2	21.4	24 Apr.	2,771,000

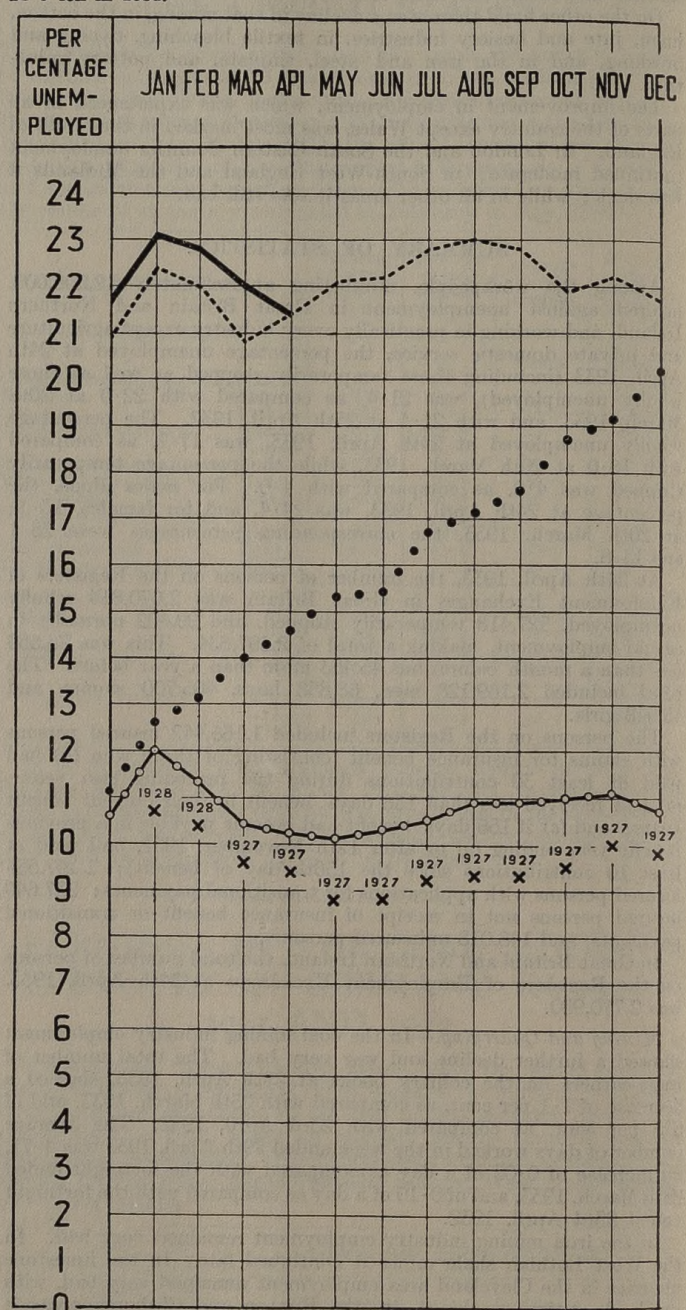
* Comparisons of earnings are affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Total.				Total.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.		
London	974	3,496	1,684	3,328	9,482	0.40
South-Eastern	1,116	1,826	897	1,263	5,102	0.51
South-Western	710	1,484	751	1,167	4,112	0.45
Midlands	638	2,932	600	2,635	6,805	0.36
North-Eastern	800	3,436	792	2,262	7,290	0.35
North-Western	764	3,037	815	2,754	7,370	0.34
Scotland	744	2,305	606	1,925	5,580	0.42
Wales	327	1,113	323	419	2,182	0.35
GREAT BRITAIN	6,073	19,629	6,468	15,753	47,923	0.39

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. 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 176 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.9 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 31.2 at 20th March, 1933, and 32.9 at 25th April, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.6 (from 21.5 to 22.1), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.1 (from 9.7 to 10.8).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 29th April, 1933, showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 25th March, 1933, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd April, 1932. The average number of days worked in the week* ended 29th April, 1933, was 4.71, an increase of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, and of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 29th April, 1933, and the average number of days worked* during the preceding week, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	40,926	- 1.6	- 5.7	5.09	- 0.34	+ 0.17
Durham	101,324	- 1.1	- 6.5	4.86	+ 0.18	+ 0.23
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,308	- 2.1	- 19.5	5.49	+ 0.13	+ 0.42
South Yorkshire	100,311	- 0.8	- 5.7	4.43	+ 0.14	+ 0.33
West Yorkshire	45,249	- 2.0	- 8.9	4.39	+ 0.47	+ 0.44
Lancs. and Cheshire	64,927	- 1.1	- 5.8	4.51	+ 0.01	+ 0.07
Derbyshire	48,706	- 2.1	- 7.2	3.47	- 0.19	- 0.34
Notts. and Leicestershire	57,401	- 2.2	- 5.5	3.70	- 0.11	- 0.29
Warwick	17,217	- 0.3	- 1.0	4.51	- 0.45	- 0.17
North Staffordshire	22,747	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	4.16	- 0.48	- 0.53
South Staffs, Worcs. and Salop	29,980	- 0.7	- 2.2	4.17	- 0.31	- 0.55
Glos. and Somerset	9,376	- 0.4	- 3.8	4.40	+ 0.06	- 0.17
Kent	6,445	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	5.40	- 0.15	- 0.10
North Wales	12,376	- 0.9	- 8.8	4.85	- 0.89	- 0.41
South Wales and Mon.	141,020	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	5.64	+ 0.35	+ 0.44
England and Wales	704,313	- 0.9	- 5.3	4.65	+ 0.05	+ 0.11
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. & East Lothians	12,420	- 1.7	- 4.1	5.06	- 0.27	+ 0.03
Fife and Clackmannan	19,297	- 0.9	- 0.5	5.41	- 0.10	- 0.02
Rest of Scotland	48,398	- 4.0	- 7.2	5.14	- 0.40	- 0.05
Scotland	80,115	- 2.9	- 5.2	5.19	- 0.32	- 0.03
GREAT BRITAIN	784,428	- 1.1	- 5.3	4.71	+ 0.02	+ 0.10

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 29th April, 1933, was 1.08, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, was 1.10 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932, were 1.17 days per week, and 1.15 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the April and March, 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 April, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 29th April, 1933, which included the Easter holidays, was reported to the Mines Department as 15,435,700 tons, as compared with 17,800,000 tons in the four weeks ended 25th March, 1933, and 16,597,100 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd April, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th April, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th March, 1933, and 25th April, 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.
 † Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a			
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain	231,212	112,114	22.1	10.8	32.9	+ 1.7
England and Wales	200,374	106,960	21.6	11.6	33.2	+ 1.5
Scotland	30,838	5,154	25.9	4.3	30.2	+ 3.4
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland	11,199	632	21.7	1.3	23.0	+ 1.5
Cumberland and Westmorland	45,181	2,485	30.7	1.6	32.3	- 4.0
Yorkshire	4,406	245	38.8	2.1	40.9	- 1.5
Lancashire and Cheshire	29,456	40,842	16.6	23.0	39.6	+ 2.6
Derbyshire	16,185	10,482	18.6	12.1	30.7	+ 1.5
Notts. and Leicestershire	7,823	6,583	11.9	9.9	21.8	+ 2.0
Warwickshire Staffs., Worcester and Salop	9,241	10,017	14.5	15.8	30.3	+ 4.1
Glos. and Somerset	1,155	1,159	8.9	1.2	10.1	+ 0.2
Kent	10,502	12,926	14.9	18.4	33.3	+ 10.3
Wales and Monmouth	1,645	2,975	14.4	26.2	40.6	+ 6.5
	440	92	6.8	1.4	8.2	+ 0.3
	61,510	19,513	28.1	8.9	37.0	+ 0.5

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 3,906,100 tons in April, 1933, as compared with 4,734,400 tons in March, 1933, and with 5,079,500 tons in April, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during April. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 47.2 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 49.6 at 20th March, 1933, and 40.2 at 25th April, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland	1,597	+ 0.3	23.4	4.16	+ 0.78	- 0.94
Cumberland and Lancashire	1,441	- 5.3	- 12.6	5.37	- 0.23	+ 0.59
Other Districts	1,409	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	4.80	+ 0.04	- 0.58
ALL DISTRICTS	4,447	- 1.2	- 13.4	4.75	+ 0.19	- 0.32

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 29th April, 1933, by firms making returns was 2,049, showing a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with March, 1933, but an increase of 27.5 per cent. as compared with April, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 6.00 in April, 1933, the same as in March, 1933, as compared with 5.65 in April, 1932.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.6 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 40.9 at 20th March, 1933, and 41.8 at 25th April, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 69 furnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1933, compared with 70 at the end of March, 1933, and 69 at the end of April, 1932. In the case of 68 furnaces employing 9,692 workpeople at the end of April, 1933, the returns showed an increase of 1·9 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1933, but a decrease of 1·4 per cent. compared with April, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		April, 1933.	Mar., 1933.	April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	18	18	17	...	+ 1
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	37	5	5	4	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	6	8	7	- 2	- 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	15	15	18	...	- 3
Lincolnshire ...	25	7	7	7	...	...
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	7	8	6	- 1	+ 1
South Wales and Mon.	19	4	4	4	...	...
ENGLAND AND WALES	273	62	65	63	- 3	- 1
SCOTLAND ...	77	7	5	6	+ 2	+ 1
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	69	70	69	- 1	...

The production of pig iron in April, 1933, amounted to 324,700 tons, compared with 332,200 tons in March, 1933, and 316,900 tons in April, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44·3 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 43·2 at 20th March, 1933, and 47·6 at 25th April, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 46,657 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 29th April, 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 0·6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th March, 1933, but by 2·0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd April, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·3 in the week ended 29th April, 1933, as compared with 5·2 in March, 1933, and 5·0 in April, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

—	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Per cent. Year before.	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Per cent. Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,508	- 0·5	+16·4	26,049	- 0·9	+ 17·8
Puddling Forges ...	670	-14·6	-30·9	2,227	- 6·8	- 35·0
Rolling Mills ...	16,682	- 2·4	- 3·8	81,243	+ 1·7	+ 2·8
Forging & Pressing	1,120	+ 7·7	+25·4	5,771	+ 8·1	+ 30·6
Founding ...	5,748	+ 2·4	- 2·9	30,353	- 1·8	- 2·1
Other Departments	8,073	+ 0·4	+ 1·8	44,516	+ 0·5	+ 1·3
Mechanics, Labourers ...	9,856	+ 0·2	- 5·1	55,088	+ 1·0	- 2·7
TOTAL ...	46,657	- 0·6	- 1·4	245,247	+ 0·6	+ 2·0
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	8,146	+ 4·9	- 5·9	44,143	+ 4·2	- 4·9
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	14,463	- 0·8	+ 0·8	75,636	- 1·9	+ 2·6
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	333	- 0·9	- 2·9	1,385	- 0·2	+ 1·2
Staffordshire ...	3,507	+ 0·7	+19·8	18,060	- 0·7	+ 15·3
Other Midlands Counties ...	4,847	- 1·0	- 0·2	26,555	+ 2·2	+ 4·4
Wales and Monmouth ...	2,567	-11·8	-11·0	14,228	- 7·7	+ 5·5
Total, England and Wales ...	39,561	- 2·1	- 1·6	211,946	- 1·6	+ 1·1
Scotland ...	7,096	+ 8·5	- 0·1	33,301	+17·8	+ 7·8
TOTAL ...	46,657	- 0·6	- 1·4	245,247	+ 0·6	+ 2·0

* 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 513,300 tons in April, 1933, as compared with 577,700 tons in March, 1933, and 433,300 tons in April, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the week ended 29th April, 1933, 284 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 304 in the week ended 25th March, 1933, and with 341 in the week ended 23rd April, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45·1 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 34·0 at 20th March, 1933, and with 37·2 at 25th April, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained bad. In the week ended 29th April, 1933, 74 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 82 in the week ended 25th March, 1933, and 67 in the week ended 23rd April, 1932. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	52	- 2	-10	284	- 20	- 57
Steel sheet ...	8	...	...	74	- 8	+ 7
TOTAL ...	60	- 2	-10	358	- 28	- 50

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1933, amounted to 46,620 tons, or 19,188 tons less than in March, 1933, and 28,901 tons less than in April, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further general improvement, but continued bad on the whole. There was again a substantial improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate. Employment improved also in general and marine engineering, but was still bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In electrical engineering employment was very slack; while in textile and in constructional engineering it continued very bad.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline in electrical and in constructional engineering; on the other hand there was a considerable improvement in motor vehicle, etc., manufacture. In the engineering industries as a whole there was an improvement in the Midlands, in the South of England, and in Scotland, but a decline in other areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th April, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.										TOTAL.		
	General Engineering, etc.		Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	Other.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
	Month before.	Year before.											
London ...	11,337	2,072	252	952	4,839	19,452	- 780	- 1,768	19,452	- 780	- 1,768		
South-Eastern ...	6,154	1,032	400	331	3,119	11,036	- 1,352	- 3,020	11,036	- 1,352	- 3,020		
South-Western ...	5,515	310	807	192	3,382	10,206	- 764	- 1,280	10,206	- 764	- 1,280		
Midlands ...	16,892	5,090	302	2,648	18,282	43,214	- 3,146	- 5,168	43,214	- 3,146	- 5,168		
North-Eastern ...	38,473	2,257	10,823	2,997	2,358	56,908	- 2,090	+ 909	56,908	- 2,090	+ 909		
North-Western ...	45,427	5,454	323	1,132	5,455	57,791	+ 518	+ 3,008	57,791	+ 518	+ 3,008		
Scotland ...	24,837	888	9,132	2,619	2,280	39,756	- 2,813	- 5,625	39,756	- 2,813	- 5,625		
Wales ...	2,205	92	43	269	708	3,318	+ 159	+ 205	3,318	+ 159	+ 205		
Northern Ireland	1,988	137	3,229	47	352	5,753	- 145	+ 139	5,753	- 145	+ 139		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	152,829	17,332	25,311	11,187	40,775	247,434	- 10,413	- 12,599	247,434	- 10,413	- 12,599		
Percentages Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.													
London ...	13·8	14·0	37·6	25·5	11·1	13·4	- 0·6	- 1·4	13·4	- 0·6	- 1·4		
South-Eastern ...	14·4	11·5	20·3	38·5	10·7	13·2	- 1·6	- 3·5	13·2	- 1·6	- 3·5		
South-Western ...	15·7	8·2	12·4	33·1	12·1	13·8	- 1·0	- 1·4	13·8	- 1·0	- 1·4		
Midlands ...	20·7	16·7	22·5	36·9	18·2	19·6	- 1·4	- 1·8	19·6	- 1·4	- 1·8		
North-Eastern ...	35·7	21·5	58·7	40·2	15·8	35·8	- 1·3	+ 1·5	35·8	- 1·3	+ 1·5		
North-Western ...	37·8	25·8	38·9	38·6	27·1	35·0	+ 0·3	+ 3·5	35·0	+ 0·3	+ 3·5		
Scotland ...	35·8	25·4	58·2	49·4	19·7	37·7	- 2·7	- 1·3	37·7	- 2·7	- 1·3		
Wales ...	42·2	17·0	28·7	29·2	27·2	35·1	+ 1·6	+ 2·1	35·1	+ 1·6	+ 2·1		
Northern Ireland	30·0	28·0	65·4	13·4	15·9	39·4	- 1·0	+ 1·8	39·4	- 1·0	+ 1·8		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	27·7	18·4	50·1	38·2	16·2	25·3	- 1·1	- 0·6	25·3	- 1·1	- 0·6		
<i>Ditto, Mar., 1933</i>	28·6	18·9	52·5	38·8	17·7	26·4	...	...	26·4	...	...
<i>Ditto, Apr., 1932</i>	27·4	16·4	50·6	35·4	19·3	25·9	...	...	25·9	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad, although there was some improvement in the latter. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improve-

ment at some centres of general engineering, but employment remained very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general and textile engineering remained very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering remained bad; in the motor vehicle section there was a further improvement, but employment was still slack; it remained slack also in electrical engineering. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district showed little change and continued moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment again showed an improvement and was fair on the whole; it was reported as good at most of the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during April. At 24th April, however, there was an improvement in most districts as compared with the position at 20th March. The improvement was most pronounced in Northern Ireland. In the South-Western Division, there was a decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th April, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 20th March, 1933, and 25th April, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1931 and 1932 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. When this is taken into account the figures show that a decline in employment occurred between April, 1932, and April, 1933, in the North of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and that employment was at about the same level in the South of England and in Wales.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,556	- 265	- 529	28·8	- 2·9	- 3·7
South-Eastern ...	1,167	- 181	- 131	16·8	- 2·6	- 2·0
South-Western ...	5,925	+ 761	+ 17	27·7	+ 3·6	- 0·3
Midlands ...	133	- 53	- 62	51·2	- 20·3	- 9·7
North-Eastern ...	37,156	-1,097	- 3,558	72·2	- 2·1	+ 0·4
North-Western ...	14,493	- 292	- 387	56·0	- 1·1	+ 3·0
Scotland ...	35,515	- 685	- 1,031	71·1	- 1·3	+ 3·7
Wales ...	4,289	- 49	248	65·0	- 0·7	- 0·3
Northern Ireland	7,794	- 510	+ 1,252	74·3	- 4·9	+ 17·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	109,028	- 2,371	- 4,677	59·9	- 1·3	+ ·7

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further decline, and was bad; it was considerably worse than a year ago. A large number of mills extended the holiday stoppage at Easter.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·0 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 26·0 at 20th March, 1933, and with 24·9 at 25th April, 1932.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 28·1 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 26·5 at 20th March, 1933. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.), the corresponding percentages were 27·8 and 25·5. Separate figures for these sections are not available for April, 1933.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the American spinning section remained very bad: about half the spinning mills closed down for extended holidays (from eight days to two weeks or more) at Easter; in the Egyptian section the position was rather better than in the American section; the doubling mills were running very irregularly. At Glossop practically all the mills closed for ten days instead of the usual three days at Easter. At Hyde irregular short-time working was reported in all sections, and several firms extended the holiday stoppage. At Stockport employment continued very bad.

At Oldham employment remained very bad in the spinning department, and in most branches of the manufacturing department, particularly in the weaving of velvets, fustians, and sheetings; extended holidays at Easter were general. At Middleton there was a further decline in the American section, and the holiday stoppage was extended; but mills engaged in the Egyptian section were employed full time throughout the month, with no more than the customary holidays at Easter. At Shaw and at Royton the Easter holiday stoppage was extended.

At Bolton the slight improvement reported last month in the spinning department was not maintained; employment with spinners was bad, and worse than in March; with cardroom workers employment continued slack, but the improvement in the weaving section was maintained. At Leigh employment continued bad with spinners, but employment with weavers was described as fair. At Bury and at Rochdale employment with spinners was bad.

At Preston employment showed a further decline; six mills, employing a total of approximately 4,000 workpeople, extended the holiday stoppage at Easter to ten days. At Chorley a marked

reduction in the number of looms running was reported, and systematic short time was in force during April at several important mills. At Blackburn employment was considerably affected by holiday suspensions. At Accrington employment in the weaving section continued very irregular. At Darwen there was a considerable decline in the number of workpeople employed in the manufacturing department, and under-employment was also on the increase. At Burnley employment continued very bad, and grew steadily worse during the month; during the week preceding Easter 17 mills were closed down for the whole week, involving approximately 2,200 workpeople; and a number of mills, or departments of mills, were closed in the week after Easter. At Padiham employment was bad, and showed no change. At Nelson the holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by several firms. At Colne employment continued bad. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed a further decline, and was described as very bad.

In Yorkshire employment generally remained bad; at Todmorden, however, apart from holiday stoppages, the majority of firms worked full time.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.*
...	10,249	+ 0·1	-12·5	14,804	- 3·3	-21·2
...	23,256	- 1·4	-14·9	29,745	- 4·3	-22·5
...	24,144	- 3·2	-16·3	36,441	- 3·5	-25·7
...	6,567	+ 0·4	-10·1	13,948	- 1·4	-19·8
TOTAL ...	62,316	- 1·7	-14·6	94,938	- 3·4	-23·2
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	5,026	- 0·1	- 6·3	7,086	- 9·1	-18·7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,231	+ 0·5	-22·9	7,824	- 0·1	-28·0
Oldham ...	7,369	+ 3·1	-14·2	12,891	+ 0·6	-20·2
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,712	+ 2·6	- 4·6	15,908		

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 65,613,900 lbs. in April, 1933, compared with 103,806,100 lbs. in March, 1933, and with 96,656,800 lbs. in April, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,344,600 lbs. in April, 1933, compared with 12,773,200 lbs. in March, 1933, and with 13,878,500 lbs. in April, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in April, 1933, were 171,209,200 square yards, compared with 209,852,300 square yards in the previous month, and 199,286,500 square yards in April, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April was slack, and showed little change on the whole. There was a slight improvement in Yorkshire, particularly in the weaving department of the worsted section, but a slight decline in most of the other principal districts. Much short time was still worked, but there generally was also an appreciable amount of overtime. In the carpet section employment was fair, and slightly better than a month earlier. Employment in the worsted section was very nearly up to the level of a year ago; in the woollen and in the carpet sections it was still slightly below that level.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industry, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·8 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 18·7 at 20th March, 1933, and with 18·0 at 25th April, 1932. In the carpet industry the corresponding figures were 10·9, 11·6, and 10·0, respectively.

Worsted Section.—In this section there was a further slight improvement in all the principal districts. At Bradford employment was good with wool combers, and fairly good in the weaving department; in the spinning department it was still quiet. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms. At Shipley employment improved, particularly in the wool combing section; there was still, however, some short-time working. At Huddersfield the majority of the fine worsted manufacturers reported no change, and short time was still very prevalent; but one or two firms were on normal hours. At Keighley considerable variation in employment was reported in the spinning department; one or two firms were busy, but nearly all firms closed down for a period varying from 7 to 10 days at Easter. There was a slight improvement in the weaving department. At Halifax employment showed little general change, though there was a slight improvement in the men's wear trade.

Returns from employers for the week ended 29th April showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 21 per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while the same proportion (21 per cent.) were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was reported as fair; about 10 per cent. of the operatives were on short time. With wool combers there was an improvement in all sections, and some overtime was worked in the merino section. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments taken as a whole, about 14 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 29th April, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average; while 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 10 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department there was a further slight improvement. Nearly 20 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 29th April were on short time, losing on the average about 11 hours each; about 17 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was an improvement, which extended to the fine men's wear trade at Huddersfield and Halifax, hitherto the most depressed section of the industry. About 23 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 29th April were on short time,* losing 11 hours each on the average; while 30 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment showed a further slight improvement, partly owing to seasonal pressure to secure the delivery of goods before Whitsuntide; it was still, however, slack with many firms. Employers' returns for the week ended 29th April showed that 28 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 16½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 7 hours each. In the spinning department 26 per cent. of the operatives lost on an average 11 hours each in short time,* while nearly 24 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each; in the weaving department 28 per cent. were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average, while 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5 hours each.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment showed a further slight improvement and was described as fairly good; the mills in the Colne Valley tweed industry in particular were busy, and night work was in operation at practically all the mills. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) the depression continued, although some slight improvement was reported. At Leeds employment showed little change. In the Otley and Guiseley districts seasonal slackness continued. At Morley there was a further improvement; some weavers from other districts were reported to be finding employment at this centre. In Yorkshire generally employment remained very slack in the rag and shoddy trade. It was also slack

in the blanket trade in Yorkshire, though a slight improvement was reported in the Dewsbury and Mirfield and Calder Valley districts. Employment in the blanket industry at Witney, on the other hand, remained good.

In the flannel trade at Rochdale employment was moderate. At Stockport employment with woollen workers was not so good as a month earlier. At Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, and Stroud employment continued good. An improvement was reported in Cardiganshire, and employment was described as fair.

In Scotland employment on the whole continued slack. Some firms at Galashiels, however, were fairly well employed.

Carpet Section.—Employment on the whole was fair, and about the same as a month earlier.

At Kidderminster employment continued fair; irregular hours continued to be worked in the Wilton section, but there was a little overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire employment continued fair. In Scotland employment was fairly good with most firms, and showed a slight improvement.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 29th April showed that about 11 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 16 hours each on the average. Very little overtime was recorded.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 29th April, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,396	+ 1.1	90.3	23,863	+ 3.3	79.7
Spinning... ..	35,906	+ 0.4	87.7	49,318	+ 1.5	77.1
Weaving... ..	17,095	+ 2.4	85.7	31,019	+ 5.9	75.7
Other Depts. ...	9,288	+ 0.6	93.3	19,932	+ 1.7	75.0
Not specified ...	1,658	- 0.1	93.9	3,030	+ 0.7	66.4
Total—Worsted	74,343	+ 1.0	88.0	127,162	+ 2.9	76.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	815	+ 2.8	62.5	1,719	+ 6.4	62.8
Spinning... ..	11,523	+ 0.8	83.1	22,798	+ 2.6	83.8
Weaving... ..	20,111	+ 2.4	88.4	35,656	+ 2.2	83.8
Other Depts. ...	14,445	+ 0.9	84.3	28,870	+ 1.1	77.2
Not specified ...	2,037	- 2.3	76.5	5,732	- 3.0	71.5
Total—Woollen	48,931	+ 0.8	84.9	90,775	+ 1.1	80.4
CARPET SECTION...	10,294	+ 0.0	112.6	19,211	+ 3.3	113.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,568	+ 0.8	88.1	237,148	+ 2.2	80.4
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,731	+ 0.8	87.4	59,783	+ 2.7	75.1
Huddersfield ...	7,971	+ 2.5	91.0	14,050	+ 6.2	73.9
Halifax ...	7,984	+ 1.1	80.4	12,377	+ 4.2	68.9
Leeds ...	7,820	+ 4.1	92.3	12,737	+ 5.0	84.3
Keighley ...	7,452	+ 0.4	88.4	12,218	+ 3.1	85.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,342	+ 1.0	101.5	4,360	+ 4.5	87.0
Total, West Riding ...	67,300	+ 1.4	87.9	115,525	+ 3.6	75.2
West of England and Midlands ...	4,782	- 2.4	88.2	7,916	- 3.6	75.4
Lancashire ...	392	- 1.0	134.4	591	+ 4.2	103.3
Scotland... ..	1,869	+ 4.1	84.6	3,130	+ 4.6	114.0
Total—Worsted	74,343	+ 1.0	88.0	127,162	+ 2.9	76.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,163	+ 2.7	90.8	25,991	+ 2.8	85.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	8,745	+ 0.7	77.2	14,511	+ 1.8	71.5
Leeds ...	6,524	+ 1.7	93.8	15,035	...	91.6
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,247	+ 0.1	87.5	4,469	+ 4.0	74.3
Bradford ...	1,082	- 1.6	90.1	2,259	+ 3.0	79.2
Total, West Riding ...	30,761	+ 1.6	87.9	60,265	+ 1.4	83.8
Lancashire ...	4,449	+ 1.9	84.1	8,370	+ 1.2	81.9
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,417	- 2.4	88.9	5,789	- 2.4	80.6
Scotland ...	10,304	- 0.6	76.4	16,351	+ 2.6	67.5
Total—Woollen	48,931	+ 0.8	84.9	90,775	+ 1.1	80.4
CARPET SECTION	10,294	+ 0.0	112.6	19,211	+ 3.3	113.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,568	+ 0.8	88.1	237,148	+ 2.2	80.4

* 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.

† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1933. 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 29th April, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th March, 1933:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Huddersfield ...	+ 7.0	- 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.4	+ 2.5
Halifax... ..	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Leeds ...	—	+ 5.5	+ 2.1	+ 3.2	+ 4.1
Keighley ...	+ 10.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 1.6	+ 0.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.6	—	+ 2.3	+ 1.0
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
West of England and Midlands ...	- 0.3	- 2.7	- 3.3	- 1.9	- 2.4
Lancashire ...	—	- 2.0	—	—	- 1.0
Scotland ...	+ 3.0	- 8.8	—	+ 0.4	- 4.1
TOTAL ...	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.0

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	- 2.2	+ 0.7	
Leeds... ..	+ 0.6	+ 4.3	- 1.0	+ 1.7	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 0.1	- 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 0.1	
Bradford ...	- 11.0	+ 3.1	- 2.2	- 1.6	
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6	
Lancashire ...	+ 3.0	+ 5.9	- 0.9	+ 1.9	
West of England, Midlands and Wales... ..	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 4.4	- 2.4	
Scotland ...	+ 1.9	- 1.2	- 1.7	- 0.6	
TOTAL ...	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	- 0.9	+ 0.8	

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 24th April, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th April, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	202	6	208	387	2	389	597
Wool Washing and Preparing... ..	758	471	1,229	373	276	649	1,878
Wool Combing ...	325	162	487	401	401	802	1,289
Wool Carding ...	633	119	752	567	88	655	1,407
Woolen Spinning ...	529	93	622	455	221	676	1,298
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	708	1,251	1,959	546	3,092	3,638	5,597
Wool Winding and Winding ...	137	24	161	476	140	616	777
Worsted Winding and Winding ...	124	224	348	301	1,030	1,331	1,679
Woollen Weaving ...	160	691	851	425	2,491	2,916	3,767
Worsted Weaving ...	185	287	472	117	2,078	2,195	2,667
Other Processes ...	1,374	125	1,499	1,531	190	1,721	3,220
Total ...	5,135	3,453	8,588	5,579	10,009	15,588	24,176

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th March, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 36	+ 1	+ 37	+ 46	- 1	+ 45	+ 82
Wool Washing and Preparing... ..	- 23	- 25	- 48	- 72	+ 38	- 34	- 82
Wool Combing... ..	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	- 179	+ 97	- 82	- 80
Wool Carding... ..	- 25	- 3	- 28	+ 2	- 28	- 26	- 54
Woolen Spinning ...	- 95	- 20	- 115	- 24	- 38	- 62	- 177
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 26	+ 40	+ 14	+ 184	+ 368	+ 552	+ 571
Wool Winding and Winding ...	- 24	- 16	- 40	+ 257	+ 37	+ 294	+ 254
Worsted Winding and Winding ...	+ 21	+ 23	+ 44	- 38	+ 115	+ 77	+ 121
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 11	- 309	- 298	+ 84	- 358	- 274	- 611
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 15	- 123	- 108	- 43	+ 9	- 34	- 146
Other Processes ...	+ 15	- 18	- 3	+ 90	+ 17	+ 107	+ 104
Total ...	- 138	- 448	- 586	+ 312	+ 256	+ 568	- 18

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 70,763,500 lbs. in April, 1933, compared with 105,699,300 lbs. in the previous month and 64,326,900 lbs. in April, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in April, 1933, were 2,751,800 lbs., compared with 3,109,000 lbs. in March, 1933, and with 2,877,800 lbs. in April, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1933, were 5,444,400 square yards, compared with 7,877,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,259,000 square yards in April, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,032 cwts., 2,017 cwts., and 2,115 cwts. in April, 1933, March, 1933, and April, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during the first fortnight of April showed a further improvement; after Easter there was a slight set-back, but employment remained fair in some of the principal centres, and moderate in the industry taken as a whole. The holiday stoppage was restricted with most firms to a few days.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19·4 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 18·4 at 20th March, 1933, and with 20·0 at 25th April, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 29th Apr., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Week ended 29th Apr., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.
England and Wales:—				
London ...	1,623	+ 3.0	3,682	+ 4.9
Leicester ...	9,328	+ 3.9	22,407	+ 10.8
Leicester Country District	3,476	+ 2.0	7,857	- 0.5
Northampton... ..	7,161	+ 2.7	16,429	+ 8.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,979	+ 1.0	13,540	- 0.6
Kettering and District	4,84			

land as a whole 18 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 29th April, losing over 16 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th April, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th April, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	264	40	304	216	86	302	606
Rough Stuff Department	502	16	518	509	13	522	1,040
Clicking Department	822	3	825	1,540	7	1,547	2,432
Closing Department	22	664	686	49	2,122	2,171	2,857
Making Department	2,797	57	2,854	2,899	48	2,947	5,801
Finishing Department	1,829	334	2,163	1,643	323	1,966	4,129
Slipper Making	426	150	576	532	470	1,002	1,578
Clog Making	28	4	32	11	—	11	43
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	1,018	2	1,020	113	1	114	1,134
TOTAL	7,768	1,270	9,038	7,512	3,070	10,582	19,620

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th March, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	+ 15	+ 4	+ 19	+ 34	+ 39	+ 73	+ 92
Rough Stuff Department	- 24	+ 3	- 21	+ 149	- 7	+ 142	+ 121
Clicking Department	- 442	- 2	- 444	+ 454	—	+ 454	+ 10
Closing Department	- 11	- 84	- 95	+ 15	+ 930	+ 945	+ 850
Making Department	- 95	+ 2	- 93	+ 766	—	+ 766	+ 673
Finishing Department	- 96	- 41	- 137	+ 558	+ 110	+ 668	+ 531
Slipper Making	+ 23	- 19	+ 4	+ 107	- 440	- 333	- 329
Clog Making	+ 13	+ 2	+ 15	—	—	+ 8	+ 23
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	+ 106	—	+ 106	+ 56	—	+ 56	+ 162
TOTAL	- 511	- 135	- 646	+ 2,147	+ 632	+ 2,779	+ 2,133

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in April, 1933, amounted to 55,133 dozen pairs, as compared with 59,281 dozen pairs in March, 1933, and with 84,621 dozen pairs in April, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued bad on the whole, with much short-time working; it showed a decline in the china ware and earthenware sections, but an improvement in the glazed tile section. At Bristol there was a further improvement and employment was fair. At Worcester it continued slack. At Derby also it was slack, with short-time working. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad, but in the sanitary ware and earthenware sections it was fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.7 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 32.2 at 20th March, 1933, and 29.5 at 25th April, 1932.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.						Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Year before.		Week ended 29th April, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Year before.	
	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture	1,555	—	- 4.2	- 0.5	2,396	- 13.4	- 9.9					
Earthenware Manufacture	5,865	—	- 3.7	- 6.0	9,601	- 3.6	- 4.2					
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,600	—	+ 3.8	- 3.4	2,846	+ 7.5	+ 0.6					
TOTAL	9,020	—	- 2.5	- 4.6	14,843	- 3.5	- 4.3					
DISTRICTS.												
North Staffordshire	7,176	—	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	10,659	- 0.8	+ 0.7					
Other Districts	1,844	—	- 14.5	- 20.1	4,184	- 9.7	- 15.1					
TOTAL	9,020	—	- 2.5	- 4.6	14,843	- 3.5	- 4.3					

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,695 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,425, or 39½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th April, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.5 at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 23.9 at 20th March, 1933, and 21.9 at 25th April, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th April, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 29th April, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,546	—	- 2.3	+ 0.5	3,916	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	6,734	—	+ 11.2	+ 31.1	17,727	+ 14.8	+ 42.6
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,743	—	+ 2.2	+ 3.6	4,042	+ 6.2	- 1.7
Scotland	181	—	+ 1.7	- 1.1	411	- 4.2	- 1.4
TOTAL	10,204	—	+ 7.2	+ 19.5	26,096	+ 10.9	+ 25.3

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,172 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 10 per cent. were working on an average nearly 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th April, 1933; on the other hand, 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 4½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

DURING April there was a further substantial improvement in employment. On the whole employment was still very slack but it was reported as fair or fairly good at a few centres. Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in all areas except in Northern Ireland, where there was a slight decline.

As regards individual occupations, employment was slack with bricklayers, painters and plumbers, and bad with all other classes of operatives. There was, however, an improvement during the month in all classes, which was most marked with painters. Compared with April, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was greatest with bricklayers and slaters.

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 24th April, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with the previous month and with April, 1932:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th April, 1933.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per-centage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	134,250	27,220	896	20.3	- 4.0	- 5.6
Bricklayers	81,310	12,278	634	15.1	- 4.3	- 10.5
Masons	22,290	4,711	314	21.1	- 3.5	- 1.1
Slaters	6,940	1,337	106	19.3	- 4.1	- 10.4
Plasterers	28,120	6,361	273	22.6	- 5.1	- 6.5
Painters	114,090	18,545	412	16.3	- 11.2	- 5.4
Plumbers	37,180	7,911	420	21.3	- 1.2	- 4.1
Labourers to above	239,390	59,914	1,787	25.0	- 3.0	- 3.1
All other occupations	193,340	59,740	2,055	30.9	- 1.7	+ 0.5
Total	856,910	198,017	6,897	23.1	- 4.1	- 3.9
DIVISIONS.						
London	176,920	43,709	274	24.7	- 4.5	- 4.5
South-Eastern	134,260	18,273	223	13.6	- 3.9	- 6.4
South-Western	106,210	20,891	492	19.7	- 3.4	- 3.5
Midlands	102,790	23,901	1,524	23.3	- 3.6	- 2.6
North-Eastern	104,540	27,238	1,980	26.1	- 4.2	- 3.7
North-Western	106,030	28,218	1,333	26.6	- 4.4	- 3.0
Scotland	81,370	16,982	776	20.9	- 4.7	- 3.8
Wales	27,580	11,727	287	42.5	- 3.7	- 3.4
Northern Ireland	17,210	7,078	8	41.1	- 3.7	+ 1.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	856,910	198,017	6,897	23.1	- 4.1	- 3.9

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,569,000 show that in April, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,249,100, as compared with £7,133,800 in March, 1933, and £5,553,200 in April, 1932. Of the total for April, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,974,300; factories and workshops for £308,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £262,100; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £704,400.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during April was again moderate on the whole, but showed some improvement compared with March, 1933, and April, 1932. In some towns full time was worked and employment was good, but in a considerable number of others irregular working and short time continued to be reported.

In the letterpress printing industry employment remained moderate generally. In the larger centres from which reports were received, including London, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow, employment was again described as slack or bad. On the other hand, it was good at St. Albans and Watford and fair at Bath, Oxford, Reading and York and a number of the smaller centres. Electrotypers and stereotypers were generally fairly well employed.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued slack generally, though showing a slight improvement compared with March. It was still reported as bad in London, and at Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, but was described as moderate or fair at some of the smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment was reported as slack in London, but fairly good at Manchester; elsewhere it ranged from fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment, whilst remaining slack generally, showed some improvement during the month, and was better than during March, 1933, and April, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 11.0 at 24th April, 1933, compared with 12.2 at 20th March, 1933, and 11.9 at 25th April, 1932. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.7 at 24th April, 1933, compared with 11.1 at 20th March, 1933, and 25th April, 1932. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.1 at 24th April, 1933, compared with 10.6 at 20th March, 1933, and 9.6 at 25th April, 1932.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		April, 1933.	March, 1933.	April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	32,810	9.1	9.4	9.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,947	9.5	9.4	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,606	7.7	7.1	7.7	+ 0.6	—
Scotland	5,546	12.1	13.2	12.0	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Other Districts	8,858	8.4	7.4	10.9	+ 1.0	- 2.5
Total	68,767	9.2	9.2	9.5	—	- 0.3
Lithographic Printing	11,666	11.4	11.6	11.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Bookbinding	8,086	12.9	13.3	13.6	- 0.4	- 0.7
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	24,614	5.9	5.7	6.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April was still generally slack, but slightly better than in March.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 36.3 per cent. were unemployed at 24th April, 1933, as compared with 37.8 per cent. at 20th March, 1933, and with 35.6 per cent. at 25th April, 1932. The estimated total of 165,000 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1932, included 17,400 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 147,600 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 24th April, 1933, was 27.0, as compared with 27.6 at 20th March, 1933, and 19.4 at 25th April, 1932. In docks, wharves and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 37.5 at 24th April, 1933, 39.0 at 20th March, 1933, and 37.6 at 25th April, 1932.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.		Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.			
Week ended—					
1st April, 1933	3,320	1,756	5,076	6,340	11,416
8th " "	2,953	1,540	4,493	6,134	10,627
15th " "	3,011	984	3,995	6,517	10,512
22nd " "	3,186	1,984	5,170	6,428	11,598
29th " "	3,247	2,154	5,401	6,277	11,678
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th April, 1933	3,147	1,697	4,844	6,330	11,174
Average for Mar., 1933	3,068	1,523	4,591	6,345	10,936
Average for Apr., 1932	3,697	1,919	5,616	7,107	12,723

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during April was 667, compared with 646 in March, and with 738 in April, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment remained bad at the Hartlepoons and Middlesbrough, and slack generally at the other North-East Coast ports. It continued moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich. Employment at Boston was slack, but at Goole it showed some improvement and was fair. It continued bad at Grimsby.

Liverpool.—Some improvement was reported during the early part of the month, but conditions generally were slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th April, 1933, was 9,632, compared with 9,918 in March, 1933, and with 10,566 in April, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £18,367 in the four weeks ended 28th April, 1933, compared with £20,237 in March, 1933, and with £22,621 in April, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment showed some improvement at Barry and Port Talbot. It also improved at Swansea, where it was fair. At Cardiff it declined during the month. It was poor at Penarth, good at Llanelly, and fair at Newport. It continued fairly good at Avonmouth. Employment at Southampton remained bad, and at Plymouth it declined and was slack. At Penzance it was good and at Falmouth fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow, employment remained bad. It was fair and had improved at Grangemouth and Burntisland, and was fairly good at Greenock, but at Leith it was bad. At Belfast, employment remained fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during April remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men fluctuated somewhat but was generally on a low level; large surpluses of ratings were reported at most ports, and requirements were met without difficulty.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th April, 1933, was 34.1, compared with 34.6 at 20th March, 1933, and 34.4 at 25th April, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from poor to moderate. On the Tyne there was a very poor demand up to the third week but an improvement was noticed towards the end of the month; on the Wear the demand was slack, particularly in the second week of April. The demand on the Tees was very slack; at the Hartlepoons it was dull on the whole. At Hull there was a very quiet demand throughout the month, with a slight upward movement in the last week. The demand at Southampton was quiet to moderate. At Bristol the demand was slack generally; at Avonmouth it was very slack, apart from periods in the second and last weeks of the month when there was a fair demand. At Newport the demand was fair at the beginning of April but later became very slack; at Cardiff it was quiet up to the last week, when a slight improvement was noted; at Swansea the demand during April was fair to good. On the Mersey the demand improved during the first two weeks; thereafter there was a sharp decline followed by a recovery, and at the end of the month the demand was moderate. At Manchester the demand was quiet to moderate. The demand on the Clyde was very slack in the first week but improved thereafter and became moderate; at Leith the demand was poor, apart from a period of slightly increased activity in the middle of the month. At Belfast the demand was very dull, more particularly in the third week of the month.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932.												PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH APRIL, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH APR., 1933.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			20TH MAR., 1933.	25TH APR., 1932.	27TH APR., 1931.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
Fishing ...	30,100	1,040	31,140	25.7	16.2	25.4	0.4	1.5	0.4	26.1	17.7	25.8	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	+ 6.3	25.9									
Mining ...	1,039,840	5,080	1,044,920	22.2	12.2	22.1	10.7	5.5	10.8	32.9	17.7	32.9	+ 1.7	...	+ 6.8	32.9									
Coal Mining ...	12,340	40	12,380	36.6	7.5	36.6	10.7	...	10.6	47.3	7.5	47.2	+ 2.4	+ 7.0	+ 14.9	47.2									
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,300	30	4,330	56.1	20.0	55.8	1.5	3.3	1.5	57.6	23.3	57.3	- 0.9	- 4.9	- 3.2	57.3									
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	45,960	400	46,360	22.3	4.0	22.1	5.7	1.3	5.7	28.0	5.3	27.8	- 2.6	+ 5.1	+ 12.2	27.8									
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,200	10	10,210	13.5	10.0	13.5	2.5	10.0	2.5	16.0	20.0	16.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	16.0									
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	13,260	1,420	14,680	17.1	8.9	16.3	10.0	0.1	9.1	27.1	9.0	25.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 9.3	25.2									
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	16,370	190	16,560	22.0	9.5	21.8	3.5	5.8	3.6	25.5	15.3	25.4	- 2.2	- 0.7	+ 7.1	25.3									
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	11,500	90	11,590	28.0	33.3	28.1	5.8	...	5.7	33.8	33.3	33.8	+ 0.7	- 0.3	+ 2.7	33.9									
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20,240	1,670	21,910	21.4	7.6	20.4	7.3	1.4	6.8	28.7	9.0	27.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+ 3.9	27.1									
Artificial Stone and Concrete	16,000	740	16,740	19.1	10.1	18.7	5.7	0.4	5.4	24.8	10.5	24.1	- 2.0	- 0.3	+ 6.0	24.4									
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	81,180	6,470	87,650	15.8	11.3	15.5	5.0	5.2	5.0	20.8	16.5	20.5	- 3.4	- 1.4	+ 2.6	20.3									
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	36,120	38,760	74,880	16.9	11.7	14.2	17.5	21.4	19.5	34.4	33.1	33.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.2	- 0.1	33.8									
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	20,820	5,930	26,750	16.1	6.9	14.1	4.8	1.9	4.1	20.9	8.8	18.2	- 2.5	- 2.7	- 3.6	18.2									
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	16,640	2,330	18,970	20.2	8.2	18.7	6.5	1.0	5.8	26.7	9.2	24.5	+ 0.4	- 1.5	- 0.9	24.5									
Glass Bottles ...	73,710	25,410	99,120	17.0	5.3	14.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	18.4	6.2	15.3	- 0.3	- 1.8	- 2.0	15.3									
Chemicals, etc. ...	11,390	4,730	16,120	17.0	6.0	8.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	10.9	6.7	9.6	- 0.4	- 2.9	- 4.8	9.6									
Explosives ...	15,300	4,780	20,080	9.9	5.9	8.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	10.4	6.0	9.4	- 1.4	- 0.9	- 1.0	9.4									
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	59,830	21,170	81,000	11.8	5.9	10.2	2.8	2.1	2.6	14.6	8.0	12.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	12.8									
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	17,890	190	18,080	34.0	10.5	33.7	7.9	3.7	7.9	41.9	14.2	41.6	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 5.7	41.6									
Metal Manufacture ...	163,640	4,120	167,760	22.7	7.0	22.3	22.4	4.1	22.0	45.1	11.1	44.3	+ 1.1	- 3.3	- 0.8	44.3									
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	34,430	3,390	37,820	18.0	7.5	17.1	6.6	1.1	6.1	24.6	8.6	23.2	- 1.9	- 2.4	- 4.2	23.2									
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	27,480	3,240	30,720	14.4	7.4	13.7	32.5	22.0	31.4	46.9	29.4	45.1	+ 1.1	+ 7.9	+ 1.7	45.1									
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	27,000	1,470	28,470	22.8	8.4	22.1	21.8	3.7	20.8	44.6	12.1	42.9	+ 1.1	- 2.2	- 0.9	42.9									
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	18,600	3,870	22,470	14.8	7.4	13.5	12.2	2.5	10.5	27.0	9.9	24.0	- 1.6	- 0.5	- 6.0	24.0									
Tin Plates ...	507,690	43,510	551,200	22.5	7.0	21.3	6.7	3.8	6.4	29.2	10.8	27.7	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	27.7									
Iron and Steel Founding ...	73,140	20,940	94,080	16.0	8.9	14.4	4.3	3.0	4.0	20.3	11.9	18.4	- 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 3.5	18.4									
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	49,670	860	50,530	46.2	9.4	45.6	4.5	2.9	4.5	50.7	12.3	50.1	- 2.4	- 0.5	+ 8.4	48.4									
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	28,100	1,200	29,300	31.8	8.2	30.9	7.6	1.1	7.3	39.4	9.3	38.2	- 0.6	+ 2.8	+ 10.7	38.5									
Constructional Engineering ...	226,680	25,400	252,080	14.5	6.4	13.7	2.7	0.8	2.5	17.2	7.2	16.2	- 1.5	- 3.1	- 1.1	16.2									
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,440	2,780	18,220	18.4	6.4	16.6	1.9	1.0	1.8	20.3	7.4	18.4	- 1.8	- 1.3	+ 1.5	18.4									
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	47,610	1,520	49,130	23.5	7.4	23.0	4.1	0.4	4.0	27.6	7.8	27.0	- 1.5	+ 3.4	+ 4.2	27.0									
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ...	179,120	2,810	181,930	58.6	14.5	57.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	60.6	16.8	59.9	- 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 7.0	59.0									
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	83,920	8,630	92,550	18.5	8.2	17.5	9.1	5.5	8.8	27.6	13.7	26.3	- 2.2	- 1.4	- 0.3	26.2									
Metal Trades ...	23,290	1,760	25,050	17.5	4.7	16.6	1.9	0.3	1.7	19.4	5.0	18.3	- 0.6	- 1.0	+ 1.9	18.4									
Iron Founding ...	69,440	48,050	117,490	15.0	14.0	14.6	2.8	4.4	3.4	17.8	18.4	18.0	- 0.9	+ 4.0	+ 2.1	18.0									
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	23,790	10,270	34,060	23.4	13.0	20.2	16.1	7.6	13.6	39.5	20.6	38.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	+ 4.7	33.8									
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	14,410	10,680	25,090	19.0	9.7	15.0	11.2	6.1	9.1	30.2	15.8	24.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	- 11.4	24.1									
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	16,800	10,170	26,970	18.5	8.7	14.8	5.1	3.5	4.5	23.6	12.2	19.3	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 3.5	19.3									
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	8,850	730	9,580	19.7	3.2	18.4	3.9	0.1	3.7	23.3	3.3	22.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	+ 3.1	22.5									
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	22,180	18,280	40,460	15.8	9.8	13.1	6.5	5.2	5.9	22.3	15.0	19.0	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 2.0	19.0									
Watches, Clocks, Plates, Jewellery, etc.	130,230	73,770	204,000	16.4	8.8	13.7	5.7	4.0	5.0	22.1	12.8	18.7	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 3.2	18.7									
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	102,380	152,110	254,490	18.1	11.1	13.9	14.4	14.0	14.2	32.5	25.1	28.1	+ 1.6	...	...	28.1							
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	84,190	179,270	263,460	16.5	17.0	16.9	9.4	11.7	10.9	25.9	28.7	27.8	+ 2.3	...	...	27.8							
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	186,670	331,880	518,550	17.4	14.3	15.4	12.1	12.8	12.6	29.5	27.1	28.0	+ 3.1	...	...	28.0							
Total Cotton ...	96,390	137,220	233,610	10.3	5.1	7.2	11.4	11.6	11.6	21.7	16.7	18.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 6.9	18.8									
Woolen and Worsted ...	15,490	28,460	43,950	15.3	6.2	9.4	9.1	14.1	12.4	24.4	20.3	21.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	- 5.5	21.7									
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	14,640	11,730	26,370	14.5	7.7	11.4	4.1	11.4	7.4	18.6	19.1	18.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	- 10.8	18.8									
Weaving ...	23,170	51,390	74,560	24.2	17.6	19.6	9.4	9.1	9.2	33.6	26.7	28.8	+ 2.8	+ 10.3	- 1.7	36.2									
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	12,800	24,390	37,190	33.4	30.8	31.7	7.3	10.4	9.3	40.7	41.2	41.0	+ 2.9	- 6.2	- 5.5	41.0									
Linen ...	6,780	11,730	18,510	18.8	14.0	15.8	5.7	7.8	7.0	24.5	21.8	22.8	+ 1.3	- 1.2	- 3.1	23.0									
Hosiery ...	25,210	88,990	114,200	7.6	6.6	6.8	8.8	12.5	11.7	16.4	19.1	18.5	+ 2.2	+ 5.6	- 3.2	18.4									
Lace ...	6,520	10,100	16,620	9.0	4.9	6.5	14.5	8.9	11.1	23.5	13.8	17.6	- 1.0	+ 6.1	- 2.6	17.5									
Carpets ...	11,130	15,230	26,360	5.6	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.7	6.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 9.5	10.9									
Textiles not separately specified	13,820	32,070	45,890	12.4	9.5	10.4	5.8	6.6	6.3	18.2	16.1	16.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	- 5.5	15.4									
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,640	32,450	112,090	13.2	10.7	12.5	15.8	13.7	15.1	29.0	24.4	27.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	- 9.0	27.1									
Leather and Leather Goods ...	32,400	10,080	42,480	14.5	12.4	14.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	18.7	16.5	17.6	+ 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.6	18.2									
Tanning, Curing and Dressing ...	11,450	13,910	25,360	14.8	9.6	12.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	18.3	14.7	16.3	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 6.0	16.2									
Leather Goods ...	69,870	141,790	211,660	12.2	5.2	7.5	1.4	2.6	2.2	13.6	7.8	9.7	- 4.6	- 0.8	+ 0.1	9.5									
Tailoring ...	11,280	91,690	102,970	11.2	4.7	5.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	11.7	5.7	6.3	- 3.2	- 0.6	+ 0.5	6.0									
Dress Making and Millinery ...	13,690	21,880	35,570	9.9	4.3	6.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	13.7	7.8	10.0	- 3.0	- 3.4	- 1.9	10.0									
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	8,940	79,990	88,930	9.0	8.7	8.7	0.8	3.8	3.5	9.8	12.5	12.2	- 0.6	+ 1.0	- 0.7	7.1									
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	8,690	19,550	28,240	11.6	4.7	6.8	5.1	3.5	4.0	16.7	8.2	10.8	- 0.9	+ 1.8	- 4.1	10.7									
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	84,850	53,120	137,970	13.3	4.3	9.8	10.8	7.6	9.6	24.1	11.9	19.4	+ 1.0	- 0.6	+ 1.0	19.3									
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	98,260	60,990	159,250	14.2	8.1	11.9	0.9	0.9																	

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 176 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 24th April, 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 obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,876,763	19,168	292,056	12,341	2,200,328
2. Claims under consideration ...	41,218	1,330	13,756	1,051	57,355
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	201,633	13,566	69,483	9,251	293,933
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	49,514	34,794	30,405	31,305	146,018
5. Two months' file ...	59,020	3,907	38,480	3,849	105,256
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,731	18	363	9	4,121
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,169,128	68,858	405,700	53,948	2,697,634
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,182,365	37,989	414,138	26,501	2,660,993

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 24TH APRIL, 1933 AND 20TH MARCH, 1933.

	24th April, 1933.				20th March, 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,694,460	377,024	97,644	2,169,128	2,230,212
Boys ...	60,599	8,164	95	68,858	68,252
Women ...	268,418	135,629	1,653	405,700	423,083
Girls ...	47,337	6,601	10	53,948	54,638
Total ...	2,070,814	527,418	99,402	2,697,634	2,776,184
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,738,408	380,110	99,828	2,218,346	2,282,459
Boys ...	61,727	8,231	96	70,054	69,519
Women ...	284,237	141,766	1,696	427,699	443,386
Girls ...	48,062	6,809	10	54,881	55,539
Total ...	2,132,434	536,916	101,630	2,770,980	2,850,903

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 24th April, 1933.		Period 26th April, 1932, to 24th April, 1933.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	127,468	122,595	1,262,578	+ 96,568	1,219,250	+ 89,693
Boys ...	20,134	17,481	185,445	+ 13,040	163,817	+ 12,560
Women ...	57,021	47,409	559,301	+ 69,692	478,325	+ 64,189
Girls ...	20,777	17,498	197,169	+ 21,252	168,179	+ 16,823
TOTAL	225,400	204,983	2,204,493	+ 200,552	2,029,571	+ 183,265

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th April, 1933, the average number of such placements of men and women was 10 550 per week.

‡ The figures for the period 26th April, 1932, to 24th April, 1933, over 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 51 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th April, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 24th April, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	20th Mar., 1933.	25th Apr., 1932.
London Division ...	233,457	50,521	13,471	297,449	- 23,950	- 8,965
South-Eastern Division ...	107,794	16,388	7,450	131,632	- 16,170	- 11,601
Brighton ...	4,340	816	312	5,468	- 1,046	- 449
Chatham ...	4,857	547	579	5,983	- 408	- 498
Ipwich ...	4,033	351	243	4,627	- 173	- 182
Norwich ...	5,527	780	147	6,454	- 864	- 150
Rest of Division ...	89,037	13,894	6,169	109,100	- 13,679	- 11,220
South-Western Division ...	138,905	18,192	7,677	164,774	- 9,887	+ 1,611
Bristol ...	21,016	3,559	1,866	26,441	- 20	- 340
Plymouth ...	8,733	1,236	425	10,394	- 261	- 312
Portsmouth ...	1,108	1,015	648	2,771	- 824	- 187
Reading ...	3,119	316	349	3,784	- 598	- 290
Southampton ...	11,851	1,130	883	13,864	- 42	- 207
Swindon ...	3,401	331	282	4,014	- 189	- 938
Rest of Division ...	72,577	8,605	3,224	84,506	- 7,953	- 125
Midland Division ...	293,224	67,718	13,767	374,709	- 7,283	+ 4,705
Birmingham ...	40,350	2,256	1,436	45,042	- 4,333	- 6,410
Coventry ...	7,706	1,830	278	9,814	- 853	- 1,934
Cradley Heath ...	7,817	723	195	8,735	- 717	- 7
Derby ...	5,862	943	429	7,234	- 539	- 734
Leicester ...	8,999	4,763	129	13,891	- 1,168	- 1,448
Northampton ...	6,665	1,876	378	8,919	- 2,534	- 2,615
Norwich ...	15,277	2,977	627	18,881	- 289	- 2,791
Smethwick ...	5,443	919	159	6,521	- 476	- 200
Stoke-on-Trent ...	22,556	11,078	962	34,605	- 792	- 1,136
Walsall ...	8,923	1,452	519	10,894	- 189	- 365
West Bromwich ...	4,965	837	201	6,003	- 199	- 365
Wolverhampton ...	11,722	1,721	835	14,278	- 936	- 606
Rest of Division ...	146,849	23,334	7,019	177,202	+ 3,276	+ 3,635
North-Eastern Division ...	504,600	58,120	26,666	589,386	- 16,975	+ 9,944
Barnsley ...	16,215	764	937	17,916	- 7,783	- 7,784
Bradford ...	14,137	4,879	336	19,352	- 587	- 587
Darlington ...	5,974	486	421	6,881	- 484	- 363
Dewsbury ...	3,222	1,619	373	5,214	- 193	- 952
Doncaster ...	8,930	661	747	10,338	- 5,105	- 4,018
Gateshead ...	11,715	1,119	867	13,701	- 438	- 700
Haltwhistle ...	5,047	651	527	6,225	- 395	- 221
Hartlepool ...	4,870	1,808	70	6,748	- 327	- 747
Huddersfield ...	11,821	671	671	13,163	- 797	- 584
Hull ...	5,474	2,406	247	8,127	- 353	- 619
Leeds ...	16,785	1,818	814	19,417	- 1,772	- 336
Lincoln ...	26,494	5,696	537	32,727	- 2,206	- 100
Middlesbrough ...	5,744	536	606	6,886	- 233	- 1,145
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	20,161	1,069	1,012	22,242	- 397	- 744
Rotherham ...	24,262	3,046	2,246	29,554	- 860	- 781
Sheffield ...	16,571	531	542	17,644	- 1,218	- 42
South Shields ...	47,867	6,899	2,621	57,387	- 3,063	- 746
Stoke-on-Tees ...	12,748	657	866	14,271	- 273	- 301
Sunderland ...	12,469	696	839	14,004	- 234	- 78
Wakefield ...	24,830	1,715	1,163	27,708	- 523	- 1,465
York ...	7,088	1,150	284	8,522	- 1,106	- 1,324
Rest of Division ...	4,182	955	350	5,487	- 511	- 86
North-Western Division ...	205,488	18,584	9,590	233,662	- 10,977	- 3,235
Accrington ...	396,064	133,642	25,299	555,005	- 2,859	- 28,865
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5,943	3,804	389	10,136	- 1,030	- 42
Barrow ...	5,987	2,645	429	9,061	- 117	- 87
Birkenhead ...	7,634	523	705	8,862	- 832	- 363
Blackburn ...	9,398	1,147	950	11,495	- 23	- 1,106
Blackpool ...	10,051	1,157	486	20,694	- 212	- 270
Bolton ...	5,780	1,973	189	7,942	- 813	- 769
Burnley ...	12,258	4,373	583	17,214	- 746	- 1,050
Bury ...	6,267	6,100	444	12,811	- 678	- 2,346
Chorley ...	3,363	2,214	147	5,724	- 8	- 590
Liverpool ...	3,655	1,546	188	5,389	- 220	- 92
Liverpool ...	83,298	11,521	5,998	100,817	- 1,964	- 6,049
Manchester ...	44,736	12,516	2,656	59,908	- 1,665	- 2,301
Nelson ...	2,436	2,056	122	4,614	- 342	- 604
Oldham ...	18,587	7,225	943	26,755	- 1,060	- 4,446
Preston ...	8,610	6,052	420	15,082	- 2,668	- 2,127
Rochdale ...	7,691	3,215	417	11,323	- 695	- 1,032
St. Helens ...	8,649	613	484	9,746	- 266	- 86
Salford ...	16,130	4,397	980	21,507	- 744	- 241
Stockport ...	5,813	4,783	356	10,952	- 1,077	- 2,944
Warrington ...	5,072	1,102	532	6,706	- 17	- 48
Wigan ...	10,687	2,796	681	14,164	- 57	- 2,094
Rest of Division ...	116,019	42,384	7,200	165,603	- 2,342	- 6,510
Scotland Division ...	298,422	58,406	19,453	376,281	- 9,737	- 8,905
Aberdeen ...	8,053	1,994	451	10,498	- 840	- 1,339
Clydebank ...	9,064	828	451	10,343	- 681	- 1,767
Dunfermline ...	13,207	9,698	767	23,672	- 1,141	- 2,734
Edinburgh ...	18,409	3,268	732	22,409	- 1,095	- 2,777
Glasgow ...	101,066	17,261	7,429	125,756	- 5,336	- 3,063
Greenock ...	9,373	1,146	738	11,257	- 481	- 925
Motherwell ...	9,328	820	707	10,855	- 172	- 449
Paisley ...	6,519	844	445	7,808	- 394	- 366
Port Glasgow ...	3,840	822	123	4,785	- 394	- 333
Rest of Division ...	119,562	22,065	7,610	149,237	- 2,369	- 8,065
Wales Division ...	206,652	10,713	9,623	226,988	- 2,307	- 11,979
Cardiff ...	16,070	2,149	1,063	19,282	- 1,005	- 263
Llanelli ...	4,891	378	294	5,563	- 824	- 201
Newport ...	10,162	509	449	11,120	- 159	- 97
Swansea ...	10,441	831	1,373	12,645	- 220	- 11,048
Rest of Division ...	165,088	6,846	6,444	178,378	- 2,549	- 13,172
Northern Ireland ...	49,218	21,999	2,129	73,346	- 1,273	- 13,172
Belfast ...	32,609	13,515	1,403	47,527	- 920	- 9,629
Londonderry ...	1,746	885	88	2,719	- 241	- 49
Lurgan ...	831	1,491	68	2,390	- 103	- 351
Lisburn ...	1,099	556	33	1,688	- 237	- 142
Newry ...	1,198	290	34	1,522	- 9	- 328
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	11,735	5,262	503	17,500	- 1,909	- 2,771
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	2,218,346	427,699	124,935	2,770,980	- 79,923	+ 58,625

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Great Britain, are given in the

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	494,644	114,507
	Temporarily Stopped	333,131	123,341
	Casuals	67,566	1,398
	Total	895,341	239,246
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	1,012,131	69,464
	Temporarily Stopped	30,655	5,847
	Casuals	29,206	231
	Total	1,071,992	75,542
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—	(a) Authorised for payment	989,343	57,034
	(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	82,649	18,508
	Total	1,071,992	75,542
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	111,063	46,751
	Total	111,063	46,751
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	27,108	7,291
	Temporarily Stopped	13,238	6,441
	Casuals	872	24
	Total	41,218	13,756
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,644,946	238,013
	Temporarily Stopped	377,024	135,629
	Casuals	97,644	1,653
	Total	2,119,614	375,295

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	11,674	6,431
	Temporarily Stopped	7,614	6,033
	Casuals	93	10
	Total	19,381	12,474
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—	(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	11,989	8,673
	(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	1,364	445
	Total	13,353	9,118
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	778	483
	Temporarily Stopped	550	568
	Casuals	2	—
	Total	1,330	1,051
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	25,805	16,032
	Temporarily Stopped	8,164	6,601
	Casuals	95	10
	Total	34,064	22,643

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 6th March to 1st April, 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:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates	36,601	310,051	3,813	15,196	40,414	325,247
Lower rates	24,682	213,100	3,184	13,146	27,866	226,246
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment	10,603	20,991	3,256	3,290	13,859	24,281
Total	71,886	544,142	10,253	31,632	82,139	575,774

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 29TH APRIL, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 29th April, 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 Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	86	191	277
	Men ...	18	41
	Women ...	9	174
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	5,296	6,064	11,360
	Men ...	1,303	1,704
	Women ...	—	—
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	51	137	188
	Men ...	56	812
	Women ...	—	—
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Class (c) ...	33	55	88
	Men ...	19	52
	Women ...	2	8
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Class (d) ...	1,438	3,278	4,716
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,064	1,682	2,746
	Men ...	871	1,822
	Women ...	136	402
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,108	1,656	2,764
	Men ...	467	616
	Women ...	152	388
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	175	501	676
	Men ...	416	1,425
	Women ...	41	236
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Not unemployed ...	341	1,705	2,046
	Men ...	54	688
	Women ...	6	122
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	138	392	530
	Men ...	154	779
	Women ...	8	45
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Other grounds ...	307	2,537	2,844
	Men ...	87	636
	Women ...	36	393
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Total	8,599	14,920	23,519
	Men ...	4,883	11,853
	Women ...	390	1,768
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Grand Total	13,872	28,541	42,413

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	161	278	439
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	29	16	45
	Men ...	1	12
	Women ...	—	—
	Juveniles ...	—	—
Total Appeals	30	28	58

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	208	267	475
Appeals by Associations ...	96	205	301
Appeals by Claimants ...	91	364	455
Total	395	836	1,231

* 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 183. There were no cases under Class (a).
‡ See note † in first column on page 183.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST MAY, 1932 TO 29TH APRIL, 1933.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	1,598	8,952	10,550
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	86,407	119,320	205,727
Anomalies Regulations* ...	7,101	19,365	26,466
	Class (a) ...	2,040	3,070
	Class (b) ...	21,525	48,497
	Class (c) ...	—	—
	Class (d) ...	—	—
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	30,676	56,549	87,225
Employment lost through misconduct ...	25,488	38,771	64,259
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	7,885	28,410	36,295
Not unemployed ...	6,664	37,784	44,448
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,715	16,708	21,423
Other grounds ...	7,502	52,764	60,266
Total	200,591	429,160	629,751
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,863	11,902	19,765
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	871	3,125	3,996
<i>Decisions by Umpire.‡</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	3,999	4,282	8,281
Appeals by Associations ...	1,564	2,558	4,122
Appeals by Claimants ...	2,222	5,448	7,670
Total	7,785	12,288	20,073

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 29th April and four weeks ended 25th March, 1933, and five weeks ended 30th April, 1932†:—

	Five weeks ended 29th April, 1933.	Four weeks ended 25th March, 1933.	Five weeks ended 30th April, 1932.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,876,000	1,382,000	1,827,000
Employed persons ...	1,848,000	1,339,000	1,797,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,838,000	1,361,000	1,800,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Income	5,564,000	4,084,000	5,426,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer‡ ...	—	508,000	823,000
Total Expenditure	5,564,000	4,592,000	6,249,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,501,000	3,867,000	5,074,000
Cost of Administration ...	376,000	304,000	641,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	516,000	414,000	518,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	69,000	7,000	16,000
Total Expenditure	5,462,000	4,592,000	6,249,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding ...	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶ ...	5,415,000	4,495,000	4,539,000

* 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 portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature;

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

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

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 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 improved employment, resulting in increased income and decreased expenditure, the Insurance Account shows a surplus of £102,000 for the five weeks ended 29th April, 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 APRIL, 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 April, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 802,233, or 3.1 per cent. less than the previous month, but 15.7 per cent. more than in April, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 480, 496 and 416 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April, 1933, was 649,986, a decrease of 3.0 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 12.8 per cent. as compared with April, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 152,247, or 3.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 30.0 per cent. more than in April, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April, 1933, numbered 93,684, or 3.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 708,549, or 3.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 19.6 per cent. more than in April, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-eight showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, 1933, as compared with March, 1933, the most noticeable of which were at Cardiff (514 per 10,000) and at Edinburgh (171 per 10,000); seventeen showed increases, all of small amount; while in two areas there was no change. Compared with April, 1932, all but four areas showed increases, including Glasgow (254 per 10,000), Norwich (179 per 10,000), Sheffield (173 per 10,000), Liverpool (165 per 10,000) and Blackburn (160 per 10,000).

County of London and WALES.	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in April, 1933.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
County of London	33,076	105,941	139,017	318	- 9	+ 1
Birkenhead ...	494	6,474	6,968	469	- 25	+ 65
Birmingham ...	4,457	18,329	22,786	225	- 4	+ 13
Blackburn ...	821	5,137	5,958	481	+ 24	+160
Bolton ...	930	3,606	4,536	253	- 1	+ 28
Bradford ...	1,219	9,792	11,011	366	+ 8	+ 46
Brighton ...	1,127	2,078	3,205	221	- 10	- 2
Bristol ...	2,192	12,944	15,136	378	- 10	- 25
Burnley ...	458	2,771	3,229	326	+ 16	+ 52
Cardiff ...	1,539	9,793	11,332	506	- 514	- 8
Coventry ...	451	1,769	2,220	131	+ 1	- 3
Croydon ...	818	3,999	4,817	206	- 23	+ 40
Derby ...	596	7,110	7,706	537	- 31	- 2
East Ham ...	700	3,992	4,692	329	- 2	+ 48
Gateshead ...	719	8,310	9,029	730	- 21	+ 71
Huddersfield ...	544	1,998	2,542	222	- 12	+ 42
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,724	17,960	19,684	624	- 29	+ 33
Leeds ...	2,849	16,933	19,782	407	- 1	+ 74
Lecester ...	815	4,976	5,791	240	- 6	+ 27
Liverpool ...	6,114	69,144	75,258	872	- 12	+165
Manchester ...	3,669	53,454	57,123	738	- 120	+120
Middlesbrough ...	474	4,405	4,879	351	- 7	+ 34
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	887	19,978	20,865	734	- 4	+112
Norwich ...	778	9,892	10,670	841	- 30	+179
Nottingham ...	1,939	13,240	15,179	560	+ 43	+114
Oldham ...	972	3,156	4,128	291	+ 19	+ 94
Plymouth ...	516	6,058	6,574	317	- 1	

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. 167-168 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decrease in April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at 30th April, 1933, was 5,534,792 (provisional figure), as compared with 5,769,715 at the end of March, and 5,844,375 at the end of April, 1932.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April, 1933, was 5,333,080 (provisional figure), as compared with 5,598,855 at the end of March, and 5,739,070 at the end of April, 1932.

At 30th April, 1933, 530,089 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 1,408,750 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,938,839 (provisional figures), as compared with 2,165,891 at the end of March and 2,906,890 at the end of April, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,263,402 (provisional figure) able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th April, 1933; the corresponding total at the end of March was 2,400,953, and at the end of April, 1932, 2,018,884.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 52.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1933, as compared with 47.4 per cent. at the end of February and 44.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1932.† In addition 22.2 per cent. were working short time at the end of March, as compared with 24.1 per cent. at the end of February and 22.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1932. The following Table gives particulars for the various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Mar., 1933.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.
Mining	111,100	19.1	7.0	35.3	59.1
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	29,800	60.3	73.2	3.5	8.8
Other workers	665,200	50.0	46.1	...	21.3
Engineering and metal	2,700	8.1	32.8	...	28.5
Chemical	212,000	31.1	30.2	39.3	40.9
Textile	44,000	43.2	35.5	26.7	29.1
Paper	44,100	43.4	42.6	30.6	30.1
Leather	228,500	69.2	69.9	8.5	10.3
Wood	184,500	27.9	28.7	38.8	38.1
Food, tobacco, etc.	65,400	37.8	39.2	30.7	39.8
Clothing, boots and shoes	447,400	87.5	90.7	0.3	0.4
Building	137,700	37.3	35.5	18.2	19.3
Printing	75,000	39.7	24.0	29.6	27.5
Miscellaneous	2,248,400†	52.7	47.4	22.2	24.1

FRANCE.‡

Unemployment showed a decrease during April. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 345,317 (265,258 men and 80,059 women). At the end of March, the corresponding total was 350,246, and at the end of April, 1932, 337,499.

At the beginning of April, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 1.78 per cent., as compared with April, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 39.81, as compared with 51.72 at the beginning of April, 1932. At 1st April, 1933, 15.97 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48, and 23.84 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

AUSTRIA.§

Unemployment decreased during March. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 379,693 (139,655 in Vienna), a decrease of 5.4 per cent. as compared with February, but an increase of 7.7 per cent. as compared with March, 1932.

ITALY.||

Unemployment showed a decrease during March. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,081,536 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,229,387 at the end of February and 1,053,016 at the end of March, 1932.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th April, 1933, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 9th May, 1933, Berlin.

† The membership of trade unions for which statistics of unemployment were available in February, 1933, was 3,031,400, and in March, 1932, 3,819,300.

‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th May, 1933, Paris.

§ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1933, Vienna.

|| Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, April, 1933, Rome.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during February. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 957,391, show that 21.0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (4th March), as compared with 22.1 per cent. at the end of January and 21.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1932. In addition 19.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 20.9 per cent. in January and 24.3 per cent. in February, 1932.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed a decrease during March. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 606,558 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th March, 27.3 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6.4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 31.1 and 7.0 respectively, and in the last week of March, 1932, 21.6 and 7.3. At the end of March, 365,800 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 342,200 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment showed a decrease in March, largely owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 71,809 applications for employment (54.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 96,273 at the end of February and 52,288 at the end of March, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,738, 2,107 and 3,481 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment in March decreased in Denmark but increased in Sweden.

Denmark.§—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 329,690 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 35.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1933, as compared with 42.8 per cent. at the end of February and 35.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1932.

Sweden.||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of March, 1933, was 28.1, as compared with 27.3 at the end of February and 24.1 at the end of March, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

Unemployment showed a decrease during April, partly owing to seasonal causes. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 797,412 (preliminary figure), as compared with 878,285 at the end of March and 556,000 at the end of April, 1932.

POLAND.**

Unemployment showed a further increase during February. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 280,044, as compared with 266,601 at the end of January and 350,145 at the end of February, 1932.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from representative establishments in important manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the wage-earners employed in these industries, employment in February, 1933, showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and aggregate earnings an increase of 1.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for February, 1933, was 57.5, as compared with 56.6 for January and 65.6 for February, 1932.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 34 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in March, 1933, as compared with 34 per cent. also in February, and 30 per cent. in March, 1932.

CANADA.‡‡

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling off. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,975 firms gave an aggregate of 698,544 workpeople on their pay roll at 1st April, 1933, as compared with 706,858 at 1st March. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st April, 1933, was 76.0, as compared with 76.9 at the beginning of March and 87.5 at the beginning of April, 1932. At the end of March, 1933, 25.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 24.3 per cent. at the end of February and 20.4 per cent. at the end of March, 1932.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment decreased during January. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 28th January, 1933, was 51,698, as compared with 52,523 at the end of December, 1932, and 45,677 at the end of January, 1932.

* Revue du Travail, April, 1933, Brussels.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th April, 1933, The Hague.

‡ La Vie Economique, April, 1933, Berne.

§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th May, 1933, Copenhagen.

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

‡‡ Prager Tagblatt, 6th April, 1933, Prague.

§§ Wladomosci Statystyczne, 15th April, 1933, Warsaw.

†† Trend of Employment, February, 1933, and American Federationist, April, 1933, Washington.

‡ The April Employment Situation, 1933, and information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

§§ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1933, Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of £11,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 155,000 workpeople and in an increase of £3,900 in those of nearly 42,000 workpeople.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	1,700	13,850	£ 200	£ 300
Textile ... ..	...	84,800	...	4,600
Transport	17,500	21,600	900	1,200
Other	22,700	34,750	2,800	5,350
Total	41,900	155,000	3,900	11,450

In the mining and quarrying group the reductions mainly concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on current rates.

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries, whose wages were reduced under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements; in Yorkshire the reductions amounted to about 3½ and 3 per cent. on the current rates of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 1s. 6d. per week for men and 11d. per week for women.

The principal reduction in the transport group affected railway workers in Great Britain, and consisted in a decrease of 1s. per week or less under a cost-of-living sliding scale in the wages of a number of the lower-rated traffic workers and in those of the railway police. There was also a reduction for most of the railway workers in Northern Ireland. The workpeople whose wages were increased were mainly tramway workers in the Metropolitan area, for whom a temporary abatement of ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week made in September, 1932, was restored.

In other industrial groups, the workpeople who sustained reductions included men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, for whom the decreases were ¼d., ½d. or 1d. per hour in different districts; and felt hat makers at Stockport, Denton, etc., for whom the percentage bonus paid on basis rates was reduced by 5 per cent. Those whose wages were increased included workpeople employed in the heavy chemical, explosives and allied industries who received increases of ¼d. and ½d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively.

Of the estimated total decrease of £11,450 per week, about £9,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, and about £200 under a scale based upon the proceeds of the industry; about £700 resulted from arbitration proceedings; about £200 was due to the decisions of Trade Boards or other joint bodies; and the remaining sum was the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for £250.

Of the estimated total increase of £3,900 per week, about £3,050 was due to independent action on the part of the employers, and about £850 to an agreement of a Joint Industrial Council.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1933.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	50	13,000	£ 5	£ 210
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,900	6,700	220	730
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	22,700	1,000	2,800	90
Iron and Steel	6,700	950	230	50
Engineering	1,100	4,500	350	1,550
Other Metal ... ..	...	10,100	...	720
Textile ... ..	...	171,000	...	14,950
Clothing	50	9,750	5	760
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	350	...	40
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	8,900	15	860
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	...	512,000	...	45,850
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	400	1,450	40	180
Transport	17,500	38,300	900	4,950
Public Administration Services	250	9,900	25	780
Other ... ..	...	30,100	...	2,550
Total	50,700	818,000	4,570	74,270

In the corresponding four months of 1932, there were net increases of £5,360 in the weekly full-time wages of 93,900 workpeople, and net decreases of £136,400 in those of 1,120,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

Under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board issued in April the number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable to male agricultural workers in Essex was reduced.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1933.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 April	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 44 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ¼d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries).‡
Quarrying	Clee Hill and District	12 April	Roadstone quarryworkers:— Timeworkers	Decrease of 5 per cent. for those earning over 7s. 8d. per day, and of 2½ per cent. for those earning 7s. 8d. or less per day.
	Buxton district (certain firms).§	3 April	Pieceworkers Limestone quarryworkers ...	Decrease of 5 per cent. on piecework rates. Increase for timeworkers of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers; discontinuance of the reduction of 5 per cent. made in June, 1931, for pieceworkers.
	Cornwall	1 April	Masons and cutters employed at granite quarries.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour.¶ Rate after change: 1s. 5d.
Heavy Chemical and Allied Industries.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	24 April	Quarryworkers	Minimum rates for adult quarryworkers adopted of 1s. per hour in the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Brecon and Radnor, and of 11d. per hour in the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembrokeshire.**
	Various districts in Great Britain (certain firms).§	3 April	Timeworkers††	Increase of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ½d. per hour for boys and youths and for female workers. Minimum rates after change: adult day labourers, 1s. 0½d.; shiftworkers, 1s. 2½d.; boys and youths—2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 7½d. at 21 and over.
Explosives and Allied Industries.	Various districts in England and Wales (including Northwich, Runcorn, Widnes, Billingham and Oldbury) (certain firms).§	3 April	Pieceworkers Engineering artisans	Discontinuance of the reduction of 5 per cent. made in June, 1931. Supplement of 10 per cent. payable on district engineering rate increased to 15 per cent.
	Various districts in Great Britain (certain firms).§	3 April	Timeworkers†† and pieceworkers...	Increase for timeworkers of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ½d. per hour for female workers, boys and youths; discontinuance of the reduction of 5 per cent. made in June, 1931, for pieceworkers. Standard rate after change for labourers, 1s. 0½d. per hour.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 3,000 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 39 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.

§ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

¶ This decrease was the result of an agreement between the employers and the Trade Unions concerned, under the terms of which a further reduction of ¼d. per hour for masons and cutters, with a proportionate reduction for quarrymen, is to take effect on 1st July, 1933.

** This change took effect as the result of an agreement reached by the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry.

†† Excluding tradesmen and other classes whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in April.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers 1s. 8½d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 4½d. per hour.
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain	3 April	Workpeople employed in the making of meat chain from iron of ½-inch diameter.*	Decrease in the general minimum piece-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 5s. 2d. per cut. (20s. 11d. to 15s. 9d.) for journeymen, and of 6s. 11d. per cut. (27s. 11d. to 21s. 0d.) for mastermen.
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain (certain firms)†	3 April	Pieceworkers	(1) Withdrawal of the war bonus of 10s. per week previously paid. (2) Restoration of the deduction of 10 per cent. from piecework prices made in October–November, 1930. (3) Increase for all classes except blacksmiths of 2½ per cent. on the restored piecework prices.
Wire Manufacture.	Glasgow and Edinburgh.	1st pay day in April.	Wire workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for time workers (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.) and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates for pieceworkers (leaving wages 40 per cent. above pre-war piece rates).
Harness Furniture Manufacture.	Walsall	Week commencing 24 April.	Pieceworkers employed in the spring, hook and swivel section.	Decrease of 2½ per cent. in the percentage payable on piece rates.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning and Manufacture.	Rochdale and District.	1st full pay week in April.	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on the rates fixed by an agreement of August, 1931, making a total reduction of 7½ per cent. on these rates.
	Leicester	1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced from 1½d. to 1d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 2s. and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus 37 per cent. in each case, 1d. in the shilling.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.‡	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 42 per cent. to 37 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 3½ per cent. to 29½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 25½ per cent. to 22½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 37 per cent. on total. Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 37 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 37 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire**; also Scotland.	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plants).	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 12s. 8d. per week to 11s. 2d. per week for men 21 and over and from 7s. 7d. per week to 6s. 8d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 11s. 2d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 8s. 8d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 11s. 2d.; women 21 and over, 15s. plus 6s. 8d.
	Middleton	1st pay day in May.¶	Reelers Other workers	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 12s. 9d. per week to 11s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over, from 7s. 10½d. per week to 6s. 11d. per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.
Engraving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in May.¶	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 20s. 7d. per week to 19s. 1d. per week for engravers and from 12s. 8d. per week to 11s. 2d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in May.¶	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 20s. 7d. per week to 19s. 1d. per week for men, from 12s. 10d. per week to 12s. 1d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.
Felt Hat Making	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Flixworth and Romiley districts; also Carlisle.	7 April	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Bonus reduced from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 35 per cent.†† Bonus reduced from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.	Pay day in week beginning 24 April	Boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies:— Adult dayworkers (except foremen) Foremen	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 62s.
			Indentured apprentices, learners, and other junior workers. Pieceworkers	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 76s., 80s. 6d., or 87s. 6d. according to responsibility. Minimum rates adopted which are 1s. per week above current rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Percentage addition payable on the current rates fixed for ground-work and extras under the Trade Boards Acts reduced from 15 to 12½.
Baking and Confectionery.	Various towns in North Staffordshire‡‡	1st pay day in April.	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies).	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per week for women and for youths 16 and over, and 6d. per week for youths under 16 and for girls. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 61s. or 64s.; single-hands, machinemens, etc., 59s.; secondhands, 57s.; tablehands, 55s.
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	2nd pay day in April.¶¶	Qualified men	Decrease of 1d. per hour for Grades A and B districts, ¾d. per hour for Grade C and ½d. per hour for Grade D. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 8½d.; Grade B, 1s. 5½d.; Grade C, 1s. 4½d.; Grade D, 1s. 3½d.‡‡
	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	2nd pay day in April.¶¶	Ex-apprentices during the first twelve months after the expiry of their indentures. Auxiliary workers	Rates adopted of 80 per cent. of the journeyman's rate for the first six months, 85 per cent. for the ensuing three months, and 90 per cent. for the final three months. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.).

* I.e., drolled or tommed or hand-hammered chain containing links with an inside length of not less than 3 inches.
 † The changes were the result of an arrangement between certain large firms and the Trade Union concerned. The changes did not apply to the employees of firms whose conditions of employment are regulated by the agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party.
 ‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 § The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.
 ¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.
 ¶¶ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
 §§ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hedden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were reduced from 35 per cent. to 32 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 33 per cent. to 29 per cent. for hand cutters, from 27 per cent. to 24 per cent. for menders, and from 31 per cent. to 27 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.
 †† This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
 ††† Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).
 §§§ The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association. The reduction was equivalent to 3 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1932, leaving wages 34 per cent. below these rates, except in Grade A areas, where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1932. The districts in the various grades are as shown on page 193 of the May, 1932, GAZETTE, except that Blackpool, Runcorn and Widnes have been added to Grade B.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Furniture Manufacture.	Hull	1 April	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, skilled carpet planners, and blind fitters and fixers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 5½d.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain*	1 April	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work, and other craftsmen, whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in Railway Companies' electricity generating stations and substations and on high tension cables between them.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: switch-board attendants (up to 5,000 K.W.), 65s.; (5,000 K.W. and over), 79s.; turbine mechanics, 66s.; drivers, 60s.; stokers—leading, 64s., others, 58s.; trimmers, 51s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 62s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 49s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area†	2nd pay day in April.	Electrical fitters, mechanical fitters, electricians, electrical wiremen, plumber jointers, and mates to these classes.‡	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 8½d.; mates, 1s. 4d. †
Tramway Undertakings.	Various towns in Great Britain, excluding the Metropolitan Area.	1st pay day in April.	Employees of tramway undertakings, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Restoration to those rated at over 47s. 6d. and up to and including 50s. per week, of the abatements made in April, 1932. (See page 194 of May, 1932, GAZETTE.)
	Metropolitan Area	1st full pay week in April.		
Railway Service.	Metropolitan Area	6 April	Armature winders, electricians and their mates, semi-skilled electrical employees, controller repairers and light and power attendants. Railway employees:— Certain classes among Conciliation Grades and staff employed under Conciliation conditions at docks, etc., also railway police. Female workers (except part-timers). Female part-timers and female crossing keepers (wives of companies' servants).	Restoration of temporary abatement of ½d. per hour or 1s. per week made in September, 1932. (See page 388 of October, 1932, GAZETTE.)
	Great Britain	1 April	Decrease of 1s. per week or of such less amount as will reduce wages to base rates.	
Fire Brigade	Northern Ireland (excluding the Belfast and County Down Railway).	10 April	Station masters, goods agents, male and female clerks and supervisors.	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on earnings based on the rates in force prior to May, 1931.¶
	London	1st pay week in April.	Sub-officers and firemen in the Fire Brigade.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on basic rates, subject to the proviso that in no case shall the amount of deduction exceed 11s. per week for sub-officers and 8s. 6d. per week for firemen. Weekly rates after change (exclusive of pension deduction and also of an allowance of 8s. 6d. per week for quarters): sub-officers, 83s. 1½d. to 96s. 3d.; firemen, 59s. 11d. to 82s. 2d.**
Basket, etc. Making.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midland Counties, London, and Scotland.	3 April	Basket makers employed on Government work.	Bonus of 30 per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 reduced to 22½ per cent.
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	3 April	Skip and basket makers	Decrease of 2 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 66½ per cent. and 56½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Cement making	Midland Counties...	3 April	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, and cane and wicker furniture manufacture.	Decrease of 1s. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 0½d.) and for pieceworkers of 7½ in percentage bonus paid on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), leaving bonuses of 22½ per cent. on Derby and Croydon chairs, 17½ per cent. on Worcester pots, 34 per cent. on Worcester half-pots, and 37½ per cent. on other work.
	Great Britain	1 April	Female workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 5½d., 6½d., or 7½d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d. and ½d. more than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for those 18 and over 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rate. (See Notice of Order on page 155 of April GAZETTE.)

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1933.

Agriculture	Essex	16 April	Male workers	Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable, fixed at 52 in summer and 48 in winter, instead of 52 in summer and 50 in winter as previously.
-------------	-------	----------	--------------	--

* This decrease applied to the main line railway companies and the Metropolitan Railway, and was not applied in the case of the Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, and Central London Railway Companies.
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ This decrease and the rates quoted apply to the classes named when they are engaged on the consumers' side of the mains terminals. By an agreement of 8th March, 1933, arrived at by the No. 10 District Council (Greater London Area) of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry with effect from the first pay day following 25th March, 1933, the rates for craftsmen and mates when engaged on the supply side of the mains terminals within 12 miles of Charing Cross shall be 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 5-05d. per hour respectively. The agreement further provides that mechanical fitters engaged on the supply side of the mains terminals outside 12 miles from Charing Cross shall be paid 1s. 9½d. per hour less 5 per cent.
 § This decrease was in accordance with an agreement made by the Metropolitan Municipal Tramways Council and the Electrical Trades Union, whereby skilled men receive ½d. per hour less than men employed by electrical contractors, and semi-skilled men and mates 93 per cent. and 80 per cent., respectively, of the rates for skilled men.
 ¶ This decrease (which amounted in most cases to 1s. per week) applied mainly to the lower-rated men (porters, lengthmen, relayers, labourers, etc.) in the Conciliation Grades, excluding those who entered the adult grades in the permanent service on and after 1st February, 1926. The decrease did not apply to engine drivers, firemen, guards, shunters, cloak-room attendants, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemens, chargemen, cleaners in loco sheds, fire brigade men, etc.
 ** This decrease was in accordance with an agreement between the Railway Companies and the Trade Unions concerned. Since 9th May, 1931, wages had been subject, in the case of the conciliation grades, to a deduction of 4½ per cent. from all earnings, with a proviso that such deduction should not reduce the earnings of any man below 40s. per week, and in the case of station masters, etc., to a deduction of 2½ per cent. from all earnings, together with a further deduction of 1½ per cent. in respect of earnings in excess of £100 a year. The above decrease therefore had the effect of increasing the deductions that were previously in force.
 *** This decrease was in accordance with the terms of an Industrial Court Award dated 6th April, 1933, which also provides that no change shall be made in the existing rate of pay of firemen who were appointed after 15th March, 1932. (See summary of award on page 193).

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 22, as compared with 36 in the previous month, and 35 in April, 1932. In these new disputes about 5,900 workpeople were directly involved and 1,700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 34, involving about 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at about 104,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	2	8	10	4,500	14,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	5	5	10	3,000	35,000
Textile ...	2	2	4	600	4,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	...	2	2	1,200	23,000
Transport ...	1	3	4	4,600	27,000
Other ...	2	2	4	100	1,000
Total, April, 1933 ...	12	22	34	14,000	104,000
Total, March, 1933 ...	10	36	46	17,900	146,000
Total, April, 1932 ...	11	35	46	12,500	58,000

Causes.—Of the 22 disputes beginning in April, 3, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 5, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other questions; and one stoppage, directly involving 800 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly

involving 4,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1932.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932:—

Industry Group.	January to April, 1933.			January to April, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	40	18,400	98,000	32	15,000	33,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1	200	8,000	1	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	3	100	1,000	2	100	500
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	10	7,700	20,000	6	500	3,500
Other Metal ...	16	3,700	38,000	12	1,300	10,000
Textile ...	12	2,200	29,000	35	15,300	208,000
Clothing ...	6	800	2,000	9	1,300	26,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	5	1,400	24,000	8	600	5,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	8	300	6,000	9	800	3,000
Transport ...	12	18,500	245,000	14	9,200	181,000
Other ...	3	100	5,000	7	800	3,000
Total ...	116	53,400	476,000	135	45,100	478,000

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1932.

A special article dealing with disputes in 1932 appears on pages 160-2 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL, 1933.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute Began.		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— Workpeople in tinning and other departments—Swansea.	115	366	10 April	22 April	Refusal to allow a boy who had returned from sick absence without giving the firm the customary notice of return beforehand to take the place on the day of his return of a boy engaged in his absence.	Work resumed; recognised procedure in the case of differences to be observed in future.
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople employed in steel casement manufacture, warehousemen, storekeepers, etc.—Smethwick.	687	58	30 Mar.—4 April	...	Arising out of the application of the Bedaux system of work measurement.	No settlement reported.
Wood and metal workers, assemblers, engineers, etc., in motor body and steel stamping works—Dagenham, Essex.	1,000	...	31 Mar.‡	11 April	For increases in wages and other improved conditions.	Work resumed on terms offered by employers.
Shuttle-makers, etc.—Lancashire and Yorkshire (various firms).	400	...	5 April	8 May	Against reduction in wages under a cost-of-living sliding scale, and for establishment of a minimum percentage addition to basis rates.	Modified reduction accepted, the new rates of wages to remain unaltered until 31st March, 1934.
WOODWORKING, ETC. INDUSTRY:— Workpeople employed in metal foil, plywood, etc. manufacture—Silvertown.	1,085	25	4 April	13 May	Arising out of the application of the Bedaux system of work measurement.	Settlement effected, providing for joint consultation in regard to the operation of the system.
TRANSPORT:— Railway traffic workers, also, in case of one large Company, station-masters, clerks, etc. and certain shopmen—Northern Ireland (excluding employees of Belfast and County Down Railway).	3,800¶	...	31 Jan.	8 April	Against application by railway companies of deduction of 10 per cent. from wages as paid prior to May, 1931 (equivalent generally to nearly 6 per cent. on current rates) in accordance with majority finding of Irish Railway Wages Board, dated 25th November, 1932.	Agreement effected providing for deductions from earnings based on rates paid previous to May, 1931, amounting to 7½ per cent. for conciliation grades (except staff engaged in passenger road motor traffic) and 10 per cent. for stationmasters and goods agents, clerks and supervisors; deductions to operate from the date of resumption of work (usually 10th April); holidays of conciliation grades during 1933 to be taken without pay, and provision also made for reinstatement by order of seniority and for temporary suspension of guaranteed week. (See also page 187.)

* 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 ceased at the beginning of the night shift on the previous day.
§ Estimated number.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 36%
Food only ... 14%

FOOD.

At 1st May the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than a month earlier. There was a reduction of about ¼d. per lb. in the average price of butter, and a seasonal decrease in many districts in the price of milk; bacon, on the other hand, showed a further advance of nearly ¼d. per lb. on the average. The remaining articles showed very little average change.

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 14 per cent. at 1st May, 1933, as compared with 15 per cent. at 1st April, 1933, and 25 per cent. at 30th April, 1932.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st May, 1933, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1933.	1st May, 1933.	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1933.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2	1 2	+ 4	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9	0 8½	+ 1½	– 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	– 0½	– 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9	+ 2½	– 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	– 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 1½	0 10½	0 11½	...	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5	0 5½	+ 2	– 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 2	1 1½	– 1	– 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	0 11½	0 11½	– 3	– 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 9½	0 9	+ 0½	– 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6	– 1	– 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1	0 1	– 0½	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st May, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Apr., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	42	40	41	41
Thin Flank ...	13	13	13	14
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	20	24	22	23
Thin Flank ...	– 9	– 1	– 5	– 4
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	41	41	41	40
Breast ...	15	15	15	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	34	31	32	33
Breast ...	– 13	– 5	– 9	– 7
Bacon (streaky)*	1	...	...	– 3
Fish ...	105	84	94	92
Flour ...	11	12	11	12
Bread ...	25	24	25	25
Tea ...	8	23	16	15
Sugar (granulated) ...	17	11	14	13
Milk ...	54	61	58	64
Butter—				
Fresh ...	– 12	– 3	– 7	– 3
Salt ...	– 23	– 18	– 21	– 17
Cheese† ...	1	6	4	7
Margarine ...	– 14	– 14	– 14	– 13
Eggs (fresh) ...	– 14	– 20	– 17	– 15
Potatoes ...	14	– 10	2	4
All above articles of Food (Weighted Increase) ...	14	14	14	15

* 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 May, 1933, was approximately 48 to 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 55 to 56 per cent.

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 May 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 about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the prices of coal, which showed reductions in many towns at 1st May, 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 May, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st May, 1933, is approximately 36 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st April, 1933, and 43 per cent. at 30th April, 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 (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 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.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	135	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	57	57	55
1931	63	62	60	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							

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49	41	30	25	14	1933. 1 May
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	49	37	19	15	8	Dec. '32
Denmark ...	40	32	16	8	7	Feb.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	979	837	718	756	745	Mar.
Finland ...	522	503	517	443	418	Apr.
France (Paris)† ...	503**	514**	502**	428**	415	Feb.
Germany ...	56	46	30	14	6	Mar.
Italy ...	458	407	342	318	312	Feb.
Norway ...	58	51	40	34	30	Mar.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	77	80	93	79	81	Feb.
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	73	72	77	71	69	Feb.
Sweden† ...	51	40	30	28	21	Mar.
Switzerland ...	55	52	40	24	16	Mar.
United States ...	59	44	19	1	-9††	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	60	47	25	23	13	Mar.
Canada ...	50	49	10	-8	-7††	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	45	36	0	2	-7††	Apr.
Irish Free State ...	66	56	43**	34**	35	Nov. '32
New Zealand ...	46	43	18†	8†	1†	Mar.
South Africa ...	16	9	4	-6	-5††	Mar.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	36	1933. 1 May
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	609	Apr.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	4	Dec., '32
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	57	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	50	48	34	28	30	Feb.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	880	Mar.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	455†	492†	465†	417†	423	1st Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	17	Mar.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	38	Mar.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	265†	July-Dec., '32
" (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	361	Feb.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	327	Nov., '32
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	47	Apr.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0†	-9†	-15††	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	53	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	32	Mar.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	32	Dec., '32
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	50†	41†	25†	22	22	2nd Qr., '32
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	22	Apr.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	1	Apr.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	51	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45†	31**	26†	Mar.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	13	Mar.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 142, as compared with 148* in the previous month and with 155* in April, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April, 1933, numbered 14, as compared with 53 in the previous month and with 24 in April, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Other Metal Trades	3
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Shipbuilding	2
Firemen	1	Wood	2
Guards (Passenger)	1	Gas	1
Permanent Way Men	4	Electric Generating Stations	1
Porters	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	2
Shunters	1	Chemicals, etc.	6
Mechanics	1	Food and Drink	2
Labourers	2	Paper, Printing, etc.	1
Other Grades	5	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Contractors' Servants	1	Rubber Trades	...
TOTAL RAILWAY SERVICE	21	Other Non-Textile Industries	1
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground	52	Docks, Wharves, etc.	5
Surface	7	Buildings	8
TOTAL MINES	59	Warehouses and Railway Sidings	...
FACORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	
Cotton	1	(excluding Seamen)	
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	...	142	
Other Textiles	2	SEAMEN.	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	1	Trading Vessels, Sailing	...
Metal Extracting and Refining	2	" " Steam and Motor	14
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making	5	Fishing Vessels	...
Metal Founding	...	TOTAL, SEAMEN	14
Engineering and Machine Making	3	Total (including Seamen)	156
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering	...		
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft	7		

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 10.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(c) ANTHRAX	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Wool	1
Smelting of Metals	1	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Plumbing and Soldering	2	Pitch	8
Shipbuilding	4	Tar	4
Printing	1	Paraffin	...
Tinning of Metals	...	Oil	6
Other Contact with Molten Lead	3	TOTAL	18
White and Red Lead Works	...		
Pottery	1	II. Deaths.	
Vitreous Enamelling	...	LEAD POISONING.	
Electric Accumulator Works	1	Pottery	1
Paint and Colour Works	...	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Indiarubber Works	...	Tar	3
Coach and Car Painting	...	Oil	6
Shipbuilding	...	TOTAL	9
Paint used in Other Industries	...		
Other Industries	1		
Painting of Buildings	1		
TOTAL	15		
(b) OTHER POISONING	...		

* The figures previously published for March, 1933, and April, 1932, have been revised.
† 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.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the result of recent ascertainment of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron 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.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	1933. Jan.-Mar.	50 1	- 0 10	- 3 1†
Cumberland ...	Jan.-Feb.	62 11	+ 2 1‡	- 0 2‡
(Hematite mixed numbers)				
North Staffordshire ...	Jan.-Mar.	53 9†	+ 0 5‡	- 0 1‡
Northamptonshire ...	Jan.-Mar.	52 11‡	+ 0 6‡	- 4 3‡
West of Scotland ...	Jan.-Mar.	47 3	- 0 1	- 1 3
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England ...	Jan.-Feb.	178 3‡	+ 3 1	+ 0 0‡
(Bars)				
West of Scotland ...	Jan.-Feb.	199 4‡	+ 2 0‡	- 0 2‡
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment referred to above resulted in increases in the wages of the higher-paid blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and of iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland. In the case of North Staffordshire, the increase in the ascertained price did not result in any increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen, owing to the fact that wages reductions due under previous ascertainment had been waived by the employers. For blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages, which have, since 1925, been consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainment.

In the case of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire the reduction in selling prices was insufficient to warrant any change in wages; whilst in the case of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland, as wages had previously reached the minimum provided for in the agreement, no change in wages was made following the ascertainment. The decrease in the selling price should have resulted in a reduction in the wages of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, but it was agreed by the employers that the reduction should not be enforced. For details of the changes referred to see page 148 of the April GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1932.

DECISION UNDER SECTION 10—CANVASSERS PAID BY COMMISSION ONLY—WHETHER UNDER CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Mr. Justice Roche decided an appeal against a decision by the Minister of Labour that salesmen engaged in house-to-house canvassing for the sale of vacuum cleaning apparatus were employed under a contract of service.

A company employed a large number of salesmen to canvass from house to house and make direct sales to the public, either for immediate cash payment or by instalments. Men who applied for the work were required to attend classes for two or three days at the head office for instruction in the use of the apparatus, and were then given forms, on which they applied for a sample machine and stated the area they preferred to work in. They were required also to obtain a signature to a fidelity bond. If the company accepted the salesman as a suitable person, he was given a letter to the company's supervisor in the district where he proposed to work. The supervisor in the district had a meeting every morning at which the salesmen might attend if they liked. Similarly every Monday evening there was a meeting at the head office. Books were kept recording attendance at these meetings. The salesmen were asked to send in weekly reports of their progress.

It was submitted on behalf of the company that the salesmen were not insurable. As they were not required to work at any specified time, or in fact at all, and as they might canvass where and when they pleased, it would be difficult to ascertain for what period contributions were due, or what deductions in respect of contributions should be made from the commission paid. It was further submitted that the salesmen were not under a contract of service, as the company had in fact no power of control with regard to the manner in which the work should be done. Mr. Justice Roche, in giving his decision, said that the salesmen were employed under a contract to sell or offer for sale the goods of the company, and the question was whether, in addition to being agents, they were also servants. An agent might or might not be a servant.

Memorandum 269/X issued by the Ministry of Health set out the position with regard to agents in the following form:—

"A contract of service may exist even though the agent is

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

paid no fixed salary, and though his employment may involve part-time service only. The main condition required is that the employer should have a right to exercise control over the agent as to the method of performance of his duties, and it is immaterial whether or not the right is in fact generally exercised. . . . The right of control must, however, be a general right over the method and not merely over the result of the work. An agent who under his agreement is merely restricted in such matters as the selling price, the district to be worked, and the granting of credit, and is left to his own discretion as to how and when he should carry out the work, or whether he shall do any business at all, would not be employed under such a contract, and would therefore not be insurable."

Accepting that view of the law, he considered that there was not only evidence on which the Minister could find the existence of a contract of service in the present case, but on the whole he considered that he should have arrived at the same conclusion. In his opinion these salesmen (although the company endeavoured, no doubt with reason, not to employ them as servants), were nevertheless under a contract of service. They were not free not to do any business at all, and they were not left to their own discretion as to how and when they should carry on the work. Both from the letters and the attendance book which had been put in evidence, it appeared that the salesmen were required, in substance, unless they showed that they were doing their work regularly and properly, to attend daily meetings. This meant that the men who were at these meetings were in fact working during the day in question.

There were other matters in connection with the collection of money and the paying of it over, and the fidelity bond which was entered into, which showed that these salesmen were required to be faithful as servants, and not merely reasonably diligent as agents. Such faithfulness was one of the marks of a servant. There was evidence that the salesmen were furnished with lists of people for them to visit. He did not accept the view that such lists were merely suggestions as to persons they should visit, but thought they were directions as to persons who should be visited unless there was good reason otherwise. The company reserved the right of detailed control as to the amount of the work to be done and where it was to be done. He held therefore that the salesmen were insurable. *Air-Way Limited re M. P. Hanley, King's Bench Division.* 4th and 5th May, 1933.

Master and Servant.

PAYMENT OF WAGES WHILST IN RECEIPT OF SICKNESS BENEFIT.

THE Manx Court of Appeal decided an appeal raising the question whether a worker who received sickness benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts could also claim wages from her employer during her absence from work.

The worker, a shop assistant, was absent from work owing to illness on 5th February, 1932, and the employer forwarded her wages up to 6th February. On 8th March the employer telegraphed asking her to start work on the following day, but she replied that she could not start until 21st March. On 12th March she received a letter from her employer stating that her engagement was terminated. During her absence from work she drew sickness benefit at the rate of 13s. weekly.

On her recovery she began an action claiming five weeks' wages at 14s. 3d. from 6th February to 12th March, and £3 for wrongful dismissal. She obtained judgment for five weeks' wages, and 14s. 3d. for wrongful dismissal. The defendant appealed.

Mr. Harold Derbyshire, K.C., in a written judgment pointed out that there was no term in the contract to pay wages during sickness. It had not been pleaded at any stage in the proceedings that such a term was implied by custom.

The scheme of the Health Insurance Acts compelled employers and employees to contribute to a fund from which sickness benefit was paid. Both employer and employee were presumed to know the law, and it was therefore contemplated, when the contract of service was made, that the plaintiff should receive sickness benefit when incapacitated. He was therefore of opinion that there was no term implied by law in the contract of service that wages should be paid during sickness.

The plaintiff was entitled to a nominal sum by way of damages for having had the contract wrongfully terminated. He assessed the damages at 1s. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Manx Court of Appeal.* 14th March, 1933.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING.

THE Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report (a) what, if any, further steps are necessary or desirable to secure the maintenance of a proper standard of fitness for human habitation in working-class houses which are neither situated in an area suitable for clearance under Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, nor suitable for demolition under section 16 of that Act; and (b) what, if any, further steps are necessary or desirable to promote the supply of houses for the working classes, without public charge, through the agency of public utility societies or other bodies subject to similar limitations, operating in particular areas or otherwise.

The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Thomas Whitson, C.A., LL.D., D.L.; and the secretary, Mr. F. S. Lumbard, to whom all communications should be addressed at the Department of Health for Scotland, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 5468/33. (11.4.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—UNDERGROUND MINER PREVENTED FROM COMMENCING WORK OWING TO BREAKDOWN—RULES FOR DETERMINING WHETHER EMPLOYMENT HAS COMMENCED.

The claimant, a miner, attended at the pit head for work at 6 a.m., drew his lamp, and arrived at the coal face at 6.45 a.m. He waited until 9 a.m., when he was informed that, owing to a breakdown, there was no work for him. The coal face was one mile from the pit bottom and between 150 and 200 yards beyond the marking board. The claimant stated before the Court of Referees that he usually proceeded to the coal face before seeing the deputy.

The Court of Referees decided that the claimant was unemployed, and that the claim should be allowed in respect of the day in question.

It was subsequently ascertained that when the men descended the mine by means of the up-cast shaft (which was usual at the colliery) their lamps were inspected at the pit top only; if they descended by the down-cast shaft, the lamps were inspected at the marking board also. It was the custom at the colliery for the men to await the deputy at the marking board before proceeding to the coal face.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of 30th November, 1932.

"This case raises the vexed and difficult question: When does a coal miner commence his employment?"

"In Decision 566/25† my predecessor said 'The applicant was underground in the course of his employment for an hour or more before the news of the fall reached him, and was in employment during that period.' This infers that his employment was considered to have commenced when he reached the pit bottom. The decision accords with decisions given by the House of Lords and the Court of Appeal in workmen's compensation cases, as is pointed out in Decision 882/28‡.

"In the last-mentioned decision I referred to the district rules made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and in Decision 4779/28§ I applied those rules for the purpose of determining the point at which employment commenced.

"In several cases it has been found that the district rules were not capable of being applied for the purpose of determining the point at which the employment of a coal miner commences. (See, for example, Decisions 1968/29¶, 2235/29¶ and 3559/29.) The last of those decisions, which relates to an adit mine, has not been published.

"In Scotland, the district rules are, by a resolution of the Scottish Conciliation Board, not observed (see Decision 20786/32**).

"In the present case my attention has been drawn to section 63 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which requires the appointment of stations beyond which no workman shall pass until the part of the mine beyond the station appointed has been examined and reported to be safe. By subsection (4) of that section the section has no application where two or more shifts follow one another without any interval.

"The stations mentioned in section 63 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, are not necessarily the stations referred to in the district rules. In the Derbyshire district rules, which apply to the mine at which the claimant was employed, the stations specified are the pit bottom or a station not more than 150 yards therefrom; whereas, according to the evidence of the employers, the stations specified in section 63 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, are in this pit the marking boards, none of which is less than a thousand yards from the pit bottom.

"In these circumstances experience has shown that it is advisable to consider whether the district rules can any longer be relied upon as satisfactorily determining the point at which the employment of an underground miner commences, and, if they cannot, what point must be selected.

"After full consideration, I have come to the conclusion that an underground miner's employment may, for the purposes of the

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for March, 1933.

† See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 604.

‡ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 46.

§ See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 181.

¶ See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 233.

** See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 241.

Not published.

Unemployment Insurance Acts, be said not to have commenced until he has reached the point at which he is expected to work, and has actually commenced, or had the opportunity for commencing, work, provided that he is not entitled to receive any wage in respect of that day.

"Applying what is said in the preceding paragraph to the facts of this case, the claimant may be held to be unemployed on 30th November, 1932."

Case No. 5852/33. (20.4.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—COLLIERY SURFACE WORKER PREVENTED FROM COMMENCING WORK OWING TO BREAKDOWN—RULES FOR DETERMINING WHETHER EMPLOYMENT HAS COMMENCED.

The claimant, a screener, reported for work at the mine on 23rd January, 1933, and handed in his check at 7 a.m. Owing to a breakdown he was instructed to leave at 7.10 a.m. It was stated before the Court of Referees that the screen foreman did not book any men for work on the morning in question. It was therefore contended that in effect the claimant had not handed in his check, and could not be deemed to have commenced work. It was further stated that on occasions when a man reported without his check he was "booked in" and allowed to commence work.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed in respect of the day in question, on the ground that the claimant could not be regarded as unemployed. The Court was of opinion that the case was covered by Decision 3376/29.*

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

"Decision 5468/33 is stated to be limited in its application to underground coal workers. As the claimant is a surface worker, it is necessary to determine whether there is any reason for not applying the principle of that decision to his case. I can see no reason for not so applying it.

"The evidence shows that the claimants had not commenced work on the 23rd January, owing to the screen having broken down as soon as it was set in motion. When that happened the surface men were sent home, and were not entered in the time book by their foreman, which indicates that they were not entitled to receive any wage in respect of that day.

"On that evidence, and applying what was said in Decision 5468/33 in the case of underground workers, the claimant may be said to be unemployed on 23rd January.

"When the decision of the Court of Referees was given it accorded with many decisions given by the Umpire, which will no longer be applied for the reasons stated in Decision 5468/33."

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The London Traffic Act, 1924, provided for the appointment of a London and Home Counties Advisory Committee to advise the Minister of Transport on matters relating to traffic within the London Traffic Area. Under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, the Committee is to be reconstituted and its functions extended, in particular to make representations to the London Passenger Transport Board with respect to any matter connected with the services or facilities provided by the Board. Under the amended constitution, five members of the Advisory Committee have to be appointed by the Minister of Labour, "after consultation with such bodies representative of those interests as he may think fit, to represent the interests of labour engaged in the transport industry within the London Traffic Area."

The Minister of Labour gave notice on 3rd May, 1933, that, in accordance with the provisions of section 58 and the twelfth schedule of the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, he has under consideration the selection of representatives of the interests of labour engaged in the transport industry within the London Traffic Area for appointment as members of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee.

Employees' organisations which have members engaged in the transport industry in the London Traffic Area are invited to furnish the Minister, not later than 25th May, 1933, with particulars of such membership. Forms for this purpose may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

FIRST AID AT MINES.

The Mines Department have issued a pamphlet dealing with first-aid at mines.† The provision of an efficient first-aid and ambulance service at every mine is required by law under the First Aid Regulations of 1930, and the object of the present pamphlet is to help mine managements and mine workers in organising such a service.

It is estimated that, at a mine employing (say) a thousand men, there are on the average one fatal injury in the course of a year, about 150 injuries disabling workers for more than three days, and at least 1,000 minor injuries—such as cuts, strains, and scratches—which ought to receive first-aid treatment. The object of first-aid treatment is not only to alleviate the sufferings of those severely injured, but also to deal promptly with the much larger number of these minor injuries. Such injuries would not normally put men off work at all, or only for a day or two; but, if neglected, they may have serious consequences. Blood poisoning, the loss of a limb, or even death, may result from a trivial, but neglected, injury.

* See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 261.

† *First Aid at Mines*, Safety Pamphlet No. 7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

STATION OFFICERS, LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—A difference arose between the London County Council and the London Fire Brigade Station Officers' Staff Committee with regard to proposed reductions in the salaries of station officers for a period of twelve months after 31st December, 1932. The Council proposed that, in order to maintain the analogy between the pay in the London Fire Brigade and the Metropolitan Police Force, which had existed since the War, the pay of station officers should be reduced by 10 per cent., which was the approximate reduction recently made in the pay of police inspectors. The claim was opposed by the station officers.

The Court decided that the rates of pay of the officers concerned should be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. in respect of the months April to December, 1933, inclusive.—*Award No. 1561*; issued 6th April, 1933.

SUB-OFFICERS AND FIREMEN, LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—The Court were asked to consider a claim by the London County Council, that in the case of sub-officers and firemen appointed before 16th March, 1932, the reduction of approximately 5 per cent. awarded by the Industrial Court in February, 1932, should be continued for one more month, i.e., from 9th February to 8th March, 1933, and that a reduction should be made for a period of eleven months from 9th March, 1933, of 10 per cent., the reduction not to exceed 11s. a week for sub-officers and 8s. 6d. a week for firemen. In the case of firemen appointed on and after 16th March, 1932, no change was proposed. The Council based their claim on the analogy between the rates of pay of the London Fire Brigade and the Metropolitan Police Force, and sought to apply to sub-officers and firemen appointed before 16th March, 1932, temporary pay reductions on similar lines to those which had recently been applied to police sergeants and constables respectively.

The Representative Body of the London Fire Brigade opposed the claim, and also claimed that, in the event of any reductions being awarded, they should not operate retrospectively. They also claimed that the rent allowance of 9s. 6d. for sub-officers and 8s. 6d. for firemen should be increased by 4s. a week in each case, and that, as regards hours of duty, a three-shift system should be put into operation. These claims were opposed by the London County Council.

The Court awarded that the rates of pay of sub-officers and firemen who were serving in the fire brigade on 15th March, 1932, should be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. in respect of the period from the beginning of the first pay week in April, 1933, to 7th February, 1934, inclusive, the deduction not to exceed 11s. a week for sub-officers and 8s. 6d. a week for firemen; that no change should be made in the existing scales of pay of firemen in the fire brigade who were appointed after 15th March, 1932; and that no changes should be made in the hours of duty or rent allowances of the sub-officers and firemen covered by the terms of reference.—*Award No. 1562*; issued 6th April, 1933.

MOTOR OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, Thames Valley Traction Company, Limited, Reading.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of the persons employed by the above-named company are not in accordance with section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. This section provides that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, any person employed by the holder of a road service licence in connection with the operation of a public service vehicle shall not be less favourable than those which would have to be observed by a contractor under the Fair Wages Clause in Government Contracts.

The union contended that the company is acting in contravention of section 93, sub-section 1, of the Act, in that the wages, hours, and conditions of service of drivers and conductors on their stage carriage services are less favourable than those recognised by employers and trade societies in the district concerned; alternatively, that the wages paid and the conditions of employment do not conform to those which in practice prevail amongst good employers in the district; or, alternatively, that they are less favourable than those recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar.

The company submitted that the rates of wages paid to, and the hours of labour of, their drivers and conductors were not in breach of the Fair Wages Clause.

The Court decided that in so far as (i) drivers employed by the company are paid at a rate less than 1s. 2d. an hour, (ii) conductors are paid at a rate less than 11d. an hour, and (iii) time worked over 48 hours a week is paid for at less than time-and-a-quarter rate, the wages and conditions of employment of drivers and conductors employed by the company are not in accordance with the requirements of section 93, sub-section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.—*Award No. 1563*; issued 8th April, 1933.

ASPHALT WORKERS, LONDON.—The London Master Asphalters' Association and the National Union of Asphalt Workers asked the Court to decide a difference which had arisen in regard to certain clauses in proposed revised working rules upon which agreement had not been reached, viz., (i) allowances to charge hands; (ii) payment during wet weather on country work; and (iii) country allowance.

The Court decided that (i) a charge hand shall be allowed half an hour per day extra when in charge of a gang of not more than two

men; one hour per day extra when in charge of a gang of three or four men; and 1½ hours per day extra when in charge of a gang of more than four men. In determining the number of a gang, the charge hand himself and apprentices (if any) are to be taken into account; (ii) when men are sent to work in the country, full time shall be allowed, and, in the case of charge hands and potmen, the extra time provided for in the rules, except that when owing to wet weather the quantity of work on any one day falls below 50 per cent. of the normal, one-half only of the charge hand's extra time for that day shall be allowed; and (iii) when, for the purposes of his employment, a man has to travel 18 miles or more beyond any London railway terminus, country money at the rate of 3s. a night shall be paid during such employment, whether or not he travels daily to and from the job.—*Award No. 1564*; issued 29th April, 1933.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B. (E. & W.) 7, dated 20th April, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for male workers in the London area, and specifying 24th April, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R. (50), dated 2nd May, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 8th May, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T. (14), dated 4th May, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 12th May, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J. (56), dated 10th May, 1933, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 15th May, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.(47), dated 15th May, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 22nd May, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R. (N.22) dated 14th April, 1933, to fix general minimum rates for male and female workers. Objection period expired on 13th May, 1933.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN MIDLAND DIVISION.

The following amendment is required in the list of addresses of the Trade Board Divisional Offices which was published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 77):—

Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except the Glossop, New Mills, and Buxton districts), Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—

281, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. (Tel. No.: Aston Cross 3081.)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ACCIDENT PRONENESS.—*Tests for accident proneness*. Report No. 68. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

BLIND WORKERS.—*Tenth Report of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind to the Minister of Health, 1931-32*. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Gloucester. Part I. County of Derby. Part I. Herefordshire and Shropshire. Part I. County of Leicester. Part I. County of Northampton and the Soke of Peterborough. Part I. County of Nottingham, Part I.* (S.O. publications; price 3s., 3s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 2s. 6d., respectively.) (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. I. Part 32. County of Sutherland. Part 33. County of West Lothian. Part 34. County of Wigtown. Part 35. County of Zetland.* (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 2s., respectively.)

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—*Conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. Studies and Reports, Series A. (Industrial Relations) No. 34.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 16s.)

FISHING INDUSTRY.—*Sea Fisheries. Statistical tables, 1932.* Fishery Board for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

HOUSING.—*Housing Act, 1930. Part I. Circular 1331, to Housing Authorities (England and Wales), dated 6th April, 1933.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—*Industrial assurance, statistical summaries, 1924-1931.* Friendly Societies Registry Office. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*International Labour Conference, sixteenth session, Geneva, April 12-30, 1932. Report to the Minister of Labour by the delegates of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—*List of principal Acts of Parliament, regulations, orders, instructions, notices, etc., relating to merchant shipping issued prior to January 1, 1933.* Board of Trade (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—*Memorandum on the subject of certain changes in the organisation and administration of the Metropolitan Police.* (Cmd. 4320; price 3d.)

MINING.—(i) *First aid at mines.* Safety Pamphlet No. 7. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 3d.): see page 192 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended December 31, 1932.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY.—*Safety in the manufacture and use of celluloid. Studies and Reports, Series F, Second Section (Safety) No. 6.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 4s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of March, 1933.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 3/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

WELFARE.—*Ventilation of factories and workshops.* Welfare Pamphlets, No. 5. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: **Granite**: West of England Road Metal Co., Ltd., St. Keverne. **Devonport**: **Extension to Fitters' Shop**: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; **Blue Elvan Stone**: Treluggan (Cornwall) Granite Quarries, Ltd., Landrake. **H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad**: **Steel Windows, etc.**: Crittal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aluminium Ware**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boards, Distributing, Controlling, etc.**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boiler, Portable Horizontal**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Boosters and Generators**: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Boots, Sea**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Brackets, Forged Steel Shaft**: W. Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Cable, Chain and Gear**: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton.—**Canvas, Cotton for Kit Bags**: James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Caps, Blue Cloth with Peaks**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Cases, Suit**: Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.; A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cocks, G.M., etc.**: H. Bisseret, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Sheppard, Pettigrew & Co., Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; White's Injectors, Ltd., Manchester; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—**Collars, White, Soft**: E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—**Collars, White, Stiff**: Hookway Sons & Cook Ltd., London, E.C.;

R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Compressor, Air**: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Containers for Cells**: India Rubber, etc. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cross Connectors**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Device, "Tauten Sling," for Seaplane Cranes**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Dials, Slow Motion**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Drill, Satin**: Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Astbury & Pickford, Ltd., Delph; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Dungaree, Blue**: John Booth & Co., Ltd., Walkden; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; W. A. Rothwell, Ltd., Walkden.—**Flags**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Kirk Hall & Co., Leeds; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Frames, Rudder**: W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow.—**Frames for W/T Racks**: Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generators, Motor, etc.**: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Generating Sets, Diesel Driven Electric**: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—**Generating Sets, Steam Driven Electric**: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Gromets, Linen**: A. F. Barnes, South Harting.—**Handkerchiefs, Black, Silk**: Brookhurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**India Rubber Tubings for Pneumatic and Oxy-Acetylene Plant**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**India Rubber Sheet and Washers**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ingot Bars, Copper**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Jams, Apricot**: C. Southwell & Co., London, S.E.; **Black Currant**: Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; **Gooseberry**: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; **Plum**: Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; **Raspberry and Black Currant**: Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; **Strawberry**: Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), London, W.—**Japanned Ware (Cap Boxes)**: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Kit Bags, Seamen's**: Gowen & Co., West Mersea.—**Lathes, 8½-inch and 8½-inch Centres**: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Life Belts, B/T**: Steedman & MacAlister, Yoker.—**Life Jackets and Buys**: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Lime Juice**: L. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Liners, Cylinder**: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Machines, Milling, Vertical**: Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—**Machines, Slotting**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Margarine**: Peter Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Mesothorium Compound**: Thorium, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Milk, Condensed, Unsweetened**: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.; Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.—**Mustard**: J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil Paste, White Oxide of Zinc**: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixons White, Ltd., London, E.; J. Kirkaldy & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.—**Overcoats**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Pepper**: Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pistons**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Plates, Steel Boiler**: British (Guest, Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Propeller**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pumps, Circulating and Cooling Towers, etc.**: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Pyjama Suits**: Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Racks, Steel**: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Re-engineing Motor Pinnace**: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston.—**Reservoir Cylinders, Air Firing**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Screwing Tackle, Engineers'**: John J. H. Lines, Stafford; Lehmann Archer & Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Joseph Robson & Sons, Sheffield; Samuel Buckley & Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Nuckey, Scott & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Pickford Evans & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thomas Chatwin & Co., Birmingham; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Tom Carrington & Co., West Bromwich; British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.; Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Evans & Sons, Sheffield; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Serge, Blue**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast; J. Casson, Ltd., Elland; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Sheets, Steel Ship N.T.T.**: Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Shirts, Soft, White**: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas**: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, White Canvas**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Soap Flakes (Laundry)**: T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Socks and Stockings**: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; D. Byford Co., Ltd., Leicester; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; F. Main, Ltd., South Wigston; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Starters, Automatic, etc.**: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Starters, Inertia for Heavy Oil Engines**: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Steam Boat, 37½ ft.**: McGruer & Co., Ltd., Clynder.—**Swimming Belts and Pads (Coote)**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, London, E.—**Table Linen, Damask**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Tape**: Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Tapes, Measuring, Steel**: John Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.—**Ties, Black Silk**: Toms Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Timber, English**: Baynes (Reading), Ltd., Theale, Berks; G. Blay, Honiton; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. D. Foster, Emsworth; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. Stenning & Son,

Ltd., East Grinstead; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Tin in Block**: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubings, India Rubber for Pneumatic and Oxy-Acetylene Plant**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Tubes, Steel for Telegraph Shafting**: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Varnishes, Lacquers, Polishes**: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough; George Purdom & Co., London, E.; Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen; L. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Vinegar**: Hill Evans & Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Watchcoats**: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Waterproof Coats**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**White Metal and Nickel Silver Articles**: Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

WAR OFFICE.

Acids, Nitric and Sulphuric: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Binoculars**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Braces**: Southwark Braze & Belt Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Electric**: G.E.C., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Caps, Bearskin**: L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E.—**Chassis, Motor Car**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Clothing, Full Dress**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Clothing, Laboratory**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Crane, Overhead, Travelling, Electric**: Royce, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Gresoli**: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cylinders, Tin-plate**: J. G. Carrick & Co. Ltd., Glasgow.—**Discs, Eyepiece**: Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd., London, W.—**Fire Hydrants, etc.**: Ham Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green.—**Flannelette**: Schofield Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson; J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson; J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden.—**Frocks and Trousers, Drill**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Fulminate of Mercury**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Polmont.—**Jackets, Trousers, etc., S.D.**: L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Kilts**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Limestone**: W. H. Bensted & Son, Maidstone.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motor Cars**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel**: Wm. McPhail & Sons, Glasgow.—**Oil, Fuel, etc.**: Shell-Mex & B.P. Ltd., London, W.; How Frank & Co., London, E.—**Paint**: Foster Mason & Harvey, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Plate Washing Machines**: Staines Kitchen Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Protected Metal Sheets**: Cellacite & British Uralite, Ltd., Higham, Kent.—**Stable Fittings**: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Mild**: Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Gorseinon.—**Steel, Round**: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Rustless**: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Trousers and Tunics, Foot Guards**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Works Services: Building Works**: Canterbury, Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Derby. Catterick, Married Officers' Quarters: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Didcot, Embankment and Road: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Tidworth, Married Officers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Woolwich, Reconstruction of Rugby Ground: B. Sunley & Co., Brentford. York, Periodical Services: W. R. Payne & Sons, Shipley.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft, Hull Model**: Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft, Modification**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Part**: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning and Repair**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircscrews**: Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aviation Fuel**: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Batteries, Inert**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Sweeping**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Aerodrome Surfaces, Drainage, etc. (Kenley); Frank Harris Bros., Ltd., Sutton. Officers' Quarters, etc., Drainage and Water Supply (Henlow): Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Petrol Pumps (Hendon): Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Reconstruction of Gangways (Felixstowe): Christiansi & Nielsen, London, S.W. Swing Bridge (Pembroke): Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Cartridges, Bomb Release**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dinghies, Collapsible**: R.F.D. Co., Guildford.—**Droque Targets**: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Electric Light Fittings**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Enamel**: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—**Engines,**

Aero.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aero.**, **Gears**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aero.**, **Magnetos**: Receiver & Manager, North & Son, Ltd., Watford.—**Engines, Aero., Parts**; **Engines, Aero., Research Running**; **Engines, Aero., Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero., Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aero., Test**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engine Speed Indicators**: Everett Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Frocks**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Generators**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gun Sights**: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**"Hillman" Cars**: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Lubricating Oil**: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Parachutes, Repairs and Spares**: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Photographic Chemicals**: Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Radiators, Aircraft and Cases**: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**"Sashalite" Bulbs**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steam Coal**: Alexander Comley, Ltd., Birmingham; W. D. Barnett & Co., London, S.W.—**Steel Aircraft Cases**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Steel Wire, Flexible**: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Trailer Bodies, M.T.**: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels, M.T.**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Windmills, Variable Pitch**: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Cement Sheets: Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bolts**: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boots**: Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement**: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—**Clothing**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Colas**: United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressors**: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Dogspikes**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dynamos**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Locomotive Tyres**: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Oil**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paint**: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Postage Stamps**: Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Printing Apparatus**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Pumping Engine**: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Quinine**: Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Refrigerating Plant**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Repairs to Alternator**: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Roof Trusses**: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Scythe Blades**: W. A. Tyzaok & Co., Sheffield.—**Spares for Rockbreaker**: Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—**Steel Tyres**: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Switchgear**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Water Meter Fittings**: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Water Meters**: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Yarn**: Andrews & Brammall, Ltd., Manchester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cartage (London): G. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Paper**: East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 639 (1933)—County Court Forms: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Posters (Empire Marketing Board): David Allen Printing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Telegram Forms: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks, Terminal**: De La Rue, T. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bodies, Motor**: Duplex Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Battery**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—**Cases, Leather**: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Equipments, Power**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds.—**Motor Generators**: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Motors, Electric**: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Paper, Printing**: Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend.—**Pipe, Steam and Fittings**: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Great Bridge.—**Plugs, Sparking**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Scales, Letter**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels, Pony, for P.O. (London) Railway**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Armoured Cable, etc.**: Laying: Cheltenham-Evesham: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Band Conveyors**: Mount Pleasant Letter Sorting Office: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Battery Power Supply—Modifications**: Leeds Telephonic Repeater Station: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable, Loading Coils and Terminations**: Carmarthen-Tenby-Milford Haven

(Narberth—Milford Haven and Narberth—Tenby Sections): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable—Land and Submarine:** Anglo-French (1933): Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cable—Testing and Balancing and Provision of Loading Coil Cases:** London—Derby and Derby—Leeds: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Leeds—Newcastle—Edinburgh: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Conduit—Laying, etc.:** Carlisle—Kendal: P. & F. McCallion, Dumbarton. London—Ashford: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Tring (Herts): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. City of London: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Kingston—Coombe; Streatham Road Bridge, London, S.W.: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N. Westminster and Chelsea: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Belfast (North and East): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Houghton (Carlisle): J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle.—**Lift—Electric:** Blackpool Telephone Exchange and Head Post Office: John Bennie, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Wakefield, Lofthouse Gate and Sandal; Whitehall 2nd Unit (Gerrard): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Reading; Maidstone: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Springpark (West Wickham); Peterborough: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Peterborough: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Manchester (Chapel Street): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Birmingham, Fordrough Lane, Post Office Stores—Erection of New Stores Shed: Parsons & Morrin, Ltd., Birmingham. Bradford Employment Exchange—Uralstone Ducts: Cellactite & British Uralite, Ltd., London, W.C. Brixton Post Office—Plastering: Thomas & Wilson, Ltd., London, S.W. Bury Head Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Extension: J. Greenwood, Ltd., Bury. Cambridge Head Post Office—Bituminous Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Cricklewood Sorting Office—Extension: Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., London, S.W. Douglas Head Post Office—York Stone Work: T. Quayle, Douglas, I.O.M. Farnham Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection of Post Office Engineering Garage: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham; Steelwork: H. Young & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. General Post Office West (Pneumatic Tube Room)—Tile Paving: Summers & Co., Chadwell Heath; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hollow Tile Roofing: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Geological Museum—Joinery: C. R. Price, London, E.C.; Marble Finishings: Art Marbles, Stone & Mosaic Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hither Green Telephone Exchange—Erection of Garage: J. E. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford; Steelwork: Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool, Ullett Road Post Office—Granite Work: J. Wallace & Son, Liverpool; Glazing: F. Wilkinson & Co., Liverpool; Painting and Plumbing: G. Jones & Son, Liverpool; Plastering: J. B. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Maidenhead Post Office Garage—Glazing: T. & W. Ide, London, W.; Tarmacadam Paving: Summerleaze Gravel Co., Maidenhead; Fencing: Queenby, Fry & Co., Ltd., London, W. Newcastle Station Sorting Office—Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Plymouth Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth. Portsmouth Head Post Office—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Patent Glazing: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Radlett Post Office—Steelwork: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plumbing: Ellis (Kensington), Ltd., London, S.W.; Joinery: Allensor, Ltd., Watford. Richmond Branch Post Office—Alterations: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rochester Post Office Garage—Joinery: J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon; Plumbing: G. Simpson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

Rugby Head Post Office—Slating: Wormells, Coventry. Stockton-on-Tees Post Office—Alterations and Additions: W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool. Stroud Head Post Office—Erection of Garage: W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Gloucester. Tilehurst (Reading) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Harris (Contractors), Ltd., Hounslow; Steelwork: Fleming Bros., Glasgow; Asphalt: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Totton (Southampton) Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: Pollock, Brown & Co., Ltd., Southampton. West Kirby Post Office—Roofing: Bolton & Hayes, Ltd., Bolton; Glazing: F. Wilkinson & Co., Liverpool; Painting and Plumbing: J. Stott & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Tiling, Slating and Plastering: J. B. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Steelwork: McIntyre & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Asphalt: Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Liverpool. West Wickham Post Office—Stone and Slate Flooring: Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Worcester Sorting Office—Steelwork: W. Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge.—**Engineering Services:** Canonbury Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Heath & Co., London. W. Maghull Hospital—Electric Light Installation: E. M. Evans & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Manchester Postal Garage—Hot Water Heating System: G. Dawson & Sons, Salford.—**Painting Works:** Kensington Telephone Exchange: Deera, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Miscellaneous:** Boots, Ankle: Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds. Chairs: R. Tyzack, Ltd., High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Hands & Sons, High Wycombe; Owen Haines & Sons, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe. Draught Screens: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill. Kerosene: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Mechanical Transport Spirit: Scottish Oils & Shell Mex, Ltd., Glasgow; Shell Mex and B.P., Ltd., London, W.C. Metal Polish and Stove Paste: Carr & Day & Martin, Ltd., London, W.; Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Paper Trays: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pigeon Hole Cases: W. A. Rathbone, Liverpool. Presses, Metal: Constructions, Ltd., Birmingham; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Tables, Oak Writing: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; R. Palmer & Co., Bristol.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.*

Supply of Petrol for Customs Launches: Anglo-American Oil Co., London, W.C.—**Supply of Coal for Customs Launches:** W. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Supply of Blue Cloth:** T. & H. Harper, Bradford; Reuben Grant & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Wotton Estate, Co. Bucks: Marsh Farm, Improvements, Repairs and Drainage: James George, Whitechurch, Bucks.

* March, 1933, Contracts.

NOTICE.

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

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

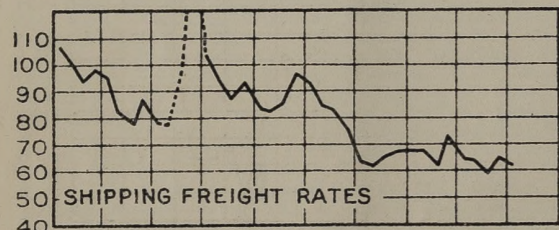
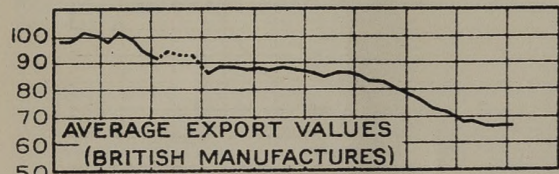
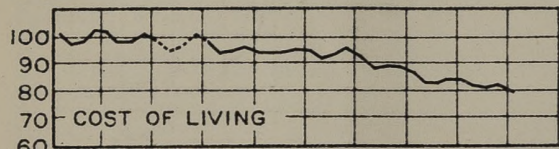
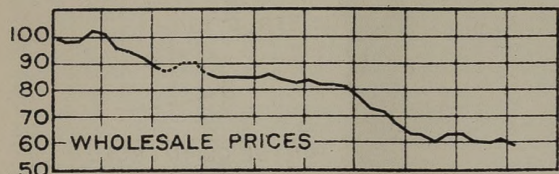
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

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

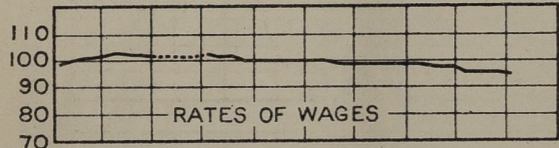
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

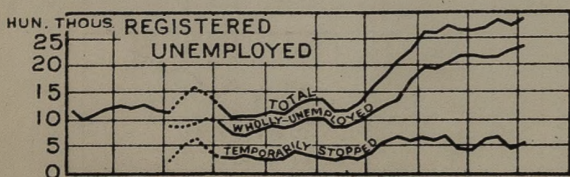
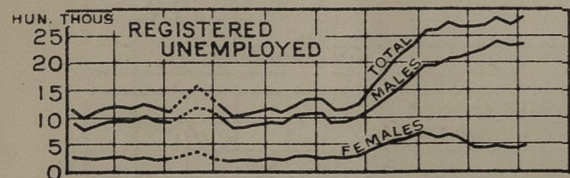
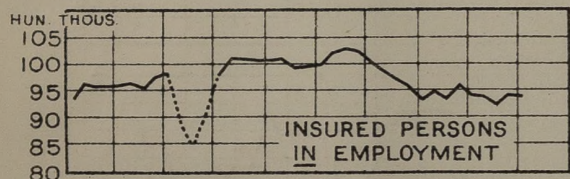
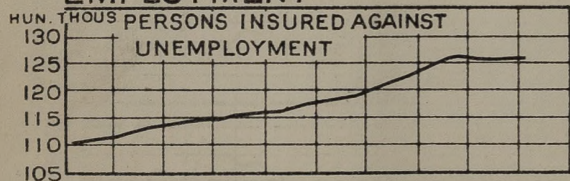
PRICES



WAGES



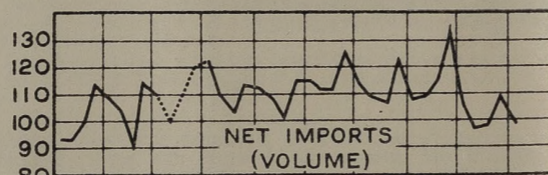
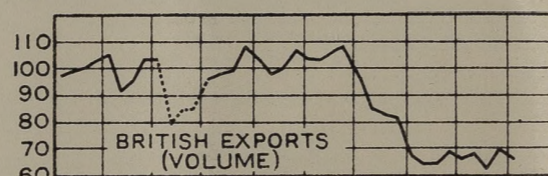
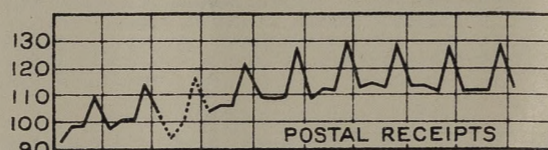
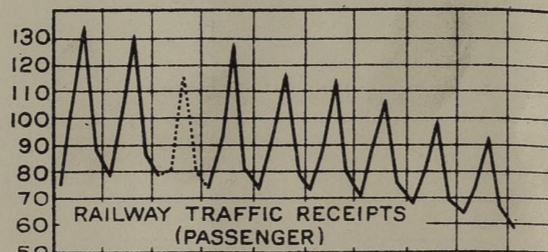
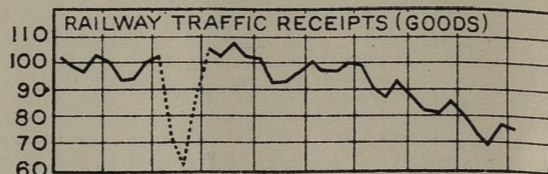
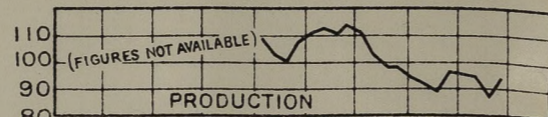
EMPLOYMENT



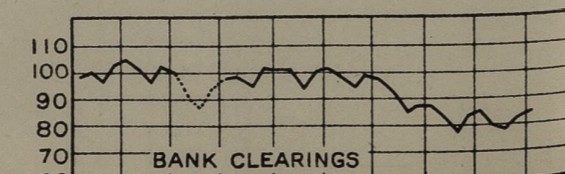
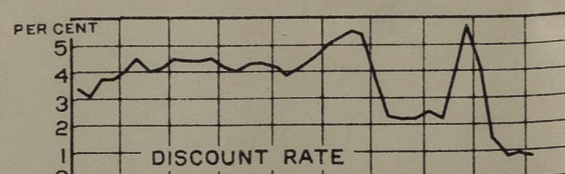
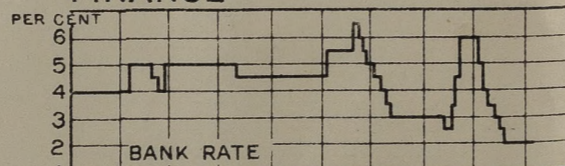
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



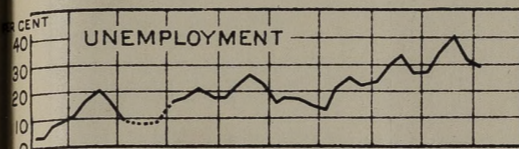
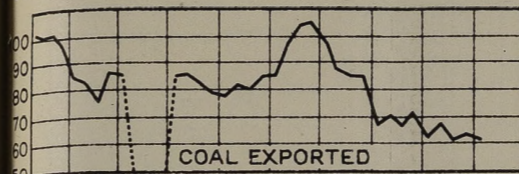
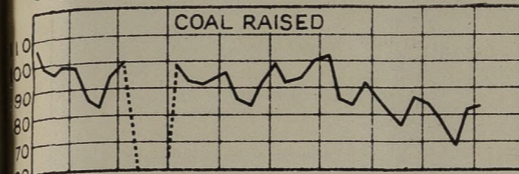
FINANCE



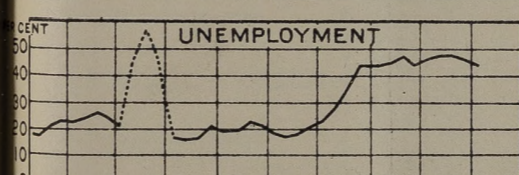
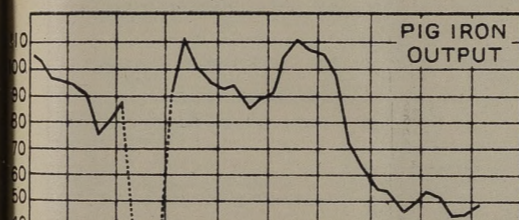
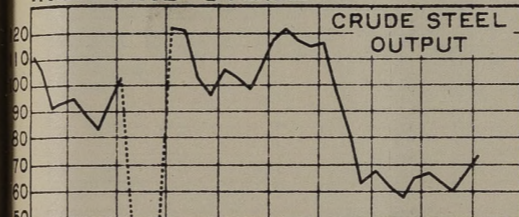
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

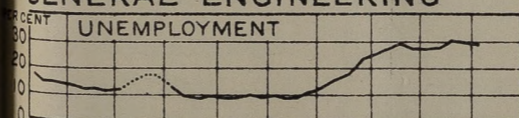
COAL MINING



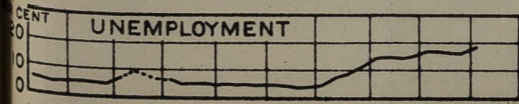
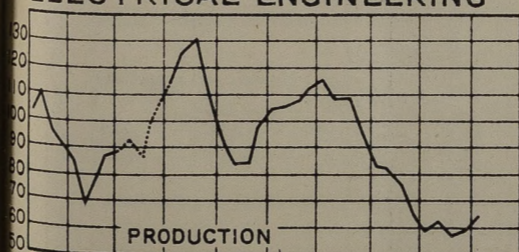
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



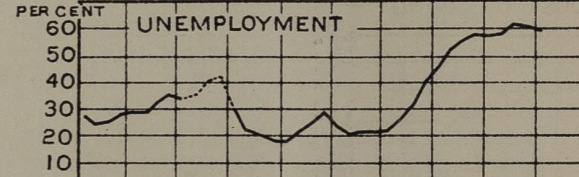
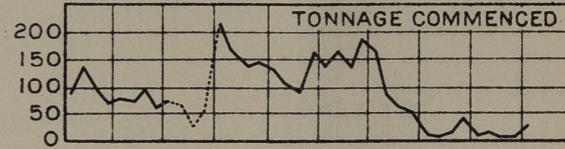
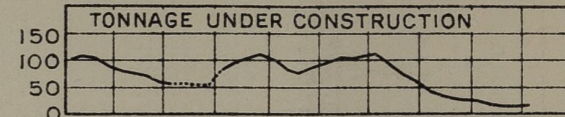
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



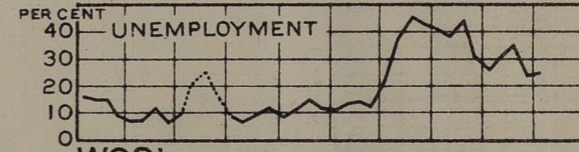
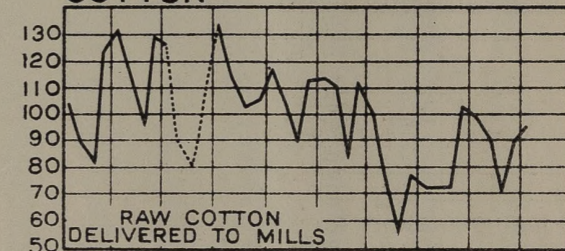
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

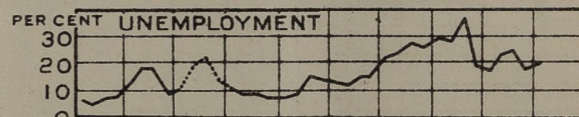
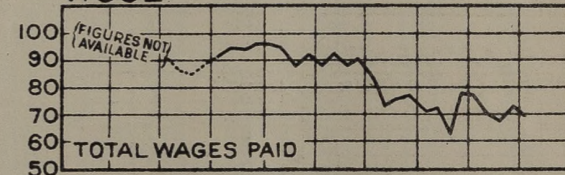
SHIPBUILDING



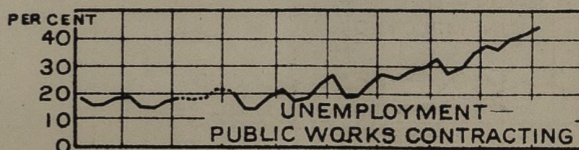
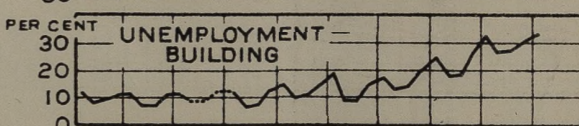
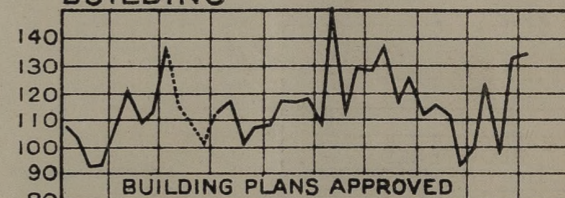
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

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

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.9	101.4	88.6	85.7	84.6	83.6	76.9	64.0	63.4	59.5
	2nd "	98.6	95.8	87.3	84.9	86.1	82.2	73.4	62.8	60.4	
	3rd "	99.3	93.9	90.2	85.3	83.8	82.1	70.7	60.3	60.0	
	4th "	102.4	92.0	90.4	84.9	83.1	80.7	67.0	63.5	60.8	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	177.3	178.5	172.2	171.0	165.3	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8
	2nd "	170.5	173.0	168.0	164.2	164.5	160.8	155.0	146.3	142.8	
	3rd "	172.0	173.8	171.3	165.2	165.2	163.3	156.5	145.3	141.7	
	4th "	179.7	176.2	177.5	168.5	167.2	166.5	155.5	146.7	143.0	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	101.4	102.1	98.5	97.8	94.5	94.5	92.7	86.2	83.6	79.9
	2nd "	97.5	98.9	96.1	93.9	94.1	91.9	88.6	83.6	81.6	
	3rd "	98.3	99.4	97.9	94.5	94.5	93.4	89.5	83.1	81.0	
	4th "	102.7	100.7	101.5	96.3	95.6	95.2	88.9	83.9	81.8	
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	148.2	165.7	152.7	134.3	147.2	145.1	128.4	78.4	72.8	69.0
	2nd "	153.2	147.0	122.8	136.7	139.4	138.9	110.3	72.0	72.8	
	3rd "	159.2	149.9	135.2	141.3	144.6	146.2	104.8	70.7	63.9	
	4th "	158.4	154.0	128.7	151.6	147.7	143.5	96.3	71.0	68.8	
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £	1st Qr.	124.1						124.7	83.8	84.9	85.4
	2nd "	128.2						110.0	79.2	87.8	
	3rd "	130.2						105.1	81.5	79.2	
	4th "	130.9						100.2	83.5	85.1	
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.1						85.4	77.7	68.6	67.0
	2nd "	99.1						83.2	75.4	68.8	
	3rd "	101.4						82.7	72.0	66.9	
	4th "	100.3						80.0	70.5	67.1	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	106.3	95.5	78.6	103.6	84.2	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0
	2nd "	101.6	82.4	77.8	95.1	82.4	85.1	61.7	66.8	64.0	
	3rd "	94.0	77.6	97.7	86.9	85.6	83.4	66.2	62.4	59.9	
	4th "	98.6	87.3	138.0	92.5	96.2	75.0	66.8	72.6	64.6	
Index Number of Rates of Wages (Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr.	99	102	101½	102	100	100	99	98½	96	95
	2nd "	100	102½	101½	101	100	100	99	98	96	
	3rd "	100½	102	101½	101	100	99½	99	97	96	
	4th "	101	102	101½	100	100	99	99	97	95½	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,006	11,200	11,372	11,493	11,599	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,620
	2nd "	11,048	11,254	11,409	11,518	11,624	11,822	12,115	12,545	12,545	
	3rd "	11,092	11,300	11,443	11,541	11,694	11,870	12,197	12,550	12,560	
	4th "	11,146	11,336	11,468	11,565	11,750	11,923	12,290	12,620	12,590	
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	9,358	9,874	9,812	9,851	10,028	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,356
	2nd "	9,629	9,624	8,900	10,094	10,073	10,277	9,880	9,487	9,375	
	3rd "	9,545	9,524	8,473	10,076	9,978	10,309	9,724	9,353	9,204	
	4th "	9,562	9,720	9,064	10,038	9,997	10,245	9,552	9,525	9,409	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,178	1,240	1,140	1,259	1,149	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666	2,845
	2nd "	1,030	1,225	1,390	1,031	1,119	1,133	1,762	2,574	2,714	
	3rd "	1,112	1,294	1,584	1,050	1,288	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843	
	4th "	1,204	1,197	1,493	1,107	1,355	1,281	2,297	2,668	2,757	
Total	1st Qr.	907	982	928	1,034	956	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362
	2nd "	800	986	1,084	859	933	916	1,302	1,956	2,251	
	3rd "	875	1,046	1,232	865	1,045	819	1,508	2,068	2,363	
	4th "	951	996	1,199	919	1,103	1,020	1,720	2,118	2,319	
Males	1st Qr.	271	258	212	225	193	248	368	649	469	483
	2nd "	230	239	306	172	186	460	618	463	463	
	3rd "	237	248	352	185	243	233	537	666	480	
	4th "	253	201	294	188	252	261	577	550	438	
Females	1st Qr.	271	258	212	225	193	248	368	649	469	483
	2nd "	230	239	306	172	186	460	618	463	463	
	3rd "	237	248	352	185	243	233	537	666	480	
	4th "	253	201	294	188	252	261	577	550	438	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	Figures not available.	925	965	884	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	
	2nd "	Figures not available.	900	746	837	885	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,102	
	3rd "	Figures not available.	958	740	916	869	1,411	2,061	2,150	2,150	
	4th "	Figures not available.	1,011	827	1,031	1,007	1,726	2,198	2,265	2,265	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	Figures not available.	215	294	265	269	364	629	469	513	
	2nd "	Figures not available.	490	285	282	248	502	608	612	612	
	3rd "	Figures not available.	626	310	372	283	634	673	693	693	
	4th "	Figures not available.	482	280	324	274	571	470	492	492	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr.	100	Figures not available.	106.8	109.3	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.6	1
	2nd "	100	Figures not available.	106.8	103.6	112.0	112.0	92.1	94.3	94.3	
	3rd "	100	Figures not available.	106.8	100.2	110.7	110.7	89.3	87.3	87.3	
	4th "	100	Figures not available.	106.8	108.4	114.0	114.0	99.0	97.3	94.5	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,513
	2nd "	1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,809	1,657	1,487	
	3rd "	1,962	1,892	1,222	1,811	1,879	1,955	1,748	1,627	1,389	
	4th "	2,055	2,016	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,861	1,709	1,542	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	101.4	100.5	102.3	105.8	101.1	100.3	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.2
	2nd "	98.9	93.7	72.4	102.3	92.8	97.6	90.0	82.4	73.9	
	3rd "	97.6	94.1	60.8	108.4	93.4	97.2	86.9	80.9	69.1	
	4th "	102.2	100.2	86.4	102.0	97.2	100.2	92.5	85.0	76.7	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,205	1,163	1,090	1,010
	2nd "	1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,504	1,390	1,268	
	3rd "	2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,841	1,693	1,590	
	4th "	1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,300	1,184	1,184	1,141	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	74.9	77.7	78.5	74.2	73.3	73.3	70.2	67.8	63.5	58.9
	2nd "	102.3	100.0	80.5	92.9	90.5	87.7	87.6	81.0	73.9	
	3rd "	134.4	131.1	115.6	128.4	117.0	114.3	107.3	98.7	92.7	
	4th "	88.4	86.6	80.6	81.2	79.0	79.0	75.8	69.0	66.5	
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	106.9	113.0	118.4	119.4	125.7	124.3	129.0	129.7	127.1	129.1
	2nd "	112.4	115.4	108.2	122.0	124.9	128.6	130.8	129.9	127.7	
	3rd "	113.0	116.1	114.2	121.7	125.4	127.8	129.0	127.0	127.2	
	4th "	126.2	131.1	133.7	139.0	146.3	149.3	148.5	147.3	147.9	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	93.3	98.6	103.3	104.2	109.7	108.4	112.5	113.2	110.9	112.6
	2nd "	98.1	100.7	94.4	106.5	108.9	112.2	114.2	113.3	111.4	
	3rd "	98.6	101.3	99.7	106.1	109.4	111.5	112.5	110.8	111.0	
	4th "	110.1	114.3	116.6	121.3	127.7	130.3	129.6	128.5	129.0	
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	194.7	208.7	189.6	170.5	181.9	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3	89.7
	2nd "	196.5	184.0	148.6	171.9	173.3	177.6	140.7	95.8	94.7	
	3rd "	201.9	186.6	157.7	176.2	179.7	184.7	136.3	93.2	84.1	
	4th "	207.8	194.1	157.1	190.6	188.6	185.9	129.6	98.2	94.0	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	162.0						159.0	110.9	109.7	109.2
	2nd "	163.6						140.2	105.6	112.3	
	3rd "	166.0						137.0	106.2	102.5	
	4th "	171.6						134.5	114.1	113.9	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97.7						95.9	66.9	66.2	65.8
	2nd "	98.6						84.6	63.7	67.7	
	3rd "	100.1						82.6	64.0	6	

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	2nd "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	3rd "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	4th "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	15.4	16.3	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.0	13.5	13.2	13.1
	2nd "	15.6	15.9	14.2	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.3	12.9	12.5	
	3rd "	15.0	14.9	13.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.2	12.2	12.2	
	4th "	16.1	15.8	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.8	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	99.2	105.1	99.9	98.3	100.6	100.9	96.7	86.7	85.3	84.2
	2nd "	100.3	102.2	91.6	98.8	100.5	98.0	92.4	82.9	80.6	
	3rd "	96.8	95.7	86.6	94.6	94.3	94.4	85.2	78.4	78.4	
	4th "	103.7	102.0	95.1	101.4	100.1	99.4	87.7	83.8	82.6	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	23.8	21.9	22.3	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7
	2nd "	21.9	19.3	7.3	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4	
	3rd "	21.3	18.7	1.2	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5	
	4th "	22.0	21.2	11.1	20.9	20.4	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.2	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	106.7	98.6	100.0	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1
	2nd "	98.5	86.5	32.7	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1	
	3rd "	95.7	84.0	5.4	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4	76.6	69.5	
	4th "	98.9	95.0	49.9	93.7	91.8	99.8	92.1	86.6	81.9	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
	2nd "	5.1	4.2	1.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	
	3rd "	5.2	3.9	...	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	
	4th "	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	101.9	85.0	85.6	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2
	2nd "	100.1	82.7	37.5	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2	
	3rd "	101.6	75.4	0.1	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6	
	4th "	96.4	86.6	10.5	78.9	84.6	104.7	85.1	72.2	63.2	
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	3.1	10.1	9.7	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4
	2nd "	3.3	17.5	8.9	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3	
	3rd "	7.6	20.4	8.8	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9	33.0	40.6	
	4th "	9.1	15.6	9.2	18.2	23.2	14.8	22.4	26.9	32.5	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	1st Qr.	759.6	647.4	709.4	835.7	728.0	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6
	2nd "	724.2	611.5	247.1	827.3	701.9	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5	
	3rd "	621.9	569.2	60.0	702.4	677.9	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1	
	4th "	634.6	637.7	170.3	667.5	733.9	788.7	430.1	447.3	448.0	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	111.2	94.7	103.8	122.3	106.5	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4
	2nd "	106.0	89.5	36.2	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9	
	3rd "	91.0	83.3	8.8	102.8	99.2	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0	
	4th "	92.9	93.3	24.9	97.7	107.4	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.6	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	639.3	574.8	534.7	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5
	2nd "	625.7	551.6	223.2	683.8	572.8	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5	
	3rd "	591.2	462.0	14.7	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8	
	4th "	583.4	490.4	41.3	577.1	542.8	654.4	382.6	303.7	275.9	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	105.0	94.4	87.8	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7
	2nd "	102.8	90.6	36.7	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7	
	3rd "	97.1	75.9	2.4	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.6	46.0	44.5	
	4th "	95.8	80.5	6.8	94.8	89.1	107.5	62.8	49.9	45.3	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.2	22.8	20.8	17.5	19.5	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9
	2nd "	17.7	24.3	45.3	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2	
	3rd "	22.3	26.5	57.3	17.6	23.2	18.6	35.5	47.2	48.2	
	4th "	23.9	24.0	47.0	20.7	21.2	20.5	44.4	44.7	46.5	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.6	13.3	12.1	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4
	2nd "	14.9	12.4	15.5	9.9	9.6	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3	
	3rd "	14.8	12.4	17.7	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3	
	4th "	14.5	11.8	17.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	22.8	27.7	29.8	
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufac- turers' Assn.) expressed as per- centage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	103.4	85.2	88.0	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9	64.1
	2nd "	110.4	68.7	92.5	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8	
	3rd "	96.0	78.9	86.6	131.1	84.1	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8	
	4th "	90.1	86.9	101.3	109.0	98.1	111.1	97.5	65.2	58.9	
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9
	2nd "	5.4	5.6	9.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3	
	3rd "	5.0	5.5	8.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0	
	4th "	5.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.9	15.0	16.2	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.47	1.17	0.84	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25
	2nd "	1.52	1.09	0.84	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28	
	3rd "	1.47	1.01	0.77	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24	
	4th "	1.30	0.89	0.76	1.58	1.24	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.23	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	102.4	81.0	58.6	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5
	2nd "	105.4	76.0	58.5	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5	
	3rd "	102.0	70.1	53.8	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6	
	4th "	90.1	61.5	52.8	109.8	86.4	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	227.8	202.4	193.1	579.8	341.8	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3
	2nd "	375.2	189.8	168.5	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0	
	3rd "	252.7	260.6	68.3	370.1	244.6	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8	
	4th "	194.6	161.0	152.4	377.5	431.8	499.0	132.0	104.8	7.4	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	86.7	77.1	73.5	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4
	2nd "	142.9	72.3	64.2	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6	
	3rd "	96.3	99.2	26.0	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1	
	4th "	74.1	61.3	58.0	143.8	164.4	190.0	50.3	39.9	2.8	
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28.1	29.3	34.3	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6
	2nd "	25.1	29.2	35.3	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1	52.0	58.0	
	3rd "	25.9	33.1	40.4	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9	55.8	60.9	
	4th "	28.3	35.3	41.9	19.0	28.8	21.0	40.2	57.7	60.4	
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr.	122.7	155.8	147.8	160.2	137.7	134.6	118.7	85.1	117.1	112.1
	2nd "	106.4	134.7	106.2	134.5	124.6	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.6	
	3rd "	96.7	113.0	94.1	121.8	105.6	98.3	65.1	85.5	82.5	
	4th "	146.7	152.9	129.1	124.9	133.4	135.5	90.8	122.1	105.4	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	104	132	125	136	117	114	101	72	99	95
	2nd "	90	114	90	114	105	110	77	72	92	
	3rd "	82	96	80	103	89	83	55	72	70	
	4th "	124	129	109	106	113	113	77	103	89	
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15.8	6.6	9.1	8.6	9.2	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9	24.8
	2nd "	15.4	7.7	20.6	6.9	10.9	13.8	37.3	38.8	30.2	
	3rd "	15.1	11.6	25.4	9.6	15.4	14.0	45.5	44.0	34.5	
	4th "	8.9	6.8	17.4	11.1	12.3	13.3	43.0	30.4	24.4	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	100	92.0	91.6	96.2	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1	69.1	
	2nd "	100	86.8	95.6	95.0	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5		
	3rd "	100	84.9	94.9	88.0	88.5	75.7	62.8	67.9		
	4th "	100	89.2	96.7	91.6	90.6	76.7	78.6	73.8		
Wool Textile Industry—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	7.1									